

Part Of Chinese Plot

Such, it is believed, is the story of Departure of Ministers From Peking.

Half of the Foreigners in Capital Reported Dead or Wounded.

Native Soldiers Are Preparing to Oppose the Advance of Allies.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 26.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphing yesterday says:

"Li Hung Chang now states that some members of the legations have already left Peking and may be expected shortly. He is becoming angry at the skepticism of the consuls.

"The impression is gaining ground that the ministers of the powers to whom China has applied for mediation may be still alive. The representatives of France, Japan, Russia and the United States have visited Li Hung Chang, but the others still keep aloof. The Americans are indignant over the fact that United States Consul Goodnow has entered into relations with Earl Li, but Mr. Goodnow defends his action on the ground that he is following the instructions of his government."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows under today's date: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sing-Fu, Southern Huan, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4th. Six hundred converts were massacred, after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed.

"The priest who escaped made a perilous journey. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for 17 days."

Attitude of United States.

Berlin, July 26.—The German foreign office, which has received no additional news from China to-day, points out the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, place the United States in a substantially the same position as Germany and France. Nevertheless the German press continues to assert that the Washington government is trying to part company with the powers. The Freisinnige Zeitung remarks: "All the powers, with one exception, refuse to be deceived longer by Chinese double-dealing. That exception is the United States, which formally abandoned the concert of the powers."

Another circumstance which has made a bad impression here is the refusal of the British and United States admirals to vote to give Russia control over the railway to Tien Tsin.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that such refusal is a discussion among the powers, and can only encourage the Chinese.

The Krueze Zeitung, which repeats its pessimistic views concerning the harmonious action of the powers, asserts that the present attitude of the United States united advance upon Peking is even greater than the military difficulties.

The Vorwaerts contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note with Count von Buelow's, praising President McKinley's as a masterpiece, and saying: "The United States President meets China's sympathy without in the slightest degree committing himself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every threat and rude rattling of the sabre. McKinley is really a man of fine parts."

Kempff's Action.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department has just made public the following additional chapter in Admiral Kempff's report:

"United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 20.—Sir, Referring to my recent actions in declining to take part in the seizure of the Taku forts and in afterwards making common cause with the foreign forces in protection of foreign life and property, I would respectfully state that the Chinese government is now paralyzed, and the secret edicts show that it is in sympathy with the Boxers."

"Second, the fact that under the existing circumstances the troops at the forts were given much extra drill, torpedoes were provided, and, it is claimed, planted on the entrance of the Pei-wei river, was considered menacing, and by other naval officers sufficient cause to justify them in demanding the temporary occupation of the forts. This culminated in the bombardment of the forts by other foreign gunboats on the morning of 17th June, which has been described.

In this bombardment the Monocacy was upon and struck without previous warning.

"Third, it is now necessary to join with the other foreign powers for common defence and preservation of foreign life and the honor of our country.

"Fourth, I refused to join in taking possession of the Imperial Chinese railway station, and also declined to join in the demand for temporary occupation of the Taku forts, for I thought it against the policy and wishes of our

government to be entangled with other foreign powers in such a step, and also because it endangered the lives of people in the interior in advance of absolute necessity, for up to early morning on June 17th the Chinese government had not committed, so far as I am aware, any act of open hostilities toward the foreign armed forces.

"Fifth, in opening fire without warning, an act of war was committed, when many shots were fired at the place where the Monocacy was moored, about 3,000 yards from the forts. Those firing must have known her presence there, as she had been moored in that position a number of days.

"Under these circumstances, I regarded the situation as one for the protection of the national honor and the preservation of our people, and have acted accordingly."

Legation Courier Captured.

Tokio, July 24.—A message which arrived from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertion:

"Yuan Shih Kai, governor of Shan Tung, has received a letter from Peking, dated July 18th, declaring that a legation courier was captured by the Chinese on July 13th, and that thereupon Gen. Heng Lu, peoniered the throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the ministers. This was carried out, and a reply was received that the ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace."

"An official of the Tsung li Yamen afterwards visited the legations and interviewed a minister, and it was subsequently decided to petition the Emperor to supply the legations with food and to send them to Tien Tsin. Heng Lu is said to have great difficulty in intervening between the foreign soldiers guarding the south Goka bridge, and the Tong go troops on the north side. Fighting has now ceased, however."

London, July 27.—This morning's reports from Shanghai reiterate the allegation that the surviving members of the diplomatic corps have left Peking on their way to Tien Tsin, and add that the foreigners are being escorted by troops of Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces.

This move is stated to be the outcome of very stormy interviews between Li Hung Chang and the foreign consuls, and to have been taken in the hopes of abating the wrath of the powers and delaying the advance of the allies towards Peking.

Advices received from the same source state that half the foreigners in Peking have been killed or wounded, or have died as the result of privations.

Simultaneously comes a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announcing that a letter has been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, under the date of Peking, 6th, saying the legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the foreigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities.

Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese, Sir Claude wrote, it was hoped the legations would be able to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the most.

The text of the Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Mail is as follows:

"Shanghai, July 27.—A letter just received here from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, July 6th, says: 'We are receiving no assistance from the authorities. Three legations are still standing, including the British. The Chinese are shelling us from the city with a three-inch gun, and some smaller ones are sniping us. We may be annihilated any day. Our ammunition and food are short. We would have perished by this time only the Chinese are cowards and have no organized plan of attack. If we are not pressed we may hold out for a fortnight longer, otherwise four days at the utmost. I anticipate only slight resistance to the relief forces.'

Sir Claude concludes by advising the relief force to approach by the eastern gate or by way of the river. The losses of the foreigners in Peking up to July 6th were forty killed and eighty wounded.

Some of the statements above are strikingly similar to the published version of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 4th. It is not the same letters, the Chinese artillery would appear to be strangely ineffective. The casualties were the same according to the letters of both dates.

As lending color to the suggestion that the communications are identical, it may be stated that the Belgian foreign office this morning received a dispatch from Shanghai, under to-day's date, mentioning the receipt of a letter from Claude Macdonald, dated 4th, in which it was stated that the besieged foreigners in Peking were reduced to horseflesh.

The Belgian consul at Shanghai also reports that a servant of the German minister, who left Peking on the 9th, states that the British legation was only attacked at night and if resupplied, he believed it is holding out.

In missionary circles at Shanghai, according to a dispatch received here to-day, it has been learned that all the missionaries at Peking, in the province of Po Chi Li, have been murdered. All of the people of the mission at Aloy, province of Fo Kein, are reported well.

A Chinese Plot.

London, July 27.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai cables that Chinese troops have retreated from the native city of Tien Tsin and are concentrating at Yang Tsin, on the railway line to Peking, with a view to opposing the advance of the allies. The proposal made by the Chinese government to the American consul, through the Taotsi Sheng, that hostilities against the Chinese should cease upon condition that the foreign ministers were sent under escort to Tien Tsin, appears to be part

of a deep plot to conceal the date of the massacre and the duplicity of the officials, who being in possession of the news, suppressed it.

The story will be that the ministers all left Peking under a strong escort, but were set upon by a mob of Boxers. The world will be told that although the Chinese soldiers fought bravely, they were overcome and all were massacred.

Japs Defeat Chinese.

New York, July 27.—A Shanghai dispatch is published here this afternoon as follows:

"Shanghai, July 27.—The first important blow in the advance upon Peking has been struck and the Chinese were routed."

"Fifteen thousand Japanese troops landed at Shankai Kwan on July 27th and were resisted by the Chinese. The Japs fought gallantly and won a great victory. The Chinese were put to flight.

"Preparatory to this movement, the warships of the allies recently threatened the Chinese forts at Shan Hai Kwan.

Ching's Troops Defeated.

Berlin, July 27.—A dispatch received here, dated Tien Tsin, 24th, says: 'A messenger who left Peking on Sunday, July 15th, brought to-day to the custom officer here, news that Prince Ching's soldiers had been fighting Prince Tung's troops, and had been defeated. The foreigners were defending themselves in the northern cathedral near the forbidden city.'

United States Declines.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Hay signalled his return to Washington from Canton this morning by the announcement that under no circumstances would the United States government accept the Chinese offer to turn over the foreign ministers to the internationalists at Tien Tsin in consideration of a suspension of the campaign against Peking.

A long cablegram was dispatched today to Rear-Admiral Remy at Taku and it is believed that this instruction was laid upon him.

More Missionaries Murdered.

Toronto, July 27.—The China Inland Mission received the following cablegram from Shanghai this morning: 'All missionaries murdered in Pao Ting Fu.'

Mr. and Mrs. Barnall, two of the China inland missionaries, were at Pao Ting, and it is presumed they have perished.

"Peking Aliys."

Boston, Mass., July 27.—The American board of commissioners for the foreign missions to-day received a cablegram from Rev. Henry B. Porter, a missionary of the board, dated Chee Foo, July 23rd, containing the words "Peking Aliys."

Mr. Bremner's Good Work

He Has Succeeded in Arranging Settlement of Fishermen's Strike.

The Men Have Agreed to Accept Twenty Cents Per Fish.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 27.—Mr. Bremner, Dominion government labor commissioner, has nearly succeeded in arranging a settlement of the strike, and the whole matter will probably be concluded this afternoon at a joint meeting to be held at Steveston.

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Provincial Constable Murray arrived this afternoon from Steveston and went down to Victoria. He says Indians have decided to go out on Sunday night, and that most of the white men will probably do the same.

The strike is virtually a thing of the past.

RELIEVING DISTRESS IN INDIA.

London, July 26.—In introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons to-day, the secretary of state for India, Lord Geo. Hamilton, commended the patience, resignation, courage and abstention from crime which 32,000,000 of people in the stricken area have faced famine. The latest reports from India, he said, were anything but satisfactory. On the other hand, there were certain compensating advantages in the shape in which the revenue year closed. There was, he said, a substantial credit balance of £2,800,000, but the famine expenditure and remission of taxation would turn this into a deficit of £262,000. The government proposed to apply the unexpended balance of £3,000,000 to the famine loan towards relief; this would, he hoped, meet all demands. If the resources of India did not suffice to save the lives of the famine stricken, then an appeal would be made to the Imperial exchequer. In the last two years, Lord Hamilton said, £13,000,000 had been expended in famine relief.

STILL FREE.

(Associated Press.)

New Orleans, La., July 27.—Robert Charles, the negro murderer of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb, has not yet been captured. There have been some minor disturbances to-day.

T. Bowerman, of the Seattle Times staff, is at the Dominion.

Banker's Story Of Massacre

He Left Peking on July 7th and States That Ministers Were Then Dead.

Reported to Have Killed Their Families When They Saw Escape Impossible.

Imperial Edict Says Foreign Representatives Are Alive and Well.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 25.—The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged messages from Minister Conger and Ting Fan's assurances, has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the state department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai dispatches and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy.

No improvement in the general situation is the message one agency brings from the British consul-general to over-ought Europe, while another asserts that a week has elapsed without a reply to the consul's message to the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, through the Tsung Li Yamen, the belief is confirmed that the assurance of Chinese officials are only designed to gain time, and that even if the ministers are alive they are held as hostages. As commentators pertinently remark, if there is an atom of truth in all the Chinese assertions, the officials have only to supply the legations not vegetables but with telegraph forms.

Definite news of any kind is scarce. The report comes from Shanghai that business has been resumed at the port of New Chang, and that a second Japanese division is mobilizing at Tokio preparatory to embarkation for China.

Through a Yokohama dispatch the government has received information that Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans in the vicinity of An Tung, on the North side of the Yellow river. Refugees have arrived at Wiju, Japanese consulates were proceeding to the scene of conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestchensk was dated July 23rd. The Russian garrison had been re-supplied with ammunition and would be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived.

The Chinese legation here reiterates the assertion that the ministers are en route to Tien Tsin.

Banker's Statement.

London, July 25.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker, who left Peking on July 7th and arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday, 25th, says that when he left Peking all the legations had been destroyed and all the foreigners murdered. The ministers, seeing that death was inevitable, shot their families. Sir Robert Hart, the banker, added, committed suicide in despair.

Another Report.

Shanghai, July 25.—The manager of the Russian Bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chinese branch stating that one of the Chinese representatives from Peking, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Peking massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered, and being death was inevitable any Chinese swarming into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

Reported Alive.

Washington, July 25.—The secretary of state has received the following dispatch from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chee Foo, dated at midnight on the 24th:

"This morning by request of allied admirals I wired the governor (supposed to be the governor of Shang Tung) their wish to get news from ministers themselves. The governor now replies: 'Have received to-day edict from the Emperor saying that the ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident that the ministers are out of distress, and request you, Fowler, to transmit this announcement to the admirals. (Signed) Yuan, governor.'

A letter dispatched from Mr. Fowler, dated 27th, to the state department, is as follows: "Another telegram from the governor. Have just received imperial edict, 24th, saying various ministers, excepting the German, are well, and some days ago had supplied provisions to legations. Am satisfied the ministers are out of distress. (Signed) Yuan, governor."

Secretary Hay has also received a telegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton stating that the Viceroy Tak assures him that the ministers were all alive and well on July 24th.

Paris, July 28.—The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Keng, has received the following decree, dated July 24th: "The foreign ministers are highly respected, safe and sound, except Kettler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruit, as a token of the interest we feel in them."

From Li Hung Chang.

New York, July 28.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy, in response to a

request, cabled to him three days ago by the Tribune, sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27th: "Tribune, New York: Peking reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces entrance to Peking unnecessary. (Signed) Li Hung Chang."

The Murder of Missionaries.

New York, July 28.—Cable messages were received to-day by both the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the American Bible Society, corroborative of the report that the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu had been massacred.

The message received by the Presbyterian board came from Shanghai and was supposed to have been sent by Rev. Geo. F. Fitch. It reads as follows: "Simcox and Hodges, Taylor, Mackey and other missionaries, seven, massacred at Pao Ting Fu, July 8th, Nonking and Hainan missionaries, all Shanghai, Japan."

The American Bible Society to-day received a cablegram from Shanghai as follows: "All massacred at Pao Ting Fu. Foreigners, interior order Shanghai, Wire \$3,000."

This was sent by Rev. Dr. John H. Hykes, to whom the \$3,000 was at once cabled.

Village Burned.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—An official dispatch from Prjezensk, dated Friday, July 27th, says the Schwarine detachment, en route to reinforce Blagovestchensk, captured and burned the village of Merche, opposite the Russian port of Igaschina on the Amur river. The inhabitants fled.

Parliamentary Paper.

London, July 28.—A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks, January 4th to July 13th, when the Chinese minister at London communicated to Lord Salisbury the Imperial edict. The penultimate written communication from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21st, declares that "The demeanor of the inhabitants of Peking is quiet and civil towards foreigners, although, from the panic among native Christians, it may be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence."

Sir Claude Macdonald was convinced that a few days of heavy rain fall to terminate the drought which had helped to excite the unrest of the country districts would do more to restore tranquility than any measures the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

Sails for Taku.

San Francisco, July 28.—The transport Hancock will sail to-day for Taku. She carries 500 marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the Meade next Wednesday.

London, July 28.—Sir Chi Chen Lo-feng Lu, Chinese minister, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree in the following terms was issued on July 24th: "It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron von Kettler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Peking and London, and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Peking have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fall to carry conviction.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

The Morning Post correspondent at Chee Foo, wiring on Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Caau, where the churches have been burned.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaszelle has started for Taku.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers have revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Peking on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of the generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

The Daily Express has the following from Chee Foo, dated July 27th: "Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the province of Honan and Shan Si."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Trustworthy information which reached me to-day (Friday) convinces me that all the ministers except Baron von Kettler are still alive. Some of the European survivors are leaving Peking."

"Use Your Weapons."

Berlin, July 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibility which had sprung up for the German Empire during the last decade.

"German troops," he said, "must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—tendencies which Ger-

man military methods had forwarded—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved the training principles on which that arm of the forces had been built up were the right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same."

"If you close with the enemy, remember this—spare nobody; make no prisoners; use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare to look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

Natives Killed.

Washington, July 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the state department from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27th:

"An official telegram received here on the 15th says that 17 foreigners and many native Christians have been killed at Taoting and the missions burned. The Americans were Simcoe family, Taylor, Perkin, Misses Gerald, Morrill. The customs officer reports disturbances at Yunnan, Yau."

The name Perkin in this dispatch is believed at the state department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made at the department.

Morgan's Statement.

London, July 27.—In the course of a debate in the Commons to-day, Mr. William Fitzhard Morgan, member for Metheny, Tynwald, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had the most reliable information that all the foreign ministers, except Baron von Kettler, the German minister, in Peking were alive on Tuesday, July 24th.

Again Reported Safe.

Brussels, July 27.—The Belgian consul at Tien Tsin, in a dispatch dated Chee Foo, July 26th, says: "It is persistently reported here that the legations are safe and sound, under the protection of the Chinese government. About 10,000 Chinese soldiers are entrenched at Pei Tsang, fourteen kilometres from Tien Tsin."

The Ontario Murder

Two Men Charged With Being Implicated in the Death of Farmer Sifton.

Two Miners Killed by an Explosion—Lives Lost in Railway Collision.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert, an eighteen-year-old son of Wm. Herbert, a respectable farmer of Biddulph township, Ontario, are understood here to have been charged with being implicated in the murder of Joseph Sifton, the former's father, at Arva, on 30th June. According to the evidence produced by the crown authorities, it is alleged Herbert confessed to witnesses to the murder of the old man. Herbert is alleged to have struck the old man as he was entering the barn, but losing heart after striking the first blow with the side of an axe, assisted him to prevent him from falling, whereupon Gerald, it is alleged, grabbed the axe, struck his father two or three times with it, then pulled him through the hole of the hay loft and struck him again two or three times while lying on the floor. The preliminary examination has been fixed for August 2nd at Lucan.

Madoc Junction, Ont., July 27.—A fatal collision between two passenger trains on the Grand Trunk railway occurred about half a mile south of here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of Engineer Arch. Edmund of Lindsay, and Samuel Burd, a brakeman. The engines were badly smashed and two cars broken into matchwood. A number of other trainmen and some of the passengers were more or less injured.

Toronto, July 27.—It is expected that when Toronto's assessment roll is completed in a few days it will show a population in the city limits of 200,000.

Belleville, Ont., July 27.—Particulars have reached here of a fatal explosion in Belmonte gold mines, which occurred on Tuesday night, resulting in the death of Louis Dufresne and Peter Fernion, two miners. The victims had loaded two holes with dynamite and were being hoisted to the surface when the blast went off, throwing the men to the bottom of the shaft from a height of 100 feet.

Lindsay, Ont., July 27.—The little daughter of Mr. McNash, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning yesterday.

Ottawa, July 27.—A milk truck has been formed with about \$50,000 capital.

Pontiac County, Que., is vacant, W. J. Poupore, Conservative M.P., having handed in his resignation to Speaker Dain on account of his connection with the firm of Poupore & Malone, just formed since the contract for improving Montreal harbor was awarded to the latter a few days ago.

COAL FAMINE THREATENED.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 26.—A coal famine in the island of Newfoundland is among the possible results of the present inability of the Dominion Coal Co. to fill the demands made upon them. Coal is carried between Sydney and Newfoundland by coasting vessels and as they have been unable to get across, the captains have returned home, laid up their vessels and discharged the crews, throwing 400 men out of employment.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

The Beloved of the Italians a Victim of a Cowardly Murderer at Monza.

MET DEATH AT HANDS OF AN ANARCHIST

He Lived Only Forty-Five Minutes After Being Shot—Story of Man Having Been Elected to Commit the Crime.

Monza, July 30.—King Humbert was shot at 10.45 last evening, and died at 11.30. The murderer, Anglo-Bressio, an Anarchist, cynically avowed the crime.

(Associated Press.) London, July 30.—The Italian ambassador here received the following official announcement of the death of King Humbert:

"We have the sad news to announce to you that His Majesty, King Humbert, died last evening at Monza, being the victim of an infamous assassination. Kindly inform the English government of this sad news.

"His Majesty, King Victor III., who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the kingdom. (Signed) Visconti Venosta."

Feeling in Rome. Rome, July 30.—Signor Saracino, the Premier, left for Monza at 7 o'clock this morning, with the vice-president of the senate, to draw up a certificate of the death of the King.

The Prince of Naples is at Pierarso on his return voyage. The council of ministers sat away into the early morning.

Signs of mourning began to appear throughout the city this forenoon. Crepe was displayed upon the residences and public buildings, while draped portraits of the murdered monarch occupied points of vantage and flags flew at half-mast everywhere.

King Humbert's body will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pantheon. It is stated that the name of the assassin does not appear in the list of dangerous anarchists known to the police.

A few of the morning papers publish short tributes to the noble qualities of King Humbert, declaring that it was due to his love of the working classes that he fell a victim of assassination.

The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new King. The Girono states that if the absence of the new King is prolonged beyond 48 hours, a brief regency will be established in accordance with the constitution.

Extraordinary Story. New York, July 30.—The news of the assassination of King Humbert recalls the fact that it was referred to in a letter left by Carboni Sperandio, who, two weeks ago, killed Giuseppe Pessina, in Paterson, N.J., and then committed suicide. The part of the letter referring to King Humbert follows:

"My dear friends and companions: I give you to-day notice of a horrible fate that has come to me, not of my own will, but I am compelled to act by the grand and brave society to which I belong, that is to say, the Anarchists.

"In a few words I will tell you to the best of my ability. In the first place on February 2nd at Milan, as to whose lot it would be to kill the King of Italy, that lot fell to me, but I, being an American, the society has left it to my full liberty to choose as a substitute whomsoever I wish.

"So I, seeing this brute animal (Giuseppe Pessina) who did not respect anybody, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and more than anything he did not respect either sons or nephews, I was content to choose this one."

Was There a Plot? New York, July 30.—The evening papers here to-day say there is little doubt that the plot to kill King Humbert has been known for several months in the Italian settlement around New York. It was given world-wide publicity two weeks ago by the suicide of an anarchist in Paterson, N. J., who claimed to have been chosen by lot to do the killing. That his position was known is proven by the fact that his compatriots, including many

King Humbert has been sent from this country to Italy.

"Department of State, Washington, July 30th. "His Majesty Vittorio Emmanuel, Rom: "In my name and on behalf of the American people, I offer your Majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. (Signed) Wm. McKinley."

Paris, July 30.—President Loubet sent to the King of Italy the following: "I place before your Majesty the expression of unanimous indignation of my country against the odious attempt which has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your Majesty to accept this expression of my deepest sympathy and place at the foot of Her Majesty Queen Marguerite my respectful homage and my sincere condolence."

Flags are at half-mast and the embassy and the Italian building at the exposition are in heavy mourning. Grief in Paris.

Paris, July 30.—The announcement of the assassination of King Humbert has here. All official events have been cancelled for the time being. Only one morning paper had the announcement, and this very briefly. Its sale was tremendous and every one on the streets and boulevards this morning was eagerly scanning the insubstantial news.

A Great Loss. Chicago, July 30.—Prominent Italians of Chicago were shocked and grieved on receiving the news of the assassination of King Humbert. He was considered a wise and liberal ruler by the representative men in the local Italian colony. Regarded the tragedy as a serious blow to Italy. Dr. Tobias, a prominent Italian, predicted that Humbert's removal would result in changing the whole political policy of Italy. "He has stood always," added Dr. Tobias, "for the freedom of Italy and the rights of all its people."

King Humbert. Humbert I, son of Victor, was born on March 14th, 1844, and succeeded to the throne January 8th, 1878. He accompanied his father during the Italian war of independence, was active in the movement for the unification of Italy after the struggle of 1859, was conspicuous in the reorganization of the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies, took the field at the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria and as lieutenant-general commanding a division in Gen. Cialdini's army, distinguished himself at the battle of Custoza in June, 1866. He married his cousin, Princess Margherita of Savoy, April 22nd, 1868. After the outbreak of the Franco-German war, 1870, France withdrew its garrison from Rome and the Italian troops, taking immediate possession, completed the unification of the kingdom. Within a year after his ascension an attempt was made to assassinate him in Naples, but he escaped unhurt. Both King Humbert and his Queen made themselves very popular through Italy, and particularly by their courageous visits to scenes of epidemics, floods and other disasters. Their only child, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born November 11th, 1869. Humbert visited the Emperor of Austria in 1881 and the Emperor of Germany in 1889. He effected a rapprochement between these empires and his kingdom, and secured the adhesion of Turkey thereto as a protective measure against future Russian movements, July 20, 1889.

After Killing Three Men and Wounding Several Others. New Orleans, July 27.—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergt. Porteous, Andy Vankeuren, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, and fatally wounding Corp. John F. Lally, John Banahan, ex-Police Constable Evans and A. S. Leclere, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smothered out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city.

WEST-CHURCHILL MARRIAGE. (Associated Press.) London, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day to Lieut. Cornwallis-West at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, but only relatives and intimate friends were bidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held.

CUBAN POSTAL SCANDAL. (Associated Press.) Havana, July 28.—Mr. Estes Rathbone, recently director general of posts in Cuba, was arrested to-day on four charges. These alleged the unlawful drawing of two orders for \$500 each, paying his private coachman and gardener from the postal funds, and drawing per diem an allowance when not entitled to do so. Mr. Rathbone was held in bonds of \$25,000.

CANNED BEEF GOES UP. (Associated Press.) Chicago, July 28.—The Record says prices of corned and ribs beef have advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.50 per dozen for one pound cans. This is the largest advance ever made by Chicago and Western mills. The price of the can is in the large demand by the United States government and foreign powers.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try the new Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man tried everything. One pill a dose, try them.

breach, and, if necessary, take some risk. No big thing has ever been done without a certain amount of risk."

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three vessels building here are being pushed towards completion. The Iden Mo, a powerful cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard, patiently waiting the word to sail.

Even the unbiassed Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interest at stake in the Far East is too varied and conflicting to enable the powers to indefinitely preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present. With the shipment of men to the Chinese seas, comes the need of money. European nations must have more gold. "It will become necessary," says the Statist, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where the gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities to import, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before the gold arrives."

(Associated Press.) London, July 30.—The latest news from the Far East seems consistent with the theory that the Chinese government has the foreign ministers alive but means to treat them as hostages, while the stories of massacre relate to other members of the foreign colony in Peking. Chinese officialdom, it is alleged, openly speaks of ministers as hostages whose fate depends upon the decision of the powers in relation to the threatened advance on Peking.

Reports are multiplying that a number of foreigners were alive up to a late date. Thus, Rome reports that the Propaganda Fide has been assured of the safety of Bishop Favin, while a telegram from Nankin informs his family that Prince Gaetani, of the Italian legation is alive.

There is no confirmation of the various favorable statements, however, forthcoming from really independent sources. A telegram from Shanghai reports, on the authority of the Briton who had been for years in the service of the viceroys of Nankin, that prior to the framing of the Yang Tse agreement with the consuls the viceroys suggested Anglo-Chinese occupation of Yang Tse defences, but Great Britain declined.

It is reported at Shanghai that the powers have again proposed, through Li Hung Chang, the peaceful surrender of the Woo Sung forts and Kiananun arsenal, but that the Chinese regard the proposal as a breach of the existing agreement.

Held as Hostages. London, July 30.—Shanghai dispatches to the Daily Telegraph say that Li Hung Chang was questioned yesterday. He declares that the Emperor, Empress Dowager and foreign ministers are safe, but he has no more computation than benefits an Oriental for the condition of women and children in Peking. He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce such proofs as would satisfy the powers, but he strongly favors holding the ministers as hostages so as to secure favorable terms for the Empress Dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the viceroys as hostages would be a less crime than killing them. It is obvious now that the object of Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai is to sew discord among the allies through the consuls, but as yet he has not met with much success.

A municipal meeting has been convened for Tuesday for the purpose of reorganizing the defences of Shanghai. The number of possible assailants is considerably greater than was originally supposed, and a great many officials, who are apparently loyal, do not deserve to be trusted.

An excellent Chinese source reports a shocking instance of official treachery. The Governor of Shan Tung, Li Fung Ling, left a month ago for Peking, being the Imperial commissioner of the Yang Tse war junks. He was considered loyal, yet a couple of days ago, on the way to Peking, he entered Kin Chow and ordered the soldiers of his command to massacre the Christians. His soldiers killed two thousand native Christians and one French priest.

London, July 30.—At last the British government is convinced that the ministers at Peking are safe. Brussels, Berlin and Washington advices were regarded with a certain amount of doubt, but once the British consul at Tien Tsin officially confirmed them all doubts vanished. The feeling of relief and gladness shown by the officials who have read the dispatches is very marked.

London, July 30.—The British consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs to the foreign office to-day that a letter from a Japanese colonial states that the legations were safe on July 22nd.

Letters From Peking. Washington, July 30.—The secretary of State received at midnight a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Chefoo, dated noon, July 29th. Mr. Fowler says: "A letter from the German legation, dated 21st, instant, had been received at Tien Tsin. The German loss is 10 dead and 12 wounded. The Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron von Ketteler's body is said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations have been destroyed and the French partially."

"A letter from the Japanese legation, dated 22nd, arrived at Tien Tsin on July 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations from the 20th of June and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian and British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days, but little ammunition. The Emperor and Empress are reported at Peking."

From Japan's Representative. New York, July 30.—"The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15th to Peking, and on the 19th the runner left Peking bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese government," says a Chee Foo special to the Herald, dated July 27th. "The message reads: 'We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the attack has stopped. We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task. The Japanese casualties are: Killed, Kosima, diplomatic attache, captain and one student, and also a few marines. Wounded five or six slightly.'"

"The Chee Foo consul says that nothing was written about the other ministers."

Many Chinese Killed. Tien Tsin, July 22, via Shanghai, July 30.—The latest advices from Peking under the date of July 15th, say that the legations were holding out. The Chinese attacked the legations on the night of July 10th, but were led into a trap by the Americans and British, and 1,000 of them were killed, afterwards they continued bombarding the legations more freely.

Among the Chinese killed was Gen. Ma. The legations were subsequently attacked with constantly increasing fury. These advices were brought from Peking by a courier.

From German Legation. Berlin, July 30.—A dispatch from the German legation at Peking, dated July 21st, reports all well.

Berlin, July 30.—The German consul at Tien Tsin has telegraphed under the date of July 28th to the foreign office as follows: "The German secretary of the legation at Peking, Herr Buelow, writes on July 21st: 'Thanks for your news of July 10th. The condition of Cordes is satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation guards lost 10 killed and 14 wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guards. The attack of the Chinese troops on the United States legation ceased on July 10th. The speediest possible advance of the relief troops is urgently necessary. According to trustworthy reports the body of Baron von Ketteler has been buried by the government.'

The Cordes mentioned in the above dispatch is the second interpreter of the German legation. He was with Baron von Ketteler when the latter was murdered and he was wounded. He escaped to the legation.

Fraser River Strike Ended. Mr. Bremner Has Succeeded in Making Arrangements Satisfactory to Both Sides.

Nineteen Cents Per Fish to Be Paid Throughout the Whole Season. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, July 30.—The fishermen's strike on the Fraser river was finally settled this morning. The basis of the arrangement was that 19 cents is to be paid throughout the season, irrespective of the size of catch or rush, the canners to take all that can be caught. The recognition of the union question was left for later arrangement.

There was great rejoicing in Steveston this morning, on the result of the meeting between Mr. Bremner, the local commissioner, Mr. Rogers, of the Fishermen's Union, and the canners' committee.

Everybody is going to work this morning, whites, Japs, Indians, and the militia contingent will be back in Vancouver again to-day before noon.

The matter would not have been settled by now but for the persistent efforts of Mr. Bremner, who insisted upon a meeting of all parties after negotiations seemed to be off and the fishermen had refused the latest offer of the canners. Canners are well satisfied, and work will now go ahead briskly.

McClain at Nanaimo. Nanaimo, July 30.—Will McClain, socialist agent for the fishermen, left for Steveston last evening. The Indian band gave two concerts, each being followed by addresses. Ralph Smith, M.P., acted as chairman at one of the meetings and amongst other things said he would like to have Mr. McClain say whether or not the statements attributed to him in the press were true. If they were he considered the fishermen's agent as a dangerous man and he wanted nothing to do with him. If on the other hand the published statements were false, and the speaker well knew that the press of the province was all too ready to make false statements, he was ready to receive Mr. McClain as the agent of the strikers and do what he could for the men who were battling for their rights.

When Mr. McClain took the platform he denied all the statements which had been published in regard to him. He made a vicious attack on the press, alleging that the newspapers were subsidized.

The Miners' Union held a meeting on Saturday evening and voted \$250 to aid the strikers.

While here the boats belonging to the fishermen were seized by the customs authorities for an infraction of the rules, but released on the payment of a \$100 fine.

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

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UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

General Prinsloo, and Five Thousand Burghers Are Now in the Hands of the British.

BOER LEADER ANXIOUS TO MAKE TERMS

But These Terms Were All Refused by Lord Roberts--There Has Been Heavy Fighting in the Hills Near Bethlehem.

(Associated Press.)

CAPE TOWN, JULY 30.—GEN. PRINSLOO, WITH FIVE THOUSAND BURGHERS, HAS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE BRITISH.

London, July 30.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 26.—Macdonald fought a rear-guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside of Nauport, in the Bethlehem hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Nauport Nek to the Boers' wagons.

"Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two neks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshires and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six.

"The second nek was taken during the night by the Scots and Guards without opposition, the enemy retiring closely to Nauport.

"The prisoners taken state that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented, and as a result of these operations Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked, under a flag of truce this morning, a four days' armistice for peace negotiations.

"Hunter replied that the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and until these were complied with hostilities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter negotiations.

"As I am writing a telegram has come from Hunter saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing his willingness to hand over himself, with his men, rifles, ammunition and other fire-arms, upon condition that the horses, saddles, bridles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them and they be free to return to their homes.

"I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up, and that the burghers would be considered prisoners of war. I added that Prinsloo's overtures will not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered."

A later dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated 29th, confirms the surrender of Prinsloo with five thousand Boers.

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Look To Democrats

Boers Say They Have Promised to Intervene if Successful in Elections.

Meantime the Burghers Will Continue Operations to Guerrilla Tactics.

(Associated Press.)

Baltimore, South African Republic, July 25.—The Boers state that their plan of campaign is to keep up guerrilla warfare until November, when the Democrats in the United States, if successful in the elections there, have promised intervention in South Africa.

Lady Sarah Wilson Returns.

London, July 27.—Among the arrivals from South Africa to-day were the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Wilson. They were met at the docks at Southampton by Consuela, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Georgina Curzon. A large crowd awaited the party at Waterloo station and heartily cheered the heroine of Mafeking.

Canadian Entertained.

Toronto, July 27.—The Globe's London correspondent says Mr. Claude Cayley, a former Torontonian, entertained the Canadian invalids to dinner at Helbra restaurant last night. About 35 members of the Strathcona Horse and first and second contingents were present, representing a majority of the leading cities of the Dominion, including Vancouver. During the evening it was announced that the Earl of Kinnoull invites invalid Canadians to stay at his castle in Perthshire, funds for transportation to be supplied from the proceeds of a recent concert.

LORD MINTO AT VANCOUVER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 30.—The Governor-General the Earl of Minto, and Countess of Minto, arrived this afternoon from Ottawa. They were accorded a civic and military reception. The militia, under Col. Worsnop, arrived from Steveston a few minutes before the train, and the Governor-General complimented the men in their rough rider uniforms on their soldierly appearance. A civic address was then read to which His Excellency replied briefly.

After lunch the party will be driven around the park and will leave by the Warspite for Victoria in the morning.

MANY JAPS KILLED.

Seattle, July 30.—Particulars of the eruption of Mount Azuma, in Japan, on July 17th, have been received in Oriental papers. So far as known 260 persons were killed, and many hundreds were injured.

DUTCH STEAMER WRECKED.

Cape Town, July 30.—The Dutch steamer Prins Willem 1 has been wrecked on the north side of the Island of Inagua. The passengers and crew are saved.

The Dead Cremated

Details of the Fierce Fighting Which Took Place at Panama.

Rebel Troops Repeatedly Charged the Trenches of Government Troops.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 27.—A treaty of peace between the government and revolutionists has been signed, says a special to the Herald from Panama.

This action followed directly after the most desperate battle of the entire revolution in which the losses on each side were very heavy. Owing, it is believed, to some misunderstanding of the terms of the armistice brought about by the American, the English and French consuls, the insurgents suddenly renewed their attacks upon the suburbs of Panama. The fighting lasted eleven hours. The rebel troops made charge after charge upon the trenches of the government troops, pushing forward with a recklessness approaching closely to madness. These desperate assaults were kept up all night long and were met with equally brave resistance by the regulars.

In one of the entrenchments, defended by a detachment of young men from this city, nearly every one of the defenders was killed or badly wounded.

The tide of battle was turned by the arrival of an express train from Colon with 800 fresh troops to reinforce the government and the rebels withdrew.

Dead and dying men were lying along the Galetonia road beyond the railroad bridge for half a mile, sometimes scattered a few feet apart and more often in heaps closely packed together. How many were killed during the night is not yet known, but the number will reach into hundreds. The exact loss may never be known, for many of the wounded men crawled into out of the way thickets.

As quickly as possible the Red Cross corps, aided by the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander, began gathering up and attending to the wounded.

Cartload after cartload of corpses were gathered and cremated.

Dr. Carlos Mendoza, secretary general of the revolutionary government, went to the old station of the Panama railroad under a flag of truce at noon. He met there Gen. Alban, governor of Panama, and discussed with him the terms of a treaty of peace between the hostile forces. An agreement was reached after a long conference. They agreed to deliver up all arms, ammunition and ships in their possession. The government grants full amnesty to all the revolutionists and the officers are permitted to retain their swords. Forgers who may have fought in the insur-

gent ranks are to be allowed to return to their homes.

All political prisoners held at Panama have been released.

Excitement in the city is subsiding, and there is general rejoicing that the fighting has ended without the threatened bombardment of Panama.

SALISBURY DENIES

Sensational Story That It Is Important England Should Be Unassailable by November.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the Premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information concerning the view of one of the military attaches, to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next, and whether he had satisfied himself that every means of defence were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile.

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of the attaché.

The Earl of Wemyss—I cannot give it, Lord Salisbury—Then you have no right to quote him.

The Earl of Wemyss—You have no right to ask it.

Lord Salisbury, proceeding with warmth, said the inability of the Earl of Wemyss to quote the name was evidence that the story was a pure invention. He said that he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety, it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defences were quite adequate, and he had every confidence in the future.

The Earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the Premier had imported so much heat in his reply. He thought the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attaché, and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country. It was not enough to tell the Primrose League to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists were locked up ten hours and miles away. The secretary of war had made innumerable statements in the House and developed schemes of national defence, but the Commander-in-Chief had never pressed for support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as parliament would shortly adjourn.

WILLING TO SURRENDER.

Christian Dewet is Ready, if His Followers Are Allowed to Return Unmolested.

THE YUKON COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—A special from Cape Town says: "Gen. Christian Dewet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender."

THE YUKON COUNCIL.

Ottawa, July 30.—The people of the Yukon territory are going to receive next month another step in the direction of giving them responsible government. On 12th August, a bill passed a couple of sessions ago, giving the right to the Yukon to elect two representatives who must be British subjects, to the territorial council, will come into effect. So far all members of the council have been appointed by the government. Elected members of the council will be a minority, until their presence at the council will be an improvement on the present system and will give an opportunity of the views of the people on public matters being more strongly impressed upon the council.

A representative in the Dominion House will soon follow.

CROKER AND BRYAN.

New York, July 30.—Concerning his visit yesterday to Richard Croker at Long Branch, Senator Jones, national chairman of the Democratic party, is quoted in the World to-day as saying: "I am assured that both Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker will do all they can to help elect Mr. Bryan. Both share my belief that their personal relations are concerned. I do not see how it will effect the result. I believe they will do all in their power to carry New York for the Democratic party."

DALY'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon. A. O. Jones Will Probably be the Next Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Ottawa, July 28.—The term of Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, will expire on August 6th. It is understood that Hon. A. O. Jones, who was Minister of Militia in the Mackenzie government, will succeed Hon. Mr. Daly, who has had now two terms of governorship.

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Albert Constantineau, formerly of Constantineau & Lawlor, Ottawa, but now of L'Orignal, junior judge of the united counties of Prescott and Russell.

DESTROYED A SCHOOLHOUSE.

New Orleans, July 28.—At a late hour last night a mob, which had eradicated the militia and the citizens' police, attacked the Thoms Lafon schoolhouse, Sixth and Rampart streets, upon the supposition that a negro had stored arms and ammunition in the building. They quickly gained possession and fired the structure, destroying it completely.

Contrary to expectations, the hours after midnight passed with little disorder after yesterday's frightful scenes in the streets of this city. The mayor said to-day that he thought it unlikely there would be any further violence.

Interesting Delegates

A Gossipy Review of the Women's National Council, Now Concluding.

Some of the Foremost Ladies in the Land—The Discussion.

Do you not know I am a woman? When I think, I must speak. —Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

For four days the progressive and representative women of Canada in their seventh annual meeting assembled here among us. Never before in the history of the Dominion have we had so many bright women of affairs gathered together at one time, west of the Rockies. While a number of familiar faces are seen, to many it is their first visit to the Coast, and warm and kindly are the expressions of pleasure from these our mountains, our ocean-view, our roses, it is difficult to say with which the visitors are best pleased.

Many visiting delegates are well known in the literary world. Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, the recording secretary of the National Council, is a member of the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe. Miss Fitz-Gibbon, the well-known contributor to historical magazines, represents on the council the Dominion Historical Research Society, an association which is doing an invaluable work in the art preservative by seeking out, selecting and confirming the elusive threads of early Canadian history. Miss Fitz-Gibbon is a niece of the historian, Miss Strickland, and is herself an enthusiastic explorer in historical and literary fields; with a winning personality which must open to her many an else-shut door.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovil is her work in the correspondence department of the Ladies' Home Journal reaches a wide constituency, for the journal now has a circulation of over a million.

Mrs. Lizars-Smith, of Toronto, is the author of "In the Days of the Canadian Company," and "Homes of '37." At the present she is about to publish in England a story of Canadian life under the title of "In His Keeping." Miss Reid, of Montreal, is another representative woman-worker, her interests centering in the ladies' clubs of Montreal, and woman's work in McGill University.

Each of the spirit of harmonious conversation and mutual consideration which has so markedly characterized the meetings is due to the infectious courtesy of the president, Lady Taylor, the wife of Sir Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba, who received his knighthood in the Jubilee year.

The members of the National Council and their friends who have attended the week's sessions, would be indeed dull if they have not gained in both knowledge and inspiration from the enthusiastic and earnest women who are the leading spirits of this great woman's movement.

And the gain will not altogether be on the side of the men, if the piles of mining reports, Board of Trade reviews, educational reports, provincial maps and hand-books stored away in trunk and grip check-by-jowl with clamshells, dried roses, photographs and Chinese curios in any indication of the amount of British Columbia reading which our Eastern friends are going to treat themselves to when the thermometer creeps away down below zero next winter.

It is to be hoped that when the literary visitors write up their impressions of Canada's biggest and best province that they (protected by the distance intervening) will send us a marked copy. On their native head, unembarrassed by local considerations, they will give us a plain, unvarnished tale.

It was not foreseen that the subject of Child Life and Training should be the question of burning interest in this meeting of the National Council, but it undoubtedly so fell out. Although not formally condensed into a resolution the feeling of the council as a whole was strongly in favor of the raising and establishing, at a certain fixed uniform standard, of the qualifications for a Dominion teacher's certificate. Of course all provinces must first signify their wish for this, as only by concerted action could it be accomplished. In accord with this idea many members deprecated the principle of protection which causes the various provinces to hedge in their professions, legal, medical and pedagogical by rigorous restrictions; they want to see a national spirit fostered, which will secure the very best possible service and make that service free to act in all corners of the Canadian nation, for we are now a nation and the national spirit should be cultivated.

The Paris Hand Book is a compilation which will make Canada known widely among the thinking and reading portions of the world. The book which is a compendium of information re woman's work in Canada is the compilation of Miss Theresa Wilson, corresponding secretary of the National Council; it will be placed in the Dominion public libraries and through the medium of the Paris Exposition the French edition of the work will disseminate throughout the world a knowledge of Canadian women's activities.

One fruit of this convention has been the ready response of the Hutchinson Company, D. Spencer & Co., and Henry Young, to the early-closing petition, and the evident willingness of other large concerns to meet, in a generous spirit, the half-holiday proposition. We are called slow in Victoria, and being by nature both meek and diffident, we have bowed our heads to the soft impeachment, but, tell us, along selling prairie and lake-side province, from historic Quebec down to the apple-orchards and cod-banks of "back East," was every fugitive reaped as this? An humble petition is presented on Thursday, accepted to on Friday, and put into effect on Saturday. It is like the rapid development of the "Solomon Grundy, born on a Monday,"

Dissensions In the Camp

Imperialists Insist on Dictating the Policy of the British Liberal Party.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Said to Be Anxious to Re-sign Leadership.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—The continuation of the terrific heat the greater part of the week brought about a condition of general disintegration to an unparalleled pitch, almost as remarkable as the breakdown of long established social customs before the tropical wave is the break up of the Liberal party.

Were a general election far distant the condition of the Liberal party would be serious, but in view of the fact that the country is face to face with dissolution, the situation of the opposition seems hopeless. The formation of a third party is generally considered almost inevitable as the result of the internal dissensions now raging in the Liberal ranks. Imperialists have

Thrown Off the Mask

and demanded control of the party, maintaining that both by numbers and influence they are entitled to dictate its policy. In this they are opposed by the forward, or anti-imperialist Liberals, with a vigor and bitterness that can only be compared to the acerbity with which the Gladstonians assailed the Liberal-Unionists when Home Rule brought the parting of the ways.

The climax of the strife that has been simmering since the commencement of the Boer war came on Wednesday when some of the Liberal party voted to condemn Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and all his works, others

Voted With the Government

to sustain him, while the smallest section of all, including the nominal leader, abstained from voting at all.

It is scarcely surprising that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be anxious to throw up his thankless task, but that only represents a minor feature of this grave situation. One of the Liberal whips, Mr. Wm. Alexander MacArthur, member for Leicester, has openly thrown off allegiance by voting with the government, an almost unprecedented action on the part of one holding such a position. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief whip, is on the point of resigning to show disgust with what he believes to be the disloyalty of Sir Edward Grey and others who follow him.

Meanwhile the Imperialist section has demanded that Sir Edward Grey

Assume the Leadership

which would be only another way of bringing Lord Rosebery back into active political life. Such development would never be allowed by Mr. John Morley, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Labouchere, Leonard Courtney and their followers. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's consent, under pressure, to temporarily resign the leadership is but a slim guarantee of peace within the Liberal ranks, for upon any repetition of Wednesday's scene he will promptly resign. It is impossible to see how such a repetition can be avoided, and so another session from the Liberal ranks enrolling in gravity the split of 1883, may confidently be expected.

The government is considering the appointment of a royal commission on the question of the future of the Naval Coal Supply.

This action is greatly due to the increasing production and cheapness of American coal and the diminishing supply of Welsh steam coal which with warships are furnished.

Anticipations of the West-Churchill wedding have formed one of the chief topics in society this week. Quite a burning question is whether Lady Randolph Churchill will retain that name or be known as Mrs. West. It appears she may retain her present name, but when presented to the Queen it must be as plain Mrs. West. By her re-marriage she forfeits none of the fortune left by her first husband, which chiefly consists of a life interest in £80,000. This at her death goes to her sons, Winston Churchill and Jack Churchill, in such portions.

As Lady Randolph Pleases

Winston Churchill will soon be seen in the United States, having made a contract with Major Pond to lecture on the war in Africa, his compensation to be £10,000.

J. S. Taylor, the open golf champion of England, will sail for America on August 4th. He expects to remain in the United States about three months, playing matches with Harry Vardon and leading golfers.

Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Princess Louise, Capt. Hughes, arrived from Skagway and northern British Columbia ports at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, with a score or more passengers from Skeena river points, but only one from beyond. Nearly all were fishermen on their way down to the Fraser, who up to the time of arrival knew little or nothing concerning the big strike on that river. R. G. Rainey, one of the arrivals, comes from Portland Canal, where he had been prospecting with little success. The steamer brought no further news of the murder of the two Japanese on Rivers Inlet, but reports the salmon pack to be about as follows: Neas river (up to 24th July)—Mill Bay 5,000 cases; Neas Harbor 4,500; Skeena river (up to July 28th)—Inverness 10,000 cases, North Pacific 12,500, B. A. Cannery 14,000, Cunningham's 11,500, Aberdeen 11,000, P. Herman & Co. 5,000, Claxton 9,500, Carlisle 8,000, and Standard 8,000; Lowe Inlet (up to July 27th)—Lowe Inlet 3,000 cases; China Hat (up to July 27th)—China Hat 1,700 cases; Nanu-Drainey's 5,500 cases; Bella Coola—Clayton 3,000 cases; Rivers Inlet (up to July 27th)—Wadhams 10,000 cases, Good Hope 9,000, Green's 7,000, Brunswick 8,500, Wainwright 10,000, and B. C. Cannery Co. (22 canneries) 8,000 cases; Alert Bay—Spencer's, 4,000.

After lying at anchor off the outer wharf for a couple of days, the United States man-of-war Iowa went into Beaulieu on Sunday. On Saturday afternoon the Straits were too rough for a visiting craft to go out to the big vessel. Consequently the ladies of the Council of Women, who had been invited aboard, had to defer their visit. More fortunate, however, were those who left at 11 o'clock for the coast, Mrs. Smith's invitation made the trip. This party consisted of His Worship Mayor Hayward, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lugin and several young ladies, all of whom were greatly pleased with the hospitality shown them aboard. This afternoon a party of legislators, piloted by H. Dallas Helmcken, will be received aboard, while before the ship sails it is expected others will make the excursion. It is the intention of Admiral Kautz to leave to-night, but Consul Smith and Senator Chamberlain are detaching on him to remain over until to-morrow, and are hoping their efforts in this direction will be successful, as Lord and Lady Minto are expected to arrive on the Quadra to-morrow.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

Cannerymen Refuse to Recognize the Union—Fish Running Light.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 28.—After an end of the fishermen's strike was yesterday fairly in sight, the trouble went back into its original state of unsettlement to-day. Commissioner Bremner could not secure a meeting with the cannerymen last night, but hopes to arrange for one this afternoon. Although the fishermen agreed to 20 cents, the figure offered by the cannery, the latter persist in refusing to recognize the Union. Fish are running light to-day. Indians are going out to fish on Sunday night.

Mr. MacClain at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, July 28.—Mr. MacClain, with an Indian band, arrived here this morning. When the train arrived from Victoria at noon the band went to the station to meet Ralph Smith and get up a demonstration, but Nanaimo's member discouraged the movement, going straight to his home. The statement of Mr. MacClain that he will collect \$2,000 here is not correct, as conservative labor men think the fishermen are making a mistake. He will hold an open-air meeting to-night, and the band will give a concert to-morrow afternoon.

LANDSCAPE ARTIST DEAD.

San Francisco, July 28.—Richard Yelland, the distinguished landscape artist, is dead from pneumonia, at his residence in Oakland, aged 52 years. His work ranks among the best ever done on the Pacific Coast.

TEACHER WANTED FOR Pender Public School; one who can sing and play organ preferred. Apply at once to A. Macleod, secretary of School Board, Pender Island, B. C.

FOR SALE—Good drivers delivery horses and carriage teams. Apply to H. W. Gardew. On view corner of Fourth street and Topaz avenue, Victoria.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

See the
sign of
Dr. J. C. Watson
in every
bottle.

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Local News.

—A smallpox quarantine station has been established at Caribou, and all passengers for the inside have to be examined by the physician in charge before being allowed to land from the boats.

—The town of White Horse has now a board of trade, of which the following are the officers: Honorary president, Major Z. M. Woods; president, Norman Macaulay; 1st vice-president, J. T. Bethune; 2nd vice-president, H. A. Lay; secretary, T. Hennessey; treasurer, Arthur Copeland.

—The death took place last evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Molinari, 59 Collinson street, of Mrs. D. D. McIntosh. The deceased lady was a native of New York city, and was 56 years of age. Her husband, the daughter referred to, and two sons survive her. Her remains were taken to Hanna's parlors, and will be taken to San Francisco for interment.

—A private letter received in this city from Steveston states that the bottom has fallen out of the strike there, and that the arrival of the militia had disposed of any suggestion of violence. The strikers, according to the writer, were at that time indulging in mutual recriminations and railing against the government, while the Yankee agitators among them were shouting "Down with the British Empire." They had succeeded in inducing the Indian women from working in the canneries, but the canners were filling their places with Chinese.

—A. MacGregor, head of the hardware firm of MacGregor & Son, Johnson street, passed away very suddenly yesterday from an attack of heart disease. Deceased was born in Beckwith, Lanark Co., and was 65 years of age. A widow, two daughters and three sons survive him, the eldest of the latter being Mrs. A. P. C. MacGregor. Deceased taught school in Renfrew village, and subsequently resided in Carlton Place for some years. Removing in 1877 to Manitoba, he lived in Winnipeg and near Pilot Mount for ten years, coming to Victoria ten years ago. He bought out the Pen-will hardware business, 95 Johnson street, in 1894, which he carried on up to the time of his death. He was a man of a retiring disposition, but was always active in religious and charitable work, and very highly respected by every person who knew him.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Duncan, of Tolmie avenue, mourn the loss by death of their little son Glenn, aged 2 years and 4 months.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the Dominion Hotel, this afternoon celebrated the marriage of Horace James Poitras and Mary Ellen Walsh, both of Snohomish, Wash.

—Rev. M. Somerville, son of Rev. Thomas Somerville of Blackfriars church, who visited this province two years ago at the conclusion of his university course, has received a call to the pastorate of Drumstieper, a beautiful place in Peebles-shire.

—Two of the most remarkable specimens of caribou heads ever seen in this city have just been brought down from Glenora by John Richards, the animals having been shot in the Cassiar country by prospectors. One set of horns is covered with hair as soft almost as velvet. The heads are now on exhibition in Frank Campbell's cigar store.

—The hustling firm of Simon Leiser & Co. are steadily increasing the prestige in the trade of the far north. The warehouse to-day is a centre of the greatest activity, packers and draymen being employed in getting over two hundred tons of mixed grocery shipments to the wharf. All these go north in bond by the steamers Tees and Danube early in the week for transshipment to Dawson.

—In the department of agriculture it is to be seen a sample of wheat which all interested in such things should see. It was received from Spallumcheen, and was accompanied by the following letter to Mr. Anderson: "We send you a sample of first wheat received this year. It has not been cleaned, and is just as it came from the threshing. It is Volunteer winter wheat, Jones' Fyfe, and weighs 67 lbs. to the bushels. Please show wheat to Mr. Price Ellison."

—Officer Murray, of the provincial police, returned last night from the Mainland, where he has been looking after the interests of the department in connection with the fishermen's strike. He says that the trouble is practically over and that white men as well as Chinamen and Indians will soon be fishing. The Indians have already expressed themselves as tired of the "hiyu talk" of the whites and will go out on Sunday evening. The canners are paying 30 cents a fish per man up to 600 fish; for all over that number 15 cents.

—The Victoria Farmers' Institute will hold a meeting at the Royal Oak school house on Monday night at 8 o'clock. The meeting is summoned for the purpose of discussing the invasion of the "cut worm" and the best means of fighting it. J. S. Shopland, the president of the institute, interviewed the Attorney-General to-day and will see the Minister of Agriculture on Monday in reference to the fact that the price of Paris green has been advanced, instead of reduced, by the druggists. The government has promised its aid in the matter of securing preventative cheaply.

—A cablegram has been received announcing the safe arrival at Shanghai of Dr. Ethel Starmer, who was one of the medical missionaries employed with the United Presbyterian mission at Mowden. She is the sister of Herbert Starmer, a newspaper man of Australia, who was in the city a week or two ago, and is a cousin of W. H. Jones and Mrs. J. B. Palmer of Victoria. The lady in question is a daughter of Rev. H. Starmer, of Norwich, Eng. The mission buildings were burned and some of the

native Christians killed. The receipt of the cablegram announcing Miss Starmer's escape has been a great relief to her friends here and in England.

—Since the first of the present month a new lumber rate has been in force at the various mills of the city and vicinity, the proprietors having come to the conclusion that in consideration of the increase of the price of logs it would be incumbent on them to increase the price of lumber proportionately. Several years ago logs could be purchased at four or five dollars per thousand feet, but lately they have gone up to six and seven dollars per thousand feet, while seven dollars was the price for lumber. Consequently it became quite obvious that the various mills would be compelled to increase the price of profit, in order to realize some price of the latter, and with one exception they agreed to raise the price to nine dollars per thousand feet. This exception was leased by the other companies and there is now a harmonious understanding among them regarding the rate.

—The funeral of the late Robert C. McDougal, infant daughter of Capt. W. D. McDougal, Victoria West, took place from the family residence to-day at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the religious services.

—The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, Burnside road, of Lila Janet, youngest daughter of Angus and Flora McNeil, aged 14 years and 10 months. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p.m. from the family residence.

—It is understood that Jos. Hunter, M. P. P., for many years, has been with the E. & N. of this city, has been appointed general superintendent and chief engineer, of that line, H. K. Prior continuing as purchasing agent, and Geo. L. Courtney as traffic manager.

—The funeral of the late Archibald McGregor took place on Saturday afternoon from the family residence, Terrace avenue, at 2:30 p.m. Appropriate services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. Hastings, who made special mention of the upright and conscientious life of the deceased. The pallbearers were: D. P. Pickard, John Hepburn, J. T. McDonald, Joseph Price, E. Carter and G. J. Bagshaw. The funeral was attended by a large number.

—John L. Ingraham, chief of police at Rosland, is in the city, conferring with the attorney-general's department regarding the Chinese murder case which has recently occupied attention in the Gold City. A Chinaman was found dead with a bullet in his body in his employer's kitchen, and the police have been mystified until the eight-year-old son of the Oriental's employer confessed to shooting the Chinaman for laughing at him. The youth of the young culprit makes the matter a difficult one to deal with, hence the visit of the chief of police.

—The citizens of Clayoquot met on Monday, July 16th, to present the Royal Canadian Humane Society medals to Messrs. Jacobsen, Owen, Brewster, Campbell, Spain and Ferguson, who, on November 27th 1899, saved the crew of the American schooner Hera. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, of Seattle; Dr. Rolston, Mrs. Spain, Miss Adams, Mrs. Jacobsen, Miss Forster, Mr. Miller, J. Goetz and W. Rolston. Frank Adams presented the bronze medals, in place of Mr. Neill, M. P. P., who was absent. Mr. Ferguson's medal was given to Mr. Spain, a police constable, to be handed to Mr. Ferguson on his arrival.

—The many former residents of Victoria now living in Nelson, says the Miner, will feel deep regret upon hearing the news of the death of Fleet Surgeon Thomas Martyn Sibbald, of Admiral Seymour's flagship, which arrived from Tsaku, China, on the 13th instant. Dr. Sibbald, as he was familiarly called, was stationed at Victoria several years ago, and was deservedly popular. His geniality and charming manner won him universal friendship. He was a brother of Mrs. Watt, who was at that time a well known resident of Victoria, but who now is living at Georgina, Sutton West, Ontario.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Their Reception at the Provincial Capital To-Morrow Evening.

D.G.S. Quadra went over to Vancouver yesterday to be placed at the disposal of the vice-regal party who are expected to arrive here either by H.M.S. Warspite or D.G.S. Quadra to-morrow evening. The distinguished visitors will be received at 8 o'clock by a representative assembly consisting of the Mayor and aldermen, the Lieut.-Governor, Rear-Admiral Beaumont, the members of the Dominion and local Houses, of the bench, military, etc., the civic officials acting as an escort.

A guard of honor will be formed of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., on the wharf and will receive the party, afterwards preceding it to the Drill Hall, where the body of the hall will be reserved for those participating in the parade.

The side galleries at the Drill Hall are reserved for ladies, who will be admitted without tickets before the proceedings commence.

The platform is reserved for His Excellency and escort, and clergymen and their wives.

It is intended that after the addresses have been delivered in the Drill Hall that the party will drive by way of Menzies and Michigan streets through the park by a road south of the large lake to the open space facing Heywood avenue, where there will be a display of fireworks, the company subsequently driving via Government street to Oak Bay.

The route from the wharf to the Drill Hall will be via Wharf, Yates, Government, Belleville and Menzies streets. It is hoped that citizens will illuminate and decorate for the occasion.

A choir of 300 voices under F. Victor Austin will contribute suitable music at the hall.

Employments For Women

Avocations Open to the Sex Discussed at Last Night's Meeting.

Delegates Also Consider Ways in Which the Poor May Be Helped.

The Young Women's Christian Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's school room, under the auspices of the National Council of Women. The deliberations which related to the work of the association were presided over by Miss Walker, a well known worker in the ranks of the "Y's" in England.

All of the officers of the National Council were re-elected, the office bearers for the year being selected as follows: President, Lady Taylor; vice-presidents, Lady Laurier and Lady Thompson; Provincial vice-presidents, Nova Scotia, Mrs. R. L. Boreham, Halifax; New Brunswick, Mrs. J. Tilley, St. John; Quebec, Madame Thibaudeau, Montreal; Ontario, Mrs. Bomer, London; Prince Edward Island, Lady Davies, Charlottetown; Manitoba, Mrs. McEwen, Brandon; Assiniboia, Mrs. N. Flood Davin, Regina; Alberta, Mrs. Longhead, Calgary; British Columbia, Mrs. Perry, Vancouver. Corresponding secretary, Miss Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; treasurer, Mrs. Hoodless.

Last evening the school room of St. Andrew's church was well filled, the general topic for the evening being "Employment for Women." The chair was occupied by Lady Taylor, and instructive papers were given as follows: "Agriculture, Horticulture and the Marketing of Agricultural Products," by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton; Miss Fyfe, of London, and Mrs. Bayfield, of Charlottetown.

"Nursing" was treated in papers by Miss Scoull, of St. John, and Dr. May McNeill, of Victoria. The paper by Mrs. Bayfield, of Victoria, H. MacKeggie, of Cleveland, M.D., of Victoria, all of the foregoing being favorably discussed.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings discussed "Ways in which we can help the poor" in the following paper: "A most cheering statement was that made by one of the local councils in this fair province of British Columbia when, in sending in their report to the standing committee of the National Council concerning the care of the aged and infirm poor, it was said in effect that they had nothing to report because there were so few, if any, poor in their locality."

That such a happy state of affairs may not have been a mere dream, she said, she had been guilty of family desertion. Only those whose annual income from any source is less than \$170 are entitled to the full pension of \$175 a week, or about \$90 a year, and for every \$5 of excess over the amount specified \$5 is deducted from the pension, so that if the private income exceed \$170 a year by \$90, no pension would be paid. It is believed in New Zealand that this act will be an incentive to thrift.

In this connection the following quotation from the Canterbury Times of January 9th, 1900, will be of interest: "Mr. Lloyd, an English gentleman, refers with extreme satisfaction to the fact that he arrived in the colony early enough to see the first payment made to worn-out men and women by the only people in Christendom who have willingly taxed every one of themselves for old age pensions for the needy."

Such very wise and perfectly stated are some of the schemes that have been undertaken in other countries to help the poor. Whether any of them would be suitable to this country I do not pretend to say. That there is need of something analogous in the older provinces now, and that in time there will be in Western Canada also, I am quite convinced.

From a Vagrancy act which allowed of the commitment and re-commitment to jail as vagrants respectable old people, whose only crime was poverty, to an act making provision for those who can work no longer may be a long work, but surely we women of the National Council yet hope to attain the other, as we have worked for the abolition of the one.

Let us see to it then that we do what we can to educate public opinion in these matters, by making them the subject of addresses and discussions at the meetings of our Local Councils, and especially by making a study of the many schemes for the relief of our poorer brethren that could be merely touched upon in this brief paper.

Every woman has, whether she will or not, the responsibility of personal influence, not only among her associates, but in a greater or less degree among her poorer sisters also.

With the advantage of superior information and environment, her personal interest in some of the poor in her neighborhood will mean much to them, far more indeed than aliens, which should in most cases be given only with much caution and forethought.

She can, however, as a friend, help them by precept and advice to better ways of living, and may encourage them if she will, to begin the habit of saving, a habit which, unfortunately, needs much encouragement in Canada among the poor.

working in 1891, and affects not only the class of persons as the other schemes, but has some of the same effect on work-workers and domestic servants also, thus marking the first step towards declaring the kitchen to be a "work shop." "Old age" in Germany is understood to begin at 70, but it must not be forgotten that before he reaches that age is, to a certain extent provided for by the disablement insurance.

Each worker has an insurance card on which are 52 squares. On pay day the employer has to paste a little stamp on one of these squares of the value of about 5 cents of our money, which is procured at the post office. Half of the amount so paid is afterwards deducted from the wages. When the card is full it is sent to the police station to be exchanged for a fresh one. The first employer during the week has to affix the stamp. In recognition of the fact that each individual to lay by something for the old age and disablement insurance does not attempt to provide full means of support, but only an addition to it, which, in cases of need, might be made to suffice for a living, though on a very slender basis. At our money, which is imposed the duty of contribution to this fund upon the employer, the employee, and a third interesting factor, namely, the community. The Empire contributes to each annuity the fixed sum of 50 marks per annum, and pays the subscription of the workman while serving in the army. A pension is not obtainable before a certain amount has been contributed, namely, 235 weekly subscriptions, or four and a half years, as minimum to procure an invalid pension, and 1,410 weekly subscriptions, or 27 years, to procure an old age pension. Last year there were 285,000 disabled and 201,329 old persons drawing annuities in Germany.

An act is coming into force in France whereby some 7,000,000 artisans and other workmen shall be entitled to a pension at the age of 65, on condition that they have deducted one son per day in cases of wages of less than two francs, and two sons in the case of wages above that amount, the employer adding a corresponding sum, besides which the latter shall contribute four sous per day in respect of every foreign workman employed by him, with the object of creating the nucleus of a fund for the payment of pensions to workmen invalided before the age at which pensions become payable in the ordinary course, and in case of inability to work from causes not provided for by the law on accidents to workmen. The full pension will be 500 francs. The bill further provides for the payment of either sex of workmen who die before they attain the limit of age entitling them to a pension.

To our sister colony of New Zealand belongs the honor of having passed in 1898, by a parliament largely elected by women, the first act to provide an old age pension for persons of either sex of over 65 years of age, of any legislature in the British Empire. The applicant must have lived 25 years in the colony, must be British subjects—not however Asiatic subjects—must be of reasonably good character, must not have been a habitual drunkard, nor have been guilty of family desertion. Only those whose annual income from any source is less than \$170 are entitled to the full pension of \$175 a week, or about \$90 a year, and for every \$5 of excess over the amount specified \$5 is deducted from the pension, so that if the private income exceed \$170 a year by \$90, no pension would be paid. It is believed in New Zealand that this act will be an incentive to thrift.

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She can, however, as a friend, help them by precept and advice to better ways of living, and may encourage them if she will, to begin the habit of saving, a habit which, unfortunately, needs much encouragement in Canada among the poor.

It is this Council woman, for it is of her, of course, I speak, in earnest in this effort, she will post herself fully in the working of benefit societies, fuel clubs, savings banks, and the like, and so may help those people to help themselves so wisely as to well deserve the honored name of "a friendly visitor."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks, moved by Mrs. McEwen and Miss Reid.

ALLISON TOWNSITE

LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

Similkameen River,

at the point where the railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge and in close proximity to Copper Mountain is the coming business centre for all the mining camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tutamen, and south to Copper and Kennedy mountains.

NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced, and the government establish the head office for that district. Railway and wagon road are both located through the centre of the town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen river, connecting with Copper Mountain wagon road.

Stores and hotel now under construction, and sawmill being erected close to townsite. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,

35 FORT STREET.

and Room 7, Board of Trade Building. Head office, Dewdney's Canadian-Syndicate, Ltd.

Bob Evans's Battleship

United States Man-of-War Iowa Arrived Off Outer Wharf at Noon.

Vessel Which Distinguished Herself in Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

—Rear-Admiral A. V. Kautz, of the United States navy, is again here, this time in charge of the first class battleship Iowa, which anchored off the outer wharf. The big vessel, the flagship of the United States Pacific squadron, comes from San Francisco and is now en route to Port Angeles. How long she will remain here is not known as yet.

The Iowa is 388 feet long, has 72 feet 2 1/2 inches of beam, and draws 24 feet of water. She has a battery of 44 guns, as follows: Four 12-inch; eight 8-inch; six 4-inch; twenty 6-pounders; four 1-pounders; two 3-inch field pieces, and a number of automatic guns. At present she has a complement of 530 officers and men.

The conspicuous part played by the Iowa when she was commanded by Capt. Robley D. Evans in the destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet is well remembered. With the close of hostilities she came to the Pacific coast, passing through the Straits of Magellan December 12th, 1898. Since then she has been in the Pacific, having taken part in the Philippine campaign. Some time ago she was designated by Admiral Kautz as the flagship of the Pacific squadron, which is composed of the Iowa, Philadelphia, Marblehead and Adams.

During the Fourth of July celebrations she assigned two companies each to the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. This is her first visit to Victoria, and she will doubtless be viewed by thousands to-day.

Following is a complete list of the Iowa's officers: Rear-Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding-in-chief. Lieut. L. M. Garrett, flag lieutenant. Ensign E. N. Jensen, flag secretary. Capt. Phillip H. Cooper, commanding. Lieut. Com. George H. Peters, executive officer. Lieut. Com. York Noel, navigator. Lieut. Com. W. M. Parks, chief engineer.

Lieuts. Miles C. Gorges, C. N. Offley, B. C. Bulmer, E. Winship. Ensign W. M. Falconer. Naval Cadets J. A. Hand, jr., W. P. Cronan, Y. S. Williams, J. F. Babcock, D. C. Haurahan, C. W. Forman. Surgeon David O. Lewis. Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Kindeberger. Paymaster L. C. Kerr. Capt. James A. Mahoney, United States Marine corps.

First Lieut. D. P. Hall, United States Marine corps. Chaplain F. C. Brown. Boatswain E. M. Isaac. Gunner George Charrettel. Acting Carpenter F. Le Pine. Acting Warrant Machinist C. Auberlin. Acting Warrant Machinist A. Skinner. Acting Warrant Machinist E. T. Scott. Acting Warrant Machinist A. Catherwood. Pay Clerk J. Cunningham.

TALMAGE IN RUSSIA.

(Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, July 27.—The czar and Czarina received Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage this morning at the Peterhof Palace.

Sporting News

LAWN TENNIS. TOURNAMENT OPENS TO-DAY.

The annual open tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club commenced on the Belcher street courts this morning, under conditions, weather and otherwise, sufficient to delight the most uncompromising enthusiast. It is extremely doubtful whether, in the history of the organization, replete as it is with successful tournaments, there was ever such a combination of favorable conditions as that under which the present is held. Elaborate arrangements, a benignant clerk of the weather, and indefatigable energy on the part of those in charge, are equally responsible for the promising state of affairs, and although this city is almost continually the scene of the exposition of every department of pastime and sport, and baseball, lacrosse and cricket, each in its own sphere holds sway, this week tennis reigns supreme. The entire list, particularly, augurs a series of delightful competitions, and the familiar names of those who have acquired a degree of renown with the racket, not confined wholly to local tennis, accentuates the general interest.

The Victoria Lawn Tennis Club as a factor in maintaining the prestige of this city among the municipalities of the Coast, in the department of pastime, is certainly an active actuality, and so long as it continues so none may fear but that the fine old game will be perpetuated in the general interest, so that this city is concerned. The schedule for to-day is as follows:

- 10 a.m.—No. 1 Court—P. S. Lampan and Miss Alice Bell vs. Capt. Bowdler and partner. No. 2 Court—J. A. Rithet vs. B. Tye. No. 3 Court—Miss V. Heisterman vs. Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake. 11 a.m.—No. 1 Court—W. Fraser and Miss Fraser vs. B. G. Goward and Miss Macrae. No. 2 Court—T. Lane vs. J. D. Pemberton. No. 3 Court—A. Martin vs. B. Prior. 12 noon.—No. 1 Court—H. A. Goward vs. D. M. Rogers. No. 2 Court—J. F. Foulkes and Mrs. Burton vs. A. G. Langley and Miss M. Tyrwhitt Drake. No. 3 Court—H. M. Hills vs. F. B. Ward. 2 p.m.—No. 1 Court—R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green vs. J. D. Pemberton and Miss M. Cornwall. No. 2 Court—E. H. T. Drake vs. P. Bryne. No. 3 Court—H. Combe vs. K. Crawley. 3 p.m.—No. 1 Court—Mrs. F. Leather vs. Mrs. Crow Baker. 4 p.m.—No. 1 Court—H. Combe (vs. 15-2) vs. R. B. Powell (vs. 15). (Handicap final gentlemen's singles). No. 2 Court—W. Pemberton and Miss Musgrave vs. D. M. Rogers and Miss Patton. No. 3 Court—B. Schwengers vs. B. G. Goward. 5 p.m.—No. 1 Court—Mrs. Burton and Miss Goward vs. Miss Macrae and Miss B. Kitto. No. 2 Court—G. S. Holt and H. A. Holmes vs. P. S. Lampan and G. H. Barnard. No. 3 Court—R. Barkley vs. E. W. Carr-Hilton.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holshauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

Victo

Two Pass S. E.

Painful A. Somen

Details of the little L. in Lake L. the arrival Skagway of dead, which includes two of Victoria daughter, were on the third person Jack McCa from Ford.

The Florida side of the horse at 2. Sengens and Dawson. T. it is presumed that the ste was steaming behind. T. ches have returned in the river without much, and are supposed but it, as with the F. with proper generous one only by a. Florestino some heavy natural covered con.

Fortunately all-movi were so sit fair, scam accident oc low and th wreted on p or Bailey up. The ably not was not far.

Among t Burns, the butcher; M. Dominion on way, and y. The Dan \$200,000 a was carried of Dawson. In Dominion rers carried of Sk. W. Wilbur and North the major on the ste. factor in m. Cox, Mrs. Willie Irvi cent, H. Loque, N. J. C. Holl Embley, E. A. mow, E. S. Archib. Dr. Lang, H. Erieks, and J. H. The Dan fact in m. other adv which a V. At the rat was about young son had the m. ch is gett. mother, n caught his track and of keeping strugled.

It is to his right was relea position a hospital, a fracture, a comfortable was on h. husband, r. Govern on his wa trip he w. Places fro The first Tribune m. It is a m. R. J. Bur more recei ver Prov on passag Dawson h. Corporation that they offer. The rate of Late adv in the n Klondike Koryuk worthy of an count deca.

The old by again F. Tanna of the to Circle, and place, b. There h Dawson f Koryuk, a recent and a Faith, Ch interest of sold by L. use in de claim. F \$300 to \$1 promise is Jack O. written to wife, and ple pans and the b.

Victorians Drowned

Two Passengers of the Florence S. Hailed From This City.

Painful Accident to Son of Mrs. Somers at Skagway—Danube Returns.

Details of the disaster which overtook the little northern steamer Florence S. in Lake LeBarge are received through the arrival of the steamer Danube from Skagway on Sunday evening. The list of dead, which has been placed at three, includes two, Mrs. Stewart, said to be of Victoria, and her eighteen-year-old daughter, who, northern papers have it, were on their way to Dawson. The third person drowned was the steward, Jack McCabe, who is supposed to come from Portland.

The Florence S. is wrecked just this side of the Hootalinqua. She left White Horse at 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 21st inst., with 26 or 30 passengers and was in a hurry to get to Dawson. The desire to make fast time, it is presumed, was enhanced by the fact that the steamer was being towed by the Danube, which was steaming along at a good speed close behind. The boats of the Florence S. class have a habit of making the short turns in the swift waters of Thirty-Mile river without lessening their speed, and if they were properly loaded, as is supposed, it seems to have been the case with the Florence S., they are not loaded with proper care, the practice is a dangerous one and disaster can be avoided only by a run of good luck. When the Florence S. whirled around a bend near Hootalinqua shortly after lunch, hour after hour, heavy freight was shifted by the natural motion, the boat listed and turned completely upside down.

Fortunately the passengers were mostly all moving around the upper deck or so situated as to be able to make a scramble for their lives, and a few of the crew were able to cling to the wreck or pieces of drift until the steamer Bailey came along and picked them up. The river there is not wide, probably not more than 300 feet, so that it was not far for one to make either shore. Among those named are: Dominick Burns, the Bennett and White Horse butcher; Mrs. (Captain) Fussell and children, of Mint; Mrs. Cresup, of Skagway, and Mrs. Adams, of Portland. The Danube had in treasure between \$200,000 and \$300,000, most of which was carried by S. Archibald, a merchant of Dawson, who, with his wife, is at the Dominion hotel. A few other passengers carried gold, and these, with a number of Skagway arrivals, including Dr. W. Wilbur, several railway employees and Northern B. C. residents, made up the major proportion of the arriving on the steamer. The complete list is as follows: E. W. Sandison, Mrs. V. E. Cox, Mrs. C. H. Watson, J. H. Loque, Willie Irving, Charlie Vincent, D. Vincent, H. Williams, A. McCarter, E. Louie, N. Nash, D. Bull, B. W. Moyer, C. Holland, T. P. Byres, H. H. Brown, H. Bray, Mrs. Bray, H. H. Brown, E. McKeown, A. A. Johnson, Mrs. S. Archibald, Mr. Archibald, Tom Kains, Dr. Lang, W. Hinson, E. G. Anderson, H. Erickson, E. H. Miller, C. Isaacson and J. Holland.

The Danube left Skagway on Wednesday and on the morning of that day another accident occurred at Skagway, in which a Victorian was again the victim. At the railway depot, just as the train was about to pull out for Bennett, a young son of Mrs. Somers, of Victoria, had the misfortune to break his leg. The child is about nine years old, and while getting ready to board the train with his mother, made some foolish misstep and caught his foot between the rail of the track and the outer woodwork. Instead of keeping quiet until released, the child struggled to free himself, with the result that he tumbled over sideways and broke his right leg just above the knee. He was released at once from his painful position and conveyed to Bishop Hood hospital, where Dr. Moore reduced the fracture, and the little sufferer made as comfortable as possible. Mrs. Somers went with her way from Victoria to her husband, who is in Atlin.

Governor Brady passed through Atlin on his way to Nome last week. On the trip he will appoint notaries in various places from Circle City to Nome. The first number of the White Horse Thru made its appearance last week. It is a neat six-column paper, edited by R. J. Burde, formerly of this city, but more recently city editor of the Vancouver Province.

The cut rates made by the Flyer line on passenger rates from White Horse to Dawson have been met by the Klondike Corporation, and the latter now declares that they will give a better rate than that offered by its fighting opponents. The rate offered by the Flyer line is \$15. Late advices from the interior regarding the new American camps north of Klondike are nearly all to the effect that Koyukuk is nothing extraordinary and worthy of little attention, while the Tanana country promises to be a good producer.

The old town of Circle has grown live again under the excitement over the Tanana field, which lies 125 miles back to the town. There are 500 people in Circle, and business is flourishing in the place. There has been a good demand in Dawson for horses for packing to the Koyukuk.

A recent arrival at Dawson from Tanana says: "The best creeks so far are Faith, Chitly and Homestake. A half interest in No. 9 on Faith was recently sold by Lynch for \$4,500 for money for use in developing the remainder of the claim. Faith has claims that will run \$50 to \$150 a day to the shore. The promise is good." Frank Carr, a pioneer Yukoner, has written Dawson from Tanana for his wife, and says it is a good camp. Sam Wilson has claims on Faith run from \$1 to \$150, and the best in the camp \$1.75. Bedrock

is only four or five feet deep. The country was swarming with prospectors. The claims are adapted only to summer mining and can not be worked in winter because of shallow bedrock. Carr had stampered with others to locate a townsite. Several sites were to be staked, and the owner of the permanent site to divide with the others.

Faith creek is 125 miles from Circle, and over an exceedingly rough road. On the highest bank of Surprise lake in the Atlin country, where government roadmakers have been camped, stands a large cottonwood tree. A knot grows on it a few feet from the ground. Some expert axman, evidently a Canadian, with exquisite taste for sculpture, has hewn the knot into a well shaped human head, showing the features quite naturally. Across the upper lip is written "Kruger." Over the left ear, "Ooh Paul"; over the right ear, "Lend me your ear a moment," and signed Joe Chamberlain. Across the chin, "His summer dream." The work has lately been executed, but the artist is unknown.

Six shafts have been sunk in the Anacoda copper mine at White Horse, each from 16 to 25 feet deep, and a tunnel of 100 feet in length has been opened. In every one and in the tunnel nothing, it is said, has been encountered but ore. The tunnel so far penetrates a soft fire millling gold rock. Other properties are also said to be developing rich, and the town of White Horse itself is experiencing a wonderful growth.

Word was received at W. H. Metcalfe, treasurer of the city of Skagway, former city councilman, manager of the local house of B. M. Behrens, a prominent lodge member and one of the best known citizens of Skagway, took his own life early on Saturday morning, July 21st, by shooting himself in the head with a .38 calibre revolver. The coroner's jury decided that the deceased took his life in a fit of temporary insanity. The sum of \$146 was found on the clothes of the deceased, so it was evident that financial troubles were not the cause of the rash act. The funeral took place on July 23rd, under the auspices of the Order of Elks.

NORTHERN NEWS BULLETIN

Drowning Accident Near Copper Mountain—Important Capture of Thieves at Circle City.

Following close behind the Danube and Princess Louise came the Tees from northern British Columbia ports this morning. She brought no passengers, having left Skagway at about the same time as the Danube. Mail advices received by the steamer report the death by drowning of Thomas Jorgensen and David Cox, two Juneau miners, near Copper Mountain, Prince of Wales, July 3rd. Special correspondence from Skagway, under date of July 19th, says: "The important matter relative to the bonding of Canadian goods through the American port of Skagway to the British Yukon basin, was handled in no uncertain way to-night by the Skagway Chamber of Commerce. In view of the fact that Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and Assistant Secretary O. L. Spaulding, of the same department, are expected to be here soon, it was decided to present the matter fully to them, and petition Mr. Gage and Mr. Spaulding to have the bonding privilege repealed. It was decided to gather full data concerning the bonding matter relative to this gateway, and have the same not only presented to the government officials, but distributed throughout the United States among Chambers of Commerce, industrial business houses and others who directly or indirectly may feel the result of the disadvantage at which the American trader is placed in competing with the Canadian for the business of the British Yukon basin. At the meeting last evening some of the local merchants, feeling that the port of Skagway suffers greatly from loss of trade to the Canadians, expressed the feeling that they would rather have the port ceded to Canada, than to continue at the disadvantage of trying to do business while the bonding privilege remains in force."

Another dispatch from Skagway says: That as a result of the decision just rendered by General Land Commissioner Elmer Hermann at Washington, D. C., that the Moores are not entitled to the small boat in company with a man named Mooney. The Mounted Police immediately started in pursuit and overtook the fugitives near Circle City. The prisoners were found to be thoroughly armed when turned over to the United States authorities at Circle City, but they made no resistance to the arrest. Commissioner Ogilvie has been advised of the shipment of a large consignment of school books for use in the Yukon district in lieu of those shipped last fall and lost on the steamer Stratton.

The Klondike Nugget of July 12th tells of the trial of John Sarga on a charge of having murdered Lewis Belois. The murder is supposed to have been committed on July 2nd, 1898, in Last Chance creek. The prisoner is said to have killed Belois and then burned his body. The trial was still in progress on July 12th.

Frank Brackett and Irvie Mead, of Skagway, experienced extraordinary hardships and privations in making the trip from Fort Yukon to the Koyukuk diggings last spring. They started on the journey with horses, but the animals had to be abandoned and the men, being obliged to throw away the greater part of their supplies, had to subsist on dog meat before making their destination, and put up with great privations otherwise.

A report comes from Dawson that a man named King shot and killed another as a result of an altercation on a scow. In Kattraria cattle constitute the chief currency.

More Claims Staked

Residents on West Coast Taking Up Claims at Long Beach.

Wreck Bay Proving a Rich Camp—Progress at Coal Harbor.

The richness of the placers of Wreck Bay, on the West Coast, seem to be established beyond cavil or doubt by the encouraging news which was brought on Saturday night from that district by steamer Willapa, of the C. P. N. fleet. The officers of that vessel report that notwithstanding the primitive character of the plan with which the present company is operating, gold in considerable quantities are being saved. On the day upon which the steamer was at that point \$20 had been taken out in the forenoon, and \$100 in the afternoon. Pans running as high as \$3 had been recovered, and the promoters were confident that the diggings would be a very remunerative one.

The excitement which marked the original discovery of the black sand deposits was being revived, and the residents there were eagerly seeking for fresh trenches, and the gold was being precious metal might be found. The company has acquired almost all of the properties at Wreck Bay, but further up the Coast, at Long Beach, a Frenchman named Peyette, had found satisfactory colors. At other points, too, claims were being staked off as eagerly as in the exciting days of the discovery at Wreck Bay.

The Willapa will take up 15,000 feet of lumber on her next trip to complete the flume which is now in process of construction, and when this work is done the task of reclaiming the gold will be greatly expedited, and it is hoped that even a greater percentage will be recovered than hitherto.

Other news from the Coast was comparatively unimportant, excepting that a schooner mast had floated ashore at Raft Cove. This occurred about the time that the Indians were celebrating a big potlatch for the tribesman who had gone down on the Pioneer, and its arrival at the point mentioned at that particular time was taken by the swiftness as indicating that it was wreckage from the Pioneer herself.

A diamond drill was landed at Coal Harbor for boring there. The Copper property is looking well and a very large ore chute has recently been struck. The discovery of placer gold south-east of Winter Harbor, which was reported in the Times but a short time ago, proved to be very limited. The discoverer, Mr. Coates, has returned to the Coast and says that there is no more gold at the point mentioned. The passengers on the Willapa included W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, who has been up the Coast looking into the mining properties there; H. Chapman, of the Ames-Holden Co., who was on a business trip, accompanied by his wife; A. J. Morris, the bustling travelling representative of John Piercy & Co., who returned from one of his regular hunting excursions to the Coast, upon which he was accompanied by Mrs. Morris and their little daughter Hazel; D. Marshall, mineralogist of Sidney Inlet; R. Pierson, president of the Helga Mining Co., and Mrs. Pierson; Mrs. J. C. Anderson, H. E. Newton, of the Golden Eagle mine at Alberton, who is down for additional gangs of men; Geo. W. Maynard, manager of the Montrose mine; L. C. C. Conway, of the C. P. R. telegraph line.

VANCOUVER LIBERALS.

Dr. McInnes Becomes a Member of the Association—Preparing for Election.

At a meeting of the Liberals of the Terminal City on Friday evening, a letter was read from Mr. Thomas Cunningham, a member of the Provincial Executive Council, intimating that he had been appointed to look after the voters' list for the city, and stating where he would hereafter be found. Dr. McInnes was, on motion, received into the membership of the association, and, upon President Burnett intimating that he had been elected a member of the association and welcoming him, Dr. McInnes made a few remarks. After thanking the Liberals for the way in which they had defended him when he was unable to do so himself, he said that to meet his traders, and when all the letters were made out, only a small portion having already been printed, they could see that his action had been along the line of responsible government. If he had failed at all it was an error of judgment. Dr. McInnes said that the rumor had come to his ears that he had gone to Ottawa and held the pistol, as it were, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's head, that the Premier should take him into his cabinet. He emphatically denied this. He had cautioned Sir Wilfrid against a line of policy the Liberal party at Ottawa had been following in the West, and if that were holding the pistol, then he was guilty. But there was not a scintilla of truth in the accusation. He took the audience into his confidence, and said— and of which he was not ashamed—that if it would in any way help the party or be any benefit to British Columbia, he would be willing to give up the Lieutenant-Governorship of this province and accept, without portfolio, a position in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

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

MASONIC PIONIC.

Craftsmen Enjoy Themselves at the Outing on Saturday.

About 350 craftsmen and their wives attended the Masonic picnic at Duncan on Saturday. The train reached the station at 11:30 and received a warm welcome from the villagers. Music was provided by Bros. E. G. Wickens's orchestra. The sports were as follows: The "war"—composed of teams from the North and South. The North was represented by Bros. Griffiths, Grosvenor, Stevenson, Robertson, O'Connell, Slocan, Church, Dickie, Armstrong, Maitland, Douglall and J. Fraser (captain). South: Messrs. Foden, Blake, Camp, Randolph, Russell, Day, Conroy, Worden, Houston, Massey, J. Tranter (captain). After a long pull the South won, but credit must be given Capt. Tranter for his able manner in which he handled his team. He has made a study of tug-of-war tactics in England, and it is claimed, has never captured a losing company. Quoit match—1st, I. Tait and G. Glover; 2nd, H. Pauline and E. Conway. Boot and shoe race—1st, J. Day; 2nd, A. Day; 3rd, L. Tait. Potato race—1st, H. O'Connell; 2nd, W. McGirr; 3rd, H. W. Pauline. Thread and needle race—1st, Miss M. Glover; 2nd, Mrs. Law; 3rd, Mrs. Crocker; 4th, Miss Marion Glover. Arithmetic race—1st, Miss Tinto; 2nd, Mrs. Brooker; 3rd, Miss Tait. "Veterans" race—1st, G. Glover; 2nd, G. Mesher; 3rd, Dr. Hands; 4th, M. Banks. Brother Glover won with ease, and holds the title of the champion "vet" of the island for the ensuing year. "Sack" race—1st, D. Jones; 2nd, J. J. Hamilton; 3rd, J. Smith; 4th, L. Tait. "Egg and spoon" race—1st, Miss Tait; 2nd, Miss M. Glover; 3rd, Miss McKennelly. "Boys" race—1st, J. Brooker; 2nd, M. Clarke; 3rd, S. Okell. "Members" race—1st, D. Jones; 2nd, G. Glover; 3rd, J. McGirr; 4th, L. Tait. "Girls" race—1st, Miss Okell; 2nd, Miss Piercy; 3rd, Miss F. Davay. Committee race—1st, J. C. Horswell; 2nd, L. Tait; 3rd, J. J. Randolph. "Young ladies" race—1st, Miss F. Edmunds; 2nd, Miss F. Piercy; 3rd, Miss E. Gidley. At the conclusion of the programme the prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. F. McE. Young, of Nanaimo, and Miss J. Piercy, of Victoria, after which F. McE. Young, D. G. M., made a few appropriate remarks.

The committee wish to thank the following brethren for prizes donated: J. Piercy, W. L. Chalmers, W. H. Pennington, S. Sea, H. M. Graham, A. McAtee, H. L. Salmon, D. Christie, D. Ker, E. J. Wall, T. Sholtbolt, J. J. Randolph and J. Day.

WEYWICH'S AWFUL ENDING.

Particulars of Starved Prospector's Experiences as Told by His Partner.

Al. Dominy, of Los Angeles, whose partner, Henry Weywich, met with a terrible death while wintering near McPherson Lake on the Yessezo river, as told in the Times a week or so ago, has reached the Sound on his way home. He has with him a little Spanish-American Bible, in which the dead man had kept a diary of his awful experiences, which he is taking to the family of the deceased. It will be remembered Weywich and Dominy were members of the "Sun-ny South" party, which passed through several kinds of hardships on the Klondike in 1898. They took the Edmonton trail and before winter had set in had all turned out but the two mentioned, and had given back for civilization. Dominy and Weywich, however, struggled on and succeeded in reaching McPherson Lake, where they built a cabin and prepared to spend the winter.

The men's provisions were terribly short, but they had no idea but that they would kill enough game to keep them going. No game appeared, though, and by January they were on short rations. The rest of the pitiful tale is best told in entries made in the diary by the dead man.

January 6.—Too weak to go hunting. Cooked a spoonful of rice, and one of vegetables. Al. gave me the leg of a squirrel! At this time the two men were living on two meals a day. Both meals consisted of a thin watery soup, as in that way they could get all the strength out of their slender stock of provisions.

January 8.—Am starting the buds of willows. We had a little white weasel today. We are getting weaker and thinner every day. January 9.—Am starving to death. We had one spoonful of rice, one of evaporated vegetables and one of flour. It is cold and the thermometer is down to 40 below. How dreary everything looks.

January 11.—Flour is all gone. No sign of game. I still hunger. We are living on one spoonful of vegetables and the tips of willows. For five days after the entry on January 11th Weywich only signed his name and put the date down. He was evidently too weak to write.

The unfortunate man died on January 15th. They had nothing to eat for the few days previous to that. Practically they had nothing for weeks. Dominy and Weywich sang hymns and familiar tunes all the morning. The dying man gradually relapsed into unconsciousness and at 2 o'clock all was over. His partner Dominy buried the body. A few rods away. As luck would have it, Dominy managed to shoot a moose, the first one they had seen, the same day Weywich died, and for four months he lived upon this meat, without a bite of anything else.

The last words that Weywich wrote in the diary, or Bible, were penned across the following verse in Acts of the Apostles: "And now behold I go in spirit into Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." The winter camp of the two men was on the lower end of McPherson Lake, on the Yessezo river, about 500 miles from Dawson and 240 miles from Fort Laird. It is said that Weywich worked provisions going to the Klondike for the Los Angeles street railways.

General O'Grady Haly, the new commander of the Dominion militia, and M. O'Grady Haly, were passengers by the Tunisian, which arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning. They left by the first train for Ottawa.

The Cut Worm Pest

Prof Fletcher's Opinion in Regard to the Scourge at Present Raging.

Mr. Brodie's Formula for Meeting the Trouble in Washington.

The following excerpts of letters received by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture are published for general information: From Dr. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, dated July 23rd, 1900:

"On Saturday I received your telegram referring to your letter of the 17th, and this morning the letter itself came to hand, together with the bottle of cut worms. These are, I think, undoubtedly Peridroma saucia, the variegated cut worm, a species with a wide range of food plants, and moreover having two other bad characteristics, namely feeding very late into the season, and growing to large size, thus requiring much food. A few days ago I received the same species from Mr. Watson, of Kelowna. The note which you published in the newspapers covered the ground pretty well, but halibone would not be strong enough for cut worms. These caterpillars are so voracious that Paris green or some strong arsenical poison is necessary. Spraying does not seem to be the most satisfactory way of applying poisons for cut worms. The poisoned bran remedy gives really remarkable results, and is actually more attractive than green vegetables. I find the best way to prepare this is wet up the bran with water, slightly sweetened, then dry this by mixing in more dry bran until the whole is apparently dry again, but as a matter of fact there will be sufficient imperceptible moisture to make the poison adhere. When the bran is perfectly dry Paris green falls quickly to the bottom, and it is difficult to mix with the bran. The cut worms sent by you seem to be of the same species. If it is not too late I will send you a few of these alive, although I have no doubt that they are P. saucia, as I have stated above.

"The grasshoppers at Vernon are probably Cammula pellucida. On receipt of your letter to-day I telegraphed you: 'Poisoned bran remedy best for both grasshopper and cut worms.' Indeed I fancy this remedy is about the only one which could be applied at the present time. This has been found extremely valuable in California, where grasshoppers were damaging grape vines in vineyards. I had not heard of this until you break before you wrote, and I am much obliged to you for bringing it to my notice. If you can obtain specimens I shall be obliged to you further if you will do so, and let me have them. Locusts of several kinds have been very injurious in Manitoba this year. The farmers there on the whole have had rather a hard time of it, first with excessive drought, then hurricanes of wind, followed by frost and drought again. The locusts which did most harm this year in Canada were not the Rocky Mountain species, Melanoplus spretus, but two or three common prairie species which seldom increase to injurious numbers, and among these was pellucida, the one which I imagine may be the Vernon pest.

"From Mr. D. A. Brodie, superintendent of Puyulup experiment station, dated July 26th, 1900: 'The cut worm is still ravaging the country, and doing great injury to almost all kinds of vegetation. Prof. Pim says that it is Peridroma saucia. I am recommending the use of Paris green cases where it can be used, but the outbreak is so great that I am inclined to think that baiting is the best plan, as it enables us to use the Paris green stronger. A very effective way is to mix flour and Paris green, 1:20 parts, into a soft paste, and sweeten with sugar syrup. This is to be scattered on the ground where they are working. I rather think that the usual methods, as for instance one part to 150 gallons of water, is not strong enough for these fellows. They don't seem to get enough of it that way. The Paris green is very effective in one instance under my observation. Shaking the vines, such as tomatoes, and spraying them on the ground with kerosene can be done in a limited way. I will give you the results of my poison experiments, just began this morning.'

THE CENTURY FUND.

Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, Appeals Eloquently for Its Support.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Manitoba University and College, occupied the pulpit in St. Andrew's church in this city both morning and evening yesterday. In the evening the doctor, who is an agent in the two Western synods of the church for the Presbyterian Century Fund for raising a million dollars in the Dominion, made an impressive address. He pointed out that the fund is proving a most popular one. Though begun but a year ago in June, the million dollars aimed at in the Dominion is in view. It was reported at the General Assembly, which met in Halifax, that upwards of \$700,000 had been subscribed, \$400,000 for the debt fund and more than \$300,000 for the aggressive work of the church. The ministers of the church have undertaken to raise \$100,000 themselves, and between \$80,000 and \$90,000 of this have been subscribed. The address was a most patriotic and inspiring one. Dr. Bryce referred to the rising tide of feeling in Canada as a result of the Empire, and gave a glowing picture of the future of Canada, saying that the intellectual and spiritual interests of the Dominion were as absolutely important as the material and business concerns. He referred to the great possibilities of British Columbia, saying that no province of the Dominion has the same amount of undeveloped resources. He stated that no part of the Dominion occupied so fully the mind of the statesman of the church as British Columbia. The miners of the Kootenay, and of Athabasca, and the Yukon were exposed to special temptations, and the church was laying plans to cover the whole field. He made

his appeal to the West to do its share. Winnipeg Presbytery was expecting to raise \$55,000, two-fifths of it for the common fund, and he believed that from the fact that about \$200,000 of the common fund of \$600,000 was largely for the West, the two Western synods, as being made up of independent and noble-minded people, would do their full share. The doctor's patriotic appeals were received very favorably by the congregation.

YEARS OF PAIN.

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for Many Years From Kidney Trouble.

(From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.) Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of the Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your doctor does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In India the theatres are all free. The curtain rolls up at 9 o'clock at night and never comes down until 5 the next morning. It usually requires seven nights to present a drama. People generally take their beds with them and go to sleep between the acts. The favorite play in India is the presentation of the exploits of some god.

BIRTHS.

WEST—At Nelson, on July 21st, the wife of C. W. West, of a son. HALPERIN—At Vancouver, on July 25th, the wife of M. Halperin, of a daughter. GALBRAITH—At Vancouver, on the 24th inst., the wife of A. Galbraith, of a son.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM-COLEMAN—At Vancouver, on July 24th, by Rev. J. Scott, W. J. Graham and Miss E. M. Coleman. REARDON-LEAKE—At Vancouver, on July 25th, by Rev. Father McCuckin, Joseph R. Reardon and Kate, daughter of the late W. Walker, of Huddersfield, Eng.

LANGLANDS-HOOD—At Golden, on July 25th, by the Rev. W. D. Turner, Archibald Mathison Langlands and Christina Nicol Hood, all of Golden.

DIED.

M'GREGOR—At the family residence, Terrace avenue, on the 29th inst., Archibald McGregor, aged 65 years, a native of Lanark County, Ont.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Scott's Emulsion*

See Pac-Smile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered in packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

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

APIOL AND STEEL PILLS

FOR LADIES
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPPLEMENTED BY BITTER APPLE PILLS, COGNIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.
Orders of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from B. VAN SONNEN LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

The Work of Cut Worms

Will Attack All Kinds of Vegetables, But Are Partial to Onions.

Those Doing So Much Damage at Present Are of a Climbing Species.

Geo. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie Nursery, writes as follows:

Cut worms are the larvae of several species of moths mostly belonging to the genus Agrotis. But they all look much alike to the casual observer, and their habits are similar. Agrotis fenicia is the one that does so much damage here in the spring. Onions, above all other vegetables, are their favorite food, although they will devour all kinds, and are very troublesome in asparagus beds. I have known them to eat all the foliage off half an acre of strawberry plants and then eat the fruit. I have found as many as fifty cut worms around one plant, some of them so small that they could scarcely be seen. The cut worms that are playing such havoc all over the country are in the season are of a climbing species, Agrotis scandens. I think, however, that they climb more or less. For instance, in a nursery where the land is clean from weeds, they will climb up the young trees, and cut the tops off. I have had to train up new leaders four or five times in a season because they always cut the leader off in such cases.

I visited a garden a few days ago and to my surprise I found vegetables and flowers nearly all destroyed, potatoes being the worst. But here was a surprise for me. The worms were so numerous that they were all over the plants feeding, which is unusual by day, as they usually feed at night and hide themselves during the day in the soil. But when I scratched the soil away from the roots of a potato plant I found about twenty worms and three different species. One was a quarter of an inch in length. I asked the people where their chickens were, they said "Shut up." I told them to let them loose by all means and let them get at the worms. It is better to let the chickens scratch the garden than to have everything destroyed by cut worms. I encourage small chickens all over my garden, and have very little trouble with cut worms, after they are half grown. It is early in spring when the vegetables are about from one to two inches high, and the worms are so small that it is almost impossible to find them, that they are so numerous. I have lost my whole crop of onions in three days. In regard to poison as a remedy, skilled entomologists will tell you to get bunches of clover, cabbage leaves, etc., and sprinkle with Paris green and put small bunches along the rows of vegetables. Now, if this stuff could be got early in the spring, the little worms are not going to leave the young vegetables to eat the dry stuff, for it would soon wither in the sun and wind, even if one did cover it. No, sir, our British Columbia cut worms are not such fools. Here, again, is another remedy. A year or so ago certain parties were collecting funds to import birds to this country for destroying injurious insects, and yet the government officials recommend poison. Where is the sense in this? I have a little boy who has the habit of hunting up all the birds' nests found here in his leisure time and visiting them every few days. One day he came to me with such a sorrowful look on his face and said that a nest of young robins and a nest of larks were all dead in their nests, and that a cat had killed a quail that was sitting on twenty-two eggs. He was a sorry boy. Several times after that he told me that the young birds of other species were dead in their nests. All were insect eating birds. I did not get them analysed, but undoubtedly they were poisoned insects that killed them. Yesterday he brought me a beautiful thrush, dead, with its crop full. This was my doing, no doubt, for I had been using hellebore to kill the gooseberry worm, and we had several chicken sick all at once, and two died. We had to take them out of the garden for a few days. I thought hellebore was not strong enough to kill them, because they are not very fond of them. I killed a lot of young pheasants a few years ago by spraying nursery stock with Paris green to kill cut worms. The so-called meadow lark (American starling) undoubtedly is the farmers' and gardeners' best bird to kill cut worms. I remember when I was in the florist business at Brampton, Ont., I was curious to know what some meadow larks that used to frequent a field next to my place were feeding on. I watched until one had his beak filled and was just off to its young. At that moment I shot it. I found it had two grasshoppers, one cricket, one cut worm and one black spider, all injurious insects but the latter. I felt a pang of regret, but as the doctor says, all for science. Here I have watched them running up and down rows of vegetables boring for cut worms. In the breeding season they get away with an immense quantity of insects. Now why is this most beautiful friend of the horticulturist allowed to be shot in the shooting season? By all means there should be a law to protect it at all times, and a heavy fine for any one that is caught killing them. I would say protect the birds, even the mischievous crow, but they should be scared away when they are doing mischief. They do a great deal more good than harm by destroying large quantities of insects. Kill all pecking cats and dogs. They destroy a lot of useful birds. Use, as little poison as possible, or else we will lose our birds.

A Chinaman living near me has thirty acres of potatoes, with over a third of them ruined. In cases like this, chickens, of course, are out of the question, although I have seen cooped with chicken over a four-acre patch. A great many people are under the impression that mild winters are favorable to insects, but with my twenty-one years' observation in British Columbia I find it is not so. Mild, changeable weather and lots of cold rains destroy large quantities of insects. Such weather causes fungus disease to attack them, and it also gives the birds a show. On the other hand, everything is frozen up and often large quantities of birds are destroyed with the blizzards we get here so often. After what we call a hard winter I find insects are the most destructive. Birds are very scarce this season, without any apparent cause.

The following are remedies for those that have to use poison: First, bran, moistened with sweetened water and mixed with Paris green, shaken along the rows; second, one pound of Paris green, one pound of fresh lime, two hundred gallons of water, to be sprayed on; third, one pound of Paris green mixed with fifty pounds of flour or land plaster, to be dusted on the foliage.

There are a lot of bellows and powder guns advertised in seedmen's catalogues. The best that I have seen is Hotchkiss powder gun, an up-to-date, powerful machine.

CONCERNING BAKING POWDERS.

Report of the Inland Revenue Department—Chief Analyst Recommends That Sale of Alum Baking Powders Be Stopped.

The Inland Revenue Department has issued its report on Baking Powders (Bulletin No. 68). It contains analyses of 156 samples of powders, bought of dealers and manufacturers in the Dominion, 85 per cent. of which are found to be alum mixtures. In view of the large proportion of this class of powders, Chief Analyst Macfarlane recommends that legal proceedings be taken against parties selling them, on the ground that they are unwholesome articles of food, and believes that their sale will be condemned by the Courts.

The analyses were made by the Assistant Analyst, Mr. A. McGill, who fully discusses the injurious nature of alum in baking powders. Mr. McGill adds: "In my last report I expressed my conviction, based on experimental evidence, that alum is baking powder dangerous to health. The large mass of evidence since accumulated has more strongly convinced me of the correctness of that opinion. My personal opinion is decidedly against the use of alum. The health of a nation is too serious a matter to be imperilled lightly, and it is impossible to secure prohibitory legislation. It is desirable that manufacturers of alum powders should be required to state the contents on the packages."

Professor Rutan, of McGill College, Montreal, who made a series of experiments on the digestibility of bread baked with alum powders, is quoted as follows: "The unanimous verdict of my experiments is that alum powders introduce into a food of universal use, agents which are detrimental to the functional activity of the digestive ferments. They must therefore be prejudicial to health, and the only course is to carefully avoid them."

Following are the names of baking powders containing alum sold in this vicinity, given in the Analyst's report:

- WHITE STAR Contains Alum.
- SMITH'S CREAM Alum.
- Manf. by the Dyson Gilson Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- GOLD STANDARD Contains Alum.
- Manf. by Codville & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- BLUE RIBBON Contains Alum.
- Manf. by Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- GOLDEN CROWN Contains Alum.
- Manf. by W. Purts & Son, Vancouver, B.C.
- MAGIC Contains Alum.
- Manf. by E. W. Gillett, Toronto, Ont.
- REGAL Contains Alum.
- Manf. by Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.
- PURITY Contains Alum.
- Manf. by Purity Baking Powder Co., Toronto, Ont.
- OCEAN WAVE Contains Alum.
- Manf. by Hamilton Coffee & Spice Co., Hamilton, Ont.
- KITCHEN QUEEN Contains Alum.
- JUBILEE Alum.
- HALLONQUIST'S CREAM Alum.
- Manf. by F. F. Daily & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
- CLIMAX Contains Alum.
- Manf. by R. Balston & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

POPULARITY OF BANFF.

It Yearly Attracts More Visitors Than the Yellowstone.

It may not generally be known that in the Canadian Rockies is a more popular resort than the Yellowstone, yet such is the case. Notwithstanding that the praises of the latter have been published in all quarters; that it embraces one of the most picturesque regions in the United States; that its climatic conditions are supposed to be exceptionally fine; that it is within easy access of many large cities and densely populated communities, or that there is expended on it yearly more than twenty times the amount spent on this park, it is gratifying and speaks volumes for Banff that the number of people who visit this park is in excess of that of the Yellowstone. A good index of the travel in the two parks may be seen in the number of visitors registered annually at the hotels of the two respective resorts. Here are the comparative figures for the past five years:

Year.	Yellowstone.	Banff.
1895	2,470	4,224
1896	2,408	3,999
1897	4,870	5,087
1898	2,207	5,537
1899	3,637	7,387

With this continually increasing travel will come a more intimate knowledge of the country at large, and Canada, the land of Thule, will be known as she is.—National Park Gazette.

STOUT PEOPLE'S FEET.

Stout people have endless trouble with their feet. They swell and ache, get sore and tender, chafe readily, and the easily. There is nothing will give such comfort to these people as

FOOT BLM.

It reduces the swelling, eases the aching, prevents chafing, cures the tenderness, relieves the tiredness, and makes walking a pleasure. Always ask for FOOT BLM, and refuse any substitute that may be offered. Price 25c., at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS. This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. You can cure all diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Early Closing Of Stores

Meeting of Committee and Those Interested Will Be Held To-Morrow.

Women's Exchanges and Sale of Work-Letter From Lady Aberdeen.

This morning's session opened promptly on time and minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. Mrs. Willoughby Cummings announced that some very good snap-shots of the council's trip coastward from her camera had been developed and were obtainable.

Miss T. Wilson read lengthy excerpts from the report of the International Council, which gave some small idea of the vast scope and extent of the World's Women Council work.

It was announced that Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, has published a Domestic Science and School Classroom Cook Book, and that with the royalty on the book, she will pay the expenses of the Canadian Council for affiliation with the International Council.

Announcements were made as under: The Young Women's Christian Association will hold a conference this (Friday) evening.

To-morrow (Saturday) the committee on early closing of stores meets in the St. Andrew's church lecture room. To this meeting all employers of clerks, the clerks themselves and the general public are warmly invited.

At 11 o'clock to-morrow the delegates will meet at the church and be driven around Victoria's points of interest.

At the same hour in Wait's music hall will be held a convention of the King's Daughters, with Mrs. Matthindougl in the chair.

Members of the council and their friends will take the 1.30 car at Campbell's corner to proceed in a body to Esquimaux to visit the United States man-of-war, in accord with the kind invitation of United States Consul Smith and the admiral leaving Esquimaux at 3.45 the party will then proceed to Mrs. Croft's home, Mount Adelaide, where Mrs. Croft will be at home to the delegates and officers of the executive.

On Monday afternoon, by the kind invitation of the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, the council will be entertained at Bishopsclose.

Mrs. Wood, of Victoria, read a resolution as follows: "Resolved, that the National Council recommend local councils to enquire into the working of Women's Exchanges, and to see whether it is not desirable to promote them where possible."

Mrs. Day read a paper on this subject, The motion, with some slight alterations, carried.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings told of two Women's Exchanges in Toronto, in one of these the workers are charged 10 per cent. for the effecting of the sale of their work. In the other the Exchange buys the work outright and pays the worker at once, not waiting until the article finds a purchaser. The plan works well, for she has exchanged the scheme of this institution which is wide in its scope. In the industrial department incompetent but willing workers are by trained teachers systematically taught to work in some acceptable line. They thus learn to do good work and find a ready sale for it.

Miss Reid told of three Women's Exchanges of Montreal, where cooking, sewing, cleaning feathers and gloves, etc., etc., are done, and arrangements made whereby the products of the industry of hand and head are exchanged to the common benefit of all concerned.

The following letter, self-explanatory, was then read to the council from Lady Aberdeen:

58 Grosvenor Street, London, W., July 10th, 1900.

My Very Dear Friends of the National Council of Women of Canada:

When these words are read to you, you and I will be many thousands of miles apart, and yet I feel that I shall be very close to you all through the days when you are gathered together in beautiful Victoria.

I shall follow all you are doing each day with the help of the agenda, and shall note all the details of arrangements by day. And so I shall be able to live these days with you in spirit, although to my very great regret I cannot be personally present to greet you to the capital of the province to which Lord Aberdeen and I yield special allegiance. The loss of all this, for I have ever felt it to be a privilege and an inspiration to be present and to bear a part in the proceedings of our annual meeting, and the remembrance and the influence of these conferences will abide with me, as they will with many others, for the time being.

As I have often said, I have never been brought in contact with a body of workers so responsive, so loyal to their leaders, and to each other, so tolerant and yet so earnest. And it is a joy to me to find my successor in the presidency giving the same testimony and writing to me in the warmest tones of the kindness, hearty co-operation and devotion to the work of the council which have been the distinguishing marks of her colleagues during the past year, and she uses the same word as I have done regarding the influence of the council meetings, demonstrating, as they do, that there is a body of women in Canada representing all parts of the country, who are bound together to uphold all that is lovely, and true, and of good report, and to labor for those things which make for righteousness. She calls it "an inspiration," and that indeed is the only word which describes it.

My best wish for your council meetings and conferences is that they may be carried out under influences which will make all delegates and members realize the truth of this assertion, and which will increase the consciousness that we ourselves, as a council, are greater than our words, and that in our body corporate we possess a power for good as yet undreamed of. If we are true to the ideals which we have placed before us.

Allow me very heartily to congratulate you on the progress of the council during the past year. You have accomplished several notable achievements, which mark real advance, which further emphasize the

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At 11 o'clock to-morrow the delegates will meet at the church and be driven around Victoria's points of interest.

At the same hour in Wait's music hall will be held a convention of the King's Daughters, with Mrs. Matthindougl in the chair.

Members of the council and their friends will take the 1.30 car at Campbell's corner to proceed in a body to Esquimaux to visit the United States man-of-war, in accord with the kind invitation of United States Consul Smith and the admiral leaving Esquimaux at 3.45 the party will then proceed to Mrs. Croft's home, Mount Adelaide, where Mrs. Croft will be at home to the delegates and officers of the executive.

On Monday afternoon, by the kind invitation of the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, the council will be entertained at Bishopsclose.

Mrs. Wood, of Victoria, read a resolution as follows: "Resolved, that the National Council recommend local councils to enquire into the working of Women's Exchanges, and to see whether it is not desirable to promote them where possible."

Mrs. Day read a paper on this subject, The motion, with some slight alterations, carried.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings told of two Women's Exchanges in Toronto, in one of these the workers are charged 10 per cent. for the effecting of the sale of their work. In the other the Exchange buys the work outright and pays the worker at once, not waiting until the article finds a purchaser. The plan works well, for she has exchanged the scheme of this institution which is wide in its scope. In the industrial department incompetent but willing workers are by trained teachers systematically taught to work in some acceptable line. They thus learn to do good work and find a ready sale for it.

Miss Reid told of three Women's Exchanges of Montreal, where cooking, sewing, cleaning feathers and gloves, etc., etc., are done, and arrangements made whereby the products of the industry of hand and head are exchanged to the common benefit of all concerned.

The following letter, self-explanatory, was then read to the council from Lady Aberdeen:

58 Grosvenor Street, London, W., July 10th, 1900.

My Very Dear Friends of the National Council of Women of Canada:

When these words are read to you, you and I will be many thousands of miles apart, and yet I feel that I shall be very close to you all through the days when you are gathered together in beautiful Victoria.

I shall follow all you are doing each day with the help of the agenda, and shall note all the details of arrangements by day. And so I shall be able to live these days with you in spirit, although to my very great regret I cannot be personally present to greet you to the capital of the province to which Lord Aberdeen and I yield special allegiance. The loss of all this, for I have ever felt it to be a privilege and an inspiration to be present and to bear a part in the proceedings of our annual meeting, and the remembrance and the influence of these conferences will abide with me, as they will with many others, for the time being.

As I have often said, I have never been brought in contact with a body of workers so responsive, so loyal to their leaders, and to each other, so tolerant and yet so earnest. And it is a joy to me to find my successor in the presidency giving the same testimony and writing to me in the warmest tones of the kindness, hearty co-operation and devotion to the work of the council which have been the distinguishing marks of her colleagues during the past year, and she uses the same word as I have done regarding the influence of the council meetings, demonstrating, as they do, that there is a body of women in Canada representing all parts of the country, who are bound together to uphold all that is lovely, and true, and of good report, and to labor for those things which make for righteousness. She calls it "an inspiration," and that indeed is the only word which describes it.

My best wish for your council meetings and conferences is that they may be carried out under influences which will make all delegates and members realize the truth of this assertion, and which will increase the consciousness that we ourselves, as a council, are greater than our words, and that in our body corporate we possess a power for good as yet undreamed of. If we are true to the ideals which we have placed before us.

Allow me very heartily to congratulate you on the progress of the council during the past year. You have accomplished several notable achievements, which mark real advance, which further emphasize the

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 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.

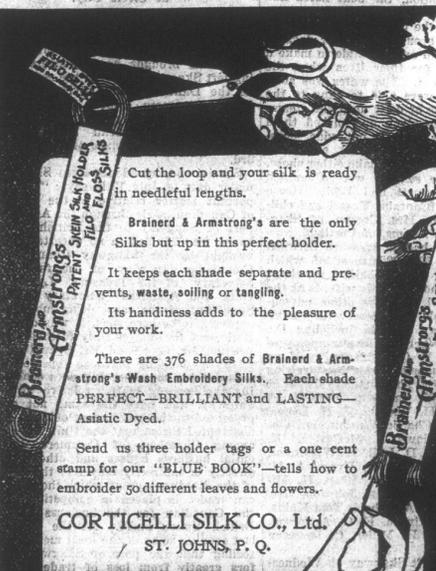
Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

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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Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but up in this perfect holder.

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Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work.

There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dyed.

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To Race At Victoria

Hackett-Johnson Championship Event Will Probably Take Place at Shawigan.

Pacific Coast Belt to Be Contested for on a Local Course.

It is now almost a certainty the great race between Hackett and Johnson, for the rowing championship of the Pacific coast, will be pulled off at Victoria, and that citizens of this place will have an opportunity, such as they have not had for years, of seeing a championship single scull event on local waters.

The match is billed for the 1st of September, and this afternoon the articles of agreement will in all probability be signed. All the coast cities have made a determined effort to have the event come off, as it will attract thousands of visitors, and otherwise prove a most attractive advertisement for the point where it is decided to conduct the race. The institution which has been instrumental in putting forward the claims of Victoria for the race is the Hotel Strathcona at Shawigan Lake, the management of which has been most energetic in its efforts to capture the plum. In forwarding their claims, they had before them previous experience in aquatic events on Shawigan lake, in the great race between Hanlan and Stephenson, when the former was on his way home from Australia, where he lost the championship of the world to Beach.

The wonderfully good time made on that occasion established the claim of Shawigan to be classed as one of the ideal courses for such events in the world. Lying inland, flanked by hills, and not subject to the gales which frequently vex inland waters, it is little wonder that the great Hanlan pronounced it the finest sheet of water, for racing purposes, into which he had ever dipped his victorious oar. That the race which is now being arranged will prove equally satisfactory is without question.

The course laid will probably be a similar one to that followed in the Hanlan-Stephenson race, being straight-away from the hotel. On that occasion, a surveyor went carefully over the water and picked off the course by sinking stakes in the water.

The Johnson-Hackett race will be for a purse of \$1,500, and the championship of the Pacific coast.

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- ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, large tins 15
- LIME JUICE, bottle 25
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- BONED TURKEY, tin 25
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Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

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

THE OLD BRIGADE.

Ex-Members of the Service Organize an Association.

The Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island held a most successful inaugural meeting last night, when about one hundred ex-members of the different branches of the imperial and colonial forces gathered at the drill-hall. The chair was occupied by Hon. J. H. Turner, who later in the evening was obliged to withdraw and hand over the office to Col. Prior.

The chairman, Col. Wolfenden, and F. C. Gamble stated the objects which it was desired to accomplish by means of

the organization, while letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Mr. Justice Drake, Capt. Richardson, Hon. B. W. Pearce, Haseel, M. C. A. Vernon and A. W. Neill, M. P. P.

The following committee was drafted to prepare by-law: Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, F. C. Gamble, Capt. Fletcher, Jno. Baggshaw, Major Phipps, W. H. Cullin, Mr. G. E. Smith, Major Dupont, Dr. O. M. Jones, Hon. J. H. Turner, Captain Rous, C. Spring, Wm. Davis, Captain A. J. Dalphin and Capt. Richardson.

Another meeting will be held on Monday evening to decide upon the part the association will take in the reception of the Governor-General.

Custody of Chinese Girl

Important Judgment Delivered by Mr. Justice Martin in the Supreme Court.

His Reasons for Declining to Allow Soy King's Removal From Refuge Home.

The following important judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Martin in the celebrated habeas corpus case in which Sam Kee demanded the custody of a Chinese girl now in the Refuge Home, referred to briefly in the Times yesterday:

A question arises on this application which is quite distinct from that which arose in cases in re Ah Guay (1893), 2 B.C. 343, and in re Quai Shing (1897-8), 6 B.C. 85. Here Sam Kee claims to stand the loco parentis to the girl Soy King, aged 14 years, who, he alleges, was confined to his charge by her father, a resident of China, to be cared for, supported, and educated as his (Sam Kee's) own daughter. Since April, 1897, the girl has been an inmate of Sam Kee's house, until, on the 30th of June last, she went, or was taken to the Chinese Women's Refuge Home, maintained by the Methodist church in this city.

I am satisfied from the affidavits filed that the girl is in the custody of the Refuge Home, and is being there, in effect, detained by the authorities of that institution against the wishes of the applicant, Sam Kee, who, if he be the representative of the father's authority stands, as against all the world, the father himself expected, in loco parentis to the child committed to his charge and custody. In re Sutor (1860), 2 Fost. & Fin., 207; Eversley on Domestic Relations (1896) 493.

In showing cause against the rule, counsel for the Refuge Home takes two grounds: First, that it is shown by the material filed, that the child never was entrusted to Sam Kee by her father, but was sold as a slave; and second, that assuming Sam Kee does stand in loco parentis he has lost whatever rights he had by an abuse of them on account of (a) cruelty; (b) failure to properly maintain and educate; and (c) grossly immoral conduct.

Taking the second ground first, and passing over for a moment the allegations of cruelty and failure to maintain and educate, the charge of grossly immoral conduct set up is that Sam Kee is maintaining bigamous relations with two women. In other words, that he has two wives, i.e., a chief wife, and a second, or inferior wife. This fact appears from the affidavit of the girl Soy King, and though during the argument I drew the attention of the applicant's counsel to the serious nature of the allegation, it has not been denied. I must say that like the learned judges in re Goldsworthy (1873), 2 Q.B. 58-4, it would have been more satisfactory to my mind if I had been furnished with fuller information with regard to the domestic relations existing in the applicant's household, but I must, also like the said learned judges, "remember how difficult it is to obtain the testimony of friends and neighbors as to matters of this kind. I have to accept an uncontradicted statement as being true if there is no ground for suspicion of falsity."

In answer to the charge of gross immorality the applicant's counsel took the position that he who unlawfully deprives a father, or one in loco parentis, of the custody of his child cannot set up the immorality of the father as an answer to a rule nisi for a habeas corpus. After consulting a large number of authorities I do not think that the case of the father can be put stronger than was done by Lord Ellenborough, C.J., in 1804 in Rex v. De Manneville, 5 East, 221, as follows: "We draw no inferences to the disadvantage of the father. But he is the person entitled by law to the custody of his child. If he abuse that right to the detriment of the child the court will protect the child." And the learned Chief Justice went on to say that "there is no pretence that the child was injured for want of nurture or in any other respect. Then he having the legal right to the custody of the child, and not having abused that right, is entitled to have it restored to him." Again, in Rex v. Greenhill (1836), 4 A. & E. 624, Lord Denman, C.J., lays down the rule as follows (p. 640):

"When an infant is brought before the court by habeas corpus, if he be of an age to exercise a choice, the court leaves him to elect where he would go. If he be of that age, and of a want of direction will only expose him to dangers or seductions, the court must make an order for his being placed in the proper custody. The only question then is what is to be considered the proper custody; and that undoubtedly is the custody of the father. The court has, it is true, intimated that the right of the father would not be acted upon where the enforcement of it would be attended with danger to the child; as where there was an apprehension of cruelty, or of contamination by some exhibition of gross profligacy."

And Mr. Justice Coleridge to a similar effect, thus, 643: "But, although the first presumption is that the right custody according to law is also the free custody, yet it is shown that cruelty or corruption is to be apprehended from the father, a counter-presumption arises."

So also Lord Campbell, C.J., in Reg. v. Clark (1857), 7 E. & B. 186, at 196: "There is an admitted qualification on the right of the father or guardian, if he be grossly immoral, or if he wishes to have the child for any unlawful purpose."

Further on the learned Chief Justice quotes with approval the general rule of law laid down in similar language by Mr. Justice Patterson on a question submitted to him by the Chief Justice of Bombay.

The foregoing attitude of the courts before the Judicature Act and the exercise of their common law jurisdiction

have been recognized and considered in several recent cases, particularly in Reg. v. Gyngall (1893), 2 Q.B. 232, wherein the Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, lays it down as follows (p. 238): "That jurisdiction might be exercised in cases where there was no question of the relation of parent and child, or it might be exercised as between parents and other persons. In such latter cases, where the dispute was with regard to the custody of a child, the question arose whether the party detaining the child had a right to detain it as against the parent. I take it that, at common law the parent had, as against other persons generally, an absolute right to the custody of the child, unless he or she had forfeited it by certain sorts of misconduct. Certain statutes have been passed which did limit to some extent the rights of the parent, though not guilty of misconduct that would have disentitled him or her to the custody of the child at common law. Where the common law jurisdiction was being exercised, unless the right of the parent was affected by some misconduct or some act of parliament, the right of the parent as against other persons was absolute."

The learned judge proceeds to notice the absolutely different and distinguishable paternal jurisdiction, by virtue of which the Chancery Court was put to act on behalf of the Crown as being the guardian of all infants in the place of a parent, and as if it were a parent of the child, thus superseding the natural guardian of the child, which jurisdiction has been exercised by the Court of Chancery from time immemorial, and then points out that in England under the signature Act the judges of the Queen's Bench Division are bound to exercise this chancery jurisdiction themselves; the statement of Lord Chancellor Cotton in re Spence (1847) 2 Ph. 247, is approved.

"This court interferes for the protection of infants, qua infants, by virtue of the prerogative which belongs to the Crown as parens patrie, and the exercise of which is delegated to the Great Seal." The manner in which the court will exercise the above jurisdiction is considered at length. The result may be summarized as being that the dominant part for the consideration of the court is the moral and religious welfare must be considered as well as its physical welfare. See also Lord Justice Kay at pp. 247-9. The matter is also later considered in re Newton (1896), 1 Ch. 740, where it is clearly laid down that parental rights may be forfeited by moral misconduct. All the foregoing is, of course, quite apart from the effect of the English Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, not in force here, which, as the Master of the Rolls states in re X v. X, (1899) 1 Ch. 526, has "revolutionized" the old law as regards the rights of mothers—vide also in re A. & B. (1897) 1 Ch. 736.

My attention has been particularly drawn to the expressions of the Master of the Rolls in re Ager-Ellis, (1883) 24 C. D., at p. 328, as supporting the proposition that the court will only interfere with the rights of a father when the child is a ward of court, but a reference to the preceding page will show that the learned judge was not referring to an application by way of habeas corpus, but to the application of former principles to the case before him, which was a petition by way of ward of court.

The course of procedure followed in habeas corpus matters in a court of common law is distinctly laid down in re Andrews (1873) L.R., 8 Q.B., 153, at 158:

"Indeed, it appears to have been the invariable practice of the common law courts on an application for a habeas corpus, to bring up the body of a child detained from the father (and the case would be the same as to a testamentary guardian) to enforce the father's right to the custody, even against the mother, unless the child be of an age to judge for itself, or there be an apprehension of cruelty from the father, or of contamination, in consequence of his immorality or gross profligacy."

As was said in Regina v. Clark, following Rex v. Greenhill, the immorality to extinguish the right of the parent or guardian to the custody of the child, must be of a gross nature, so that the child would be in serious danger of contamination by living with him. It follows from the foregoing authorities, even in the sole exercise of a common law jurisdiction, that if I have reason to apprehend the contamination of the infant in consequence of the gross immorality of her custodian I cannot make the rule absolute. Does the evidence show gross immorality? Mere illicit sexual relations is not sufficient. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge says in re Goldsworthy (supra):

"I do not place my decision on the ground of imputed immorality of the husband, using the word immorality in a sense attached to it by convention, which limits it to the relations between the sexes. It is manifest that, according to the principles by which this jurisdiction had always been exercised, there may be immorality of that sort which would not be held sufficient ground for depriving a father of the custody of his children."

So it must appear not only that the parent is immoral but that there is danger of the child being brought into contact with that immorality. In Ball v. Ball (1827), 2 Sim. 35, it was held:

"This court has nothing to do with the fact of the father's adultery, unless the father brings the child into contact with the woman. All the cases on this subject go upon that distinction when depriving the father of his common law right over the custody of his children."

So in Rex v. Greenhill (supra) it is said: "Although there is an illicit connection between Mr. Greenhill and Mrs. Graham it is not pretended that she is keeping the house to which the children are to be brought. . . . etc."

A case of Ex parte Skinner (1824) 9 Moo. 278, has been cited in support of the rule. There, the father was in gaol and cohabiting with another woman who took the child to him daily, and the mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus and was refused, because, to quote Lord Chief Justice Best "it now appears that the father has removed the child and has the custody of it himself; and no authority has been cited to show that

this court has jurisdiction to take it out of such custody for the purpose of delivering it over to the mother." Under such circumstances—the converse of those at bar—that case is of no authority for the applicant even at common law. But in that very case, the Chief Justice was careful to point out "the Court of Chancery has a jurisdiction as representing the King as parens patrie, and that court may accordingly, under circumstances, control the right of a father to the possession of his child, and appoint a proper person to watch over its morals, and see that it receive proper instruction and education, etc."

In the present case though the evidence of Soy King may not be sufficient to prove that Sam Kee, who says he is a naturalized British subject, is living in a state of bigamy, yet it satisfies me that the atmosphere of his house is, as viewed from the standpoint of social life in this country, so grossly immoral that Soy King will be morally contaminated by a further residence under his roof. Whatever rights he may have had must now "be treated as lost. . . ." In re Fynn (1847) 2 De Gex & S. at 475.

Taking the above view it is unnecessary to consider the two grounds relied on by the authorities of the Refuge Home as showing Sam Kee's unfitness to be the custodian of the infant. I say nothing as to the rights of the father, or what might be done should he see fit to assert them. In the meantime it is best for the child that she should remain in the custody of the authorities of the Refuge Home, and that the rule nisi will be discharged.

By request I add a note on a point of practice. Mr. Fell objected, when the matter first came before me, that the proceedings were fatally defective on the ground that the application had been made to my brother Drake in chambers, and such an application could only be made to the court. In taking this objection I overlooked the fact that the application was made during vacation, in which case the practice is to apply in Chambers. Short & Mellor, pp. 349, 352 and 662, at which last page a form is given which was substantially followed. The above authority fully supports the contention of Mr. Helmecken on this point, made to the court. In taking this objection I overlooked the fact that the application was made during vacation, in which case the practice is to apply in Chambers. Short & Mellor, pp. 349, 352 and 662, at which last page a form is given which was substantially followed. The above authority fully supports the contention of Mr. Helmecken on this point, made to the court. 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Victoria to Skagway

Story of a Trip North on the Steamer Princess Louise.

A Journey Full of Interest and How Best to Enjoy It.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Enough has been written to fill a good sized book-shelf of the hardships and privations that the Yukon pioneers had to undergo in order to reach this "Edenland," and has been written from so many different "points of view," that anything further on these lines would prove very wearisome reading, therefore I will venture to offer a few lines on a pleasure trip to the Klondike capital.

The excellent travelling facilities which are at the disposal of the traveler throughout the entire journey, make it one not only of exceeding great interest, but also of great comfort. It is a trip like the trip when everything is at its best, not too early a start must be made. The exact time changes from year to year; a start should not be made until the spring freshets have raised the lakes and rivers sufficiently to rob the sandbars and the boulders of their power. The waters have receded to such an extent as to reveal the shallows and the obstructions. Were I to select the dates I would say do not attempt to reach Skagway until June 24th, and do not leave Dawson later than September 24th. These are the best times, and a trip taken during that period—and it will within the reach of most of those who indulge in an annual summer vacation—will fully repay you. There is not a mile of the journey but is pleasing to the eye, restful to the mind, and impressive by its scenery. The transportation companies have described the many points of interest from the Gulf of Georgia to Skagway. Any efforts of mine may be appreciated, so I will only mention those that interest me especially.

I will not suggest any particular line of steamship, but the best for the enjoyment of the trip, for so much depends on Father Neptune being gracious, and I have failed to find out whether any particular line, or any special skipper has any monopoly of this gentleman's good graces. I think, however, that a maker of the journey is rather to be preferred to a vessel where every comfort and enjoyment is sacrificed for speed, and where every nerve is strained from the captain to the cabin boy in their efforts to beat the record. (These grounds are generally overworked, if you are simply on pleasure bent you do not want your temper ruffled and your enjoyment marred by a hurriedly cooked or an ill-served meal. To recline in an easy steamer chair, in the soft twilight of an Arctic summer, and to gaze at the majestic scenery which Nature has so lavishly spread before you, unfolding itself before you in the perfect enjoyment of that peace of mind which only a good meal can produce, and under the soothing influence of a fragrant Havana, is a sensation that only those who have experienced it can appreciate. I am forced to leave off the scenery for a moment to turn to the practical side of this Alaskan trip as it presents itself to me, viz., that this whole country is simply a question of transportation. It offers greater inducements, a safer investment, and more certain return of capital, than even the Klondike mines. Everything that is consumed by man and beast, all the machinery necessary for the successful operation of mining, both quartz and placer, has to be brought in here. When you think for a moment that a country with a total population of under 18,000 has nearly to pay for transportation on at least 30,000 tons, and when you realize that the development of this country's mineral wealth is still in its infancy, only the faintest idea may be conceived of the possibilities for transportation in the very near future. This is only one aspect of transportation. The passenger traffic is increasing yearly and will continue to increase each season. The people in this country will always be great travellers. Many will come in and go out each season, and a remainder must go south at the end of each season, if for health reasons alone. It is not the "cheerful" who get sick here, but the "sour" doings. Two Arctic winters, continued feeding on canned food and evaporated fruits and vegetables is nauseating, and saps the vitality. And most important of all, the tourist, the man who wants to see the country, is willing to pay for it. Every tourist who makes the trip, unless he is extremely dull and very unobservant, will never fail to extol the beauties of the trip and recommend it to his friends. The voyage to be perfect will never end at Dawson, but must include a return via St. Michael, and from there the Pacific was never still for twenty-four hours, and that we would be bound to catch it. Those who succumb to a rolling sea will best appreciate my feelings when I tell them how delighted I was when the steamer entered the Sound only to find it smooth and glassy, the ground swell not enough to disturb our grand old craft.

I am afraid that the courtly gentleman who condenses the efforts of voluminous writers would insist on a liberal use of the blue pencil were I to go on describing the ever varying scenery and the intense pleasure we experienced as the beautiful panorama unfolded itself before us hour after hour; but I cannot afford to omit Grenville Channel. To portray it faithfully is beyond my power, and I ask your readers to picture a Victoria area just as it is between Mr. Snowdon's boat house and that of the railway, a country of the better. As I get further on my journey I will touch on the question of charges for transportation from the seaboard to Dawson, and your readers can form their own opinion. I heard in Skagway that the residents of Dyea had petitioned to be made a part of the city, if it is absolutely certain wide-awake, for it is absolutely certain

passages; water falls are plentiful on both sides, some like a gossamer thread, others increasing in size to a successful fall of falls. Some, again, assume large proportions, and although lost in admiration the practical side suggests itself as to the number of horse-power that is here going to waste annually. In some places they come in such rapid succession that it is a constant rush from the side to see them. One had the click of the camera going constantly around you, and many found themselves with just one shot left before they were half way through—a prolific cause for debate during the balance of the journey was when and where to use the remaining shot.

Early in the morning we reach Uncle Sam's domains and we moor to the wharf at Ketchikan. This is now the entry port to Alaska; it is more in the path of steamers than Mary Island. It was customary in the past for a United States officer to accompany each vessel to its destination and return, but this is now done only rarely. There are some very valuable quartz mines being worked here close to the town. The town itself is quite an important port, until the Alaskan boundary is settled, at least. We took in the town, replenished our supply of fruit at reasonable prices. The dealer told us with a feeling of pride that goods were sold at Ketchikan cheaper than in Seattle. A loquacious Irish-American enlivened our stay. He welcomed us by yelling before the ship was hardly moored: "By—, boys, is God's country, and don't you forget it."

I almost forgot to mention that it was raining here. On enquiry we were told that a rainy day excites no comment, and when the conversation turns to the state of the weather Ketchikaners invariably discuss the probabilities of a fine day.

We are soon in Wrangle Narrows, and again here the tide runs like a mill-race. As the objects on the shore fly past us we might imagine ourselves on an express train. At the end of the narrows is a very large cannery. A general air of prosperity and progress surrounds the place; we were told that it was owned and operated by Victoria capitalists.

Wrangle was soon reached. This place is an one of more than passing interest. This is an old place, started originally by Russian fur traders, and gained its first prominence at the time of the first Cassiar rush. For many years a garrison of American soldiers was stationed here; they have now been transferred to Skagway. During the Klondike railway excitement in 1898 Wrangle again grew into prominence, and had a population of 5,000, only a few of whom are left to-day. Water front lots were pointed out to us for which \$2,500 was refused during the boom. We were told that for \$25 we might get quit, and need for the same property. The people of Wrangle point proudly to the past history of their town, omit the present, and have great hopes for its future. As half our cargo had to be discharged here to await transportation to Glenora, we had ample time to see the town and look at the tottering streets. There is a great number, very odd and grotesque some of them are. In each store you will find an endless variety of Indian curios. Five large river steamers are in their winter quarters here, and have been so since 1898. It is to be hoped old Cassiar may again be made a gold hunters and that there may be plenty of freight to give these handsome vessels remunerative employment. A remarkable thing in Wrangle is that there are no horses or vehicles to be seen, and that wheelbarrows are the only conveyances. The cause for this is not very hard to find. The streets are so narrow that a horse or a vehicle could not run a wagon on the crossings from sidewalk to sidewalk are often miniature bridges some four feet high. They say it rains here every day. I am not in a position to contradict the statement, but the luxuriance of the vegetation affords ample proof that the soil is fertile. The mist sometimes. Our "cheer" secured a supply of beautiful salmon, and the many calls the next day for second helpings attested as to the quality. We were told that in 1897 and 1898 Wrangle was run on the "wide open" principle. As we saw it, it was sedate, and orthodox. A large amount of Indian trading is done here. Many prospectors and trappers winter here. We met a few old Victorians, so don't run away with the idea that the town is entirely dead.

As our ship did not call at any more American ports, a visit to Juneau and the Treadwell mines was impossible, which many of us regretted. We hope that this place may be a point of call on our return trip.

The captain having informed us that early next morning we would be in Lynn Canal, we were up bright and early to catch a glimpse of the glaciers. Owing to the mist which hung over the mountains the previous day we had missed a sight which a few of us had been looking forward to. In the canal we saw a few small and a large one, their beauty very much marred by the dull and leaden sky. A bright sun is necessary to see these glaciers in all their prismatic beauty.

We passed Pyramid Harbor we remembered the Dalton trail; the route once advocated as the easiest to Dawson, but which has been all but abandoned except as a summer road for driving in cattle. As the entrance of Pyramid Harbor is Haines Mission, a credit to practical Christianity, Presbyterian, I believe. As we made our way we caught a glimpse of Dyea, Skagway's old rival, now practically dead. Last winter great hopes were entertained of a "boom," as the terminus of the Chilcoot Pass railway. The sudden adjournment of the British Columbia legislature this spring left the charter an open question. I had a chat with one of the promoters and he assured me "by the lovely dove" that it was going through next House, sure. It would be a little out of place just here to enter into a discussion as to the necessity of a second railway into this country. I think it is safe to assume in the affirmative, that the railway is a country of the better. As I get further on my journey I will touch on the question of charges for transportation from the seaboard to Dawson, and your readers can form their own opinion. I heard in Skagway that the residents of Dyea had petitioned to be made a part of the city, if it is absolutely certain wide-awake, for it is absolutely certain

that the Canadian port at the seaboard will control the entire trade of the Canadian Yukon. All I ask is to let me into the secret early "on the ground floor," to enable me to secure two corner lots on the main street. I am very modest, and my wants are few. The income from such property would enable me to keep the wolf from the door until the end of the chapter.

Just one more turn, and behold Skagway! The wharves stretching far out into the bay, familiar from the many views we have seen of it. It was dead low water, and the flats, which stretch out such a long distance, bring back to mind the pictures we have seen of the Yukon pioneers struggling and scurrying to get their freight, which used to be dumped on the beach above high water mark.

The best of friends must part, and as I had to say good-bye to my old staunch friend the Princess Louise and her gallant skipper, so I bid you adieu and hope to meet you again in a few days in Skagway. CHEALIE YARDON. Dawson, July 5th, 1900.

A Visit to Skagway

Town Well Laid Out With Good Sidewalks and Splendid Streets.

The Work of Examining Baggage in the Customs House—Some Amusing Incidents.

The first thing to do when you reach Skagway is to get your baggage examined. We found the United States customs officers most courteous and obliging. The examination was limited to our hand baggage only, as we had taken the precaution to have our main luggage "corded and fixed" by a Canadian customs officer in Victoria. Everyone going to this country generally has a large amount of baggage.

I, apparently the same as others, thought that this country was the place to wear out all my old clothes; but I have found out that the people here are very dressey. Ladies promenade in Parisian styles, and the men are often seen dressed in the very latest. It was surprising to me how very few of our own Coast people avail themselves of the benefit of cording and sealing their trunks; by doing this two customs inspections are avoided, first at Skagway and secondly at Bennett. All sealed baggage is placed at Skagway into an American "suffrance warehouse," from there by a "bonded express carrier" to the "bonded railway warehouse," and are released at Bennett without any trouble to the owner, beyond exchanging checks twice and paying cartage and wharfage, 50c. on each piece for the former and 25c. for the latter. To have to pay \$2.25 for carting and wharfage on three pieces seemed extortionate, but when you consider the conditions as existing the charges are reasonable.

Campania In Collision

Big Gunarder, During a Heavy Fog in Irish Channel, Runs Into a Bark.

Vessel Sank Immediately—Captain and Ten of Crew Drowned.

London, July 22.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel yesterday morning, and the Cunard line steamer Campana, en route from New York for Liverpool, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain.

The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other eleven members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned.

The Campana had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

The Campana was little injured, but had a narrow escape from serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday, and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Capt. Walker would not take the liner near shore.

At Tuskar light the fog was becoming deeper every moment. The Campana was about thirty miles northeast of the light, a phantom ship rose suddenly, without warning, directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid sailing vessel, into which the liner crashed, her steel fore-foot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword, and dividing her just abaft the mainmast. The forward half sank instantly. The stern swung round, and the mast and yards for a moment tore at the Campana. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the Embleton appeared, and the face of the sea was littered with wreckage, the upper works and part of the cargo.

From the instant when the phantom came into view from the bridge of the Campana until the last vestige of the vessel vanished, some sixty or eighty seconds had elapsed.

According to the Embleton survivors, for nearly half an hour before the collision the captain and first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a ship struck on the deck, he heard every minute the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order.

When, at 8.25 a.m., the second officer, to use his own phrase, "heard the rush of a steamer's bows," he shouted down to the captain, who was on the deck, but was too late to give an order.

The Campana was under one-third steam. The captain, first officer and pilot were on the bridge. The engines were instantly reversed and the helm put hard down. No precaution was omitted after the crash on the deck, but the boats were quickly lowered. "There were no signs of panic; the crew were everywhere at their stations, and the best discipline was maintained; the bulkheads were closed and everything possible was done to save life."

Some of the Campana's plates were bent by the collision, her forepeak filled with water, her stowage was broken short off and her steel rigging torn and twisted.

The passengers held a meeting, adopted a resolution of thanks to the captain and crew, and subscribed £700 for the relief of the survivors and the families of the lost.

The Cunard line officials announced that the damage suffered by the liner would not prevent her sailing for the United States next Saturday.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Of Having Caused His Father's Death—Died on His Wedding Day.

Lucan, Ont., July 24.—Gerald Sifton, a man of about 30 years of age, was arrested at Arva, a little village near here, yesterday by Inspector John Murray, of the provincial detective department. Sifton is held on suspicion of having caused his father's death, which occurred three weeks ago. At the time it was said the old man had been killed by falling off a barn. The father, Jos. Sifton, it appears, was to have been married on the day of an accident to a young girl many years his junior. The statement is made that when the son Gerald heard of the contemplated marriage he avowed that it would never take place as long as he was alive. These remarks, together with the fact that the marriage might bring other claimants for the old man's fortune, have led the authorities to investigate.

WEST-CHUROHILL MARRIAGE

New York, July 24.—A London cable to the World says the Prince of Wales has given consentance to the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieut. Cornwallis-West, which it is said he originally opposed. The Duchess of Devonshire has the intermediary for the lovers' union. The marriage has been set down for the first week in August.

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and carry it through successfully. We are indebted to him for the privilege of being allowed to witness for an hour the preliminary examination of baggage destined for the Canadian frontier. This is done here in order to avoid any unnecessary delay at Bennett. The modus operandi is to examine each piece of baggage, and it found beyond suspicion it is marked and placed at once in the free baggage car. If, on the contrary, anything is found that should pay tribute to "Her Majesty" it is marked C. H., the authorities along the line duly advised and the owner told that toll and tribute will be demanded at Bennett. Why is it that the average man, scrupulously honest in all his dealing, takes a special delight in hoodwinking customs officers in every land, and in every clime? We all do it! Why! I can't answer.

To watch other people in the act of trying to get their baggage passed through an examining warehouse is most interesting, and I hope your readers will not get wearied if I tell them of a portion of what I saw at Skagway.

Case No. 1. Enter "Hunker Jack" and his madame. Our friend whispered that this was a "Klondike millionaire" going to gather in the wash-up of his many claims. A millionaire is a man worth looking at, for they are not met with every day; so we took a good mental picture of him. All doubt as to his identity were set at rest when we saw him present four large iron boxes strapped and padlocked for examination. Each box had six pokes (leather bags for putting dust in). But what shall we say of madame. We were in the act of taking shy glances at her when our friend informed us that she wore fifteen thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. First at Skagway and then at Bennett. All sealed baggage is placed at Skagway into an American "suffrance warehouse," from there by a "bonded express carrier" to the "bonded railway warehouse," and are released at Bennett without any trouble to the owner, beyond exchanging checks twice and paying cartage and wharfage, 50c. on each piece for the former and 25c. for the latter. To have to pay \$2.25 for carting and wharfage on three pieces seemed extortionate, but when you consider the conditions as existing the charges are reasonable.

Skagway is a very windy place, at least it was so whilst we were there. This continued wind is very easily explained when you consider the formation of the country. Skagway is situated just a short distance from the end of a funnel, Lynn canal the intake of the wind. Pass the outlet. In the summer and winter the direction of the wind reverses. These zephyr breezes are not taken very seriously by the Skagwayites, who are very proud of their city, and they have a good reason. It is uniformly laid out; has good sidewalks and splendid streets; excellent material for their maintenance is handy, and above all a fine system of water supply—clear as crystal, sparkling and cold. The source of supply is near at hand, a lake on a plateau to the right of the town. When the water leaves the lake it takes full vertical drop. I would not like to say how many feet, but it cannot be less than short of 200. I noticed in the lavatory of the hotel that the supply pipe had a stop cock, and that it was turned just about a quarter on. From force of habit I turned the tap on the full, and my mind is a blank as to what occurred for a second or two, or what I said, but I emerged with a considerable amount of water, where I didn't need it. This tremendous pressure affords magnificent fire protection. I saw an excellent example of this in a building in the centre of the thickly built up portion of the town. The fire never even damaged the point of the house adjoining.

I said that the people of Skagway are very proud of their town and jealous of their rights, and are always on the alert to guard its best interests. They certainly have reason to be proud of the size and importance it has attained, and the order and decorum which is maintained. We had heard a very great deal of "Sooty Smith and his times," and also that the citizens now had control. When the people take control progress and good order are bound to follow. A company of colored troops is now stationed and Pompey is very imposing when you see him in full marching order. His drab hat, light blue serge uniform, tan gaiters and white gloves, and conscientious pride which is apparent in his every movement, makes a charming "tout ensemble." He is still very partial to "shoot-craps" when off duty, but as I saw him doing guard duty he is the embodiment of "law and order."

It is needless to say that we went to the best hotel, only to find it full with travellers, who had a common object with ourselves, to get to Bennett, and we here found out, or to be more correct we did not find out, how soon we could leave Bennett. No passengers had arrived from Dawson, and no one could or would tell as to our chances for progress. We then realized that we had made too early a start. We could not find two persons who would agree on a date as to when navigation would be opened in 1899. We then got to Skagway, and from there on, listen attentively to all the information that is offered. Don't believe half of it; just form our conclusions. There are more lies told here about the water in the rivers than there are to a "chee-choo" is perhaps legitimate. We shared rooms with a man of huge proportions, and a postmaster in the art of snoring. This was not without its advantages, having to make an early start next morning to catch the train. Our "maitre d'hotel" was the feminine gender, and acted in dual capacity of steward and proprietor. She was charming in the morning, lovely in the afternoon and gorgeous at dinner time. To describe a woman's dress properly one hardly knows where to begin. Her feet were encased in a pair of high-heeled shoes with jewelled buckles, open work silk stockings (all that was visible), black silk skirt, bright emerald green silk waist, a magenta ribbon encircling her throat, its ends reaching, to the floor; every foot of its length was by a pin.

One of our party asked us to go with him to get his baggage examined by the Canadian customs officer. We naturally wondered what a Canadian customs officer was doing at Skagway, so went to see, and we found that for once we had not been deceived. We were introduced to Mr. Busby and his two assistants, who are stationed there to perform the work necessary, to the prompt forwarding of Canadian merchandise inland. Mr. Busby is an extremely busy officer, busily performs his duty, and no task is too arduous, but he will undertake

CHARLIE YARDON. Dawson, July 8th, 1900.

COLOMBIA REVOLUTION.

Severe Fighting at Panama—Hospital Filled With Wounded and Dying Soldiers.

New York, July 25.—Details of the fighting in the outskirts of Panama are given in a special to the Herald coming via Galveston yesterday.

The dispatch says the revolutionists rushed the suburbs early in the morning, and as the dispatch was being written the rifle fire was sharp and continuous, and the artillery fire heavy and severe; that two men had been killed and many wounded, and the Red Cross hospital was filled with wounded and dying soldiers.

Among the wounded was Gen. Lozada, formerly in command of the troops, who had taken refuge with the others on the cruiser Leander on Saturday. He returned to shore and took the place of a private in the ranks, fighting with the bravest.

"Every possible effort has been made by the foreign consuls," says the dispatch, "to prevent a disastrous conflict in the streets of the city, but without success. Panama streets are being deserted. Street bullets are constantly dropping. Railroad traffic has been interrupted."

CONSPIRATORS IMPRISONED.

San Domingo, July 26.—A plot to assassinate the governor of San Domingo, Ramon Caceres, has been discovered and 25 conspirators have been imprisoned. Several military officers are involved. The accused will be tried by court martial. President Millaud is waiting the interior. The country is quiet.

