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FORTY SECOND YEAR

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1900

VOLUME LXII—NO. 40

Are Still Guessing

No News From China But Correspondents Indulge in Many Conjectures.

British Government Determined to Have Sufficient Troops on the Spot.

General Gaselee States That Allies Marched Through the Forbidden City.

London, Sept. 6.—(4 a.m.)—Sir Alfred Gaselee's despatch, which shows that the situation in Peking was unchanged on August 29, is the only Chinese news this morning. The cancellation of the order holding back the 4th Indian brigade is regarded as important. It shows that whatever the outcome of the Russian policy, the British government is determined to have sufficient troops on the spot adequate to protect British interests.

Considerable significance is attached to the statement by the Journal de St. Petersburg as possibly indicating a modification of Russian policy. This paper is the organ of the Russian foreign office, its editor being a councillor of state. It is noted while the Journal de St. Petersburg announces Russia's determination to maintain the solidarity of the powers, it only mentions the withdrawal of the Russian troops and not of the troops to Tien Tsin. It is believed that the powers might agree to such a modification of the original Russian proposal.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing the situation, declares that Japan has a strong disposition to act in harmony with the United States in the Chinese question. A Shanghai despatch announces that German troops will land there to-day (Thursday). Curiously enough, they will be located in the barracks adjoining the residence of Li Hung Chang, secretary of the United States Consul Goodnow, according to the Daily News, says there never was any prospect for landing troops at Shanghai.

According to a Hongkong despatch, dated yesterday, Canton is more disturbed. Native shops dealing in foreign goods have been looted and sinister rumors prevail. The German cruiser Schwalbe has gone to Canton.

London, Sept. 5.—The British admiralty has issued Vice-Admiral Seymour's detailed report of the expedition to Peking, which was made on August 28, and which was the first of the expedition. It is good reading, but embraces nothing not previously known.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British troops at the Chinese capital, writes as follows from Peking, August 29, to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India: "The allies marched through the Forbidden City, and the British had their place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—About 1,500 more British Indian troops and 1,000 camp followers have landed at this port. Washington, Sept. 6.—The last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives at the foreign capital much information in regard to the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking.

It was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash, this has been very largely, if not entirely, dispelled. The harmonious character of the communications the several governments are making. The exact nature of the response is not public by the state department, but there are yet some replies to be transmitted, and until all of them are in, the negotiations are not at all complete form that they will not be made public. It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative nature of those heretofore referred to and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, and that they may not be such a conclusive as to the particular proposition advanced by Russia. On the whole, the general tenor of the responses, such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations. The satisfactory progress of negotiations along these lines has the effect of directing attention to the personality of the envoys who probably will represent the powers in China in the final settlement. The impression prevails here that Mr. Conroy is eminently fitted for such a task on the part of the United States.

Mr. Rockhill's name is mentioned as an alternative in case Mr. Conroy does not care to remain in Peking to participate in the settlement.

If the present state of affairs is protracted until the arrival there of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, which should occur in about ten days or a fortnight, it is not to be doubted that the government of Germany will endeavor to have all the negotiations with the Chinese government conducted through that officer as a representative not of Germany alone, but of all the powers. The German foreign office appears to be active in furthering the negotiations and quite a number of messages have passed between Washington and Berlin. Those persons mostly to have a correct understanding of Germany's attitude look for the suggestion of a compromise or middle course, which will be neither an acceptance nor a rejection of the Russian proposal. The Chinese government, including Russia, can agree to it. In another despatch, it is stated that a strong belief is expressed that the requisite compromise will be found by China's re-establishment of a government and the Province of Shantung. Official intimations have been received at Washington that steps are now being taken towards the appointment of such a government. It is noted that the Chinese government, through the agency of Li Hung Chang, the viceroys of Nankin and Wu Chang and Princes Ting, through reports also have named Wang Ku and Hsi Tung in place of the two pacific viceroys. But while there is doubt as to the personnel

Little News From China

Prince Tuan Hiding Near Peking Awaiting Decision of the Powers.

Expedition Shortly Starts for Pao Ting Fu Says Taku Report.

London, Sept. 6.—According to a despatch from Shanghai, it is reported there that Prince Tuan (the father of the heir-apparent and reported leader of the extreme anti-foreign movement at the palace) is hiding within easy reach of Peking, awaiting the result of the present conference of the powers.

The rumors circulating from Shanghai that the expedition, which it is said will shortly start for Pao Ting Fu, will go thence to Tiao Tsin Yuan Fu, about 40 miles southwest of Tien Tsin, capital of the province of Shan Si, where the Dowager Empress, the Emperor and the court are sojourning, can be dismissed as fantastic. The allied forces are in no way equipped for such a crusade.

The Boxers are still active in Shan Tung province. One official despatch from Tain Tau reports that 500 Boxers attacked a patrol of German marines near Lan Tsun on September 5, with the result that 40 Boxers were killed and the Germans suffered no loss.

Taku, Sept. 4.—An expedition will shortly start for Pao Ting Fu, clearing the villages en route, which were the seat of the first Boxer outrages in the province of Chi Li.

It is reliably asserted that native soldiers, acting under the orders of Li Hung Chang, are exterminating the Boxers in the provinces of Hu Nan and Chi Li.

Four prominent Boxers were executed in Tien Tsin on August 30. The French shot two and the Japanese beheaded the others. The executions have had a good moral effect.

CLEANING UP. Small Columns in Ashanti Restoring Order. Kumassi, Ashanti, Sept. 5.—Col. Wilcox's forces are operating in small columns in all directions, breaking up war camps and destroying stockades and towns. Col. Brake and 30 men were wounded at the storming of the fetish town of Ojesu.

When we have good blood we are healthy, strong, vigorous, and full of life and energy. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.

Pressing on Stronghold

Buller Reconnoitres the Burgers' Positions in Mountains Near Lydenburg.

Bothand Two Thousand Men Reinforce Enemy Holding the Pass.

Crocodile River Valley, Transvaal, Sept. 2.—Buller to-day reconnoitred the Boer positions in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. Botha and two thousand burghers had joined the forces holding the pass.

The Boers opened with three "Long Toms," and fired continuously all day long. The British had a few casualties.

NOMINATIONS. Conservatives Choose Mr. Lefurgy in Prince, P. E. I.

Cayuga, Sept. 5.—The Liberals of Halifax and Monck have nominated Maj. A. T. Thompson, son of the late David Thompson, as a candidate for the Dominion.

A. Lefurgy, Conservative, was nominated in East Prince, P. E. I., to oppose P. H. Bell.

COLUMBIA AND VENEZUELA. Boundary Question Between the Two Little Countries Settled.

New York, Sept. 5.—Francis B. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela, who has just arrived from Caracas, said yesterday: "Just before I sailed I learned that the Venezuelan minister to Colombia had decided to declare the boundary line between Colombia and Venezuela. The line in question is barren country. The decision of the commission was it is said, received acceptably by the Venezuelan minister."

Mr. Loomis says the talk of war between Colombia and Venezuela is groundless.

"Bobs" Joins The Militia

Has Consented to Become Honorary Colonel of Queen's Own.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—A unique distinction has been conferred upon the Queen's Own Rifles of this city. Lord Roberts has consented to become the honorary colonel of the regiment. This honor was appreciated not only by the Queen's Own but by militia throughout Canada, seeing that it is a delicate way of conveying the famous soldier's recognition of the gallant services rendered by Canadian soldiers in South Africa.

Information of his acceptance as honorary colonel was received in the following telegram, received by Lieut.-Col. DeLamare (Governor-General) dated September 5. His Excellency the Governor-General has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts: "Please convey to Lieut.-Col. DeLamare and the Queen's Own Rifles my hearty thanks for the honor they have done me in asking me to become their honorary colonel, a distinction which, with Her Majesty's gracious approval, I gladly accept."

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—The European community continues to demand the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of officials, deeming indemnity and foreign consuls their degradation inadequate. Undoubted information in detail of the massacre of foreigners daily inflames the public mind.

The Dowager Empress is living in the Yamen at Tai Yuan Fu, in Shan Si province. Fifteen missionaries have been slaughtered in the Yamen, under orders, in the presence of the viceroys. Three were killed by the Chinese, and two were killed by the British in the outer court yard. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner, starts for Peking on Thursday. Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Chang, whom an imperial edict has appointed peace commissioners, constitute the official and preliminary staff. Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is especially obnoxious. Three of the commissioners are Manchus. The American Association, whose membership includes all the United States business men at Shanghai, met to-day and entered a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory commissioners, and the recognition of the Emperor as sovereign.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Very interesting despatch was received to-day at the war department from Gen. Chaffee. It described the military situation as eminently satisfactory, and would have been of great value but for the omission common to the many recent despatches from China, namely, the date line. However, the conclusion was reached that Gen. Chaffee's despatch to-day was sent from Peking about August 29 or 30.

Gen. Chaffee asks a very important question as to the withdrawal of the Russian evacuation proposition. The question, it is said, might be found in the state department's answer to the Russian evacuation proposition. The answer was not called to Gen. Chaffee until the 30th ult., and it is assumed that, although before by telegraph, just what was consumed by Gen. Chaffee's despatch received to-day, the apoplexy has just reached him. When the United States answer to the Russian proposal was made public, it was stated here that Gen. Chaffee had been instructed, some time before by telegraph, just what course to pursue as to refusing from Peking in the event of any emergency that may arise, and that the United States answer to the Russian proposal might be regarded as an indication that

Storm of Protests

Russo-United States Idea of Evacuating Peking Meets With Disfavor.

Great Britain's Former Action Is What Powers Will Likely Follow.

London, Sept. 5.—(4:15 a.m.)—To-day's despatches from Shanghai and Tien Tsin refer to the hopeless confusion and mismanagement of the Chinese telegraph system, which may probably account in part for the delay in getting news from Peking. Another reason for the delay, doubtless, is the anxiety of the Chinese authorities to procure the evacuation of the capital. No effort is being spared by them to bring this about. Their idea is that should the foreign ministers in Peking be allowed to free communication with their governments, the full extent of the complicity of the Chinese government in the anti-foreign outrages would be revealed and would lead the allies to decide to remain until retribution has been exacted.

All telegraph messages have to be conveyed by courier from Tsi Nan Fu to Peking and probably all cipher despatches have been stopped. According to Shanghai advices, Li Hung Chang wired the Chinese minister in London, Sir Shih Chen Le Feng Lu, as follows: "Our anti-foreign minister has returned to Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

One European observer, according to special despatches from Shanghai, was due to the presentation to her by Prince Tuan of an ultimatum, which is now known to have been forged, in which the powers demanded her abdication in favor of the Emperor. K'ang Su, the removal of the seat of government from Peking, and the placing of Chinese finances under European control, and other sweeping concessions.

"Six months' rations for the British force," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, writing August 27, "are being forwarded to Peking. The newspapers correspondents are seriously handicapped by the bad arrangement of the Chinese telegraphs. Messages have been delayed and tampered with and nothing has been safe unless mailed to Shanghai. A good deal of curiosity is being expressed in Peking as to the despatches containing official and press despatches describing the entry into Peking of the Chinese army."

Under date of Belfast, September 1, Lord Roberts reports: "The Stock Exchange's warrant of July 4, a proclamation announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form part of Her Majesty's dominions."

New York, Sept. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Roberts' announcement of the Transvaal is generally regarded at home and in South Africa as an indication that the war is practically over. The effect of the change takes this view. The effect of the proclamation will be to cause Transvaal burghers, now in arms, to be treated as rebels and forfeit their rights. It is hoped that by this means the hopeless resistance will be speedily brought to an end, and the province of Orange River Colony is not encouraging."

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Sir Alfred Milner has from Capetown announcing the serious wounding of Pte. C. O. M. Watts, of Virden, Man., (Strathcona's Horse), at Sudfontein, on September 1.

A BIG DEAL

Seven Million Dollars Asked For a Group of Mines. London, Sept. 5.—John Hay Hammond, the mining engineer, called for the United States on the Dominion line steamer Saxony yesterday from Liverpool. On the result of his visit hangs the investment of a large amount of British capital. The representative of a syndicate composed of Werner, Beit & Co. and J. B. Robinson, the South African magnates, and J. P. Morgan and other capitalists, Mr. Hammond has gone to examine a group of mines in Colorado. If he reports favorably it is assumed that the syndicate will purchase the mines referred to, the price being \$7,000,000.

FACING BOTH WAYS.

From Winnipeg Telegram. The Liberal leaders here have been willing to adopt any policy which they considered for the moment popular but their own personal interests have been their first consideration. The farmers, however, remember that they were promised free implements and Free Traders were to be given Free Trade. The farmers and Free Traders have been appointed as have those who thought that reciprocity with the United States would be of benefit to the country. The people now desire that a government should be placed in power which guarantees a sound policy, which is power, which carries out to-night a citizens' ball was given in the visitors' honor, and was very largely attended.

Tamper With Lists

Serious Charge Made By a Winnipeg Paper Against the Liberals.

Hugh John Macdonald May Resign to Enter the Dominion Contest.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The Telegram makes charges that the voters' lists for Dominion constituencies prepared at Ottawa have been tampered with, large portions of the Manitoba division being placed in the wrong Dominion constituencies by changing the boundaries. The Liberals say in reply to this that the deputy returning officers have power to adjust the boundary lines of their divisions, and that the boundaries of the constituencies will be precisely the same as at the last Dominion elections.

Conservative gossip has it to-night that Hugh John Macdonald is to retire from the Manitoba premiership at once to enter the Dominion politics, and that he will be nominated at the Conservative convention for Brandon to-morrow to oppose Mr. Sifton. R. P. Bohlin, the report says, is slated to succeed Mr. Macdonald as premier, and William Garland will be taken into the cabinet as an additional member.

At McLeod to-day the Alberta Conservatives adopted a resolution asking Mr. Macdonald to re-enter Dominion politics, with a view to assuming the leadership on the retirement of Sir Charles Dupper.

Quebec, Sept. 5.—Premier Marchand still improving. His recovery now seems certain. He is resting at home.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—A short meeting of the council was held to-day, at which Hing appointment of Col. McMilly, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba in succession to Patterson was made.

Investigation Needed Into Japanese Naturalization Frauds.—The Mayor's Salary. From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—The publication of apparent proof that naturalization papers were being fraudulently secured by Japanese has caused much interest in Vancouver, and the question is being asked to-day, "How was it that the notaries who take the oath from as possible applicants for naturalization did not examine the Japanese passports, as these papers are not so difficult to obtain as the holder for Canada from Japan?"

Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul for Canada, said that it would be impossible for passports should have been asked for before the oath was administered, as a precaution. An investigation will be asked for.

The Mayor of Vancouver has divided his salary due him as chief magistrate, during the month of the adjournment of the legislature in Victoria, among the charitable institutions of Vancouver.

Dr. Wilson, Geo. Cowan and Mayor Gordon are spoken of as possible Conservative candidates in the coming Dominion election for Burrard, Joseph Martin is spoken of as being the most likely Liberal candidate.

The Daily Dramatic Company are playing to good houses this week in Vancouver. There are no "sticks" in the large company, and they are pleasing Vancouver theatre-goers.

TELEGRAPH WITH DAWSON. All-Canadian Line Will Be Ready Early in October. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The public works department says direct telegraphic communication with Dawson will be procured early in October.

FATAL RESULTS. Paralysis the Cause of William Macdonald's Death. Toronto, Sept. 5.—William Macdonald, Q. C., who was seized with paralysis on the street some weeks ago, is dead.

JAMES HARVEY DEAD. Vancouver Man Suddenly Dies, a Victim of Heart Disease. From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—James Harvey dropped dead of heart disease in Winch's store this evening. He came to Vancouver when the town was in its infancy. He knew a great many people in Vancouver and was very popular, being familiarly known as "Long Jim Harvey," owing to his standing 6 feet 3 inches in his stocking the day, and until recently engaged in the land office of the C. P. R. Mr. Harvey was a native of Hamilton, Ont.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Vancouver Extends a Welcome to Citizens' Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—Lord and Lady Minto arrived in Vancouver by the government steamer Quadra at 3:30 to-day, and were taken through the hospitals and public buildings by Mayor Gordon. Flags are flying throughout the city, and to-night a citizens' ball was given in the visitors' honor, and was very largely attended.

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Conservative Convention

A Convention of the Liberal-Conservatives of Victoria Will Be Held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of selecting two candidates to contest the Electoral District of Victoria in the forthcoming Dominion Elections. All Liberal-Conservatives are welcome.

E. D. HELMCKEN, Pres.

KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut. Lawlor of Toronto Has Met His Death.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—A cablegram has been received announcing that Lieut. J. Lawlor has been killed in South Africa. No details of how the young officer met his death in Toronto 29 years ago, to-day's application for instructions might be regarded as an indication that

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900

PAINT-HEARTED PEOPLE.

Some prominent people in the United States are declaring their intention to vote for Bryan this fall, because, as they say, the re-election of McKinley will imperil the union. This is precisely the same ground as was taken by those who opposed Lincoln's second election. We fear that many people across the border are very faint-hearted. They shrink with dread from the discharge of their duty towards humanity. They think they see in the operations which the United States is now carrying on beyond the seas the death knell of the republic. What is the matter with them? Has prosperity made them cowardly? We may apply to them a paraphrase of Tennyson's famous line: "What shock hath toiled them since?" they declared war against Spain on behalf of humanity? They are afraid that the United States will not stand the strain of dominion beyond the seas is not reassuring. We have learned that "a crowned republic" can exercise dominion in all corners of the earth, and that danger from without only makes the bond between the component parts more secure. Can it be that an uncrowned republic is unequal to such responsibility? We decline to believe it. We recognize in the United States a country with a destiny inseparably linked with our own, and we cannot admit that failure will attend its efforts to extend to foreign lands the blessings of civilization and equal rights.

CONDITIONS IN THE YUKON.

The Dawson Daily News says that people who profess to know say there will be an early freeze-up on the Yukon. Mr. E. C. Hawkins, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, writing from Skagway under date of August 17, expresses a contrary opinion. After saying that the railway was handling its business with such ease and smoothness that hardly any one realizes the great amount of tonnage being carried, Mr. Hawkins said: "Almost the entire time I spent in Dawson there were continual showers of rain and snow here. This was the case all over that section of the country and as far south as White Horse. As a result the lakes, rivers and in fact all the feeders to the Yukon river are at maximum height, and in conversation with steamboat captains and other river men competent to give an opinion, I have gotten the idea firmly established in my mind that we are to have a late season. Some of the steamboat captains even go so far as to say that we will be running boats late in November. I am sure I hope this will be the case."

Mr. Hawkins also referred to the fact that the boats had been running all night up to that time, although some of the nights were very dark, thus showing a very good stage of water. Notwithstanding this promise of open water, Mr. Hawkins said that shippers ought not to count upon it, but should get their goods off at the earliest possible date. Speaking of the time occupied in transporting goods to Dawson, he said that in a number of instances consignees have received their bills of lading at the post office and gone down to the warehouse and found their goods waiting for them. The amount of freight delivered by the lower river steamers into Dawson up to August 9th was only 5,150 tons. There were only five boats operating on the lower river, and one of these was laid up with a broken shaft. This will reduce the amount of goods that can be brought up the river. Mr. Hawkins thinks that in a short time the lower river route will be abandoned, and all goods will be taken down the river.

LABOR DAY.

A holiday originally meant a holy day, but a long time has elapsed since it obtained its secondary meaning, for we find Shakespeare saying: "If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as work." The origin of holidays, though they were not always so called, is lost in the mists of history. We are told of those people who were "butchered to make a Roman holiday," and we can go further back than the time of Rome and find many occasions when labor was abandoned for a day or more of festivity. With the advent of Christianity, heathen holidays went out of vogue, but the Church was wise enough in her day to remember that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and holy days were substituted. Most holy days were consecrated to certain people who, for reasons good, bad or indifferent, were declared to be saints. By and bye saints became so numerous that if all their anniversaries were observed people would have been in the position indicated in the Shakespearean quotation above given. So a few of the special church festivals were set apart for observance by every one, and the rank and file of sainthood had to be content with observance by such individuals

as bore their names. In many places men refrained from work on the day consecrated to their patron saints. But all the holy days and holidays of the past were either of a religious or political character. The holiday of a sovereign or the commemoration of some event furnished the occasion for such days. Thus we have Guy Fawkes' day and the birthday of the Queen in British countries, and Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July in the United States. Possibly the first day to be set apart distinctly in recognition of a principle and unconnected with any event is Labor Day. It is the most recent of all the holidays, and, excepting Sunday, which is excluded from all reference in this article, the most widely observed. The same day is not set apart in all countries, but a very large proportion of the civilized world has devoted one day in the year to the public recognition of the dignity and importance of labor. This may be said to mark an epoch in the history of mankind. We have passed by the stage when labor was regarded as a badge of servitude. We have outgrown the notion that it is a crime. We have learned that upon labor as a foundation the whole superstructure of our civilization rests. There never can again come a time when, as in France before the Revolution, the privileged class ground the workers into the dust, when the high nobility took no thought of what became of the toiling masses than if they were the beasts of the field. The awakening was a terrible one in France, and when the day of retribution came, possibly the lesson was taught which in most countries has been heeded. Russia has yet to learn the lesson. There is no Labor Day in Russia. Before one is established, the streets of more than one city are likely to run red with blood.

The value of Labor Day consists in the fact that it is a demonstration of the equality in social economy of all the members of society. Equality does not necessarily imply close social intercourse. This is a matter of individual selection, which is attracted to like, and without a sympathy based on mutual interests, there can be little social enjoyment. Hence society is, and will always continue to be, divided into classes. But Labor Day is a recognition of the perfect equality of all the legitimate classes. It emphasizes the fact that the only sustainable cause of social ostracism is crime. Where such a holiday is observed there is no sharp drawn line between one portion of the population and another, but each will merge into the other, so as to form a whole that is bound together by mutual sympathy. The full consummation of this result has not yet been achieved, but distinct progress is being made in that direction.

It is, of course, impossible to think of Labor Day without at the same time having the mind dwell upon the labor organizations which have been instrumental in securing its recognition, and no reference to the occasion would be at all complete if it did not suggest to those who sympathize with such organizations, that the rights which they enjoy carry with them corresponding duties. If the duties are lost sight of, the rights become a menace to the welfare of those who possess them. Liberty is a good thing, but, when liberty becomes license, it is an evil, and is almost invariably followed by tyranny worse than that which it was originally a revolt. A sense of duty to others ought always to keep them from being abused. It is right for organized workmen to insist upon their rights to the full, provided they at the same time recognize the rights of others. Hence the solution of social and industrial problems must always be approached in a spirit of compromise, not indeed of principle, for more vital to human happiness than the principle of individual liberty is the divine rule: "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you."

ATLIN.

A correspondent writing from Atlin says: "Atlin is all right, and no one is more certain of this than those who are putting their money in to develop their claims." Following this statement are a number of particulars, which, not being told that they are for publication, we withhold. They certainly bear out the claim that the district is "all right." One fact mentioned in the letter is of such importance that we will make special reference to it. Our correspondent says: "The White Pass & Yukon railway have given me a rate of \$10 a ton on ore to Tacoma." Our first comment is that to be able to take quartz from Atlin to Tacoma for that price illustrates better than anything else what a change has taken place in the North through the construction of the railway, and also that it is evidently the wish of the company to do everything in its power to build up the industries of the North. But what we do not like is the word "Tacoma." It is not the fault of the company that this word occurs in the contract. To be sure it might have been "Everett," but so far as British Columbia is concerned, one place is as objectionable as the other. It is bad enough to have our gold sent to Seattle, but to have it sent to Tacoma for treatment. What is going to be done about this? Surely it is time that some steps were taken to prevent the State of Washington getting the cream of our mining industry while we have to put up with the skim-milk.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that Atlin will repay the people who are contemplating enough to put their money into the development of its mines. Present indications are more favorable than those of the Trail or Boundary districts

six years ago, and we are all familiar with the tremendous advance that has been made there. Unfortunately a great deal of the benefit of the opening of the mines there went to cities on the southern side of the international boundary. Let us hope that this can be prevented in the case of Atlin.

What the extent of the Atlin district is must remain a matter of speculation, but the known facts encourage the hope that it may be so great that Atlin proper will only prove to be a small portion of it. Yesterday we were able to announce the sale of the Britannia mine, near Vancouver, for a price which shows it to be a property of immense value. To-day we are able to speak of a contract made to carry ore from Atlin to Tacoma. These points are respectively a short distance, excellent road and northern extremities of British Columbia. The distance between them is about 800 miles in a direct line. Between them gold and copper are found in more than one locality. The Lorne Creek diggings, on the Skeena, yielded considerable gold, and deposits of gold and copper occur in the Skeena valley. At the head of Douglas channel, which is further south than the Skeena, excellent copper-gold ore has been found in large quantities. We shall not speak of the many valuable deposits of ore on the Coast, for what we have now in mind is the region lying behind the Coast range. There is reason to hope for the whole distance between Atlin and Vancouver, and eastward of the Coast range, workable deposits of precious and other economic metals will be discovered. Such deposits occur west of the Coast range, and these the Treadwell mine and others in that neighborhood, and the mines on Texada and Vancouver Islands, furnish examples. How much more is hidden by the sea cannot be surmised. At some remote period in time there was a great subsidence of the land west of the Coast range, which carried down into cavernous depths of the sea whatever may in previous ages have been thrown up.

The Governor-General and Lady Minto visited S. A. Spencer's salmon cannery at Alert Bay and thoroughly inspected the whole process of handling the fish. Lady Minto paid particular attention to it throughout, even gaffing a salmon, and was struck by the cleanliness of the whole process. The visit was unexpected, therefore no special preparations had been made for it, and everything was running just as it always is. This makes the value of Her Ladyship's testimony to the character of the work done very valuable. What was seen at Alert Bay on that occasion is just what can be seen any day during the canning season in any cannery in British Columbia. These establishments are engaged in putting up an excellent food product, and consumers may rest satisfied with the assurance that it is packed in excellent manner, with every regard to cleanliness and sanitary conditions.

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FEDERAL POLITICS.

The Times suggests that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be too British for Col. Prior and Mr. Earle. It is hardly necessary in Victoria to defend Messrs. Prior and Earle from any aspersions upon their loyalty to the British crown and their devotion to the interests of the Empire. But speaking of the attitude of the Conservatives and Liberals respectively towards the Mother Country, may we ask the Times if it remembers the phrase: "Not that he loved Caesar less, but that he loved Rome more?"

The Conservative party lay to none in their devotion to the Sovereign and the Flag, but at the same time, they claim to have, and to have exhibited in the past, greater love for Canada than any other party. They have been none the less like to withdraw their support from the Conservative party, and that they have not the least notion of permitting Russia to work her sweet will in China. The attitude of the United States keeps people guessing. One of the difficulties of the government of that country is the uncertainty apparently inseparable from its foreign policy. That President McKinley would like to withdraw the United States troops from China may be taken for granted. It would be a strong political card at the forthcoming election to be able to say that, having established the security of American citizens in China, he had called the soldiers home. This may yet be done, but our American exchanges say that the orders to prepare for a winter campaign have not been countermanded, and that more ships of war are to be sent to the China station. These facts taken in connection with Germany's attitude, render the outlook very uncertain. We are inclined to regard Russia's proposal to withdraw as only a ruse. It was made without any expectation that it would be accepted, and when it has been declined, the reply is that, if the powers intend to remain in China, it will be necessary for Russia in her own interests to formally annex Manchuria. If this is done, trouble will at once be precipitated, and Germany's course indicates that some such event is anticipated.

If you are a stamp collector, you ought to be very careful about purchasing the West 14 force Western issues to the front during the campaign. Let us instruct our representatives to press for our interests at all times. Why should the Times be averse to the contest being

run on local issues? Its party has been in power for four years and has been able to do just what it wished. Surely if it had done its duty to British Columbia it would welcome a struggle on local issues. The Times knows quite well that only disappointment has attended the policy of the Liberal party in this province, and hence it is more than anxious to have the campaign run on issues about which the voters here know little and care less.

CAPTURE OF ROD HILL.

To the ordinary layman the story of how Rod Hill was captured is not pleasant reading. We have been congratulating ourselves on the notion that Esquimaut was impregnable, and perhaps it is, but it is not agreeable to learn that, under the conditions which existed on Monday, the principal defenses of the naval station would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is no use in saying that these conditions are not likely to happen again, for every condition is possible in warfare, and it is not reassuring to know that the first time a supposedly hostile force attempted to surprise the impregnable battery at Rod Hill it was successful.

We do not profess to know how military authorities ought to act under such circumstances, but we know how a news-paper man would be treated if he made a blunder of an important assignment. He would be given to understand that he would have to learn his business better. The lesson of the South African war is that the books on military tactics are of very little service. There was a time when war was a sort of game. It was conducted on much the same lines as a game as you find the rules which were adhered to very strictly. The other leader did a certain thing, the other did something else. If he departed from the established order he was deemed a sort of barbarian. The Continental generals objected to Napoleon because he disregarded all rules and traditions for the handling of armies. There is only one rule that is worth regarding, and that is, namely, that you must take the enemy as you find him. Everything else is governed by this, and the additional fact that you can never tell with any certainty where you will find him. A writer in the London Times said, a few days ago, that the South African war had shown conclusively the inadequacy of the British officer to the conditions of modern fighting. For a dash against any sort of odds, for desperate resistance against overwhelming numbers, for courage, endurance and soldierly qualities, the British officer has no superior, and, perhaps, no equal; but in the art of taking advantage of unexpected circumstances, he has much to learn.

We attempt no criticism upon the capture of Rod Hill. All we know is that it was captured. It seems as if some explanation should be forthcoming, and those whose duty it was to hold it. And the public have a right to the explanation. The public are paying for the military establishment at Esquimaut, and have a right to know if it is up to the mark, and if it is not, what the reason is.

What we observe in a London weekly devoted to Canadian interests is a letter concerning the British Columbia government in which the Dundas government is described as a "stop-gap," and the suggestion is made that nothing much need be expected from it. The letter is anonymous. We suggest that no paper ought to print letters of this nature. If any person entertains views as to political conditions in this province, which he thinks ought to be laid before the British public, he at least ought to sign his name to his effusions, not only as a guarantee of good faith, but in order that people in British Columbia may be able to judge of his ability to form an opinion of any value. We have found, as a rule, that people who print opinions of others over a non-deplorable are rarely of a class whose names would add anything to what they say, and this may be said of the anonymous letter. Editors ought to exercise a good deal of care in printing such letters, for harm may be done by them.

THE WAR.

The Transvaal was annexed to the British Empire on September 1st. It was on May 24th that the advance guard of Lord Roberts' army crossed the Vaal. Thus it has taken three months and seven days to accomplish the task of reducing the Boer forces in the Transvaal to such a condition that they can be treated as rebels. During this time several important positions have been taken, and the centre of the great mining industry has been for most of the time under our government, which is speedily restoring settled conditions. Lord Roberts' task is very nearly done. There will be desultory fighting for some time to come. The enemy shows signs of prolonging resistance of a guerilla nature. They have plenty of courage, and are much influenced by ignorance of the real nature of the change that has been forced upon them. They are slow to believe that under British rule they will be safe to carry on their usual avocations, and doubtless very many of them fear banishment, if taken with arms in their hands. The work of pacification will be difficult, and may occupy some months, and it may be necessary to take very strong measures to convince the rebels that their duty is to accept the fortunes of war. The operations against Lauprad, where it is said that 2,000 Boers gathered, show that very little dependence can be placed upon the oaths of those who have made submission. It is almost impossible that after Prinsloo's and Olivier's surrenders there can have been 2,000 fighting men left, and therefore it seems probable that many of those who had previously submitted and given their sworn promise not to fight, have taken the field again.

The London Daily Mail very wittily remarks that the United States paid \$20,000,000 for the good will of the Philippine war.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The legislature has authorized the appointment of a commission to examine into the working of the laws relating to mining and water rights. We understand that the personnel of the commission will not be announced before the Premier's return from California. It will be noted that the scope of the commission's powers is dual, and some people will be of the opinion that the least talked-of branch, namely, that relating to water rights, is the more important of the two. Our mining laws are pretty good as they stand. Undoubtedly some amendments are needed, but nothing that is very radical. A great many persons in British Columbia are quite familiar with mining and are competent to suggest amendments to the laws relating to that matter, but on the subject of water rights we are all very much in the dark. The scale of charges is a subject upon which it is necessary to have some light cast. It seems clear that a hard and fast scale, applicable to every water power, will hardly do. It is impossible that in many cases the same amount of horsepower can be developed at the same cost. It may happen that a very great amount of power will be obtained by a small expenditure in plant, while in another locality, owing to the conditions of the country, a smaller power will cost more. At first sight it seems as if there should be some relation between the cost of the power and the price charged for it. We mention this as one of the subjects with which the commission will probably have to deal.

We do not altogether approve of the appointment of commissions to investigate matters which will form the subject of legislation. There is something in the contention that the government is responsible for the legislation of the country and must take the risk of initiating it. It is also quite true that a legislature would not necessarily be bound by the report of any commission. Nevertheless there are some matters which are desirable, and we think that the present is one of them, and that it is important to have competent men gather facts for the information of the government and legislature, and report them with such recommendations as they think proper. There is a lack of information upon both the subject of keeping the British public informed of the government and legislature, and the subject of the information of the government and legislature, and the subject of the information of the government and legislature.

Both the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will leave behind them in Victoria a very pleasant memory. During their brief visit they have met quite a large number of people, and by their genial manner and lively interest in local affairs have gained a warm place in the esteem of all who came in contact with them. They will be very welcome if they can find time to visit us again.

UNFAIR CRITICISMS.

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GERMANY IN CHINA.

What does Germany propose to do in China? No one knows just how to answer this question, which is one of the puzzles of the situation. As every one remembers, the Kaiser talked very strongly of what he proposed to do to revenge his minister's assassination. Later it was reported that he had decided to adopt a more moderate course; but we notice that Count von Waldersee continues on his way to Peking, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities and the Russian proposal that all the allies shall go home. The Count would hardly be sent to China if it were not intended to place at his disposal an army of some magnitude, and it is remarked in Germany that preparations to despatch a force of 60,000 men or more to the Orient have not been interrupted.

There is a growing opinion that Germany and Great Britain will act in concert, and that they have not the least notion of permitting Russia to work her sweet will in China. The attitude of the United States keeps people guessing. One of the difficulties of the government of that country is the uncertainty apparently inseparable from its foreign policy. That President McKinley would like to withdraw the United States troops from China may be taken for granted. It would be a strong political card at the forthcoming election to be able to say that, having established the security of American citizens in China, he had called the soldiers home. This may yet be done, but our American exchanges say that the orders to prepare for a winter campaign have not been countermanded, and that more ships of war are to be sent to the China station. These facts taken in connection with Germany's attitude, render the outlook very uncertain. We are inclined to regard Russia's proposal to withdraw as only a ruse. It was made without any expectation that it would be accepted, and when it has been declined, the reply is that, if the powers intend to remain in China, it will be necessary for Russia in her own interests to formally annex Manchuria. If this is done, trouble will at once be precipitated, and Germany's course indicates that some such event is anticipated.

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THE Famine in India is described as being the worst recorded in history. This is a phrase, doubtful. The actual truth of the matter doubtless is that we know more about this terrible affair than of any other that has preceded it.

The powers are at the beginning of their trouble in China. If they can manage to steer such a course as will prevent an armed collision, they will accomplish more than now seems probable. The one nation that has so far gained prestige in Japan, which has shown that she must be reckoned with hereafter.

The Imperial Institute has arranged for a course of lectures to be delivered in all the great commercial centres of the world, the subject being British manufactured goods. The belief is entertained that such lectures will lead to an immense increase in British trade.

The Amalgamated Society of Waiters in London has declared the taking of tips to be degrading, but the habit of taking them continues just the same. An instance is cited where an American copy king lately tipped the waiter with a £10 note. A good many people would cheerfully put up with this sort of degradation.

The Governor-General appears to have produced an exceptionally favorable impression upon the people of Dawson, and to have left them in a very hopeful frame of mind. The results from His Excellency's visit and his consideration of the forcible yet moderate statement of Yukon affairs presented to him.

Sir Charles Ross, Bart., having returned from South Africa, contemplates a journey to China. Sir Charles went to China from British Columbia, and at that time contemplated securing mining and other concessions there. The nature of his proposed journey is not stated. His British Columbia friends will be interested in his movements.

The British Columbia Mining Review, of London, says a cable has been laid to Atlin and Telegraph Bay. This sort of thing is inexcusable. If papers, professing to keep the British public informed of the government and legislature, cannot get nearer the facts than this, they had better leave the work to some one else.

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Not having been able to induce the people of Great Britain to consent to the lowering of their flag in South Africa, Mr. William P. Stead has taken to writing letters to the United States press, in which he declares that Britain's military prestige is bankrupt. Military critics in foreign countries are quite of a different opinion. What is bankrupt is Mr. Stead's reputation.

The Paris Exposition seems destined to be a terrible financial failure. The loss will fall not only upon the Exposition management, but upon all the numerous concessionaires, who paid high prices for privileges. So great is the anticipated loss that it will be something like a national disaster. France will probably feel it more than she did the payment of the German indemnity.

The career of Sir James Joyce illustrates how, even in England, a man may rise to great affluence by strictly legitimate business. He began life with nothing but his industry, honesty and intelligence. His income is now over £10,000, chiefly derived from coal mines. An odd thing about him is that he is far from being a typical business man, but in looks, manner and tastes is like an artist.

When most people think of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland they have in mind a girlish person, very youthful in looks and manner. As a matter of fact, she is a large, fine-looking woman, with dignity and intelligence in every line of her face. She seems suddenly to have passed from girlhood to womanhood, and she is displaying traits of character, which suggest a possibility that under her rule Holland may take a higher place among nations than it has recently occupied.

There is a great deal of feeling among the Pacific Coast cities of the United States over the census returns. They all appear to have been disappointed in the matter of population. Seattle is trying to prove that she has more people than the census man says, while San Francisco is quite sure her population would be larger, if all the people who have gone to Nome, Hawaii or the Philippines were reckoned in. The trouble about San Francisco's way of looking at the case is that the people would be counted twice, which would hardly do. All the only correct way of taking a census is the British de facto system, under which every person within the limits on a certain day is counted. If any one happens to be in some other country he is not counted, but on the other hand, all transient people are, so that one about balances the other. The American and Canadian system is never accurate in its results.

Hon. A. Sewell, Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1896, died yesterday at Bath, Me., as the result of a stroke of apoplexy several days ago.

PRESS COMMENT.

THROWS OVERBOARD. Neepawa Register. The Liberal party is throwing overboard all the old-time Liberals who still stand on the platform upon which the former government was returned to power in 1896.

TARTE A TARTAR. From Mail-Emple. Mr. Tarte still reigns, with Messrs. Munck and Sutherland, of the Ontario group, standing by him, and Messrs. Paterson and Mills urging that he be disposed of. The old song says: "Sheepskin and beewax, Thicker, pitch and plaster, The more you try to pull it off, It's sure to stick the faster."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES. From Mail-Emple. Here is a case which shows how the money flies at Ottawa. When the present government took office, the department of the Interior contracted with the Imperial Oil Company to supply it with oils for the Intercolonial. An American gentleman turned up at the capital as the representative of the General Oil Company shortly afterwards, and the result was that the oil contract was given to him at a huge discount.

These are the rates that the Tories agreed to pay, together with the rates that the new Liberals are now paying:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Per gal., Present. Items include Cylindric oil, Engine oil, Car oil, etc.

It will be noticed that the government pays twice as much for some oils, and in one case nearly five times as much, as the Tories did. Would you in your private business cancel a low-priced contract in order to pay from two to five times as much for what you wish to buy? Do you really suppose that there is no Ethiopian in this fence?

HOT ON HIS TRAIL. From Halifax Herald. The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island do not anticipate any great difficulty in carrying all the seats on the Island at the forthcoming general election, with the exception of West Queen's, the seat now held by Sir Louis Davies. Here they realized that they would have to meet all that experience and desperation could suggest, and that competing with such a man was nothing daunted they have gone to work with a will and a determination to succeed. Mr. Stewart, Q. C., who is recognized as the Conservative standard bearer, is a leading lawyer, and an excellent organizer, and is not the kind of a man to waste his time running mere amusement races. He put up the best fight possible, and the chances, we should say, are even that he will win.

A LIBERAL ON LIBERALS. From Montreal Gazette. The Herald makes a piteous appeal to every man who has any sense to "step up to the Opposition," to "close up with the ranks," and "stand up for the strength of the Opposition." The Herald thus summarizes the recent history of the party leadership: "Liberals turned away from the party because they were not a leader because of certain minor traits in a great and noble character; many turned away from Sir Richard Cartwright because the other party was not his latest and fighting power, made a dead set upon him and applied to him every disagreeable epithet on which they could lay their tongues."

If Liberals did act in this foolish and cowardly fashion, it would be a disgraceful lowering of their flag in South Africa, Mr. William P. Stead has taken to writing letters to the United States press, in which he declares that Britain's military prestige is bankrupt. Military critics in foreign countries are quite of a different opinion. What is bankrupt is Mr. Stead's reputation.

THE BOSCOWITZ. A Large Cargo For the F. Columbia. Steamer Boscowitz, wh. morning for Naas and northern British Columbia, with general freight, and with that contracted for the freight offered for the Tees, which was to have been shipped to the Northern ports, but which the freight for Yukon pushed, goes direct to Vancouver. Arrangement the C. P. N. Co. for the freight by the Boscowitz, a cargo of lumber, which will be shipped to the coast by a few passengers.

THE COAL TRADE. In his weekly review of ket, J. W. Harrison, the broker of San Francisco, week there has been a shortage of coal from Washington wh. four from British Columbia, three from Alaska, 7,000 tons. This fully supplies requirements for the month, but it is not sufficient to enable to put away the yards for future winter days, as steady, as importers and sellers and coal assured quotations will assuredly. Freight rates from Australia and coal has been further early loading; as a matter popular grades cannot be al months, as the collier

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, etc.

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The Great Freigh

The Steamers Am... Sail North Heavy With Freigh

Vast Amount of G... North-Boscowit... For Naas

The rush of freight to... times from this city. 'Tees carried North close 'They had' as much as means be crowded on the was the last day given company for the loading freight here, and the eagerness to get all the space allotted to them. They much more had the y to give it. From now on will have to pay local for Dawson and Yukon ship yesterday's loading on the Tees the thorough traffic will therefore, it is reasonable for the balance of the capital has been since the August.

In August the several v... toria on the Skagway run over 4,500 tons of goods merchandise from the w... col destined to them. They Northern metropolis. The get away on her voyage about daylight this morn... were still piling the fre... hold, the what was a... tion all yesterday after... morning, when the town... es still worked. They w... to the C. P. N. liner the... cargo the vessel has yet... It was valued at about \$2... cluded large liquor st... were valued at \$22,000... casks of whiskey from P... for Col. Williams, owner... Clifton and Skagway... lions and 2,000 gallons for... say nothing of the many... the greater part of the car... groceries, an assortment... stocked many stores with... and various lines, such... There were, too, shipment... number of cases of cigar... of the bird recalls the fact... the eagle which was the... cot for some time, and w... the river steamer. The... The eagle was a white... mounted on the roof of t... of the Danube, and the... steamer was lying in a... was, however, not mount... eiple of "conning the w... Both steamers carried... an American steamer, but... an accidental way. It... It was first mounted on... was transferred to the... Irvin. On the 1st inst... which also pulled on the... was moving here and the... the Yukoner was held... month during the first... die excitement, the bra... taken up by the Danube... to St. Michael to be... river steamer. It remain... she was sold to Pat Galt... and then it was removed... the Yukon. The question... to be stowed, and Capt. John... the matter by asking th... some quarters of the... house of the steamer, wh... until a short time before... came to grief near Union... The lists of passengers... are practically as given... of yesterday.

THE BOSCOWITZ. A Large Cargo For the F. Columbia. Steamer Boscowitz, wh. morning for Naas and northern British Columbia, with general freight, and with that contracted for the freight offered for the Tees, which was to have been shipped to the Northern ports, but which the freight for Yukon pushed, goes direct to Vancouver. Arrangement the C. P. N. Co. for the freight by the Boscowitz, a cargo of lumber, which will be shipped to the coast by a few passengers.

THE COAL TRADE. In his weekly review of ket, J. W. Harrison, the broker of San Francisco, week there has been a shortage of coal from Washington wh. four from British Columbia, three from Alaska, 7,000 tons. This fully supplies requirements for the month, but it is not sufficient to enable to put away the yards for future winter days, as steady, as importers and sellers and coal assured quotations will assuredly. Freight rates from Australia and coal has been further early loading; as a matter popular grades cannot be al months, as the collier

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THE COAL TRADE. In his weekly

PRESS COMMENT.

THROW OVERBOARD.

Register. Liberal party is throwing overboard... Liberal party is throwing overboard...

TARTE A TARTAR.

all-Emple. are still reigned, with Messrs. M... Sutherland, of the Ontario group...

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

is a case which shows how the... dies at Ottawa.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TOOK OFF.

argument of railways had contracted... Imperial Oil Company to supply it...

TO BE HIGHER.

are the rates that the Tories... pay, together with the rates that...

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The Great Freight Rush

The Steamers Amur and Tees Sail North Heavily Laden With Freight.

Vast Amount of Goods Going North—Boscowitz Leaves For Naas.

The rush of freight to the North continues from this city. The Amur and Tees carried North close on 1,200 tons...

THE MERCURY WRECKED.

The Old Sailing Vessel Sinks in Cook Strait After Being Abandoned.

News was brought by the tug Walrus which has reached Seattle from NOME, of the wreck of the dismantled bark Mercury in Behring Sea...

A WOMAN'S TACT.

Mrs. Fuller has to Vary the Plan Suggested by Mrs. Deming.

Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Deming are neighbors and visit each other quite frequently...

THE BOSCOWITZ SAILS.

A Large Cargo For the Ports of British Columbia.

STEAMER BOSCOWITZ, WHICH SAILED THIS MORNING FOR THE PORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA...

THE COAL TRADE.

Coal Freight Rates From Australia Continue Fair—Coal is King.

In his weekly review of the coal market, J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker of San Francisco...

DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye any Article of Clothing from Feathers to Stockings. The Only Package Dyes That Make Fast and Unfading Colors.

Among the Legal Lights

Proceedings at September Sitting of Full Court, Which Began Yesterday.

The List of Cases to Be Called To-day—Proceedings in Chambers.

The September sitting of the Full Court began yesterday morning before Justices Walker, Drake and Irving...

IN CHAMBERS.

In yesterday's Chamber court, which was presided over by Mr. Justice Drake...

THE LYTON DREDGE.

Fifteen Hundred Cubic Yards of Gravel Moved Every Hour.

FROM INLAND SENTINEL.

Mr. Cobbleck says the mechanical part of the dredge is perfect...

THE MIOCENE MINE.

Senator Campbell Tells of the Work Already Done and the Prospects.

FROM ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

A letter received at this office from Senator Campbell describes the present condition of the Miocene mine...

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 29, to Sept. 4, 1900. During the first day of the week the atmospheric pressure gave way over the Northern portion of the province...

THE BRITISH MISSION TO KANO.

Interesting Account of a Place Little Known to the World.

An African Market That is One of the World's Wonders.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with the Rev. J. A. E. Richardson, a member of Bishop Dugwell's expedition to Kano...

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JEROME'S DOG STORY

From Werner's Magazine.

A great many burglaries had lately taken place in our neighborhood, and father came to the conclusion that it was time he bought a dog...

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BEECHAM'S PILLS advertisement with detailed text about various ailments and a list of distributors.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY advertisement with a list of books and prices.

