

## THE PRESIDENT AT DEATH'S DOOR

### THE DOCTORS SAY HE CANNOT RECOVER.

There was a Slight Improvement During Early Hours, but it Did not Continue.

Trouble With the Heart Responsible For Relapse—Official Bulletins Issued During the Day.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The President is dying. His physicians have so announced to those near him.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—5.15 p. m.—"The President's pulse is 120, his condition is grave at this hour. He is suffering from extreme prostration. Oxygen is being given. He responds to stimulation but poorly. Pulse 125, respiration 40." Secretary Cortelyou, secretary to the President.

Milburn House, 5.48.—"The President's family have been summoned to the bedside. Colonel Brown says: "There is no hope, he is dying."

Last Night's Relapse.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President McKinley sank shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, after a critical period of 12 hours, in which alarm and hope mingled in the emotions of those who surrounded him.

The trouble began on the preceding afternoon through failure of the digestive organs to perform their functions. The necessity for nourishment had been pressing for several days, and the partial failure of artificial means led to the adoption of natural means. The rectum, through which nourishment had been injected previously to Wednesday, became irritated and rejected the enemata. This forced the physicians to try to feed him through the mouth, probably before the stomach was prepared.

The first administration of beef juice through the mouth, however, seemed to succeed, and the physicians were highly gratified at the way the stomach seemed to receive the food. The breakfast of chicken broth, toast and coffee, given yesterday morning, was spoken of by all the physicians as strong evidence of the President's marked improvement. It was only when it became apparent late in the morning that this food had not agreed with the President that the first genuine anxiety appeared. The pulse was also abnormally high, 126 beats to the minute. With a temperature of 100.2 it should have been 99 beats lower. The weakness of the heart began to arouse serious concern. Instead of growing better the President's condition after that grew steadily worse.

The staff of physicians, augmented by Dr. Stockton, who had temporarily taken the place of Dr. McBurney, was summoned early in the evening, and there was a conference.

At 8.30 o'clock last night the physicians officially announced that the President's condition was not so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one, and the danger of heart failure was increased. As midnight approached the situation was growing critical. Calomel and oil were given to relieve the President's bowels and digitalis to quiet the heart. However, just before midnight the President had two operations of the bowels, which relieved him very much, but the midnight bulletin was more favorable.

It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of allaying the wild pulsations of the heart. His pulse did drop to 120, and the prospect was slightly brighter, but owing to the President's extreme weakness and his fatigue, no attempt was made to conceal the serious apprehensions which were felt. The feeling of depression increased in volume and intensity.

Secretary Cortelyou insisted that the truth should be made public by the doctors, and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly. There was still hope that the worn and weary patient would be better in the morning, and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the physicians and nurses detected a weakening of the heart's action. The pulse fluttered and weakened and then sank toward collapse. The end appeared to be at hand. Restoratives were speedily applied, and the physicians fought the battle with all the reserve force of science. The action was immediate and decisive. Digitalis and strychnine were administered, and as a last resort saline solution was injected in the veins.

A general alarm went speedily to the consulting physicians and trained nurses as fast as messengers, the telegraph and telephone could carry it. The restoratives not at once prove effective, and it was realized that the President was in an extremely critical condition. That realization, with the shadow of death behind it, led to another call, and then a summons to the cabinet, relatives and close personal friends of the President. The messengers who returned with those who were hurried off to those who were absent from the city telegrams con-

sponse to stimulation, but his pulse was up to 128 and the conviction grew that it was almost a forlorn hope.

It was learned that the physicians had decided that it would not be well for Mrs. McKinley to enter the sick room to-day, both on account of feeble health and the excitement it might cause the President.

So far as can be learned Mrs. McKinley had not been informed up to 10 o'clock of the grave condition in which her husband was.

A Specialist's Opinion.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—All the cabinet officers were telegraphed to at 3 o'clock this morning, and are now presumably on their way thither. Dr. Johnston, of Washington, who is at Portsmouth on the Maine coast, and Dr. Janeway, of New York, both celebrated heart specialists, have been summoned. A celebrated heart specialist who has been watching the bulletins closely has expressed the opinion that the extreme weakness of the heart is due to the shock of the first bullet, which struck the President's breast bone, now manifesting itself for the first time.

The President is perfectly conscious despite his extreme weakness. The doctors believe he fully realizes how low he is, although he has not been informed.

When Mrs. McKinley was told that it would be better for her not to see him this morning, she assented without protest. She seemed to realize the full import of the case, though she said nothing.

Hope for Recovery.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—There is a chance for the President's life. The physicians feel that if they can pull their patient through tonight there will be hope.

When the sinking spell occurred about 2 o'clock this morning it was feared the President might expire at any moment, as he did not respond to ordinary stimulants. It was only when recourse was had to the desperate remedy of injection into his veins saline solution, which saved Mrs. McKinley's life in San Francisco, that the circulation grew stronger, and after an hour he rallied somewhat. His pulse at one time was almost 140.

The painful ceremony was simple. His friends simply came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away.

He was practically unconscious during this time. But the power of the heart stimulants, including oxygen, employed restored to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her, she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the heart-breaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The immediate cause of the President's death is understood to be the shock of the bullet which struck his breast bone, and it will probably require an autopsy to finally fix the exact cause.

The President's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be a state funeral. Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency, may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The cabinet will of course resign in a body and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new cabinet if he so desires.

The race of the people of Buffalo against the President's assassin when they learned today that he was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail and the police force of the city and two regiments of soldiers were necessary to secure his protection.

Book Farewell of President.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Before 6 o'clock tonight it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect, in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of a profoundly touching character.

Down-stairs, with tear-stained faces, the members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about six o'clock. It was an awful moment for them. One by one they ascended the stairway. Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officials at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces, and the words of intense grief, choking in their throats.

After they left the room, the physicians rallied him to consciousness and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness, she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.40 o'clock, chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee." His last audible conscious words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were: "Good-bye, all, good-bye; it is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon afterwards he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8.30 p. m. the administration of oxygen ceased and his pulse grew faint, very

weakly, and he expired.

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The President's condition is fairly satisfactory, and upon this is based the hope for his recovery. If the heart action can be controlled and strengthened the crisis now existing would pass. But everything is being prepared for the worst.

Vice-President Roosevelt and the absent members of the cabinet have been telegraphed for, and are speeding here as fast as steam and steel can bring them.

A Fighting Chance.

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## THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

### DIED AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

### He Was Restored to Consciousness For the Final Parting With His Wife.

### Consolated Her and Bade Her Good-Bye—His Life Prolonged by Administration of Oxygen.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President McKinley died at 2.15 a. m. He had been unconscious since 7.05. This last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he had devoted a life-time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and peace which marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows: "Good-bye all, good-bye; it is God's way. His will be done, not ours." His relatives and members of his official family were at the Milburn House except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his close personal and political friends took leave of him.

The painful ceremony was simple. His friends simply came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away.

He was practically unconscious during this time. But the power of the heart stimulants, including oxygen, employed restored to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her, she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the heart-breaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

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The President's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be a state funeral. Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency, may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The cabinet will of course resign in a body and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a new cabinet if he so desires.

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faint. He was sinking gradually, like a child into an eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

Below waited the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9.30 p. m. He was permitted to go up-stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his friend. Those in the house at this time were: Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, Judge Day, Col. Herriek, Abner McKinley (the President's brother), and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Mary Barber, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin, the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 3 o'clock; J. M. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others.

At 9.37, Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with the dying chief, sent out formal notification that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

At the same time Dr. Mynter, who had just come from the sick room, said that there was hardly a pulse left and the body was getting cold, although the President's vitality was so strong that he might last until 2 o'clock in the morning. The extremities are now cold with the approach of death. The last sad offices about the bedside have been said and the President has lapsed into unconsciousness after a brief period.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, who is here, issued the following proclamation, postponing Illinois Day, and on September 6th he was taken by train to Elberston, near Long Branch, N. J. The change proved of no avail. He died September 6th.

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in 1865. He was at that time the idol of the hour. He had gone to the theatre with Grant (afterwards President), and was soon engrossed in the play, "The American Cousin." At about 11.30 o'clock the box was suddenly invaded by John Wilkes-Booth, an actor, and a furious pro-slavery man. In an instant he put a pistol to the back of Lincoln's head and fired, and then leaped from the box to the stage, crying, "Sic semper tyrannus! The South is avenged!" and fled through the stage door, mounted a horse and escaped.

The President did not stir; the ball had gone through his brain, and he had no further consciousness. He died the next morning at about half-past seven. On the same evening an attempt was made to murder Secretary Seward, who was confined to his house in consequence of an accident. It would be vain to attempt to describe the sorrow that spread over the nation, and even of other nations when hearing of this awful tragedy. The assassin was captured and executed, and some of his confederates shared the same fate. It is satisfactory that this act of infamy was the work of a gang of private men, and that the Confederate government and leaders had no hand in it.

President Garfield was shot 20 years ago. The year 1881 was marked by political turmoil, and on July 2nd, Charles J. Guiteau, a man whose vanity had been offended by the refusal of an office, and whose unbalanced brain had been excited by the dissensions in the Republican party, shot Garfield in the railway station at Washington. The assassin was arrested, and the wounded President was at once carried back to the White House, where the highest surgical and medical skill was summoned to his aid. The crime excited the horror and execration of all parties alike; and foreign nations joined in the universal outpouring of sorrow and indignation. For 80 days Garfield lingered between life and death. Towards the end of August his medical attendants felt that his last chance of recovery depended upon his removal from the malarious climate of Washington, and on September 6th he was taken by train to Elberston, near Long Branch, N. J. The change proved of no avail. He died September 19th.

His body was first taken to Washington, where it lay in state at the Capitol, September 22nd, and then to Cleveland, Ohio, where, after being exposed to public view, September 24th and 25th, it was buried with solemn services, September 26th. The assassin, Guiteau, was convicted after a protracted trial, in which the only defence was that of insanity, and was hanged in the jail at Washington on June 30th, 1882.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, died at 2.15 o'clock this morning from the effect of an assassin's bullet. Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, succeeds to that exalted office under the constitution and laws of the country, and with the administration of the oath of office to-day he will begin to exercise the functions of President.

In these statements are embraced the consummation of an awful tragedy—and the historic event by which the entire administration of government is changed and a new administration comes

into being. But for the moment the transfer of the government is forgotten in

The Great Sorrow

which has fallen on the nation in the passing of President McKinley, soldier, statesman, President, devoted husband and friend. He was beloved by all who knew him.

The death of President McKinley came in the small hours of the morning under circumstances of peculiar weirdness. For hours he had lain unconscious with all hope of his survival abandoned. As early as 10 o'clock last night the doctor's pronounced him a dying man, and thereafter the rigors of approaching death began to creep upon him. The administration of powerful stimulants was maintained until 7 o'clock, but with no effect. It was seen that

The End Was at Hand,

and those nearest and dearest to the stricken President were summoned for the offices of the last farewell. He came out of a stupor about 7 o'clock, and while his mind was partially clear there occurred the last endowments, the last submission of the sufferer to the will of the Almighty, the last murmured expressions from his dying lips, and the last good-byes.

In this interval of consciousness the President asked for Mrs. McKinley, and she was brought into the death-chamber. She came and sat beside him, held his hand and heard from him the last words of encouragement and comfort. Then she was led away, and not again during his living hours did she see him. The President, himself, fully realized that

His Hour Had Come,

and his mind turned to His Maker. He whispered feebly, "Nearer My God to Thee," the words of the hymn always dear to his heart. Then in faint accents he murmured, "Good-bye all, good-bye, it is God's way. His will be done, not ours." With this sublime display of Christian fortitude, the President soon afterwards lapsed into unconsciousness.

The members of the cabinet, grief-stricken were gathered in the drawing room of the Milburn House. The time had come when they too were to look upon the President for the last time in life. They ascended the stairway one after the other, noiselessly approached the threshold of the chamber where the dying man lay, and gazed within. Those who came first turned back

Appalled and Overwhelmed,

and did not pass within the chamber. Secretary Wilson remained below, unwilling to have imprinted on his memory the picture of his expiring chief. Secretary Long, who arrived on a late train, went at once to the chamber and passed directly to the bedside of the President, grasping the hand that was already clammy with approaching death.

By 10 o'clock there was no perceptible pulse. The physicians who remained at his side detected only the faintest heart-beats. Some of them departed knowing that all was over, while others lingered by the death-bed.

At 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey was the only physician in the death chamber. The others were in an adjoining room, while the relatives, cabinet officers and nearest friends were gathered in groups in the apartments below. As he watched and waited, Dr. Rixey observed

A Slight Convulsive Tremor.

The President's spirit was entering the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Word was at once taken to the immediate relatives who were not present to hasten for the last look upon the President in life. They came in groups, the women weeping and the men bowed and sobbing in their intense grief. The minutes were now flying, and it was 2.15 o'clock. Silent and motionless, the circle of loving friends stood about the bedside. Dr. Rixey leaned forward and placed his ear close to the breast of the dying President. Then he straightened up and made an effort to speak.

"The President is dead," he said. He had passed away peacefully without the convulsive struggle of death. It was as though he had fallen asleep.

This closed the final chapter of the life of William McKinley.

The arrival of the new President, Theodore Roosevelt, was

Awaited With Anxious Interest.

Numerous telegrams had been dispatched to him along his route, but it was not known here whether or not they had been received. Mr. Roosevelt was expected to reach Buffalo at 11 p. m., and it was the belief that he would take the oath upon his arrival. Under the constitution he is now President of the United States, and the taking of the oath is merely a preliminary requisite to beginning the exercise of his presidential functions.

The assumption by him of the office of President means the disintegration of the President's cabinet. The resignations of all the cabinet officers will be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt at once, and he will be left free to

Formulate His Own Policy

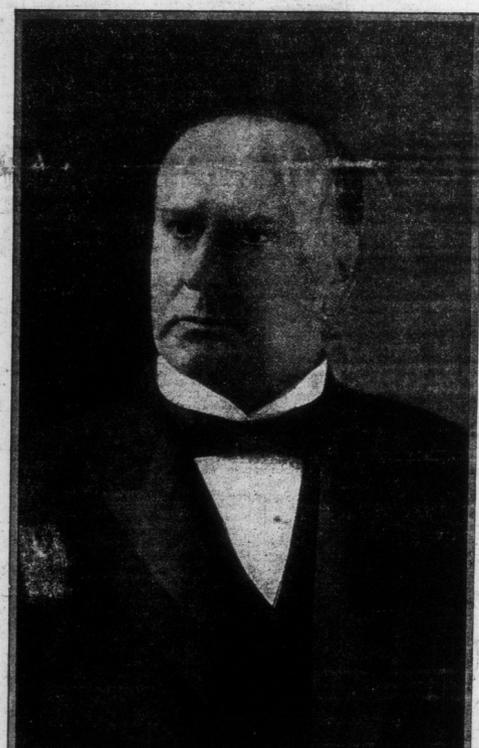
of government and to select his own advisers.

The wretch Czolgosz now stands accused of murder. It was with malice aforethought and as such was murder in the first degree, the punishment for which under the laws of the state of New York is death in the electric chair. The President's body will be taken to Washington on Monday morning. The corpse will lie in state in Washington and the interment will be made in Buffalo, Ohio, on Thursday.

President Roosevelt arrived in Buffalo at 1.40 and took the oath of office at Ansley Wilcox's residence.

The Cause of Death.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—At the close of the autopsy it was announced that the bullet supposed to have lodged in the muscles of the back had not been



THE LATE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SEE  
WHAT THE  
SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
OF  
H. H. HITCHCOCK  
IS ON THE  
WRAPPER  
OF EVERY  
BOTTLE OF  
STORIA

Put up in one-size bottles only. It will allow anyone to see also on the plain or printed that it is "good" and "will answer every purpose that you get O-A-S-T-O-B-I-A."

Paper Boxes.

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AND BAGS

TRADE.

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28 Broad St., Victoria

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Dealers in

CO.,

Victoria, B. C.

H. Ross & Co.

CASH GROCERS.

clock

per lb. at our store.

ALL THE TIME

NOTICE.

per lb. at our store.

found. A further search will be made. Death was caused by toxemia. Was Not Present. Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—5.30 a. m.—After her final parting with the President, Mrs. McKinley was urged to go to her room and get some sleep. She was sleeping when the end came, and up to this time has not been informed.

Bears Up Well. Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Dr. Washburn came to the house at 8.40. He said that Mrs. McKinley had rested well during the night, and was feeling quite strong. She bears up wonderfully well in her grief, and some of the apprehension in regard to her passing away. The cabinet will meet at 10 o'clock to discuss the arrangements for the funeral. The autopsy on the body of the President will take place at 11 o'clock.

On Way to Buffalo. Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived at North Creek at 5.21 this morning. He immediately went on board a special train which was being held in readiness for the President's return. Within a minute after his arrival at North Creek. Unless some unusual delay should occur, Mr. Roosevelt should reach Buffalo about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Roosevelt was very much agitated upon the receipt of the news of President McKinley's death. The official notification of this fact, received by wire from Washington, was handed him by Supt. C. D. Drummond of the Delaware & Hudson railway.

May Continue in Office. Washington, Sept. 14.—It is not believed here that President Roosevelt will find it expedient to convene a special session of congress to meet in special session. There is only a very meagre sprinkling of senators and members of the House of Representatives in Washington, but these are generally held in the opinion above expressed. The matter is entirely optional with the President. The contents of opinion, however, is that he will continue in office until next December, when congress will assemble.

The members of the McKinley cabinet and their assistants, as well as the heads of important bureaus and the foreign representatives, doubtless, will tender their resignations as is usual in a change of administration in order to inaugurate the new President with an unembarrassed and undoubtedly will be asked to continue in office for some time at least. While some of the cabinet officers not in the best of health, sincerely desiring to relinquish their posts, they are all patriotic and sufficiently devoted to the interests of their party to continue in office if requested by the President so to do, and it is believed that is what will occur.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

Premature Half Mastings of Flags Yesterday—Did Isaac Live Here? The news of the relapse in the President's condition, reaching as it did after everyone had come to the conclusion that he would recover, created as much surprise as the first news of his assassination. All day long the bulletin boards were crowded, and every minute the Associated Press flashed a warning to all the newspapers taking this service to prepare for the announcement of death at any moment. The preparation of oxygen and other restoratives, however, prolonged the life of the Republic's chief magistrate until midnight.

On the Mainland one of the city papers was similarly misled, and actually got on the street with an extra announcing the death of the President at 9.56 p.m., Buffalo time. This was circulated throughout the city hours before the event actually took place. But while these rumors proved to be false the public mind was thoroughly prepared for the news of the President's death, and the hopelessness issued during the evening.

To-day nothing but expressions of deep regret for the untimely death of Mr. McKinley and abhorrence of the dastardly crime which caused it are heard on the streets. Flags are half masted on almost every flag pole on the city, in the truest sense of the word, the genuine sympathy of the citizens generally with the people of the Republic.

Tomorrow in most of the city churches suitable reference will be made to the great loss sustained by the Republic, and many of the city clergy will in their sermons dwell on the lessons of the event. It is said in some quarters that the Abraham Isaak who was arrested in Chicago with several other prominent anarchists several days ago, resembles very closely one A. E. Isaak who was employed in the local department of the Victoria Standard thirteen years ago. The Vancouver World circulates this idea, basing its suspicion on a very slight resemblance in style and in published pictures. The man who worked on the Standard was only on deck a week, an impenetrable and extremely dark style being responsible for the brevity of his journalistic experience in Victoria.

At any rate it is notorious that the Isaac arrested in Chicago advocated his pernicious doctrines on the Pacific coast. He published a tract on the subject of the suburb of Portland, Oregon, called the Firebrand, a name quite in keeping with the quality of the reading matter. He then moved to San Francisco and continued his advocacy of anarchy in a paper named the Free Society.

Proffered Sympathy. Hon. Abraham Smith, United States consul, has been in receipt during the day of many messages of sympathy from the family of the President and with the nation. The following was received this morning from the government: President's Office, Victoria, Sept. 14, 1901. Sir—I have the honor, by direction, to convey to you an expression of the deep regret which is felt by Hon. Jas. Dunscombe and the members of the executive council of the said termination of the murderous attempt on the life of the late

Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, and to say on their behalf, more especially in view of the unspcakable wrong by which his life was sacrificed, how sincerely they sympathize with the people of your country in the great loss they have sustained. To his bereaved widow and the other members of the late President's family the executive desire in particular to extend their condolence. The sympathies and sentiments of our people are, as you may see, very widely and strikingly indicated, and there is not the slightest doubt that a common bond of feeling with people akin is being similarly manifested not only throughout our Dominion and the entire British Empire. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

R. E. GREENE, Private Secretary. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., and others also tendered their sympathy, and the purport of these messages was conveyed telegraphically to Washington by Mr. Smith.

The Mayor's Message. This morning His Worship the Mayor forwarded the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor-General for transmission to Washington: Citizens of Victoria, B. C., deeply moved by the loss of the late President of the United States have sustained by the removal of their revered President, and desire to tender them their sincere sympathy in this hour of their national bereavement.

CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor. Flags at Half Mast. Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, in a telegram to His Worship the Mayor, says: "In consequence of the lamented death of President McKinley it is the desire of His Excellency the Governor-General, that all flags on public buildings should be half-masted as a mark of respect."

Programme Will Not Be Altered. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 14.—It is not thought here that the death of President McKinley will effect a change of the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, although anything approaching safety will be dropped. A letter of condolence will be sent by the Premier and some of the Canadian ministers will probably attend the funeral.

The Union Jack fluted at half-mast from the parliament buildings to-day. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt to-day was elevated to the chief magistracy of the United States. He took the oath at 3.35 this afternoon in the library of the residence of the Ansley Wilcox.

Secretary Root who, 20 years ago, had been present at a similar scene, when the President Arthur took the oath after the death of another president, who fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt on behalf of the members of the cabinet of the late President to take the prescribed oath. There was not a dry eye in the room. The new President, looking as if he were controlled himself. With the deep solemnity of the occasion full upon him, he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. He deliberately proclaimed in these words: "In this hour of deepest terrible national bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variation in the policy which Mr. McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

President Roosevelt to-night issued the following proclamation as President of the United States: "A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down, a crime committed not only against the United States, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen. President McKinley crowned a life of earnest love for his fellow man, of most earnest endeavor for the welfare of his country, and a death of Christian fortitude, and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his end, are to remain forever a precious heritage to our people. "It is meet that we as a nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death. Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, September 19th, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President, whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief."

Report of the Autopsy. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following report of the autopsy on the remains of President McKinley was issued to-day at 5 o'clock: "The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing through the kidneys. A small portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There were no signs of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The renal walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which had spread to the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissue around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

(Signed) Harvey D. Gaylor, Herman Metzger, M. D., P. M. Herman M. D., M. D., M. D., Mynter, Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin, Chas. M. Stockton, El. G. Saneway, W. W. Johnson, Chas. Carr, M. D., Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, Herman L. Baer, M. D.

The official announcement of the physicians as a result of their autopsy on the President's body, that death resulted from gangrene of the wounds, led to a more detailed discussion of the case leading up to this gangrenous condition. It developed that Dr. Wasdin strongly supported the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned, and that this was the cause of the gangrenous condition.

Aside from their officially signed statement, the doctors were averse to discussing the autopsy. Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the surgeon, upon whom fell the responsibility of operating upon the President, immediately he was shot, in the course of a cursory talk, said: "The authorities and the physicians have received a number of telegrams and letters alleging that the bullet was poisoned." Dr. Mann replied, "I don't know whether it was or not. A chemical or a bacteriological examination of the remaining bullet in the pistol will be necessary to determine that, perhaps both. This conclusion would be very difficult to reach for many reasons. All the cases through which the bullet passed were dead. This is very remarkable indeed. The area of the dead flesh in the stomach was perhaps as great as a silver dollar in circumference. Dr. Wasdin, the chief medical expert, was strongly inclined to the opinion that the bullet had been poisoned.

"Just a word in conclusion," said Dr. Mann. "I think in justice to the other physicians in the government service, I should say that the bullet was found every day. We aimed to make them as plain as possible and to state the facts as simply. They were given an hour to hour course in the military and naval brigades took temporary stations on West Perry street, immediately around the corner from the Milburn House. I meant the members of the cabinet, officials high in the government service, and near friends of the martyred President began to fill the walks leading up to the entrance of the Milburn residence. They came separately and in groups, some walking, while others in carriages were admitted in the roped enclosure up to the curb. A few minutes before the opening of the service, which was conducted at the Milburn residence, the carriages drove up to the house bringing with them Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, at whose home he is a guest. The President looked very grave as he alighted. His face did not relax into a smile to the salutations of those nearest the carriage, but he acknowledged the greetings politely and with an inclination of the head.

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The Assembling Military could be heard, and the walks leading to Milburn house began to be lined with those who were to be assembled about the hier. Even amid the stir of assembling, a solemn and awe-like silence prevailed, and the divisions of the escort carried their positions with silent bands. At 10.30 o'clock the military and naval brigades took temporary stations on West Perry street, immediately around the corner from the Milburn House. I meant the members of the cabinet, officials high in the government service, and near friends of the martyred President began to fill the walks leading up to the entrance of the Milburn residence. They came separately and in groups, some walking, while others in carriages were admitted in the roped enclosure up to the curb. A few minutes before the opening of the service, which was conducted at the Milburn residence, the carriages drove up to the house bringing with them Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, at whose home he is a guest. The President looked very grave as he alighted. His face did not relax into a smile to the salutations of those nearest the carriage, but he acknowledged the greetings politely and with an inclination of the head.

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BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Party-Free Killed and Thirty Wounded in Fights With Boers. Cape Colony, Sept. 12.—The British casualties in the Great Marais...

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NELSON.

On Wednesday Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Baptist church, united in marriage James Pogue and Captain Beaumont...

CAMP MCKINNEY.

Constable Cecil Nicholson died on September 15th from an attack of typhoid fever...

REVELSTOCK.

Ed. Crockett, of Crangallie, died at his farm in the valley on Friday, September 14th...

KAMLOOPS.

Walter Hughes, who was brought into town about two weeks ago from Harper's Camp...

and Butte street. The contracting parties were his eldest daughter, Miss Minnie Lottie, and James Irvine...

Inspector of Mines Morgan says the Wellington Colliery Company have discovered a new seam of coal one mile and a half from the old shaft...

An Indian, is supposed to be lost while fishing in the rapids along a canoe. The overturned canoe and a hat were found...

Messrs. D. R. Harris, Henry Shepherd and E. S. Cook, of Nanaimo; J. Halpin, Alberni, and Frank Todd, Nanaimo lakes, have completed the survey of the proposed inter-railway route...

The plans for the proposed Vancouver public library, submitted by Architect G. W. Grant, have been accepted...

Dr. Drummond, the famous Canadian poet, has travelled in many lands and has many curious experiences...

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Monday at the manse by Rev. J. Millen Robinson, B. A., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church...

A large number of Japanese fishermen are making their way to the United States through the immigration office...

Well informed insurance men of Cleveland say that President McKinley carried from \$100,000 to \$200,000 on his life...

Robert Kilpatrick, killed by a Horse-Found Drowned at New Westminster. (Special to the Times.)

THE STEEL STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED

TERMS OF AGREEMENT NOT YET ANNOUNCED

Report That Steel Corporation Declined to Grant Any Concessions to the Amalgamated Association.

New York, Sept. 14.—The great steel strike which began on June 30th was brought to an end at a conference held today between the leaders of the Amalgamated Association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation...

The full terms of the settlement were not divulged, and it was announced that this was in accordance with an agreement between the parties to the conference...

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HIS TROUBLES CONTINUE

DEPUTY HAD QUITE AN INTERESTING TIME

Went to Arrest Chinese Fugitive, but Amazon Intervened and made Things Lively—Police Court.

This morning's session of the police court was unusually interesting, and there was more or less fun engendered by the narration of the trials of Deputy Sheriff Siddall in his attempt to arrest one Leung Yen Tun...

On the witness stand the deputy told the court what happened inside the city of a Chinese girl cried out something in Chinese, which responded to the English word "sheriff"...

The case was remanded until to-morrow morning, the woman being out on bail in the meantime...

Gordon Fleischman, a youth about nineteen years of age, was charged with passing a forged cheque on Richard Bray, a very stable proprietor of Johnson street...

It is understood he had several other cheques in his possession, one for two hundred and some odd dollars, and another for \$25, which he tried to pass at the Vernon...

Mary Ann, a Rupert schoolmate, was fined \$5 and \$1 costs for drunkenness.

Major Perry, of the Northwest Mounted Police, is in the city to-day making preparations for the annual polo match...

These men will be brought from the different posts in the Northwest Territories and will precede the Royal train from Manitoba and the Territories...

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TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF TIMBER

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS

Timber Cut in Railway Belt in British Columbia Must Be Manufactured Within the Dominion.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 14.—By an order-in-council, on the report of Hon. Clifford Sifton, dated January 10th, 1899, the regulation governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia were amended so as to permit the owners of timber berths in the railway belt to sell timber thereon to mill owners, the regulations having previously provided that timber must be manufactured at the sawmill of the licensee to be operated in connection with the berth...

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EUROPEAN PEACE

Emperor William Says He is Convinced It Will Be Preserved for a Long Time.

Dantzic, Sept. 14.—Emperor William replying to an address by the chief burgomaster said: "I have just come from a most important meeting with my friend the Emperor of Russia, which has passed off to the fullest satisfaction of both, and by which my conviction is again remarkably strengthened that the Amalgamated Association gave up its right not to work in the following mills: The Crescent, Ironside, Chester, Star, Moon, Monongahela, Demander and Monesson of the American Tin Plate Company; the Canadian Dore, Clark, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Dewees, Wood and Wellsville mills of the American Sheet Steel Company; the Painter, McCutcheon and Clark mills of the American Hoop Company; the Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the Federal Steel Company, and all mills of the American Tube Company."

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THE SEAGIRT MATCHES.

Gunner Fleming Ties Exciting Times at the Big Shoot Today.

The following letter from Gunner Fleming to Col. Sergt-Major Macdonald gives additional particulars of the doings of the Canadian boys at Seagirt: "Wednesday was a fine practice over the ranges which the International mark is to be settled, in 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The boys did splendidly. We are shooting in some individual matches. I am not certain about telling you of the regimental match, but 21 teams entered, and to make up the number Major Mason shot 21 points, in 21 shots, at 1,000 yards, standing at 200 yards, and no other points at 500 yards, but the boys got second place."

"Thursday is the big match, and the Yanks are suspicious. "Thursday Morning.—The team: Skiddon, Capt. Stuart (he is shooting well), Robert, Ross, Fisher, and two Duncans (from Quebec), and myself. Fifteen shots each range, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. We defeated them 7 points at 800. It was a tie at 900, a lot of excitement. At 1,000 yards I defeated them 21 points, in 21 shots. There is a big time tonight. The Premier trophy is worth about \$5,000, and was last won in 1876, and held ever since by the United States. It was the lowest on our team, and just averaged inners, 180; but I had tough luck. The pull of my rifle is wrong. I tried to make it light, and twice shot went off in the bank and I got a bull on the wrong target. The Americans are treating us splendidly. Every-body wants us to drink with them, and it is a good thing that there is no match to-morrow."

"To-morrow the Irish team will have their big match with the United States. Match rifles to be used. The Americans think that the Irishmen will win. I have just received an invitation from one of the head navy men for a big trip in his yacht to New York, Monday night, and Friday Night.—We have had a big day. The Irishmen defeated the Americans by 62 points. I had a hard day's work looking after the targets for Ireland. It was a very exciting time. One of the Irishmen broke the world's record, 217 out of 225 points. All the big matches are over, and some of the boys are going home tonight. Will see you soon."

SPECIAL S. P. C. A. PRIZES. List of Those to be Awarded at the Forthcoming Exhibition. The following special prizes have been provided by the S. P. C. A. to be awarded at the forthcoming provincial exhibition in this city: For the best kept licensed expressman's house, and most humane harness—First prize, \$7.50; second, \$2.50. For best kept horse and most humane harness, to be given to the driver of any vehicle used by grocers, bakers, butchers and fishmongers—First prize, \$7.50; second, \$2.50. For best pair of hack horses—\$10.00. A suitable badge will be given to the winner of the first prize in each class. The horses to be judged by the B. C. A. A. Judges, but must be identified by an officer of the S. P. C. A. It has been arranged to keep all entries open till the 23rd of September. Horses may be taken to the grounds and judged on the day of the stock parade, and after the parade can be taken away by the owner.

ITCHING PILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Itching Pills. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravated or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It is sold in form of 3 to 5 pills, 25 cents. Sent by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—05.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY. I have suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Hallway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so weak from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have done. It is sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—05.

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.

British Surveying Ship Has Arrived at Honolulu. Honolulu, Sept. 6, via San Francisco, 13.—There seems to be serious trouble in Hawaii by reason of the failure of the San Francisco exporters to ship goods of provisions here. Local stocks of food stuffs are becoming lower. The Honolulu dealers are refusing to take orders and small retail stores are replacing their stocks as they sell. The British cable ship Britannia has been surveying for the route cable from Victoria to Australia, arrived here. The ship is expected to be within 220 miles of the Hawaiian islands to the eastward. The mail of the vessel here has received information of getting cable communication with the outside world, but waiting for action of congress means of a connection with the British at Fanning Islands, about 400 miles from here.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Alameda, a farmer at Alameda, while driving to a threshing early Friday morning, was struck by lightning and killed along with his team. Deed was unmarried, and was well and richly known. Light Conservatives have nominated Stewart, editor of the Herald, Aid. P. J. J. Crosby, merchant, and Dr. M. Campbell, as candidates for the

ANOTHER APOLOGY.

Envoy Was Received by Emperor of Japan at Tokyo. Tokyo, Sept. 13.—The special Chinese envoy sent to express condolence for the murder of Sugi-china, chancellor of the Japanese legation in Peking prior to the Boxer war, was received in audience by the Emperor at Tokyo. The envoy touched to His Majesty a letter of condolence in satisfactory terms. The Emperor accepted the apology, and said that China's expressed desire for maintenance of peace in the East was realized.

PEARY IS SAFE.

Explorer Remains in the North to Continue Work. St. John's, C. B., Sept. 13.—The Erik arrived here today after a successful expedition. Explorer Peary was found and he and all his party to continue his work. Peary and his daughter, however, returned on the Erik.

BERLIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

Soothing and healing properties of its pleasant taste and prompt relief cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is prized by mothers of small children, cough and whooping cough, its effects quick relief, and as it is a non-opium or other harmful drug, it is given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Henderson Bros. & Co. Agents.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like flour, sugar, and various oils.

R. STEWART & CO.

SALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. 40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

CANCER CURED.

No knife, no plaster, no pain. Send 6 cents in stamps for new booklet. "Cancer Cured" by Dr. J. Stott & J. J. Buntinville, Ont.

MCKINLEY AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Sorrow deep and profound is settled upon the face of the civilized world today. No announcement save that of the death of our beloved Queen Victoria so visibly moved the hearts of the people of this city as the dispatches announcing that President McKinley, the head of our sister nation on this continent, the tender, considerate husband, the right-living man, a true monarch of his kind, had finally fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet. As the feeling is in Victoria, so it will be found wherever a British flag floats. The Mother Country has not been tenderly treated by the politicians and newspapers of the United States, with sorrow we confess, but the smugs, jibes, jeers, affronts, taunts and defiances have been regarded as not the true sentiments of the national heart. Great Britain has gone upon her way unmoved, apparently convinced that when her national offspring became clothed in its right mind it would perceive how essential it was to the progress and welfare of the world that its two greatest powers, whose present glory promises to be rendered comparatively dim by that which awaits them in the future, should ever remain on the best of terms. In spite of an apparently hostile tariff system for which the departed President was one of the sponsors, it is nevertheless true that the late William McKinley was the true friend of Great Britain. The morning in the heart of the Empire will be sincere and deep to-day. The newspapers will truly voice the sentiment of the country in their remarks and for a time the howl of the jingo on this side of the water will be stilled.

To the finite mind it is incomprehensible why one whose real work appeared to be but beginning, whose mind had just begun to grasp the deeper meanings of statesmanship, should have been permitted to be laid low by such an insignificant, irresponsible creature as the American-Pole of distorted views and false ideals who fired the fatal shot. Chosen by the whole of the people to rule over them, he was removed probably by the least of all the units of which the nation is composed. To those interested in world problems of statesmanship it appears as though the light of the nation were summarily snuffed out just as it had begun to dawn.

Roosevelt will reign now, and of course he will gather about him advisers of his own way of thinking. The people have no control over them, as we understand it in Canada, except through the supervision of their actions exercised by their representatives in Congress. The Ministers have no seats in the Legislature; in fact are not the choice of the people at all except to the degree the President interprets their desires. The executive and legislative departments of the government of the United States are entirely distinct. The late President, who was the author of one of the acts which hoisted the tariff to a higher pinnacle than it had ever occupied before, probably as the result of unremitting study of public affairs, announced in the last words he uttered in public that his policy was a mistaken one and that it was time for a revision of his views. He felt that the time had come for his country to pull down some of the protectionist walls with which she had surrounded herself if she hoped to progress as she had done in the past. Neither nations nor men can live to themselves alone and remain in a healthy, normal condition. The United States is now producing vastly more than it can consume within its own borders, and for the surplus a market must necessarily be found abroad. Mr. McKinley knew before he died that he had made a mistake in supposing that a nation can keep on for an indefinite period selling its goods abroad and buying little or nothing there. Such a policy when the time of stock-stanking comes is bound to create antagonism. Some of the Republican newspapers still scoff at such possibilities, but they are worthy of consideration, as the late President forcibly pointed out. Nor is that the full extent of the evil. High tariffs are an injustice to the consumers at home. Without them trusts would be difficult of formation and foreign competition would keep prices down to a fair and reasonable basis. The tariff has made the many millionaires of the United States, has built the palaces along the Hudson and is supporting in affluence many of the pauper princes and noblemen of Europe. It has also produced industrial chaos at home. These are probably the facts which opened the eyes of the political understanding of the late William McKinley and determined him to speak his mind frankly to the people at Buffalo. His friends say the process of political evolution had been in progress for some time, and that he had fully determined that the tariff barrier which had been growing steadily since the revolutionary war in which he had fought should be attacked and reduced to a more reasonable height. He has been taken away with his purpose unfulfilled. The opinions of his successor on this the most vital of questions to his country are as yet not known except to those who possess his confidence. Whatever his views are they will be carried out with vigor. If he persists in advocating the policy of isolation which has

been characteristic of the Republican party in the past, his career will not lose in strenuousness because of his elevation. It is contended that the central Europe must prove a failure; that Germany, Austria, Russia, France and Italy buy American goods because they cannot do without them. That remains to be seen. The nations concerned are moving in earnest. The proposed high tariff of Germany will be the model upon which those of the other countries will be constructed. Then they will protect each other's interests by preferential treatment. The isolation propaganda will either spread until it covers a large part of the world or the nations will be aroused to the futility of their attempts to live entirely to themselves.

WELCOME TO CANADA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are nearing the end of what has been one of the most remarkable tours ever undertaken by rulers, actual or prospective. They have been received with enthusiasm in all British possessions, beginning in the Mediterranean, extending through the Suez Canal to India, Ceylon, the great Southern continent which has been welded together and the foundations of a great nation laid, back to South Africa and finally to the shores of the fruitful land in which the fortunes of one portion of the British people have been cast. The welcome which awaits their Royal Highnesses in Canada will assuredly convince them that in no portion of the King's dominions does the heart of the people beat truer to the Empire of which he is the head. They will be accompanied on their trip across the continent by the representatives of a race that had its origin in a country which is regarded as the traditional enemy of Britain and yet is as firm in its allegiance to the Crown as the descendants of the men and women who gave up their all when the United States broke away and journeyed into a new country for the privilege of living under the glorious old flag. If that flag had not been the emblem of liberty, equality and justice in the right sense, there would have been no such tour as is about to be commenced through Canada. The eloquent words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not have been quoted in the historic legislative halls at Westminster as the most fitting reply to those who would traduce the name of the Mother Country. The invasions of this country by the United States would not have been more than once repelled by the loyal French-Canadians, who appreciated their treatment and realized that under no circumstances could their political institutions be freer or their liberty more complete than under the banners of Great Britain. The generous treatment accorded the people of the ceded territories brought Britain her reward in times of turmoil; in these blessed times of peace and prosperity we rejoice as a united Canadian people in the benign rule of the Mother who is ever gentle to those who do well. The race which is foreign in its extraction has the satisfaction of beholding to-day one of its sons occupying the premier position in the councils of the young nation which has fallen heir to one of the richest inheritances on the earth. Canada affords a splendid example of what follows wherever the spirit of British institutions is comprehended. In only one of the possessions visited was there discord and discontent. The drums of war were still sounding in South Africa when the Duke and Duchess were there. There was little evidence of this in Capetown or the portion of Natal they visited. The enthusiasm and good-will in these places appeared to be as genuine and hearty as in any other of the countries embraced in their tour. But away in the interior desolation and waste where industry and energy should have been displayed, gave evidence of the evils which result from misguided ambition. When what has been termed the "common people" in the various provinces of South Africa have been given an opportunity to comprehend the realities of constitutional government, when the ignorance which has been maintained and the prejudices which have been sedulously inculcated for a purpose have been removed, the sons of the present tourists will find when they visit South Africa when their time has come, we doubt not, as happy, prosperous and contented a people as is found in the country whose boundless expanse they are about to cross.

May their Royal Highnesses have a pleasant sojourn among us, free from the slightest discordant note from within or without, to mar the effect of the Royal tour.

DEEDS OF ASSASSINS.

The lot of the man or woman who occupies a prominent place before the world, history proves, is not altogether enviable. Rulers should be people of strong and steady nerves. How many of us would emerge from an ordeal as creditably as King Edward did upon the occasion of the last attempt upon his life? William McKinley was not thrown into a panic by the attack of the man who inflicted the wound which caused his death. He met his fate calmly and endured it heroically.

From 1848 to 1900 there were thirty attempts, many of them successful, to take the lives of Royal personages and rulers.

Four attempts were made to assassinate the great Napoleon.

Queen Victoria's life was attempted three times.

Two efforts were made to kill the

Prince of Wales. Napoleon III, was frequently shot at, but died in 1871. The King of Prussia was twice fired at in 1851, but escaped injury.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy narrowly escaped death at an assassin's hands in 1883.

King Ferdinand of Naples was stabbed by a soldier in 1856.

Queen Isabella of Spain was attacked by Fenians in 1858 and was shot at by the Queen of Greece was shot at by a student in 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died on April 15th, 1865, by a bullet fired by Wilkes Booth the night before.

One attempt was made on the life of the German Emperor in 1873 and another in 1878.

King Alfonso of Spain was shot at in 1874.

Alexander II, of Russia was assassinated on March 13th, 1881, in St. Petersburg. Unsuccessful attempts on his life have been made in St. Petersburg in 1866 and in Paris in 1867.

President James A. Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2nd, 1881, and died on September 19th.

President Carnot of France was stabbed to death by Caserio Santo in Paris, June 24th, 1894.

Pietr Accetto tried to kill King Humbert on April 22nd, 1897.

A bomb was thrown at President Faure of France on June 15th, 1897.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria was assassinated in Geneva on September 10th, 1898.

Prince of Wales was shot at in Brussels, April 4th, 1900.

The former list of scheduled drinks and gaseous mineral waters, but it, too, falls into disrepute when too liberally imbibed.

It is said to be lowering in its effects, but such an assertion is nonsense, unless the Emperor Frederick used often the average, it would seem the plain drinks have the larger share of popularity, and soda and milk is one of the very first favorites. To be perfect, it requires that a can of ice be placed in the milk, and that the soda should have lain for some time on the ice block. These are the simplest, perhaps best, and certainly cheapest of the drinks Londoners are accustomed to assure their thirst, and men folk find consolation in shandygaff, of which no one can deny the cooling qualities, mixtures of lime juice and ginger beer, bitter and lemonade, and iced wines of every sort.

In the home of the thoughtful housekeeper meets the want of the summer days by the concoction of Refreshing Wine Cups, in which, as every one knows, it is not necessary to mix the very best wine. A good recipe for claret cup will be found in the Emperor Frederick used often to remark that he would like to have a house in the Tannus mountains, to which he could occasionally retire for rest and quiet.

It is said that Friedrichshof was built on the plans which the late Emperor used to discuss during his lifetime, and though they were never put on paper, the Empress Frederick remembered her husband's casual remarks so well that she had the castle as it now stands may be said to be the embodiment of the late Kaiser's dreams of what he would have had it to be.

Throughout its building the late Empress was constantly in communication with the architect and other people connected with it, often making suggestions and improvements in the plans of the work.

And thus it came about that the widowed Empress led her quiet, useful life at Cronberg, never forgetting the needs of others even in the months of her severest sufferings.

In her widowhood, even as in her husband's lifetime, she was ever the patron of good works and charitable institutions, and a doer of good deeds.

Those who are in positions to know, tell us that the life she led before her illness grew so grave as to make her a practically helpless invalid for her last few years, for though heart-broken at the loss of her husband, her courage never failed.

Col. Prior would associate himself with the Blakes and Bourrass for such a cause. The Colonist thinks the sentiments of Sir Hibbert Tupper, that the country which has been "driven from the civilized markets of the world" is not one whose fiscal example we should follow. Most of the readers of the Times will agree with the representative of Victoria that if separation there must be independence would be preferable to annexation. The Colonist now has the floor. We have no doubt his explanation will be perfectly satisfactory.

It is not easy to get an unbiased estimate of the situation in New Westminster. The Colonist thinks it will be easy for Mr. Brown, while the Colonian, published on the ground but somewhat prejudiced, says: "The reception given to Mr. Gifford on his arrival at the hall, and when he rose to address the meeting, could leave no doubt in the mind of anyone present as to his standing with the community. Distinctly one of the people, he is in every sense a popular candidate, and unmistakably it is to be his great privilege to carry to victory on Wednesday next the banner of the people as against the tractator politicians who have set up an antiquated rule in which the people's representatives have been denied the voice and influence upon which they must insist." The Colonian up to the time of the coalition was a strong supporter of the Premier.

Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley. The former lived to complete his work and to inscribe his name in the world's book of fame as a prince among the sons of men. Garfield was a good man, but was never tested by the standards by which greatness is measured. McKinley was removed just as his testing time was at hand.

The Colonist should treat Mr. McBride more tenderly. No one knows, not even the editor, what a week may bring forth in these times of political uncertainties. The ex-Minister of Mines may rise up in judgment against our contemporary after the manner of the ex-leader of the opposition.

Our contemporary thinks Mr. McBride should resign and test public opinion against Mr. Brown in New Westminster. Would it not be just as fair to test if the ex-Minister should challenge the Premier or Mr. Martin to try conclusions with him in the Dewdney?

HON. J. C. BROWN IS NOT A MARTINETE Made the Statement at Meeting Last Night—Premier Dunsmuir to Speak Next Week.

New Westminster, Sept. 13.—The first campaign meeting in the New Westminster bye-election, held at Sapperton last night, was a well attended and enthusiastic one. The feeling of the large audience was almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Gifford. The principal speaker of the evening was Smith Curtis, M. P. of Rossland, a former supporter of Mr. Martin. He made a masterly and convincing speech, denouncing the Dunsmuir-Martin combination.

Other speakers were Richard McBride, Thos. Gifford and David Bogie. Hon. J. C. Brown had been invited to speak; but did not attend, nor did his committee send any one in his behalf. The editorial in this morning's Colonist regarding Hon. J. C. Brown's victory is being received in New Westminster with ridicule by business men and leading labor men are laughing at it.

A prominent laborer said that the labor vote would be with Mr. Brown for the labor men had decided to bring out a candidate of their own if the one selected by the opposition was not suitable to them. P. S. Anandale, a former member of the House of Commons to whom Mr. Brown spoke for the government, Messrs. McBride and Smith Curtis for the opposition, and John Oliver as an independent.

The opposition speakers were only given a few minutes, and ordered to close by the chairman, much against the wishes of the audience, while the government speakers were allowed unlimited time.

Mr. Martin made several statements which Smith Curtis resented, but was not allowed to answer by the chairman. John Oliver, of Delta, who has been claimed as a supporter of the government, took a stand of independence, stating no party or clique had strings on him.

There were several warm arguments between Messrs. Brown and Martin, and Messrs. Brown and McBride, in which the government supporters were badly worsted.

The campaign is getting decidedly warm and interesting in New Westminster, and mass meetings are to be held in the opera house every evening, alternately by the government and opposition. Mr. Brown stated yesterday that Premier Dunsmuir would come up to New Westminster and speak next week.

Was Not Offered Portfolio. Vancouver, Sept. 14.—G. R. Maxwell, M. P., this afternoon declared that he had been offered a portfolio in Premier Dunsmuir's cabinet, but said he intended to campaign for Hon. J. C. Brown at New Westminster.

ONE TEASPOONFUL of Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will cure almost any case of indigestion. Another is the combination of Peppermint, Peppermint, Peppermint, there is but one Pain-Killer, Peppermint. 25c. and 50c.

The coin collection in the British museum now consists of 230,000 specimens.

A swallow can fly about six hundred miles a day.

SUMMER DRINKS AND FOODS.

Has any one really found the perfect summer drink? Many think they have, and are so delighted that they insist that all their friends shall share their secret, pushing their precious recipe with all the zeal and insistence of a professional traveler for some famous beverage. Of course, the inventor is assured that the drink in question is perfect, but these preparations are so numerous that there must be variation in their merit. The three degrees of good, better, best, are allotted with perplexing impartiality by different individuals, for in this, as in all such matters, personal likes and dislikes generally dominate the decision. Excessive heat in town at once creates a universal demand for the drink that shall be at once cooling and refreshing, and if perfection has still eluded those who have pursued and still pursue it, there are yet many summer drinks which are most agreeable and efficacious. An abuse of ice at once destroys the effect desired, besides being dangerous. A liquid set on ice and slowly chilled is far

More to be Recommended than the drink in which ice floats, but it is not every one who will admit this truth. Than plain lemon squash, made from the juice of the lemon, sweetened sparsely with sugar and diluted with water, and finally cooled on ice, there is no drink more acceptable and cooling in the heat of the day. It ranks before the long list of adulterated drinks and gaseous mineral waters, but it, too, falls into disrepute when too liberally imbibed.

It is said to be lowering in its effects, but such an assertion is nonsense, unless the Emperor Frederick used often the average, it would seem the plain drinks have the larger share of popularity, and soda and milk is one of the very first favorites. To be perfect, it requires that a can of ice be placed in the milk, and that the soda should have lain for some time on the ice block. These are the simplest, perhaps best, and certainly cheapest of the drinks Londoners are accustomed to assure their thirst, and men folk find consolation in shandygaff, of which no one can deny the cooling qualities, mixtures of lime juice and ginger beer, bitter and lemonade, and iced wines of every sort.

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Those who are in positions to know, tell us that the life she led before her illness grew so grave as to make her a practically helpless invalid for her last few years, for though heart-broken at the loss of her husband, her courage never failed.

On finding herself a widow in middle life, with all that she had hitherto planned and striven for come to naught, the late Empress strove to find for herself at Friedrichshof a scene of action where she could devote her manifold talents to the good of others.

For instance, she became a bee-keeper herself in order that the villagers might also learn how much can be earned from such a pursuit, for she was always anxious to encourage and revive all home industries.

Her gardens soon became famous, and her fruit and vegetables were often to be seen in the shops of the surrounding towns.

She used to take the keenest interest in her gardens, sparing no pains to get the best and newest plants, fruit trees, and gardening implements, both from this country and from France.

Moreover, she was always ready and pleased to help others in stocking their gardens, and was influential in introducing many plans and methods previously unknown to Germany.

The Empress's fondness for animals was well known, and even after she was unable to drive she made pets of her horses.

The stables at Friedrichshof are built after the newest and most approved plans, and sportsmen declare that they are models of what stables should be.

Manx Excellent Dishes for hot weather can be made with eggs. Cooked with some oysters or small mushrooms they make a simple and dainty breakfast dish.

Hard boiled eggs, if cut in two, the yolks removed and mixed with pounded shrimps, and then replaced and served with lachaise sauce, are, too, very good, and these few recipes give only a bare idea of the many variations within the possibility of every cook who by means of her ingenuity and skill will demonstrate her worth beyond the regions of plain joints and puddings. There should be little trouble in the variation of sweets that are cool and tempting in the dog days. Jellies need not be insipid and plain. In his book on the supper dishes "Wynon" recommends the combination. Quince syrup with charbeuse, mulberry syrup with cognac, apricot syrup with abricotina or kimmel, and pineapple syrup with rum or punch, ice creams and seed coffee come as the consolation for scorching suns, and both are answerable for a good deal.—London Telegraph.

THE WESTSIDE VICTORIA'S POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE. IT PAYS TO DO YOUR SHOPPING BY MAIL. FAST SHIPMENTS. Our Mail Order System. They get the benefit of the best buy, and the experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.



WRITE FOR IT! Our New Fall and Winter Catalogue. Containing over 100 pages of Special Bargains in Every Department. The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

THE CASTLE AT CRONBERG. Pathetic Story of the Late Empress Frederick's Palace.

A pathetic interest attaches just now to the Schloss Friedrichshof, the beautiful place at Cronberg, in which the late Empress Frederick lived and died, for it was the first thing in which Her Majesty showed any active interest after her late husband's death. She named the castle after him.

THE NEW, BABY. Happy Father—We've got a new baby up at our house. Friend—So? What do you call him? H. P.—What do you call him; he does all the calling himself.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. "Your blank verse," began the editor. "Blank verse?" the poet interrupted. "Why do you call it blank verse when it is so full?" "Because it's against my principles to use a stronger term."

MINERAL OIL 1898. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE. Henrietta and Margaret Mineral Claims, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of the Yukon Territory, are hereby offered for sale to the best bidder at public auction, on the east side of Banks Island, on Prince of Wales Channel.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date hereof I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 31, Sayward District, thence south sixty chains more or less to lot 112, thence east thirty chains more or less to the shore line of Discovery Passage, thence following the shore line northwesterly to the point of commencement, and containing 300 acres more or less.

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefinite Title to the above hereto mentioned land will be issued to William Water on the 14th day of December, 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person or persons in estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

FUREKA HARNESS OIL. Rain and sweat have an effect on harness treated with Fureka Harness Oil. It keeps the leather soft and pliable. It does not crack. It keeps the harness soft and pliable. It does not crack. It keeps the harness soft and pliable. It does not crack.

THE BOER WOMAN IN THE CAMP. Lure the Unsuspecting Women Sympathizers As Dewet to Escape.

There have been many deceits of the war started when I was most earnestly that the friend-captured womanhood had had and that the exact status of a been equal to that of man.

I have often wished her all and privileges of her opposite. The right to wear his clothes, his freedom to earn money, his Cavendish, and wear a ring on her finger. Also to share a man's hardships and responsibilities, men into action, to be allowed for the Victoria Cross, to be in her gallantry—and shot for her.

Especially shot for her treachery. I wonder how many graves men have filled this past year. How many brave fellows have their lives thrown away for a woman's war, not so much the part of a spy. Not so much in the way of in the trenches as during the time of destruction. The symbol of otism is not the eagle of war, rather the decoy duck.

What to Do With Them. There were, I believe, women in the trenches against Buller. Their dead were found after the Tloetloet Hill. They have had regard for their women folk when well out of danger, and of the Boer Amazon has for the sake of the fighting line, honestly believe, that they have organized attempts to utilize women as a force for Boer ends, no secret so drawing large sums of money. Boer treasury in payment for protection secured. Such women exist certain fertile imaginations.

The women I speak of are the sister of the poorer Boer woman who believe that the secret story is an English myth, and are act their treachery only by their hands. The British, and the knowledge experience that the Boer woman behaves we shall treat her with same courtesy and gentleness as should appear towards her were dearest friend instead of our own country foe.

It has been one of the problems what to do with them, and we have tried to do it in the most gentlemanly way. We have tried to do it in the most gentlemanly way. We have tried to do it in the most gentlemanly way. We have tried to do it in the most gentlemanly way.

"It Happened to Me." If I were to write down every story I have heard of Boer women's treachery I should fill two volumes, but in a particular instance. Two mounted troopers were out on patrol when they came to a Boer house. They dismounted some distance from the house, which apparently deserted, except by a woman, who was on the stoop, beckoned the men to advance. This she did, and walked within a few paces of the house, the woman suddenly disappeared, and view through an open doorway, and next moment a volley was fired from the house.

Now I have cited this as peculiar, the peculiarity is this. Show this graph to your returned Yeomanry friend or your volunteer brother, and in 90 out of a hundred cases he will say, "Yes, it is perfectly true; it happened to me to a friend of mine." And this he says, not because the story I have told is the very incident of which he is thinking, but because this sort of thing happened so often in South Africa that there is no military unit now serving the front that has not had some such experience.

Very few people know that Dewet, not once but often owed his wondrous escapes to the aid of women sympathizers. When he was last in the Colony, and we had driven him off toward the Orange River, the woman on some of the farms in the Hopetown district had arranged a signal where Dewet's hidden scouts should be made aware of the proximity of our scouts, patrol of Victorians who rode up to the farmhouse was somewhat astonished to see the good lady, who had been taking a siesta on the stoop, suddenly rise from her chair and, making for the door, apparently no other reason than to make a noise, violently slam it twice. As she did a horseman broke from a stable, a few hundred yards beyond and galloped for all he was worth. Dewet, who was in the angle formed by the Brak and Orange Rivers, waiting for one of the two streams to fall, moved at the signal, and Plumer, who was marching to intercept him, only managed to get on the trail of the enemy's column.

The One Capetown Woman. The arrival of a woman at a refugee camp does not mean that her opportunities for evil-doing are ended. In the Orange River Colony recently a plot was discovered, in which the prime mover



Local News

From Friday's Daily. The remains of the late Mrs. Moody were laid at rest this afternoon, the funeral taking place from the residence of Mrs. Mary Watson, Foul Bay road, at 2:30 o'clock.

This afternoon the funeral of Glenn, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Melchior, is taking place. The funeral service on the occasion was conducted at the residence, 63 Frederick street, at 2:30.

Another good consignment of gold dust from McKee creek, Atlin, and from Wreck Bay, West Coast, was sold to the treasury yesterday. The influx of gold has been steady ever since the season opened.

At the Bishop's Palace, Yates street, on Wednesday evening, George R. Roberts and Miss Catherine M. Bourke were united in holy matrimony. Father Althoff performing the ceremony. The happy couple were supported by Miss Winifred Gilligan and W. Bourke, a brother of the bride.

The death occurred last evening of Robert Stocks Mitchell, linotype machinist of the Colonist. Deceased has been in Victoria for the past four years, having come West for the purpose of setting up the machines for the Colonist. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and 31 years of age. He was a member of the Typographical Union, and also of the W. H. Langley, A. O. F. He leaves a widow, mother and father to mourn his loss. The funeral has been arranged to take place from the late residence, 32 Grant street, at 2:30 on Sunday afternoon.

From Saturday's Daily. A meeting of the directors of the Provincial Jubilee hospital will be held in the board of trade building on Tuesday evening.

A circular has been issued by Principal Burns to the effect that the Vancouver Normal school will open on October 15th next, at 10 o'clock. Those wishing further particulars in regard to the terms of admission can obtain them from the principal.

Lieut-Governor Henri Joly has received a message from Major Maude stating that the ladies should wear evening dress and the gentlemen uniforms, except on receiving parties, at the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The funeral of the late William Fairbairn took place this afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. Services appropriate to the occasion were conducted both at the church and grave. Dominion lodge, J. O. O. F., attended the funeral in a body.

The benefit dance in the A. O. U. hall in aid of the widows and orphans who are in need will be held on Thursday, September 19th, the grand march beginning at 8:30 p. m. The proceeds will be handed over to Aldermen Stewart and Cooley, and H. Salmon, and taken to the city hall for distribution.

ants. She leaves to mourn her loss two children besides her husband. Mrs. R. Record, whom her husband mourned as having been lost in the Isadore disaster, has reached Vancouver. She at once, on arriving, advertised her presence in the city in the newspapers, resulting in the reunion of husband and wife shortly afterwards.

Hon. Francis George Hood, who is mentioned in another column as commanding a new draft destined for France, is a son of Viscount Francis Wheeler Hood, of Whitley, county of Warwick, and Baron Hood, of Catherington, Hants, in the peerage of Great Britain, also Baron Hood of Catherington, in the peerage of Ireland, and baronet of England; late lieutenant-colonel of the Grenadier Guards.

Elder Brooks and John Rogers have dismissed their counsel. They announced in the police court to-day, and henceforth they will not depend upon legal assistance in their case. They were remanded until Thursday afternoon on the application of the superintendent of police. This afternoon the coroner's inquest over the death of the Rogers infant is being resumed.

Rev. J. P. Hicks, Wesleyan chaplain at Esquimalt, is receiving assurances of support outside of this city for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home to be erected at Esquimalt. The latest outside support to manifest his interest in the undertaking is Chester Massey, of Toronto, one of the prominent members of the firm of Massey-Harris Co. of that city. Hicks has in letter to Rev. Mr. Hicks that he will forward \$500 as his subscription to the scheme.

Bert Sprinkling, the ten-year-old son of Mr. Sprinkling, Spring Ridge, met with a painful accident while his father was in church on Sunday morning. He and another boy had climbed a tree close to the front of the church, and were enjoying themselves when suddenly the limb on which Bert was gave away and he came crashing down through the branches. His fall, however, was broken through one of his legs catching in a fork of the tree, by which he hung until assistance came. He was then taken to the Jubilee hospital, where an examination of his injuries revealed the fact that his leg had been broken at the thigh.

The B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company is steadily working its way up the front line of companies in Canada. Its career from birth has been a most remarkable one, as evidenced by the fact that though only three and one half years of age it has a subscribed capital of over \$1,500,000, with a paid up capital of nearly \$400,000. The income of the company during August amounted to over \$35,000, which beats all the records of any company in the interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, is offered on all deposits of \$100 and upward, principal withdrawn at any time from the company without loss of interest. Loans are made on real estate only, never more than sixty per cent of present cash value advanced. The present securities held by the company show two dollars and thirteen cents for every one dollar loaned.

A NEW DRAFT FOR SUBMARINE MINERS. More Men For Work Point—Fifth Regiment Band Will Play R. H. Artillery Through the City.

On the Empress of India to-morrow, a detachment of B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, will arrive, disembarking at Victoria. They are a part of the British section of the Chinese field force, which served under Gen. Gaselee and are on their way home.

The detachment, which consists of one warrant officer and men, will remain three days at Work Point barracks, where provision is being made for their accommodation. They will leave for the East on the 21st, making connection with a Liverpool bound vessel at Halifax.

The Fifth Regiment band will parade to the inner wharf to meet the tender, and will play the detachment through the streets on their way to the barracks. It is learned from English exchange that a draft of men for the B. C. R. E. (submarine miners), leaves England about the end of October for this station. They are under the command of Second Lieutenant the Honorable F. G. Hood, B. E. The draft will consist of about a score of men.

Captain the Honorable H. H. S. Adlington, reserve of officers, late Royal Fusiliers, who is in Vancouver Island, and has been ordered home to join the 4th Battalion, Royal Garrison Regiment, on its formation.

Sporting News

RUGBY FOOTBALL. MEETING NEXT FRIDAY. The Victoria Intermediate Rugby club will meet at a meeting on Friday evening next in the Palladium hall. All interested are invited to attend.

LACROSSE. VICTORY FOR VICTORIA. Victoria won the lacrosse match from Nanaimo on Saturday afternoon with great ease. From the commencement the home players had the game well in hand, but it is doubtful if they deserved it. Had they been playing against a team any way formidable they would have had an interesting time preserving their reputation.

THE OAR. NEVER RACED AGAIN. Jack Gaudaur, the ex-champion oarsman of the world, will never enter a racing shell again. This statement is made to a Winnipeg Telegram reporter after his defeat in a recent race. Mr. Galt was of the opinion that he had somewhat overtrained, and Mrs. Gaudaur pointed out that he had not slept properly since Tuesday, but the oarsman would have none of it.

THE PROVINCE GAZETTE. The Provincial Gazette issued yesterday announces that Police Magistrate Hall is appointed to hold Small Debts court at Victoria during the illness of P. S. Lampman.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS NAMED—Companies Incorporated. The Provincial Gazette issued yesterday announces that Police Magistrate Hall is appointed to hold Small Debts court at Victoria during the illness of P. S. Lampman.

LIAID AT REST. Funeral of the late Robert Stock Mitchell Took Place Yesterday Afternoon. The remains of the late Robert Stocks Mitchell were laid at rest yesterday afternoon at Ross Bay cemetery.

POLITICAL. Mr. Wells and Mr. Hawthornthwaite Go to Westminister. Hon. W. C. Wells left last night for Westminister to take part in the campaign waged in the bye-election there. He will take the stump for his new colleague, Hon. J. C. Brown.

THE BELGIAN PIGEON WHICH WON THE GREAT RACE FROM BURGO, IN SPAIN, TO BRUSSELS, DID THE 700 MILES IN FOURTEEN HOURS.

KIDNEY SEARCH LIGHTS—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the back? Do you feel as if you were tired, and are you unable to do your work? Do you feel as if you were tired, and are you unable to do your work? Do you feel as if you were tired, and are you unable to do your work?

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Management Committee Will Meet Next Wednesday—Judges Meeting Monday. The management committee of the B. C. Agricultural and Mining Association will meet as usual on Wednesday evening next. The judges will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND. Russ Humber's Absence Causes Anxiety to His Friends. The report has been persistently circulated during the past few days that Russ Humber was lost while on his way to San Juan, and there was a great deal of uneasiness among his friends who, it is understood, drew the attention of the provincial police to the matter.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. New School Districts Named—Companies Incorporated. The Provincial Gazette issued yesterday announces that Police Magistrate Hall is appointed to hold Small Debts court at Victoria during the illness of P. S. Lampman.

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DRAMATIC EPISODE AT WESTMINSTER

MARTIN USES STRONG LANGUAGE TO CURTIS. A Stormy Meeting on Saturday—Denis Murphy Accuses the Premier of Treachery to His Supporters. The opera house, Westminster, was well filled last night, says the News-Advertiser of Sunday, on the occasion of the joint meeting held by the supporters of T. Gifford and Hon. J. C. Brown in the coming election.

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LOOKING FOR NEW C. P. R. STEAMERS

Empress of India, Which is to Royal Party, En Route to Victoria From Orient. Capt. Troup, manager of the Company, is expected to leave for the East to-day. The steamer to replace the lost ship is also being sought for.

AMUR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT. As a result of an accident near return from Skagway, the steamer Amur will go on to the Yukon delta.

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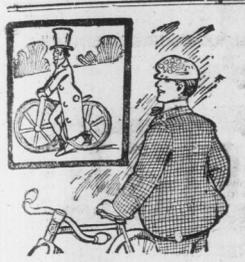
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LOOKING FOR NEW C. P. R. STEAMERS

CAPT. TROUP GOING EAST ON BUSINESS

Empress of India, Which is to Carry the Royal Party, En Route to Victoria From Orient.

Empress of India, which is to carry the royal party, en route to Victoria from the Orient.

Capt. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Company, is expected to leave Vancouver for the East to-day.

The object of his trip is said to be that of locating a steamer to replace the lost Islander, and also of seeing what can be done towards obtaining a new vessel for the Victoria-Vancouver run.

From the coast he goes direct to Montreal and thence to New York.

The purchase of a modern steamer to succeed the Charmer in the ferry service has long been under consideration, and the delay has been largely due to the difficulty of procuring a vessel suitable for the business.

Ever since Capt. Troup took over the management of the C. P. N. Company he has had the matter under his consideration, and has formed plans of the description of a vessel necessary.

He has also submitted these to some of the big ship building firms. If the steamer is to be of the type of the Empress of India, it is probable that orders for the construction of two new craft will be left on the Clyde.

Both are to be built simultaneously.

In an interview with the Times some time ago, Capt. Troup stated that there were no steamers on this coast suitable for their work either on the Vancouver or Skagway route, and it was therefore necessary to go abroad for them.

AMUR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

As a result of an accident occurred on her return from Skagway, the C. P. N. steamer Amur will go to the Esquimaux marine railway this afternoon for repairs.

The steamer arrived here from the North early on Sunday morning. The exact nature of the accident is not known, but it is believed to be serious.

It was just as the steamer was leaving Victoria canal that the accident occurred.

Capt. Locke, it is stated, was below and Pilot Newby was on deck. It was 11.30 when the vessel struck, and she was then being retraced to the Esquimaux wharf.

The blow was light and the steamer was again proceeding on her way in a very short time.

How the accident happened could not be ascertained, from those aboard this morning, as the vessel was not in the water when the accident occurred.

According to Purser Munro all the 65 passengers brought south on the steamer landed at Vancouver, where the steamer called at Saturday, and the vessel retired to Skagway.

Word of a narrowly-averted disaster on the White Pass & Yukon railway is brought by the Amur, the train in which many of the passengers travelled, over the summit, appears to have been an unusually long one.

When rounding a sharp curve near the summit the train failed to make the bend, and leaving the rails, plunged along the edge of the precipice for a short distance.

The engine in charge acted with great coolness and his prompt action in pulling the train probably saved the lives of many of the passengers.

The accident happened just as the rear car was approaching one of the curves of the line, where the village of White Pass lies.

D. G. Macdonald and several other Vancouver passengers were aboard the train, but, fortunately, not in the derailed car.

Rev. Father Rene, prefect apostolic, in charge of the Catholic missions of Alaska, has returned from a trip to Nome and Teller with news of the full extent of the awful ravages of the plague among the Lower Yukon Indians last summer.

Several one states that large numbers died over the area spreading from Nulato down to St. Michael and southward to the Kasokwim and northward toward Behring Strait.

Many in the Lower Yukon basin were victims. The mortality amounted to many hundreds. The old Indians were chiefly the victims.

The epidemic was a sort of cholera that ran among the natives alone. Father Rene says it is thought to have been brought over in some way from the Siberian coast.

The shortage of fish and other food among the natives did not prevent them from spreading the plague by rendering the Indians first impoverished as to strength and unable to withstand the disease.

A very strange report is brought by Father Rene to the mission of the Indians of America, according to a northern correspondent. He states that it has been ascertained by the missionaries at Nulato and a cook to poison the captain and his family, a young woman passenger, and two mates of the American schooner Envy, which reached Singapore recently from the South sea.

The vessel was commanded by Captain John Strachan, who was accompanied by his wife and son, Wallace, and Miss Bowman, a companion to Mrs. Strachan, who joined the schooner at Sydney.

On several occasions these persons, as well as the two mates, became unwell after eating. Finally, after an investigation the cook, William Brodie, confessed that he had placed phosphorus in the food, at the suggestion of an Arab sailor named Saleem. Brodie claimed that the Arab had a strange influence over him, which he had been unable to resist.

Both Brodie and Saleem were put in irons, and turned over to the police upon arrival at Singapore.

FROM CALETA BUENA.

One of the fleet of five sailing ships arriving in the Royal Roads from different points of the world yesterday was the four-masted German ship Placilla, Capt. Schmidt, which comes from Caleta Buena, Chile. She was 43 days in making the passage, and is bound for Tacoma, where she will receive grain cargo. She will be towed together probably this evening.

In conversation with a Times representative to-day Capt. Schmidt said that Caleta Buena was a place of about one thousand inhabitants, and is notable only for the nitrate which it exports.

Not a bit of vegetation can be seen in the place, and the residents have to depend entirely for their water supply on the ocean. The salt water is condensed and in this way is used for all purposes. The mines of the place are situated about a mile and a half inland from the city. They are vast in extent, and nitre taken from them is sometimes found a couple of feet from the surface, and frequently at a depth of twenty feet. It is refined at Caleta Buena, and then shipped to the coast, where it is forwarded to different parts of the world.

Tennis, Boating, Cycling and Outing Suits

All Summer Goods To be run off to make room for New Fall Goods Now on the Way

Eastern Tailor-Made Suits to Measure B. Williams & Co.,

Fit and Finish Guaranteed. Prices, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00 per Suit. 68-70 YATES STREET.



RED ROCK IN PORT.

With a large general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Company, at this city, the British ship Red Rock, which was being anxiously looked for during the last few weeks, arrived from Liverpool last night, after a tedious passage lasting 100 days.

Capt. Porter reports that he sighted no vessels on route at a distance sufficiently close for recognition. The voyage was devoid of incidents worthy of recording. Light winds with occasional rain were experienced in succession, and it was this kind of weather that was responsible for her unusually long trip.

The Red Rock is a vessel of 1,644 tons register. She includes naval stores which will be discharged in Esquimaux before the vessel is brought around to the outer wharf to land her Victoria freight. From Victoria she will be taken to Vancouver, where she also has considerable cargo. She is one of the fleet chartered to carry salmon and her arrival now is therefore most timely.

In addition the Red Rock there arrived from San Francisco three other merchantmen—the Chas. Cotesworth in the morning and the Placilla and Matterhorn in the evening. The last named comes from one of the South American nitrate ports and is out 65 days. She comes here for orders.

WILL SAIL TO-MORROW.

Dodwell & Co.'s steamer Tacoma will call here en route to the Orient to-morrow.

The Tacoma is a 2,000-ton vessel and carries a full cargo of merchandise for the Orient. She will call at Yokohama, Moji, Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai and Port Arthur this voyage, and will not arrive back until the middle of next January.

Upon completing her voyage to Port Arthur the Tacoma is to go to the Kowloon drydock at Hongkong, where she will undergo an extensive and expensive repair, occupying about two months.

Captain Andrew Dixon, the well known commander of the Tacoma, has returned from an extended visit to his old home at Glasgow, Scotland, and will be in command of the Tacoma, vice Captain John Alwen. Captain Dixon returns much improved in health and appearance and glad to get back again, although it had been six years since he had seen his aged mother in Glasgow.

Captain Alwen, who commanded the Tacoma during Captain Dixon's vacation, was formerly first officer of the liner Victoria. It is stated that he will now be in command of the steamer Garonne for a voyage to Nome.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Globe Navigation Co. is the latest competitor in the carrying trade of the North Pacific ocean. The home port of the new line is Seattle, and three steamers are expected there in quick succession. They are all coming by way of San Francisco, having carried cargo to that port. The first to arrive in Seattle will be the Tampico, a practically new boat of 3,000 tons burden.

On Tuesday a telegram was received from Capt. Clise, vice-president of the company, stating that the third of the steamers of the new fleet had arrived in San Francisco, and would be immediately unloaded. The steamer referred to is the Meteor, a 2,400-ton vessel just off the ways in the Norfolk yards, from which port all three of the company's vessels originate, and her long trip around Cape Horn and into Pacific waters is the first one on which she ever turned a screw.

The Eureka is another one of the Globe line's new vessels.

The Tampico will be in port but a few days, when she will be loaded and started on her initial trip under the company pennant for Honolulu.

BRINGING MANY PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. Empress of India, which is due here from the Orient on Tuesday, is carrying a number of Chinese passengers from this city. Advice received from Yokohama state that she has also a large saloon passenger list. She will land here one warrant officer and eighty-one men from the Royal Horse Artillery at Hongkong, who, as previously announced, are en route home in this direction. It being their intention to remain on the Pacific coast, they will embark on the Sicilian sailing from Montreal on the 28th inst. The India, while in British Columbia waters this trip, will have the distinction of carrying the Royal party to Victoria from Vancouver.

ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

Private advices from Hongkong bring details of an attempt on the part of a sailor and a cook to poison the captain and his family, a young woman passenger, and two mates of the American schooner Envy, which reached Singapore recently from the South sea.

The vessel was commanded by Captain John Strachan, who was accompanied by his wife and son, Wallace, and Miss Bowman, a companion to Mrs. Strachan, who joined the schooner at Sydney.

On several occasions these persons, as well as the two mates, became unwell after eating. Finally, after an investigation the cook, William Brodie, confessed that he had placed phosphorus in the food, at the suggestion of an Arab sailor named Saleem. Brodie claimed that the Arab had a strange influence over him, which he had been unable to resist.

Both Brodie and Saleem were put in irons, and turned over to the police upon arrival at Singapore.

WORK ON THE YUKON.

Supt. J. C. Tache, of public works of the Yukon, has in contemplation a number of important improvements in the channel of the Yukon.

The chief work contemplated is the completion of the 4,000 feet of dams to connect the head of the Yukon with Lake LaBarge in one deep channel, the removal of one of the fingers from Five Fingers and three boulders from the Thirty-Mile river that are a great menace to navigation.

The work has already been done at Five Fingers and will be finished this fall. A large dredging pump is coming from below the head of the Yukon, and will be used in the work.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Herr Most, the Well-Known New York Anarchist, Under Arrest.

New York, Sept. 12.—Johann Most, one of the most widely known of New York anarchists and editor of the Freiheit organ of anarchy, was arrested by the New York City Police Detectives Krauch and Francis.

The arrest was made in a saloon, Herr Most, who is a German, was at rest, but to no purpose, and he was locked up at police headquarters as a "suspicious person."

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LETTER FROM SEAGIRT.

Gunner Fleming Tells of the Trip to New York and the Shooting Competitions.

Company Sergt.-Major McDougal, who arrived from the East a short time ago, after participating in the competitions at Bixley and Eastern Canada in company with Company Sergt.-Major Richardson, Gr. Fleming and others, has received a letter from Gr. Fleming, who accepted the invitation extended to Richardson, McDougal, and himself to shoot for the Canadians at Seagirt, giving an interesting account of his trip to New York, and the way in which he and the others were treated by the Americans.

Owing to their leave of absence having expired, Sergt.-Major McDougal and Richardson were unable to accept the invitation to attend this shoot. Gunner Fleming's letter, which is dated Seagirt, September 3rd, is in part as follows: "About 10:30 a. m. we landed in New York, Col. Thompson and members of the governor's staff meeting us. They simply took us in charge and treated us like kings, driving us through the city, then onto their yacht, going around the wharf and places of interest alongside the Shamrock (the Americans are favoring the Shamrock, and think of sailing their old boat).

Then we had a fine sail in the bay to wards Seagirt, which is about forty miles from New York. At Seagirt we were met by the governor, and had a splendid dinner.

Monday we had a match, twelve men each, ten states entering, some combining. We were badly handicapped, not being able to use orthopedics and having stand at 200 yards, but we got third place.

The system of marking is much better than ours. They have orthopedics, wind-gauge and verner on their rifles. We used the Cragg's process. On Thursday we had the big match, eight men and ten shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. We are allowed to use orthopedics.

The Irish team are practicing hard. They were all at Bixley this year.

We have just finished a practice at 800 yards, and the boys have done very well.

There is a regimental match just going on, and with Major Mason, who is our commander, there will be six to make the team from Hamilton.

Saturday they are going to have a special match for the Canadian, Irishmen and their own men, using our own rifles. The Irish team with match rifles are to be handicapped one-tenth. They are putting up \$500.

The range is as level as a table from 200 to 1,000. We don't move from the ours' would only finish about 6.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Agreement Between the C. P. R. Company and Trackmen.

The terms of settlement between the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the trackmen have been received by the secretary of the local committee, wherein it is provided: "All hands to be reinstated in former positions and dwellings within two weeks, without prejudice, with a proviso that any employees guilty of acts of violence or actions against the interests of the company, are to be considered discharged.

"In case of alleged injustice to any member of the trackmen's organization, the right to demand investigation is accorded, and should it be proven that a member has been unjustly treated, and time has been lost by him thereby, recovery of pay for lost time is open to him.

"Promotion is provided for according to seniority and merit.

"Conditions are also made that men shall have: "Transportation, twice a month, to foremen and subordinates, to visit market. Half freight rates for supplies, at all seasons of the year.

"Transportation to any part of the line granted to foremen, once a year, and to subordinate trackmen, like privileges over the respective divisions on which they are employed.

"Increase of pay is provided for, amounting to \$125,000, over the entire system. On the mountain sections this increment means an advance from \$1.25 to \$1.45 per day, for subordinate trackmen, and \$1.40 for first and second hands.

"The company agrees to recognize the union, which is authorized to present a schedule of wages, as is done by other unions, for the consideration of the company, the schedule to be submitted direct to the general manager in Montreal.

"Under this arrangement, the first schedule will be submitted in March next."

WOODMEN AT ALBERNI.

New Camp Institute—List of the Officers.

A new camp of the Woodmen of the World was instituted at Alberni on Tuesday evening by W. E. Gillespie, D. C., with a large charter list of enthusiastic members. This camp starts under bright auspices with the following officers for the first year: Const. Commander, Capt. Geo. A. Huff; Adjt.-Leut., Ernest Woodward; Banker, Chris. Soli; Clerk, Hugh C. Cameron; Physician, Dr. Watson. Their meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

LEGAL NEWS.

In the County court this morning the following cases were disposed of: Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer, judgment reserved. Mr. Marshall for defendant, and Mr. Griffin for plaintiff. McKay Bros. vs. V. Y. T. Company—Adjudged until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Cameron vs. Appleby—Order made. Mr. Bradburn for the plaintiff.

B. C. Cold Storage vs. Barman, Hardie & Co.—Application dismissed. Mr. Griffin for plaintiff, Mr. Lawson for defendant.

The Viglius estate case was stood over until the 20th, and in that of the James Pearson estate probate was granted.

An official administrator was appointed in the estate of Wm. Holmes, and in the case of the estate of J. W. Keating, one of those who lost their life in the Labrador disaster, power was reserved to the widow to apply.

Camels are perhaps the only animals that cannot swim.

SALMON CARRIER ARRIVES.

Another of the fleet chartered to carry this year's salmon output to Europe has put in an appearance. The British ship Cotesworth, Capt. Harris, arrived in the Royal Roads this morning after a passage of 63 days from Calcutta. She is one of R. P. Rithet & Company's charters, and will, it is understood, load at the outer wharf. The vessel is of 1,031 tons register, and is the first of the salmon fleet arriving that will load here, the others having all gone to the Fraser.

THE CONDOE BACK.

H. M. S. Condoe, which has been patrolling Behring Sea this year for the purpose of seeing that the regulations of

THE SALMON FLEET.

The most recent salmon charter reported is the British bark Greta, which is now on her way to Esquimaux with a cargo of coal from Tregou. She has been engaged by Farrell, Tregou & Co., of Vancouver, and is the tenth vessel secured. The capacity of this fleet is about 600,000 cases, while the total pack on the Fraser is but 880,000 cases. The fleet up till the present is as follows: Red Rock, Larro Law, Havila, Blythwood, Greta, Ballachulish, Chas. Cotesworth, Combermere, Santa and Beachdale.

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# VERDICT OF JURY WAS MANSLAUGHTER

## BROOKS AND ROGERS IN POLICE CUSTODY

### They Are Held Responsible For Death of Little Child of Latter—Are in Durance Vile.

For the second time during his residence in this city Eugene Brooks, of the Christian Catholic church, stands charged with manslaughter. The first case was that of the Maltby child, the death of whom was attributed to the negligence of Brooks and the father, Willie W. Maltby. Both were acquitted by Mr. Justice Martin, who decided that neither under common or statutory law could the defendants be convicted, and they were therefore discharged.

This time associated with the elder as defendant is John Rogers, father of Victoria Helen, the little girl over whose death the present inquest was held. They were taken into custody yesterday afternoon immediately after the verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury. They spent last night at the police station, but will probably apply for bail to-day.

The jury deliberated about half an hour and about 2 o'clock the foreman announced the following verdict: "That Victoria Helen Rogers did die from the effects of diphtheria, not having received any medical treatment and that John Rogers and Eugene Brooks, on the 4th day of September, 1901, at Victoria, B. C., did feloniously and unlawfully kill and slay the said Victoria Helen Rogers."

The elder and Rogers were then taken in charge by the police. During the inquest yesterday afternoon the elder made a somewhat dramatic confession. He asked for permission to do this as he felt that he did not honor God in his evidence at the last inquest. His conscience smote him for not answering the questions as fully as he was now convinced he should have done, and he expressed a desire to do so. The opportunity was granted him, and the elder, while on the witness stand, gave an exhaustive exposition to the hearing of the sick. It was similar to that given in the inquest on Saturday last.

The proceedings commenced at 2:30 o'clock. The first witness was Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, who being sworn, said he was present at the post mortem on the body of the deceased child, Victoria Helen Rogers. The examination was made by Dr. Hall, the witness took bacteriological specimens for examination. He examined them after the usual method and found the bacillus of diphtheria. From a cursory inspection of the body he would say the child died of diphtheria. Of this he had no doubt.

Elder Brooks was then recalled, and to the jury said he had a little confession to make. He said he was sorry to say that he did not do as he should have done, and in that way I disobeyed God. I feel that I concealed truth, which in the sight of God is equal to lying. Not that I knowingly or consciously told an untruth, but by not enlarging upon my answers I felt that I concealed truth that God would have had me speak. Not only in this case, but in other cases, in the other trial, the abbreviations did not honor God. When I learned that my conscience smote me very severely, and went to Dr. Hart and confessed to him and asked the privilege of confessing to you. I also feel that I did wrong in objecting to answer questions. I don't think I ought to have done so. So if there are any questions which I did not answer to your satisfaction I will cheerfully answer them."

The coroner—There was one question which was not answered specifically. That was in regard to your teachings as to the use of medicines, and the summoning of medical aid. Brooks—"I will be very glad to explain that. You will understand that our faith teaches us that the Bible is the word of God, and believing that we must accept its teachings without question and obey it. The word of God says, 'If any of you are sick, let him call in the elders of the church to pray over him, and the prayers shall save him and the Lord shall raise him up.' God says: They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. Jesus Christ is the Saviour to-day, yesterday and forever, according to Hebrew XII, 8, and that in scores of passages of like import the Lord instructs us what to do when sick. 'Men may make many medicines. There is no healing for you. Ye are all physicians of no value.'

"Now, in virtue of these facts, I teach that men ought to believe and obey God, and as I have so often said, ought to obey God entitled. Hence it naturally follows to reject all doctors and all remedies. Therefore my teaching is more positive than negative, and that is the reason we reject doctors and medicines. We oppose all remedies and all doctors."

Coroner—"The fact which you did not make clear is that you were not only a non-practitioner or actually wrong."

Brooks—"I believe it is positively wrong. I can't say it is wrong for all, but it certainly is for those who know the truth. For myself, I considered it positively wrong, but I could not say that it would be wrong for everyone who has no conviction of the truth. I mean that in the sight of God I could not say that it would be a sin for others, but for me it would be."

In reply to the coroner's question why he remained at the Rogers house the

greater portion of the night previous to the child's death, witness said he knew the child was quite ill. There was no one there and the parents had been up a great deal, and he remained. He did nothing by way of treatment. At 11 o'clock he went to town and sent a telegram to Dr. Downe, having seen that "they were not winning the victory," as the child grew weaker and weaker. He still had hope until the mother called him in and said "I believe she's dying." He looked at the child and saw that this was the case. From midnight until 4 a.m. she seemed to be better, but previous to that her respiration was somewhat obstructed. His opinion as to the nature of her disease varied. He thought at one time that it might be diphtheria. He did not feel it his duty to notify anyone, but thought he had taken proper precautions in preventing anyone coming in and going out of the house.

He was questioned regarding the financial details of the church, but contended that the questions were irrelevant, as they were not in issue. He was asked by a juror—For himself and those who believed and had faith, he taught that it was wrong to employ medical aid in treatment of illness. He did not believe on anyone. He believed that faith in God was all that was necessary to effect a cure.

To juror—Parents were responsible for care and training of a child for all their years. Prayers could heal a broken limb without setting. Witness referred to a number of cases in Chicago in which broken limbs had been healed through prayer.

To another juror he replied that according to Dr. Magendie, "nature did a great deal, and the doctors devils little."

Mr. Rogers, the next witness, affirmed that on Saturday, August 24th, the little boy had sore throat. On Monday witness had it, and on Wednesday Victoria Helen got it. Mr. Brooks was requested to come and pray for her, and he did so. He came subsequently until the time of the little one's death. He prayed for witness, and she became better. She did not think there was any danger, and she allowed the children to go out in the yard.

Deceased took cold again at the open window on Saturday. Monday she began to cough and was quite bad all day. Mr. Brooks was away at Vancouver. He came back on Tuesday night and was sent for and came and prayed for the child. She slept pretty well that night, and seemed easier between that night and 1 o'clock. Witness did not think she was going to die. She became alarmed only a few minutes before she died. Witness knew she was quite sick, but didn't think she was going to die.

The elder did not advise them to do anything for the child. He went to town about 11 o'clock to send a telegram to Dr. Downe in order that the general over-seer might pray for her. He said he might regard her maternal as she knew God could heal. Witness had been a member of the Christian Catholic church for about 18 months, that he joined after hearing the elder preach and reading Leaves of Healing. They were taught that it was wrong to call in medical assistance or use drugs.

When the child was very ill she had a rattling in her throat when she breathed. It increased until about 15 minutes before she died. Witness knew the Maltby family, and knew that they lost a child some time ago in the same way. Also that they were a couple over the case, but did not consider it a duty to inform the health authorities. Witness heard people say the disease was catching. She thought it was diphtheria, but didn't know it. The night of the child's death was with it all the time, so was her husband. She knew the child needed careful nursing. Witness thought Brooks was sent for every time he came to the house, but had never lost a child in this way before coming to Victoria.

Witness was ill two days and a half, and God healed her, in response to prayer. He also heard of other children. She attributed the child's death to a relapse through catching cold.

The sanitary officer, Jas. Wilson, gave evidence regarding the removal of the body to the morgue, and the quarantining of the house. He was present at the post mortem.

In summing up, Coroner Hart explained the law governing the case. There was sufficient proof that the child's life could have been saved for one hour or minute they were justified in returning a verdict holding the persons concerned responsible for the child's death.

He then explained the duties and responsibilities of Brooks for his negligence in not advising the parents to summon medical assistance, and for not taking the necessary steps to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

There were three verdicts returnable—murder, manslaughter and death from natural causes. There was no proof of murder in this case, as there was no evidence showing malice. They might bring in a verdict of manslaughter, or if they found no evidence showing neglect on the part of Brooks or the father, they could return a verdict of death from natural causes.

The jury then retired, and in about half an hour brought in the verdict as before mentioned.

Brooks and Rogers were then taken into the custody of the police.

The jury was composed of the following: Wm. G. Dickenson (foreman), H. Jackman, Geo. Anderson, L. Dickinson, Wm. McGregor and Jos. Renouf.

**PRESERVING PLUMS.**  
To preserve Green Gages allow to every pound of fruit one pound of fine granulated sugar and one gill of cold water; boil the sugar and water together for about ten minutes, skimming carefully; divide the Green Gages and take out the stones, putting the fruit into the syrup, and let it simmer until tender; take off the fire, pour into some large earthen dish, and let stand until the next day. In the meantime take the kernels from the stones, blanch them, and when the preserve is returned to the kettle for about ten minutes, skimming carefully. At the end of that time pack the fruit in glass jars, pour the juice over it, cool, and seal as directed for the Danvers-Jah's Joy White in September Women's Home Companion.

The perfume of the nutmeg flower is said by some naturalists to have an intoxicating effect on small birds.

# THE Mistress of Government House.

LADY JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

The Victoria correspondent of the Montreal Star has the following sketch of Lady Joly de Lotbiniere in a recent issue of the paper. The sketch is one of a series on the "Mistress of the Lieut.-Governors of Canada":

It was characteristic of the present mistress of Government House in British Columbia that when she was approached by a representative of the Star and questioned regarding her tastes and habits, that she fell to chatting about her soldier sons. And this formed proper conversation for the occasion. Domesticity, rather than publicity; her sons before herself; the love of her courtly husband and her devoted children rather than the ephemeral applause of the populace—these are the dominant characteristics of the distinguished woman who by virtue of her nobility of character as well as by her official position, is today the first lady in British Columbia.

Physically she has none of the frailty which is sometimes noticeable in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Although her hair is silvered and her figure matronly and mature, her movements are as active and her steps as light as on that day, early in the beginning of the half century, when she gave her hand, and pledged her troth in marriage to the young Quebec barrister, whose subsequent career has been so prominently associated with the name of Joly in Quebec and in Ottawa, the club, although limited in membership, is composed of enthusiasts who regard its weekly sessions as a delightful mingling of pleasure and profit.

The atmosphere in which she moves is one of healthy contentment. If her

its narrower sense. While she has a womanly love for melody, for art and for drama, these have not received the extraordinary attention in the Joly household that they have in many a home of less culture. But in the literary study of the greatest of playwrights, in the matchless works of the bard of Aron, Lady Joly delights. Her almost passionate fondness for his plays is, strange enough, a development of her mature womanhood, for although she recognized the beauty of his writings as a girl, the Bard was not then studied and understood as faithfully or as well as now. But with the comparative leisure of later life, after the sons and daughters had attained manhood and womanhood, and the mother had more time at her disposal to follow her fancies, came the opportunity to dig deep into the "treasure-house of her Shakespeare. The result was soon seen in the organization of the Shakespeare club in Quebec—an association of which she was the creator, and most active member. Later, when Sir Henri went to Ottawa as minister of inland revenue, his wife succeeded in forming a similar organization there, while she has not been many months on the Coast before the Monday night meetings of the Shakespeare club at Government House came to be one of the recognized "fashion" dates of the dozen ladies who compose it. Here, as in Quebec and in Ottawa, the club, although limited in membership, is composed of enthusiasts who regard its weekly sessions as a delightful mingling of pleasure and profit.

All Canada knows of the service which

the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has rendered to the cause of architecture and of his passion for forestry. It has been considered impossible to outdo him in enthusiasm on the subject of tree culture, but those who know best contented that he is almost eclipsed by members of his own household. The whole family, including the eldest son, Edmond, who is at present visiting his parents in Victoria, is passionately devoted to the tree and all that appertains to it, and Lady Joly is second to none of them in the intense interest she displays in the subject. The plantation of new bearing and other varieties of trees, with which His Honor is now experimenting, has a jealous protector and as interested an observer in the mistress, as in the master of the vice-regal residence.

Reference has already been made to her love of the service. In this she would seem to have displayed peculiar favoritism, for it is a noteworthy fact that all of her sons and some-in-law who are identified with the army are in the Royal Engineers. Capt. Alain holds high office in Mysore, India, and Major Duns in the 8th Punjab Rifles, who stands in South Africa. Major Nanton, R. E., is in the same employment, and Major Mills, R. E., is posted at Plymouth. Even Mr. Boswell, the other son-in-law, although employed in civil duties, is in the engineering department, being chief engineer of the harbor works and dry dock at Quebec, while Harry Greenwood is in charge of the railway between Johannesburg and Pretoria. Edmond, the eldest son, of whom mention has already been made, practices law in Quebec, having assumed his father's practice there as well as managing the mills and the estate generally.

Lady Joly is a daughter of Hammond Gowan, of Quebec. She was educated in the convent school of the Sisters of the States. She was married to Sir Henri in 1866.

To conclude, Lady Joly suggests the hearty race that she is. There are many in the foregoing promptry because of the favored lines in which her life has been cast. Her attitude to life is primarily from the standpoint of the family; secondarily, from that of officialism. Little wonder that these home-like qualities have already won for her a circle of loyal friends in this city, as devoted to their love as that wider circle of loving hearts by whom she surrounded herself in her quaint and beloved birth-place—Quebec.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA.

femininity is strong, it does not obliterate, or even obscure those stronger features of character which permitted her to give up life of danger and possibility of death several of her boys. I asked her if the selection of the profession of arms by Alain, Gustave and Henri had been with her approval, or was in accordance with her desires. "Oh, yes, indeed," she exclaimed, "I was always fond of the service," and her mother's face lit up with enthusiasm she spoke. And then I understood that the race of Spartan mothers had not become extinct with the nominal passing of the race to which they belonged.

The maternal instinct is strong in Lady Joly. She was not content with the rearing and education of a family of which any mother might be proud, and with which she might regard her maternal obligations as satisfied and discharged. Her sympathies extended, as a young mother in the old historic city of Quebec, to the homeless, friendless and destitute, and she admitted the joys to her father, and was in accordance with the royal engineers. Capt. Alain holds high office in Mysore, India, and Major Duns in the 8th Punjab Rifles, who stands in South Africa. Major Nanton, R. E., is in the same employment, and Major Mills, R. E., is posted at Plymouth. Even Mr. Boswell, the other son-in-law, although employed in civil duties, is in the engineering department, being chief engineer of the harbor works and dry dock at Quebec, while Harry Greenwood is in charge of the railway between Johannesburg and Pretoria. Edmond, the eldest son, of whom mention has already been made, practices law in Quebec, having assumed his father's practice there as well as managing the mills and the estate generally.

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male child, have offered their next female child to the service of Shashu-Jah. The unfortunate children have their heads covered with white, and grow up idiots. This horrible practice is not widespread, but it exists.—London Chronicle.

**CRUEL GIRL.**  
"Your conversation, Mr. Herwin," said Miss Peppers, suppressing a yawn, "reminds me of some champagne."

"Ah!" exclaimed Herwin, much pleased, "see sparkling as that?"

"No, but it's extra dry."

**APOLI & STEEL'S**  
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REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.  
SUFFERING BITTER APPLE PILLS  
COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS & MARSON, LTD., 13, Molesworth Street, London, E.C. 4, England, or P. O. Box 200, Victoria, B. C.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Annual Report of the Company Has Just Been Published—New Steamers Proposed.

The 20th annual report of the Canadian Pacific railway, which has just been issued for the period of 18 months, ended June 30th, 1901, is considered by far the most encouraging statement of affairs ever issued by the company.

The immense system now embraces upwards of 10,333 miles. The condensed balance sheet shows the assets of the company to amount to \$291,518,571, the cost of railway and equipment being \$225,363,616.

The steamship, ocean, lake and river, earnings for the twelve months ending June 30th were \$30,855,203. For the last full year for which returns have been received ending with December, 1879, the gross earnings were \$29,250,028.

The working expenses were in 1899, \$10,998,872, and in the twelve months covered by the report, \$18,745,828, leaving the net earnings \$12,230,165 for 1899, and \$12,109,375 for 1900-01. Like all other large systems the C. P. R. has been successful in reducing its operating material, etc.; taking this into account and the partial failure of last year's wheat crop, the statement is most satisfactory. During the year the road carried 4,277,700 passengers and 7,156,813 tons of freight, the average passenger fare being 1.93 cents a mile, the charge per ton of freight 0.79 cents per mile.

The report points out that in view of the rapidly increasing development of Pacific trade and the desirability of securing as much as possible of that trade, the directors recommend that a suitable line of coasting steamers be provided by the company, and as the steamers and other property of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, actively engaged in the business and with established trade relations, could be secured on terms that appeared to be advantageous, it was deemed desirable to acquire the same at an expense of five hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars (\$531,000). Since the purchase was made, another steamer has been added to the fleet at an expense of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000). Before next season, it may be necessary to provide one more steamer for the northern or Yukon trade, and one for the route between Vancouver and Victoria.

The growth of the company's traffic on the Pacific Ocean suggests the importance of providing at an early date an additional steamship, somewhat larger and faster than the present Pacific steamship of the company.

In order to provide for these expenditures, the shareholders will be asked to authorize the issue of steamship bonds to the amount of four hundred and eighty thousand pounds (\$480,000) sterling.

The report concludes by expressing much regret at the death of Hon. D. A. MacInnes, one of the board.

**TO GUARD THE DUKE.**  
Vancouver Police Will Be Assisted by Seattle Detectives—Strike at Steveston.

Vancouver, Sept. 13.—Longshoremen loading salmon ships at Steveston went on strike this morning and everyone has quit work. The Victoria and Steveston police are on duty to guard the men from Puget Sound, who are not legitimate longshoremen. A settlement is probable to-night.

Arrangements have been made locally at Steveston for the presence of men from the Duke of Cornwall and York. Several Seattle detectives will come here to assist in watching questionable characters.

**BROTHER'S KEEPER.**  
Geo. S. McLaughlin Lives to Rejoice That He Took His Brother's Advice

For Twenty-Five Years Crippled With Backache—Finally Advised to Take Dodd's Kidney Pills—What He Says About His Cure.

Economy Point, N. S., Sept. 13.—Mr. G. S. McLaughlin lives in this quiet little Nova Scotia village. His brother keeps the grocery store here. But for this seemingly unimportant fact, unless death had intervened, he would have been a millionaire. He is a helpless cripple to-day. For it was through his brother's keeping store that he came to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Economy Point is thirty-seven miles from Truro. The only connection with the world is by wagon road, and in the spring when the roads are impassable, the hamlet is isolated completely. But nevertheless the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills found its way to Economy Point, and Mr. McLaughlin's brother in response to frequent requests began to retail them at his store. There is no drugist in the place and McLaughlin's grocery is looked to for medicines as well as groceries.

Hearing the terms of unqualified praise with which his customers spoke of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the brother recommended them to Mr. McLaughlin. "They might help your back," said he.

That is the story of Mr. McLaughlin's cure—or all of it that varies to any extent from that of thousands of others. He followed his brother's advice. "I will try them anyway," he said. That's all Dodd's Kidney Pills want—trial. After the first trial there is no more hesitation. Mr. McLaughlin says it was wonderful the way his pain left him and his back strengthened. He was a free man ever since.

"I was troubled with lame back twenty-five years or more. I couldn't get myself in bed. Wonderful to say I have had no return of the trouble since I received the Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons with Kidney Trouble. This includes about \$1,000,000 of an increase in coin and bullion. The duty increased by about \$100,000. The total exports were \$36,707,000, against \$35,571,490 last year, an increase of over \$1,000,000.

**TWO MONTHS' TRADE.**  
Figures Issued by the Customs Department Show an Increase.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The trade figures for two months of the fiscal year, ending August 31st last, have been prepared by the customs department. The imports for the two months, including coin and bullion, were \$35,106,001, compared with \$31,016,471 for the same time in 1900, an increase of over \$2,000,000. This includes about \$1,000,000 of an increase in coin and bullion. The duty increased by about \$100,000.

All without exception have been benefited or cured. I can never be too thankful for the benefit I received from those wonderful pills.

**NEGOTIATING SETTLEMENT.**  
New York, Sept. 13.—It was learned to-day from a reliable quarter that negotiations for a settlement of the steel strike were again under consideration in this city. It was also stated that Mr. Shafer was expected here to-day or tomorrow, but that his coming was not the result of any communications from this city.

**WITHOUT HALF TRYING.**  
Montreal Herald.  
The man who isn't capable of winning, the love of at least one woman made a mistake in getting born, says the Westmount philosopher.

# What is CASTORIA

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

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

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

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TESTED EGGS, per doz. .... 25c.  
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TOMATO CATSUP, per tin .... 10c.  
IMPERIAL MILK, per tin .... 10c.  
BASS' ALE (quarts), per bottle .... 15c.  
MORGAN'S BASELIN OYSTERS, per tin .... 25c.

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**ARRIVAL OF BODIES AT WHITE**

A SILENT PROCESSION THROUGH WASHINGTON

Remains of President McKinley National Capital Last Night Charge Against Czolgosz

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—The remains of President McKinley were in the east room of the White House for more than four years made his home as the chief of the United States.

\$1.50 per annum. \$

VOL. 22.

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The silence that marked the of the funeral party throughout the capital was profound. People as a whole did not talk, and the only sound was the whispering and the only sight in the great crowd was the shining and striving against the rough muffled cartage which slowly along.

At the Pennsylvania railroad men in bright uniforms gathered in the east room of the White House in silence two troops of cavalry.

Port Meyer swung from Pennsylvania avenue into Sixth street. The Secretaries Hay and Gage and Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McFarland and a few subordinates were invited to enter the space between the two columns.

The train was due at 8:25. It closed at 8:38 when the locomotive of the big locomotive flashed all the lights and the cars swept quietly stop at the gates. They were the entrance of the solemn train while down the pathway straddled by stately soldiers and sailors of the body-bearers and guards.

Meanwhile, further down the street the party of the train was waiting. Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage had pressed forward, and they had the carriage. Mr. McKinley and Dr. Hixey, and was speedily in a carriage, which drove off to the White House without any of the procession.

Close to the White House the family of the late President likewise were driven away in a carriage. The President's carriage, which was escorted by the army of his supporters.

President Roosevelt came next. He was closely clas