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MESSAGE FROM A MINISTER

Mr. Conger, United States Representative in the Chinese Capital, Sends a Brief Dispatch.

FOREIGNERS SAFE ON WEDNESDAY

They Had Taken Refuge in British Legation--Relief Must Be Quick to Prevent a Massacre--Missionaries and Native Converts Killed.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 20.—To add to the gloom occasioned by the extremely serious import of news showing the daily developing strength of the anti-foreign movement in the south of China, comes this morning, from Shanghai, a report that 60 missionaries and 100 native converts have been massacred at Tai Yuan.

Though the report is not yet corroborated, it tends to confirm the belief that the hope that the central and southern viceroys rising had held from the Boxer rising has never had much foundation.

If this massacre has occurred in the province of Shan See, there can be little question that the intense anxiety for the safety of international colonies at the river ports and even at Shanghai is justified, for an attack later by the masses of Chinese gathering in and about the international concession would mean horrors, compared with which the massacre at Pekin would be insignificant.

The rumor is again current in Shanghai that the Empress and Emperor are preparing to retire from the capital to See Ngan Fue.

The authorities at St. Petersburg are satisfied that the measures for the relief of Harbin, which is identical with Charbon, will be successful.

With a view to showing his good faith the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg has begged the Russian foreign secretary to examine all dispatches arriving for the legation before their delivery.

Indian troops are daily arriving at Hongkong, en route to Taku.

A Hongkong dispatch reports a daring act of piracy with the harbor there. A score of pirates landed with revolvers seized a launch and took it up the Canton river, capturing two junks en route. After looting the craft the pirates abandoned them.

The Chinese legation at London has been notified by Sheng, Chinese administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai, that the government of Shan Tung has received a message from Minister Conger for transmission to Washington.

Minister Conger's message to the state department at Washington is not regarded here as justifying overmuch optimism, but on the contrary is generally accepted as a further Chinese attempt at mystification. Some think that the fact that the message is undated and the similarity of its contents to Sir Robert Hart's message of June 24th suggest it was sent off about the same time, but was intercepted by the Chinese. The sceptical are confirmed in their suspicions by the fact that a message was received to-day by M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, through the Chinese minister at Paris, purporting to come from the Emperor and asking France's mediation with the powers. This, it is alleged, was dated July 19th, and made no mention of the foreign legations at Pekin.

Message From Conger.

Washington, July 20.—The Chinese minister has just received a cipher cable from Minister Conger. It is in the state department cipher, and is transmitted through the Tientsin, Li Xamen and the Shanghai Tootai. It contains 50 words and is signed in English, with the name Conger. The minister has taken it to the state department.

At 2:40 a.m. Minister Wu handed the Conger dispatch to Secretary Hay. No doubt was expressed by the state department officials as to the authenticity of the message. Mr. Conger's message is as follows:

"In British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but it is understood it was sent from Pekin on the 18th.

In the East City.

Washington, July 20.—The state department has just issued the following bulletin:

The secretary of state received this morning a dispatch from Consul General at Chee Foo, dated midnight, July 19th, saying: "Shanghai paper of the 19th said all foreigners were murdered. Fowler wired the governor demanding the truth. The governor replied that his courier left Pekin on the 11th, and all were safe, but Pekin east city had been carried by rebels with intent to kill."

Massacred By Boxers.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai, received here this morning, reports that 60 missionaries and 100 native converts have been massacred by Boxers at Tai Yuan, a fortified and

fire in British legation in Pekin. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief. (Signed) Long."

Believed to Be Safe.

Toronto, July 20.—Rev. Dr. Warden, secretary of the Presbyterian foreign mission, receiving the foregoing cable from Rev. Dr. McLure, dated Shanghai: "Victory's launch escort down Han river believed safe."

It is understood the meaning of the cable is that all the Canadian missionaries who were at Chee Foo a few days ago and a party of Canadian missionaries, said to have been plundered at Nanvang, are safe at Shanghai.

Return to Their Posts.

Shanghai, July 20.—The customs officials will return to Winchow to-night, their safety having been guaranteed by the Tao Tai.

Apprehensions of local danger have been somewhat modified by the arrival of warships, but there are some signs of international disaffection.

Sir C. Dilke's Opinion.

New York, July 20.—In an interview yesterday Sir Chas. Dilke, regarded as being the principal authority in England on foreign affairs, stated that he regarded the latest news from China as extremely grave, says a cable to the Journal-Advertiser. He added: "I must confess that I am much impressed by the fact that Li Hung Chang should have felt it incumbent upon him to comply with the summons to proceed to Pekin, which reached him from the imperial government there. It is extremely significant and constitutes another proof that there is a responsible imperial government in control at Pekin."

To Protect Shanghai.

London, July 20.—A special dispatch from Hongkong says: "French gunboats have landed three hundred Annamese soldiers to protect Shanghai, a suburb of Canton."

London, July 20.—Lord Salisbury presided at a meeting of the cabinet yesterday, and it is expected that it will be followed by a statement in parliament, throwing light upon the situation.

The Chinese assertions that the members of the foreign legations in Shanghai have been so often repeated that they are again beginning to raise hopes in some quarters.

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government is already in possession of definite news that the foreigners in Pekin were "safe."

The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with barbarity towards the Chinese. They declare that the Pei Ho is full of corpses of women and children, and that the Russians loaded 300 bodies on a junk and burned them.

It is rumored that Yu Lu, the missing viceroy of the province of Chih-Li, has committed suicide.

Various conflicting stories are published of the manner of Gen. Nieh's death. It is said that when the allies entered the native city of Tien Tsin they found the Chinese.

Dead Piled Breast High.

and it was feared this would result in an outbreak of pestilence. Sixteen of the captured guns are quite modern weapons.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times expresses doubt that the southern viceroys will be able to withstand the pressure of the provincial officials to join the anti-foreign movement. He thinks that already there are signs of wavering on the part of the viceroy of Nankin, Liu Kun Li, and says: "It is admitted at Nankin that Li's authority is now insufficient to guarantee the maintenance of law and order north of the river, since the consuls at the Yang-tse ports are arranging for the departure of women and children. It is inevitable that the mandarins as a body sympathize with Prince Tuan's movements."

According to the Canton correspondent of the Telegraph, six Chinese soldiers have been beheaded for assaulting an American medical missionary.

The Russians, according to the latest news from St. Petersburg, have completely

Defeated the Chinese

and have occupied Blagovetchensk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force. Since Gen. Gribski, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up, and the general situation has greatly improved. The Russian minister of the interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to traffic. There is little doubt that the Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized movement in Manchuria, and believe that China will soon be too much occupied with military operations around Pekin to conduct serious operations in the north.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says: "Advices from Vladivostok state that the Chinese invasion of Eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Pekin."

Gen. Sir Arthur Palmer, commander-in-chief in India, said in the course of an interview in Simla yesterday that no British troops could be sent from India to China unless they could be replaced from South Africa.

The Daily Express publishes the following from Chee Foo, dated yesterday: "The Russians are hard pressed around New Chwang, and have been expelled from Tien Chwang Tai, the scene of the great fight during the Chinese-Japanese war, where they have

Sustained Heavy Losses.

They have also been compelled to abandon Tachichuan by a large body of Boxers. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported they killed 700 of their assailants. The Chinese have com-

pletely demolished the railway north of Tachichuan. The Russians are now in New Chwang."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Intense indignation is felt here at the honors which the British in Hongkong have accorded to Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot."

A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Pekin gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled in the streets by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph. Some were already dead, having been

Shot by Foreign Civilians.

He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their comrades shot at the bodies. He gives other details too horrible to be particularized here.

"It seems the Boxer leaders had organized a plan, including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the extermination of Europeans throughout China and that Prince Tuan's generals have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have of seizing the bodies of white women."

London, July 21.—The message from Mr. Conger, United States minister in Pekin, fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for it is pointed out here that the Chinese must possess quite a sheet of such messages, which the ministers fruitlessly endeavor to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a non-committal dispatch to serve the required purpose.

A slight rise of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that, if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified. The Spectator says: "It matters nothing whether the Empress Dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch; both are devoted to the extermination of foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy. The plot has covered the whole empire. Men who have dared to order a Russian city upon Russian ground to be stormed are wiring anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask and the

Only Safe Place

for Europeans will be on shipboard. Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for 10,000 Europeans to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and glorious task?"

Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor and English secretary of the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not yet able to disclose. He added: "You may like it that on July 18th, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans in Pekin were safe. I cannot say why the other ministers are not able to communicate with their governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger employed. Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message, and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting upon the mystery of Count Muraviev's death, suggests that the late Russian foreign minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese legation.

Other St. Petersburg dispatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. Gen. Gribski, after relieving Blagovetchensk, the capital of the Amur government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Sakhalin, which was

Set on Fire.

The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements, and maintained such an obstinate resistance as to convince Gen. Gribski of the necessity of occupying Aigun, where 7,000 Chinese Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nismennaja. The Chinese massed their troops in large bodies at various points and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Aigun was partly destroyed, and the Russians occupied all the important defensive positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of it. The Russians captured 17 guns and killed 2,000 Chinese. The Russian troops who were dispatched to the relief of the railway officials are now advancing successfully in all directions.

Yokohama dispatches announce that another division of Japanese troops are embarking for China, accompanied by a siege train for the reduction of Pekin.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai asserts that Emperor Kwang Hsi telegraphed to the Mikado an expression of regret for the murder of the Japanese chancellor of legation, and pointed out that the community of interest between China and Japan in the East against the ambitions of the West should lead the Japanese Emperor to made common cause with China and to assist in the restoration of peace. The Mikado, according to this correspondent, replied that the action of the insurgents was in complete violation of international law and that the murder of Baron von Ketteler was

A Grievous Offense.

The Mikado added that the Chinese government should suppress the disorders and rescue the ministers, thus disarming the hostility of Europe. He concluded thus: "Japan is cordially friendly and is only sending troops to rescue the foreigners in Pekin and restore order."

The Shanghai correspondent of the

Times says he learns on good authority that Li Hung Chang has undertaken to proceed north in order to negotiate upon three conditions: First, that a conciliatory attitude be adopted forthwith; second, that the Boxers be suppressed; and third, that he himself is not to be held responsible even if he fails to obtain satisfactory terms. The correspondent adds: "I have been informed by native officials that the viceroys of Nankin Yamen believe a majority of the foreigners escaped destruction on July 9, and that although a portion of General Nieh's troops joined the Boxers at Tien Tsin, a large number followed General Nieh to Pekin, where they have been successful in assisting Prince Ching and Yung Lu to protect the legations."

This official regards the appointment of Li Hung Chang as an indication that the Empress Dowager realizes the futility of Prince Tuan's promise to

Drive the Foreigners Into the Sea, and she was attempting to take them and hold the members of the legations as hostages.

The Daily Express has received this following from Tien Tsin, dated July 18th:

"The casualties of the allied forces in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1,000. It is now certain that there were several Russian and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians. Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning of thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible."

"Among the incidents of the fighting on July 18th was the precipitate flight of five hundred French troops. They had been ordered to hold an important front; but on being charged by the Chinese with bayonets, the entire detachment bolted, panic-stricken."

"The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded, in revenge for the Pekin massacre."

QUESTION OF COMMAND.

German Official Denies Stories of Want of Harmony Among Powers.

Berlin, July 20.—The German government feels confident the present attempt by Chinese officials to deny the Pekin massacre are insincere and dictated solely by a desire to hamper the powerful joint action of the powers. At the Chinese legation here, where also denials of the massacre have arrived from the viceroys, the statement was made to-day that the Chinese minister himself placed small reliance upon them.

The foreign office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the southern and central viceroys, with the evident spread of the anti-foreign hostility. The news received on this score is very meagre, but it all points to treachery and to a cunning policy of procrastination by the viceroys until the moment shall have arrived when they can afford to discard dissimulations. Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, is regarded here as worse than unreliable.

Official circles deny a number of sensational stories printed by the English press, stories which the foreign office characterizes as made of the same cloth as many that were afloat during the Spanish-American war and the earliest stages of the hostilities in South Africa. The only story having any foundation, according to the foreign office, is that the question as to who is to be commander-in-chief in China is now engaging the attention of the powers.

Regarding this a foreign official said to-day: "The suggestion to make Lord Wolsey or some other British officer the commander-in-chief does not meet with approval anywhere. This is hardly strange, because the British land force in China is rather insignificant as well as authenticated information shows. The proposal to make a German the chief in command would not be accepted by Germany, unless a unanimous wish to that effect was expressed by the powers."

The semi-official Militar Wochenblatt asserts from alleged authentic figures that the number of alleged troops now in China is 43,000. Of these, however, 20,000 Russians are located in Liao Tung peninsula and Kwang Tung province, and 1,000 Germans with 19 field guns, 12 heavy guns and six machine guns are at Kiao Choo. Now on the way from Germany, France and England there are about 15,000, and the first part of a Japanese division is also en route. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 57,000, with 144 guns, and altogether there will be from present arrangements in China by September 16: 600 Germans, 12,000 British, 65,000 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians, altogether with 311 guns and 36 machine guns.

General von Boguslawski, a high military authority, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press questioned regarding the foregoing estimate, said it was quite possible that this force would prove insufficient in bringing China down, but that in such emergency each power would increase its contingent. "If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military magnitude, but in that event the powers, by skillfully using their fleets and troops in the harbor and harbor cities, should dictate peace on their own terms."

Governor's Dispatch.

Washington, July 20.—The state department has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated July 20th, in which he communicates the following message, telegraphed to him that day by the governor of Shan Tung:

"I have received definite information that the various ministers in Pekin are

well and the proper Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

As was anticipated, the Japanese government has given its cheerful assent to the application of the United States government for permission to land armed troops and military supplies at Nagasaki in transit to Taku. The Japanese authorities have assured the United States government that they will facilitate the movements as much as possible.

The quartermaster's department of the army has provided three large transports of the Philippine service for use on the line between Nagasaki and Taku and it is expected in this way to expedite the movement of troops to China.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

Leaders Will Be Tried by Special Court.

Capetown, July 20.—The speech from the throne read to-day at the opening of the Cape parliament by Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the colony, referred to the noble manner in which all the self-governing colonies had responded to Great Britain's call for aid, saying that indications were not wanting that the end of the war was approaching.

Those concerned in the rebellion would have to answer for their misconduct. Parliament would be asked to approve a bill providing for a special court with special powers to try the rebels who have already been put in jail and others who appear to have taken a leading part in the rebellion. A commission would be created to deal with the rank and file of the rebels, with the power of sentencing for a period of five years and to disfranchise and deprivation of other civil rights.

Sir Alfred Milner said that he trusted the deliberations of the parliament would be characterized by wisdom and moderation, so that when the troubles should be passed all would be prepared for the great developments that were assuredly awaiting united South Africa under the sway of the Queen's sceptre.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, former Premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. Solomon, formerly Attorney-General, occupied seats in the opposition benches. Mr. Merri-man, Treasurer, Mr. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Works, and Dr. Water, minister without portfolio in the recent cabinet, occupied seats on the front opposition benches.

Dr. Jameson was sworn in as a member of parliament amid profound silence. Mr. Merri-man gave notice that he would move that the actions of the military in the districts where resistance had terminated were contrary to the inherent rights of British subjects, and that martial law should be repealed.

From Mount Azuma, Which Broke Into Eruption on Tuesday.

(Associated Press.)

Yokohama, July 20.—Mount Azuma, near Binda Isan, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption on Tuesday, July 17th. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the streams of lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts.

SMALLPOX AT NOME.

Rosecrans's Officers Say the Reports Have Been Exaggerated.

(Associated Press.)

Port Townsend, July 21.—The transport Rosecrans has arrived from Nome. Her officers reported to the quarantine officials here that the smallpox scare at Nome had been exaggerated. The total number of cases would not exceed 18.

WANT TAX REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, July 20.—Local Chinese have decided to petition Minister Wu, at Washington, to use his good offices with Lord Minto to have the tax of \$50 placed on Chinese laundries by the city council of Montreal reduced. A large number of the Celestials have been confined in prison for non-payment of this tax, which they regard as unfair and unjust.

KEEP COOL.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 20.—Queen Victoria and her suite arrived at Osborne to-day. As a special protection against the weather Her Majesty's saloon carriage was filled with blocks of ice.

STRIKE OVER.

(Associated Press.)

Rotterdam, July 20.—The strike of dock laborers, which had been in progress here for some time, is practically ended, and work has been general resumed.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, July 20.—John H. Lee, a well known stock broker, is dead of heart failure, as a result of shock sustained by being crushed by an elevator in the Trust and Guarantee building a few days ago.

Charles McGinn, the young moulder who was so terribly burned on Wednesday by falling into a vat of boiling water, is dead.

Quebec, July 20.—Efforts are being made here for a milk trust.

Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme court, is acting Governor-General of Canada while Lord Minto is absent in the West.

Hon. Wm. Mulock is acting administrator of the new department of labor created under the Conciliation bill of the past session.

THE CAPTURE OF TIEN TSIN

Graphic Details of the Big Battle Between the International Forces and the Chinese.

ALLIES HAD TO FACE MURDEROUS FIRE

Imperial Troops Poured Bullets and Lyddite Shells Through Loopholes in Walls of City—Terrible Sufferings of Soldiers.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 21.—The unreserved credence given to Minister Conger's message by the officials at Washington continues to occasion surprise in London. The absence of any date and the absence of acknowledgment of the receipt of the telegram from the state department are considered here as fatal drawbacks to the acceptance of the message as a reply to Secretary Hay, or as anything but a spontaneous appeal for help sent off long prior to the alleged date of the message. This all absorbing topic is fully canvassed in its pro and cons, but all theories admittedly present difficulties which only add to the obscurity of the situation and render harder the untangling of the puzzle.

The announcement of the British cruiser's departure from Woo Sung, as alleged in pursuit of Li Hung Chang, comes somewhat as a surprise after the honors paid the Chinese viceroy at Hongkong, but confirmation of the news will meet the approval of a large majority, as Li Hung Chang's present attitude is regarded as being characteristically dubious. As Li Hung Chang was booked for Shanghai the departure of the warship from the nearby port of Woo Sung seems to indicate a suspicion on the part of the government that his real objective point may be elsewhere, where he would not be easily reached by representatives of the powers.

The Chinese invasion of Siberia appears to have been checked so promptly that probably it will not be continued. It is reported from Chee Foo that the international commanders have concluded that it will be useless to try to advance on Peking before the middle of August.

FIGHT AT TIEN TSIN.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes a detailed story of Tien Tsing fight. It comes from Frederick Palmer and has been copyrighted by the paper. It is as follows:

"Chee Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21.—The attack on the native city of Tien Tsing on July 18th resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed, up to midnight, would be a terrible disaster to the allies.

"The Russians went swinging to the north end and the other allies south at daybreak. The Russians were to take the forts near the city wall and the other allies the city itself.

"Gen. Tukushina, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would

over the moat before the wall and blowing up the great south gate make a breach for the infantry to enter. Upon this depended everything.

"Gen. Tukushina had not scouted the bridge and in twenty-four hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made. The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was thirty feet high with a moat 20 feet deep around it.

"An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and machines coming up the field to reply to the Chinese. They

Lost Fifty Men in Ten Minutes,

then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached. Gen. Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line. The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers together, under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate on the mud wall.

"Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Col. Lusum, of the 9th United States Infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Lusum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Lusum moved, 'Get down the road anywhere quickly.' Col. Lusum hurriedly led his men

Through the Gate

in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff then passed over the bridge leading to a field which proved to be a cul de sac.

"Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves they were subjected, besides the fire from loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrasures in a line of fortified mud houses in their flank. Three thousand rifle were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of American troops

Made Them Distinct Marks

where the khaki uniforms of other allies could hardly be seen.

"The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground was marshy and lined with ditches. It was Col. Lis-

um's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall. "At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color bearer fell.

Col. Lusum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford. The next instant

A Sharpshooter's Bullet

went through the brave colonel's abdomen. "All day long the allies' line lay under day cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating down on them and they had to drink salty marsh water.

"Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litter. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

"At 1 o'clock Gen. Tukushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city.

"I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells.

No Infantry Could Charge

in face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 5. Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Tukushina knew each other's whereabouts. "Under cover of the darkness the men of the 9th crept back from their position on the 9th bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with one man killed.

"The casualties were 91 men and 5 officers out of 426. The marines lost 30, including Capt. Davis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Col. Meade.

On the night of July 18th it was decided to withdraw, when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

"The Russians were

Not So Successful

as was hoped during the day, and the total loss of allies were 700. "The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire, the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

"The French, Japanese, Americans and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14th. Their entry was unopposed. "The American flag, at half-mast was hoisted over the southern gate. The walls were strewn with the

Corpses of the Chinese Soldiers

killed by the shell fire which caused their flight. None apparently were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

"There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. The tired soldiers remain on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

"An advance movement on Peking is not contemplated soon. "Col. Lusum was buried at Tonku."

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

New York, July 21.—"Keep up the firing" were the last words spoken by Col. Lusum, according to a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. The correspondent says the 9th Regiment and other Americans, with the Japanese, advanced to a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe or charge or do anything except fire a few rounds. The American hospitals at Tien Tsing are crowded, and surgeons are needed.

Col. Lusum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the 9th.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand-to-hand. Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

After Li Hung Chang.

Shanghai, July 21.—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woo Sung early this morning, it is reported, to seize the An Ping with Li Hung Chang on board.

A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor has been ordered by the council to be removed.

Chinese Have Retired.

London, July 21.—The admiral's morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsing and neighboring territory evacuated by Chinese."

Another Report.

Washington, July 21.—The navy department has received a cable from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, July 20th, in which he says:

"Tien Tsing is quiet at latest report. Russian services on July 13th stated that legations in Peking were still holding out. Reliability of this information uncertain."

Rebels Killing Each Other.

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese

Minister Wu Ting Fang communicated to the Secretary of State this morning two important telegrams. The first is from the director of posts and telegrams in Shanghai, and says: "Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. An Imperial decree of the 22nd, this noon, (corresponding to July 18th) stated that all ministers were safe. In-surgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress the riot. He will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Kuyi, viceroy of Nankin, dated the 21st of July, and was read by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock this morning. It is as follows:

"According to an edict of 22nd of this month (July 18th) with the exception of the German minister who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whose protection efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Li Kuyi, the viceroy of Nankin, is one of the great officers of China, and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

Under Imperial Protection.

Paris, July 21.—Yu Kenk, the Chinese minister here, today handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, an Imperial edict, dated July 18th, giving the assurances that all the foreign ministers in Peking, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the Imperial court.

Vancouver's Proposal.

Toronto, July 21.—A Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society, which has been asked by Vancouver branch to take part in Red Cross work in the Chinese war, will hold a meeting in a few days to consider Vancouver's invitation.

London, July 21.—Secretary Hay's request to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Peking is not likely to meet with any success in England.

Lord Salisbury is as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until September on account of climatic conditions and the allies' lack of equipment.

Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach Peking in the immediate future, as it would be military suicide.

The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the troops to enter Peking and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. "Until that is accomplished every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as to the future and severity of the retribution to be exacted."

Meanwhile British journals, which are bound to express opinion of some sort, and a majority of British people who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this Far Eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is to be exacted.

Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation, already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt. "The greatest sufferer in this respect is Dr. John Colt, the venerable and patriotic Paul's. A few hours after the dispatch giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger was published, the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday for the victims of the Tien Tsing massacre was unnecessary, as the situation had been improved by the appearance in the papers from relatives of those at Peking, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitaries in terms almost as strong as it did the Boxers themselves, thereupon the memorial service was declared off, as it was too late to cancel the service, but owing to pressure from high quarters to-day he had consented to postpone it.

According to the Statist Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese crisis, on account of the probability that the government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while if the government should try to hold Manchuria the outlay would be still greater. The Statist says, however, "this would benefit other European powers, as the probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad and mostly to pay all the obligations Russia has already entered into or is about to enter into. In that way, the more the Russian debt is increased, the more it is now calculated, for it Russia lets go of, say twenty or thirty millions sterling, it will be an annual debt to the funds in the markets of Europe."

Anarchy or War?

Paris, July 21.—Is it anarchy or war? If this question was answered to the entire satisfaction of the powers, there might be some light on the future situation in China; but with the absolute lack of trustworthy information, all are acting in the dark. No one is willing to hazard a guess as to what the outcome is to be.

"Western civilization," said an official of the foreign office to a representative of the Associated Press, "is apparently face to face with the problem. This time the powers have to deal not merely with the defenders of the Manchu dynasty, but to all appearances with an uprising of the Chinese people, who imagine that the European powers for the last two years have been aiming not to overthrow the dynasty, but to take China. This seems to have given rise to an unprecedented spirit of patriotism."

"We fear that North China will not alone be involved in the anti-foreign outbreak, but that the Yangtze Kiang valley will before long be caught in the vortex. There have been indications recently which inspire us with this apprehension. The movement of drilled forces is one of them."

A significant fact in the present situation is that during the Chino-Japanese war, when the Japanese were inflicting serious defeat upon the Chinese, the viceroys of the central and southern provinces, in which were a great number of drilled troops, were instructed by Li Hung Chang not to send the soldiers north, but at the present moment these troops are under orders to march towards Peking."

The French government still entertains hopes of the safety of the legations in Peking in view of today's advice. It also declines to believe that any discord will break out among the powers, especially between Russia and Japan. Russia has her hands full with affairs in Manchuria, where it is pointed out she has been taken as much by surprise as have been the other powers. The invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese assumed the Russian government, which little suspected that the Chinese were in such strength, so well armed and the territory contiguous with Russia.

"That no present outbreak will occur in the accord of the powers is the general opinion in diplomatic spheres. Troubles in Manchuria.

Berlin, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape from the news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherto knew about the troubles in Manchuria was what the Russian government chose to let pass. Now, however, reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg, which tally in the main point. The situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1,500 kilometres of borderland, on the Siberian side, which the Amur river forms a frontier, is much more dangerous for Russia than has hitherto been suspected.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained at the Russian embassy here an impartial though cautious confirmation of the above statement.

A military contributor to the Tagblatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese minor troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering about 120,000, are in open war against Russia, not only demanding the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinese assumed the offensive and drove the Russians from railroad construction, and are undertaking hostile operations against Harbin, Blagovestchensk and other towns, shelling the last named place. What makes the Chinese hostilities extremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese, by a series of recently constructed forts and a network of railways, have the navigation of the Amur river for a distance of 20 versts, thus preventing Russia from transporting troops on the only route open, at least until these fortifications shall have been taken by the Russians.

Though the Russian censorship is a hindrance, several telegrams reached here to-day from St. Petersburg that Blagovestchensk was taken by the Chinese, who seized a large amount of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there.

All reports agree that the Russian government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that the shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will now be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the other powers; and that Russia will not be able or willing under these altered circumstances to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsing-Peking campaign.

The Russian forces available along the border and throughout Northern China are stated to comprise 26 battalions of the line, 27 battalions of reserves, 17 Cossack regiments and 17 field batteries—altogether 78,000 men.

Reported Safe.

Brussels, July 21.—The charge d'affaires at the Chinese legation here this morning received a telegram from the Tien Tsing making this morning by a detachment of American troops assisted by some English Fusiliers, says a Chee Foo special to the Journal and Advertiser, dated July 20th.

The object was to capture a battery of large calibre cannon which had been doing great damage. The Anglo-American troops charged a large fort across an open space and were exposed to a hot, but poorly directed fire from the enemy. They dashed into the fort, and after engaging the Chinese in a sharp hand-to-hand fight, put them to flight and remained masters of the fort. Eight large

away their slippers as souvenirs of the fight.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—Though there are some indications that hardened pessimism is beginning to melt under the warm showers of Chinese assurance, so that it is now admitted that perhaps not all the foreign ministers at Peking have been killed, incredulity, however, remains the dominant note of European comment. No one seems able to reconcile the assurances of the Imperial edict with Minister Conger's statement in his alleged message to Secretary Hay that he was in hourly expectation of death by massacre, though both documents purport to have been sent off from Peking on the same date.

It is confidentially anticipated, however, that this story will soon be solved as all the governments, following the lead of the United States secretary of state, Col. Hay, have taken steps to test the sincerity of Chinese officialdom by insisting upon free communication with the ministers.

Not Believed.

Washington, July 23.—The state department was the centre of interest to-day. About 10 o'clock the Chinese minister arrived and was with Secretary Hay for some time. On the departure of the minister the department gave out the Imperial edict of the Chinese government, the substance of which had been previously made known.

The state department received a deluge of dispatches from all quarters of the globe referring to the Conger messages. These show the attitude of foreign governments. Without exception the official view taken by all foreign offices is that the dispatch is not genuine and does not afford a basis for action. This incredulity is also shared by United States Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, who has communicated to the state department his disbelief in the authenticity of the message.

The text of several messages is not made public as they are inconclusive and do not add anything in the way of definite news to the situation at Peking. The entire tenor being one of doubt and suspicion.

The official doubts are based on various theories. One of them is that the deception was practised by the Tsung Li Yamen itself. Still another is that it emanated from a higher Chinese official, a man holding a position like that of Sheng or Prince Tuan, the latter at last accounts being connected with the Tsung Li Yamen.

Notwithstanding this flood of doubt from foreign officials and quarters, the state department holds to the view that there is every probability of genuineness in the message, although always a possibility that a fraud may have been perpetrated.

Concerning the proposition of mediation made to the United States by China, the state department was not prepared to-day to make any statement. There is reason to believe that the government is again using every effort to secure communication with Minister Conger.

Prince Tuan's Message.

Washington, July 23.—The state department has made public the following: "The state department has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, consul-general at Shanghai, dated to-day, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the Tsung Li Yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th, that none were injured, and that no attack was at that time being made. He does not say to whom the dispatch of Prince Tuan was addressed, and it is to a certain extent at variance with the dispatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at that time."

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The Conger Message.

Washington, July 21.—After 24 hours' deliberation and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticisms of European authorities as to the Conger message, the state department remains unchanged in its first conclusion that the message is authentic and Mr. Conger was alive on July 18th.

Corroborative evidence came to the department this morning through Minister Wu, from two widely removed sources, the one from Sheng at Shanghai, and the other from the viceroy of Nanking. They make it clear that an edict certainly has been issued relative to the condition of the foreign ministers and contain other matters of information of greatest value and interest, if they be true.

It may, however, be mentioned, and that consideration was duly discussed by Secretaries Hay, Root and Long, that the two dispatches passed through the same channel; at Shanghai Sheng receives everything; in Washington Mr. Wu is the medium. The point of this is that this additional evidence is deprived of a good deal of corroborative evidence.

Not Credited.

Shanghai, July 20.—According to Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs, most of the telegrams received previous to the one from Minister Conger to the state department, Washington, took a week in transmission from Peking. The date of Minister Conger's message is therefore regarded in the best circles here as further proof of Chinese duplicity.

Stabbed By a Chinaman.

New York, July 23.—In a Paterson, N. J., street car yesterday, a man charged a young Chinaman with being a Boxer. The latter replied: "Boxers allow all rights," whereupon the man threatened him. The Chinaman drew a knife and stabbed his tormentor in the side. Then he fled, and it took four policemen to subdue him and convince him he was not going to be killed. The passenger was not dangerously hurt.

A laundry was wrecked at Seyville, L. I., and members of the Third battery, while passing through Riverhead, had a row with the laundrymen there. The soldiers forced the Chinamen to retreat to the rear of their laundry and carried

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modern guns were captured together with carts and all the accessories. The battery was immediately turned upon the fleeing enemy and under the well directed fire they suffered heavy losses. The victory was won in an incredible short time against an overwhelming superior force. Despite the charge under fire and the fight in the fort, neither the Americans nor British lost a single man.

The Chinese army is now retreating towards Peking.

Engaged Near Wei Hai Wei.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Two encounters are reported to have taken place between British and Chinese forces near Wei Hai Wei. The latter, it is reported, were repulsed after a stubborn encounter. No dates are given.

M. Krutzi, engineer of the Eastern Chinese railway, telegraphing from Algatchi, in the Trans-Baikal territory, under date of Friday, July 20th, reports the occupation of Chailar by Chinese troops.

The Russians, according to this dispatch, continue to concentrate at Chailar.

Gone to Tien Tsing.

Washington, July 23.—The bureau of navigation this morning received the following from Admiral Remy:

"Taku, July 23.—Going to Tien Tsing to-day to look into matters, leaving senior officer in command. Newark gone to Nagasaki for docking."

Ordered East.

Captured By Boers

One Hundred Highlanders and a Supply Train in the Hands of Enemy.

Telegraph Wires and Railway Lines to Pretoria Have Been Cut.

Steyn and the Dewets Are Reported to Be Moving North.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—Gen. Dewet has again succeeded in cutting Lord Roberts' communications both by railway and telegraph. He has captured one hundred of the Highlanders.

The story of the Federal command's bold raid comes in the form of a telegram from Gen. Forester-Walker, dated at Capetown, Sunday, July 22nd, forwarding a dispatch from Gen. Knox as follows:

"Kroonstad, July 22.—Following is from Broadwood, sent by dispatch rider to Honingspruit and wired thence to Kroonstad:

"Have followed commando since July 16th. Had sharp fighting at Palmietfontein on July 19th. Prevented from pursuing laager by darkness. Eight Boers found. Our casualties were 5 killed and 76 wounded. I shall reach Vaalkrantz to-day. The enemy doubled back through Paartee Kraal in the darkness. I shall march to-morrow to Roodevaal Station. Send supplies for three thousand men and horses, also any news of the enemy's movements. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns and is accompanied by President Steyn and both the Dewets."

"Gen. Knox continues: 'The wire and main lines of the railway north of Honingspruit have been cut and also the telegraph to Pretoria via Potchefstroom. According to my information, Dewet has crossed the railway and is going north.'"

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein under the date of Sunday, July 22nd: 'The railway has been cut north of Honingspruit and a supply train and one hundred Highlanders captured by the enemy.'"

A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communications with Pretoria are cut off. The second and third cavalry brigades are following the enemy.

Canadian Casualties.

Ottawa, July 23.—The following cables were received to-day by Lord Minto: "Capetown, July 22.—I regret to report the following casualties: 490, Trooper A. D. C. Crawley, dangerously wounded; one Bethlehem, July 3rd; 186, Pte. R. Lett; 2480, Sgt. A. Wetmore, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on July 21st.

"I regret to report the dangerous illness of 7915, Corp. F. W. Coombs; 7490, Pte. J. Wilson, both Canadian Infantry; 167, Pte. L. Mulloy, 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. (Signed) Milner."

THE BAPTISTS' CONVENTION.

Next Year's Meeting Will be Held in Emmanuel Church, Victoria.

New Westminster, July 23.—The closing exercises of the convention were held on Friday. During the forenoon visits were made to the penitentiary and to the asylum, where the delegates were warmly received and courteously shown through those institutions.

In the afternoon Jas. Anderson, manager of several of the canneries on the river, kindly placed his steamer at the disposal of the party and a very pleasant trip was enjoyed by those who were able to break away from the routine of work.

The afternoon was devoted principally to women's work and the meeting was conducted by the ladies.

The final meeting in the evening was a public one. The speakers were Bryon West, of Trail; J. W. McLeod, of Kamloops; and Dr. Green, of Philadelphia.

Votes of thanks were passed to the C. P. R. Co., the C. P. N. Co., the Vancouver Tramway Co., to the good people of New Westminster for unprecedented hospitality, to Mr. Jas. Anderson for the excursion on the river, to the Minister of Justice, and to Dr. Bodington for opening the penitentiary and asylum to the visitors.

The convention will be held next year, beginning second Tuesday of July, in Emmanuel church, Victoria. The convention sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. McLeod, pastor of Trail church.

HEAT IN PARIS.

Paris, July 21.—During last week the barometer registered between 90 and 95 degrees, touching the maximum on Friday, when 102 was recorded in the shade, making it the hottest day ever recorded in Paris.

The extreme heat continues to-day without any indication of a break in the hot spell. The streets during the week were deserted at midday and remained so throughout the afternoon by all except business people.

Many cases of sunstroke were treated to-day. The weather had a very unfavorable influence upon the attendance at the exposition. Parisians kept away entirely and only the provincials here for a short stay braved the sun's rays. The big drop in the number of visitors in the price of tickets, which sold for 75 centimes when the show opened. They gradually dropped to 45 centimes, at

which price they had been standing for the past few weeks. Yesterday, however, the hawkers had difficulty in securing buyers at 25 centimes.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

And Lady Minto Have Arrived at Winnipeg En Route for Victoria.

Winnipeg, July 21.—To-night the citizens of Winnipeg tendered Lord and Lady Minto the finest reception ever accorded any public man in Western Canada.

His Excellency and Lady Minto arrived at Winnipeg at 8.30, and as they paraded up Main street with a large military and civic procession, the principal streets were one blaze of light from the illuminations of buildings. At the city hall, which was most beautifully illuminated, the Governor-General was presented with an address and the key of the city, to which he replied briefly.

The procession then proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency reviewed the procession. The grounds were gaily decorated with thousands of electric lights and lanterns. Thousands of citizens blocked the streets during the procession. Lord Minto was warmly welcomed by his many comrades of the 90th Battalion, whom he accompanied to the front in the rebellion of 1885.

On Monday he will open the Winnipeg industrial exhibition, which continues during the week.

FIGHTING NEAR MIDDLEBURG.

Lorenzo Marquez, July 21.—A dispatch from Machadodorp says that heavy artillery firing has been reported in the neighborhood of Middleburg, where it is reported, the Boers have prepared to retire upon the approach of the British. Among the prisoners passing through Nooitgedacht this week were a number of Canadians captured at Greylingstad. Four German officers, who have been acting as President Kruger's military advisers, have just arrived, having received orders from Berlin to proceed to active service in China.

STOCK YARD MYSTERY.

Chicago, July 21.—The police officials are investigating a mystery at the stock yards which they think is another Lucretia case. A human skull and a pair of shoes have been found in a rendering tank owned by one of the packing house firms at the yards. Several men recently in the employ of the company have disappeared, and the police are searching for them, to see if any light can be shed upon the mysterious find. It is the theory of the police that the victim was pushed into the tank.

JULY SNOW.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Record from Marshall, Mich., says snow fell here last evening for a few minutes during the course of a hard wind storm. The wind did much damage, blowing down orchards, unroofing houses and breaking glass.

JUDGE TRIPPE DEAD.

(Associated Press.) Atlanta, Ga., July 23.—Judge Robert Pleasant Trippe, believed to be the last surviving member of the Confederate Congress and at one time a judge of the Supreme court of Georgia, is dead.

ELECTROCUTED.

(Associated Press.) Sing Sing, N. Y., July 23.—Joseph Mullen was electrocuted in the state prison here at 6.05 this morning for the murder of his wife, Johanna.

CANADIAN PRIZE WINNERS.

(Associated Press.) London, July 23.—Among the prize winners to-day in the shooting for the Grand Aggregate Challenge Trophy at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisleigh, were the Canadians, McVittie, Lieut. Smith, Morse, Langstroth, Fleming and Milligan, who secured National Rifle Association bronze crosses and sums of money. The first prize in the Corporation of the City of London competition, £25, was won by the Canadian McVittie. In the same contest the Canadians Smith won £15 and Morse and Langstroth £10, while other marksmen from Canada secured smaller sums.

The American shooter Astell won a prize of a revolver in the Grand Aggregate.

INDIAN'S CRIME.

Reported to Have Murdered His Uncle, His Wife and Three Children.

(Associated Press.) Ottawa, July 23.—A story has reached here from about one hundred miles north of Manitowick, that an Indian, named Samedick, recently killed his uncle, his wife and three children. Sheriff Wright, of Hull, will investigate.

PROTECTING CANALS.

(Associated Press.) Ottawa, July 23.—With a view to preventing a repetition of the Welland canal dynamite outrage last April, the government has had Dominion police stationed at each of the Canadian canals. The arrival of some of these officers has occasioned rumors that outrages were about to be attempted at several centres in Eastern Canada.

IS IT RIGHT?

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylva 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 from cholera, it is 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 and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and his Worship Mayor Hayward were in consultation this morning in reference to the steps which should be taken for the reception of His Excellency and Lady Minto, upon their arrival in Victoria. Details are still incomplete, but in a general way the programme will be as follows:

H. M. S. Warspite will bring the distinguished party from Vancouver on the evening of the 31st. At Esquimalt they will be transferred to D. G. S. Quadra, by which they will be brought round to the inner wharf. Here a deputation will receive him, including the mayor and aldermen, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Rear-Admiral Beaumont, the clergy,

Senators and members of the Commons, the Premier and members of the B. C. executive council, members of the legislature and others.

A monster procession will then be organized, headed by the band and military, and consisting of all of fraternal societies, board of trade, school children, fire brigade, etc. At the drill hall addresses will be presented by the corporation and other bodies, after which the vice-regal party will be conducted to their temporary headquarters at Oak Bay.

It is proposed to decorate and illuminate Yates and Government streets, through which the procession will pass. Lady Elliot and some others of the Governor-General's household are expected to arrive to-night.

Treasure in Abundance

Amur Brings Large Quantities of It From the North on Sunday.

Cottage City Loses Thirty-Eight Cattle in a Storm-Work of Commission.

Gold in great quantities from the upper Yukon placers reached Victoria on the steamer Amur yesterday afternoon. No greater amount of the yellow metal has arrived in the city this season. Boxes of it, which strong men had to struggle to lift, individually, were landed from the steamer to the wharf and later were stowed away in the vaults of the city hotels.

H. McCullough, a former teamster in this city, in company with H. H. Hart and George McCord, had three big boxes between them, weighing perhaps 400 pounds, and Arthur Cassidy, James Cassidy, J. J. Hunter and many others had fortunes ranging from a thousand to a hundred thousand. These men were generally direct from the creeks, and, though their gold was visibly in evidence, they were unobtrusive of talking about it. Mrs. J. Neilson, whose husband, a wealthy claim owner, died of typhoid fever some short time ago, carried away was purported to be one of the largest nuggets ever found in the Klondike country, besides a large amount in dust. The nugget was found on Hunker, and is said to be worth \$1,154.

The Klondikers came out from Dawson on the Lightning and a Flora, leaving that city on July 12th, and, favored with high water such as the deepest draught boats can now with ease navigate in, made their voyage without any delay.

On the Amur, which reached port about 2 o'clock, there were 76 of these passengers, including Dr. Milne, J. T. Wilkinson, of the Vancouver Province staff, who had been in to Dawson and Athol respectively on business interests. The complete list is as follows: Dr. Milne, J. H. Rankin, Wm. Ed. Lingard, Jno. Gussman, R. Elley, C. D. G. Ewin, Jas. Cassey, H. McLaughlin, Turner Townsend, Thos. L. McMann, J. G. Hurter, Thos. Tinkelpangers, A. S. Reid, Mrs. E. W. Milk, Michael Hanger, J. Anderson, J. Cairns, C. Adam, P. Pallero, G. T. Legg, Jas. Holmes, Miss Emma Olsen, Thos. J. McGill, S. Blanchard, J. T. Patton, Mrs. H. C. Schlitz, H. H. Hall, John R. Carrie, Mrs. Reelley, L. Hegelwood, M. Marks, Mrs. J. A. Chute, D. K. Campbell, Ben. Johnson, A. F. Moody, G. Calten, C. Pensormant, L. J. M. Buckley, J. E. Wilkinson, Sarah Holmes, C. L. La Plant, Mrs. T. J. McGill, Robert Anderson, S. A. Nicholson, Wm. C. Agle, J. McCord, Geo. Mutchlen, W. S. Phillips, W. P. Bell, N. McDonald, J. B. Lane, T. O. Bell, J. Dale, D. A. Shannell, C. A. Ahlgren, W. L. Beech, L. L. Higgins, J. W. Judd, Mrs. J. Nielsen, H. E. Girde, J. W. Le Cocq, F. E. Burn, Albert Cassidy, Hugh Day, A. Cook, C. B. McLeod, Geo. Williamson, A. Hendrickson, I. Freedman, E. Davies, G. I. C. Barton, A. C. Miner, J. Johnson, Phil. Hansen, R. L. Morton and Ben. Boley.

J. Freedman, a Dawson retail merchant, who came down to buy supplies, says that there is no smallpox on the upper Yukon. Two cases, which were at first taken to be smallpox, were removed from the city to an island posthouse in the river three miles below the city. Here the patients were being cared for and were being shown every attention possible, although it was said when Mr. Freedman left for the Coast that their

sickness was not that of smallpox. Mr. Freedman says that those who had been leaving Dawson and Koyukuk in crowds early in the spring are now returning in little numbers, sorry but wiser men.

The Amur reports that the steamer Cottage City, 38 head of her cattle cargo on her voyage North. She encountered extremely rough weather in Charlotte Sound and everything on deck had to be made secure in addition to battering down the hatches. The cattle led about they got loose from their fastenings and when seen were lying in heaps about the deck.

The members of the international boundary commission, who have just returned to Skagway from the country back of Haines, where they delimited the line between United States and Canada, set forth in the media vivendi, say the Indians did not threaten any harm to the Britishers or King George men, as they called them, but they did come and request that there be no custom house established on the boundary, as it restricts them in trade with Indians of the interior. For years they have traded with the interior Indians, exchanging staples from the Coast for furs. They do not like the extra burden of duty in making trades. In the recent appeal to the commissioners the Indians sent two chiefs, Gilewek and George Shortridge, who spoke through an interpreter, and spoke somewhat eloquently, saying their forefathers were the first there after the great flood and they were entitled to consideration, and that they did not like to see the Britisher, the American or the Russian interfere with their rights, and made on their hunting grounds, and they offered no hostility.

The commissioners at work on the line are O. H. Pittman, of Washington, D.C., assisted by O. B. French, of the same city, and W. F. King, of Ottawa. They have just finished demarcating the line, which runs through the thirty miles, starting between Glacier and Porcupine creeks and running down the right bank of the Klathena river; thence down to the junction with the Chilkat, and thence across the river to a mountain to the westward of the village of Kluckwan. The commissioners have been at work a month.

Hon. John G. Price, of Skagway, has received a telegram from Washington stating that the commissioner of the general land office at Washington had rendered a decision in the case of Capt. Moore and his associates against owners of land in the city, in which Captain Moore's application for the land was rejected. This case has been dragging for three years through the varying phases of claims and counter claims, and involved the property of a whole townsite.

The Skagway Alaskan says: "The cut rate hatchet has been dug up again on the Yukon, and Dawson-White Horse rates have been cut to the quick. The fight is on between the independent lines. Whether it will involve the Canadian Development Company and the lines having large steamers is not known. The cut has just been made by the owners of the Florence S., followed quickly by the Klondike Corporation. The Florence S. offered a rate of \$45 from Dawson to White Horse, and the Klondike Corporation immediately made a rate of \$20 on the Flora. The regular rate is \$75. P. G. Copeland, agent for the Klondike Corporation, says that as a result of the cut the Flora had 127 passengers, with standing room only."

The White Pass & Yukon railway is Switchback through to White Horse, and freight is reported to be moving rapidly all along the route to Dawson, as it is feared that before many more weeks there will be another shortage of water. Work of construction of the fine steel cantilever bridge which is to span Switchback gorge on the railroad has just begun. The bridge will be the only cantilever bridge in Alaska, and will span one of the deepest gorges on the line. It is being built especially to obviate the present slow and unsatisfac-

tory method of getting around the gorge by switching at its head, which requires considerable time and trouble, especially in the winter. The bridge will be 850 feet in length.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

Injunction Disallowed in the Case of the Cassiar Election Argument This Morning.

The application for an injunction to restrain the returning officer of the Cassiar district making an official return came up again this morning before Mr. Justice Drake and was dismissed with costs. Argument was heard on both sides, Mr. Martin representing Mr. Stables, one of the members elected, and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Capt. John Irving, in whose behalf the injunction was applied for.

The former contended that the application being granted, it would paralyze everything and that things would have to remain in statu quo. He quoted from authorities to show that an injunction was never issued except in cases where property was involved, or where no other remedy could be applied or on the assumption of false authority. Before the issuing of the statute affecting the case the courts, he said, had no jurisdiction over an election and the matter lay entirely in the hands of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bodwell's point was that the returning officer derived his authority only from the writ of the election issued and that authority in this case ceased on June 30th.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, referred to the usual procedure by the Legislature in such cases and he made his ruling on the strength of section 211, which defined the position of the court. To grant the application would block everything and it would mean, he said, that the district would go without representation and this was not desirable.

Klong the Waterfront.

Steamer City of Seattle arrived here from Skagway and other Alaskan ports at 4:30 o'clock this morning with 150 passengers, 80 of whom are excursionists. Usually the steamer does not call here returning from the North, but on this occasion she is under engagement to Chas. H. Gates, the Toledo railway magnate, who organizes excursions every year and who for the past two years has gone to Alaska. Calls were made on this trip at all the northern points of interest, including Glacier Bay, which was approached but not entered. There is still a great amount of ice in the bay, and thought an effort was made to go inside it was found impossible to get near the big ice field than simply in view of it. The ice, according to the officers of the City of Seattle, lies almost in a solid mass in pieces from the size of a bucket to an acre field. Robinson Locke, editor of the Toledo Blade, was one of the City of Seattle's passengers, while the other excursionists were, like himself, from the East. Klondikers aboard had between them amounts variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and this sum was added to here by some which was brought down on the Amur on Sunday. The City of Seattle brought news of an important placer strike on Glacier creek, which is exciting Juneau and Douglas miners. Advice from Dawson to July 10th were received by the Seattle. John St. Helaire was instantly killed in a mine drift on No. 20 below on Hunker on the 8th inst. He was night foreman for the owners, Messrs. Monroe, Kirkpatrick and Bonet, and was down inspecting the setting of steam points when a large section of gravel sunk in from the roof, burying him up and causing death from pressure. St. Helaire was a single man, about 35 years old. He went to the Klondike from Wisconsin two years ago this spring and was for a time a bartender in Dawson. He leaves relatives in Eastern Canada.

Steamer Willapa leaves this evening on the longest of her West Coast trips. She will have supplies for nearly all points in route to Cape Scott, and will carry among her passengers C. T. Lee, J. Penultima, A. W. McInnes and wife, Col. Hayes, Mrs. Lewold, Mr. Roe, D. Rolston, T. Revalson, A. Luckivitch and Mr. Chapman and wife.

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Victoria, Monday. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. J. H. Sweet.

Before the orders of the day were called, J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, arose and asked the government what action they proposed taking regarding the present unfortunate state of affairs on the Fraser.

Mr. Brown was informed that the government had the matter under consideration, and hoped to shortly effect a settlement.

Mr. Martin pointed out that the fishing season is now almost over, and Hon. J. H. Turner replied that no one was aware of that fact better than he.

A number of petitions were then presented, and as this paper goes to press Mr. Taitlow, Vancouver, is moving the reply to the speech from the throne.

BACTERIA IN YOUR BOOTS.

Scientists have discovered that the cause of musty, sour, foul smelling feet is bacteria, or germs, in the shoes, which breed rapidly on account of the favorable conditions of heat and moisture of the feet. It requires more than simple washing to rid you of the odor. You need the anti-septic action of FOOT ELM. This valuable discovery destroys the bacteria, and keeps the feet sweet and wholesome without harming them in the least. It also preserves the leather. Besides this, it cools, soothes, and rests hot, sore, aching, tired feet.

Price 25c. at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous Castoria is the best and most reliable of all the medicines for infants and children. It is a pure, sweet, and wholesome remedy, and is the only one that can be given to infants and children without any danger. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of infants and children, and is the only one that can be given to them without any danger. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of infants and children, and is the only one that can be given to them without any danger.

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Twenty Cents Refused

Fraser River Fishermen Decline the New Offer Made by Canners.

Many Japanese and Indians Turned by the Union Patrol Boats.

Will Go Out Again To-Night—Ample Police Protection Promised.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 23.—Many Japanese and Indians who went out fishing on the Fraser river this morning were turned back by the union patrol boats and did not fish.

Canners give out an official report that 12 rifles were displayed to hurry the movements of the fishermen who went out.

That is the latest news from the Fraser river.

To-night Japanese have promised the canners to go out in large numbers and ample police protection is promised.

Canners have abandoned the idea of closing down, saying they will fight to a finish while there are ten fishermen left to take out boats. To-night should settle the whole matter. Several special detective agency men are here.

There was great excitement in Steveston last night. A report that a gunboat from Esquimalt was lying off the river did not improve matters. A few fishermen went out, and those who did were quickly sent back by the union patrol.

Canners sent out a new offer of 20 cents a fish, an increase of two cents for the season. A mass meeting and a procession was held. Out of 541 fishermen voting, 492 balloted in favor of 25 cents for the season, as against the offer of the canners.

Resolutions adopting the 25 cents rate once and for all were passed amid cheers. Then a new union patrol was organized.

Frank Rogers, for whose arrest a warrant has been out for two days, is still around Steveston. He is vice-president of the union and chairman of all the meetings. He says as soon as the Japs start out to-night there will be a fight.

Rogers Arrested.

Later—Frank Rogers, vice-president of the Fishermen's Union, and their main leader, was arrested this morning at Steveston and brought to Vancouver this afternoon. He is charged with the intimidation of a fisherman named Thomas.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, 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."

WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S.

(Associated Press

OPENING DEBATE.

We confess we are unable to understand how any man with the ordinary feelings of humanity in his heart, in such a scene as presented itself to his vision yesterday in the House, in such a climate and with such natural beauty on every hand, could rise in his place and protest against spending a couple of days in Victoria. We are inclined to the belief that the leader of the opposition did not mean what he said; that his protest was merely formal and the utterance of one who feels himself in duty bound to oppose any movement that originates on the other side of the House. It was easy to see the heart of Mr. Martin was not in his work, or it may have been that the presence of an audience which was a source of great inspiration to others proved embarrassing to the leader of the new opposition. At all events, whatever the cause, Mr. Martin hardly spoke with his usual freedom, but before he sat down he let fly a characteristic shaft, which aroused the ire of the Provincial Secretary and at the same time was obviously indicative of lively times to come.

Mr. Eberts was in good form and impressed his audience with the conviction that he has forever shaken off the lethargy which was his chief characteristic in the by-gone times. Since the advent of Mr. Martin he has completely changed in disposition, apparently, and is now ready to talk on all subjects and at all times. It is generally believed that on him will fall the chief burden of defending the administration from the assaults of a small but exceedingly aggressive and able opposition.

But we had nearly forgotten the orator of the day, the inevitable, the clever and the eloquent junior member for Victoria. The theme was not an inspiring one to be sure, but the scene was, and when the orator, carried away by his emotions, imagined himself in the Halls of Justice, that the leader of the opposition was the learned counsel for the prosecution and the member for North Nanaimo was associated with him, and when Mr. McPhillips proceeded, as it were, to "wipe the floor" with these gentlemen, "the scene was such as has never been witnessed in this fair city of Victoria." But Mr. McPhillips was called to earth again by the audience's very vigorously expressed appreciation of his statement that certain members were much given to wasting the time of the people; his pinions were broken and he was unable to soar again, which was fortunate, as orators have a disagreeable habit of becoming oblivious of the fact that "time flies."

There were other speakers, but they confined themselves strictly to the business in hand. The senior member for Victoria indulged in a few remarks, but they were merely interjectional, apparently thrown in for the encouragement of his gifted junior colleague. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Dickie made a good impression by the simple, direct language they employed in moving and seconding the nomination of the new Speaker, and it is not difficult to understand why they should be so popular in their constituencies.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

We can assure the Colonist the Times knows perfectly well that the language of the Speech from the Throne is not the personal language of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Last night we said "it was hardly probable they (the Ministers) would allow the editor to draft the speech," which was a clear intimation that whatever we might think as to the origin of that document, we were perfectly well aware that it was not prepared by His Honor. We were trying in a delicate way to compliment the leader of the government on deciding to impose a tax on a product which is understood to be the chief source of his own income. There are people, and papers, too, perhaps, who (or which) would fly into rhapsodies over the action of Mr. Dunsinuir and tell him to his face what a philanthropic, self-sacrificing, noble, high-minded gentleman he is. We do not intend to go into that, because we understand that already there is a tax on the products of certain coal and other mines in this province, and we have never been able to see or hear any good reason why certain mines should be exempt. But all the same we propose to accord the Premier due credit for all the good works he has already performed and also for those which he proposes to carry out. The matter, we know, has nothing to do with the legislative programme further than that it has a direct influence on the public life of the Premier, but we desire to point out here that the miners of Nanaimo seem to be perfectly satisfied as to the bona fides of Mr. Dunsinuir's intentions with regard to the removal of the Chinese from the mines over which he has control, and we believe it will be one of the greatest strides forward the province of British Columbia has ever taken when he ultimately succeeds in securing the requisite number of white men to take their places. It has been contended by those who defend the employment of and the free admission of Chinamen into this province that they may leave the country themselves, but they cannot carry off with them the wealth which they have created. That is what they call abstract reasoning, and we confess it is difficult to meet it in any other way than by taking the reasoner first into a section of

country in which the Chinese predominate and then into another in which there are none but whites, and let him behold the concrete facts with his eyes. It is because since his entry into public life Mr. Dunsinuir has seen the force of the contentions of those who hold that the presence of the Chinese is inimical to the progress of British Columbia that we have contended that it was well that one with such large interests, and who on account of that had it in his power to do so much to advance the material affairs of the province, should take a leading part in the affairs of state.

The opening up of public roads, without which the proper development of the province must necessarily be comparatively slow, and the enactment of a license law in keeping with the sentiments and requirements of the age, are matters of by no means minor importance which are likely to occupy the attention of the legislators. These, we gather from the programme as laid down in the Speech, will be the chief subjects of discussion in a session which is intended to be a strictly business one. Of course the opposition will also have its programme, but that is not likely to delay the proceedings very much.

STATE OF THE FOREIGNERS.

The dispatch of Mr. Conger, the United States minister in Peking, to his government merely relieves the strain on the nerves of the people of the civilized world in one direction to add to the painful suspense in another. On the 18th the foreigners, with the exception of the German ambassador, were still alive but were battling for their lives with the Chinese hordes who were athirst for their blood, and it was impossible to say how long they would be able to hold out. This dispatch confirms the story of the messenger who asserted some time ago that unknown influences, which it is possible even the beleaguered people themselves were not aware of, were secretly protecting and supplying them with provisions and other necessities. After reading of the atrocities which are alleged to have been perpetrated in other parts of the Chinese empire, we are sure a fervent prayer will arise that heaven may grant that these surmises are correct and that there is yet a possibility that the worst has not happened in Peking. But it may be a very long time before relief shall arrive from the kindred of the imprisoned people, and their only hope of succor depends on the friendship of the more humane part of the Chinese population. There is a melancholy satisfaction in knowing that even in that swarming mass of heathendom, ignorance and prejudice, there is a saving remnant who are not dead to all feelings of humanity.

There is another thing which this dispatch makes clear, and that is, if it is worth while saying anything more on the subject, the utter unreliability of the news which is being sent out from China. Many different tales have been told about the destruction of the legations, nearly all of which have proved unreliable, and there is reason to believe that the same may be said of all the "news" that is being printed from day to day about the state of affairs in the East. We do not cast particular blame on any one. It is simply impossible to get reliable information; editors and readers must make the most of the rumors that are laid before them and try to form for themselves an intelligent surmise of what is occurring. The crisis may not be as grave as has been represented, or it may be worse. What is known as the government of China, or the people themselves, may have decided on a general uprising to drive forth forever the hated foreigner, or it may be merely a local insurrection in one or two of the provinces, the quelling of which will not severely try the military resources of the powers. It cannot be long until we shall know all these things definitely.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

British Columbia has suffered greatly from strikes in the past, and it is a pity it is not possible to enact legislation which would remove forever the consequences of such disagreements as have occurred lately between the proprietors and operatives in our metalliferous mines. The losses which result from these misunderstandings affect not only the locality in which they occur, but the whole community. Now it is the Fraser river fishermen who refuse to accept the terms of the canners, and the province is threatened with a loss of one or two millions of dollars in consequence. We do not cast the blame for this on anyone. All we are aware of is that the fishermen refuse to work for less than 25 cents a fish, and that the canners contend they cannot pay that figure without a loss to themselves. There should be some governmental machinery for settling disputes of this kind and compelling the parties to accept the decision of an arbitration tribunal. The Dominion government have passed a measure intended to prevent just such deadlocks as we are confronted with on the Fraser river, but they say they cannot make the findings of the court obligatory on the disputants; that that is something with which the provincial authorities alone can deal. If that be the case we think the matter should be taken up at the present session of the House and a suitable law enacted. Whatever the conditions may have been in the past, there is strong competition now for the canners of the Fraser river, not only from the packers who use traps on the Sound, but from all the canneries on the

northern rivers and inlets. There may be a good deal in what they say about it being impossible for them to pay more than the sum they are at present offering. They would not be likely to object to the examination of their position by an independent board of conciliation, while we see no reason why the fishermen should not be satisfied to accept the findings of such a body.

SITUATION AT NOME.

The tale that is told by returning pilgrims from Cape Nome is indeed a terrible one. Possibly there may be an element of exaggeration in the story related in the Seattle Times and published in this paper last evening, for the Sound reporters love to make the most of an interesting tale of horror and some of the passengers may have been just a little anxious to justify their short stay in the North; but allowing for all exaggerations the conditions in the upper latitudes may safely be described as appalling. Disease in its most loathsome and deadly forms has taken possession of the camps, and Death is ever present in the cabins and tents of the pestilential region. There is no efficient means of checking the smallpox outbreak; there are no sanitary laws to be observed and fevers of all kinds march on their deadly course without impediment; the panic-stricken people are eager to get away, no matter where, from the terrible sights and to purer surroundings, and they are not particular as to the seaworthiness of the vessels to which they entrust their lives. Many adventurers appear to have reasoned the matter out for themselves and to have arrived at the conclusion that it was better to take the chance of death by drowning than to run the risk of going down before any one of the numerous forms of disease prevalent on the beach, and so a comparatively large number have quenched their thirst for gold in the icy waters of the North. With contagion unchecked and seizing upon its victims at will, it is not difficult to imagine that conditions must be steadily growing worse at Nome, and if it be true that some of the physicians who were among the first arrivals have fled in despair as from a plague and that there is not even the hand of one skilled in modern methods of alleviating suffering to relieve or the brain of one trained in the application of preventives to advise remedial measures, what must the conditions be at the present time?

Looking back at the history of the rush to our own land of gold in the North, we can now without difficulty discern the truth about the administration of affairs there. The government acted promptly and the officers of the law went in with the gold-seekers. Disorders of all kinds were promptly suppressed, and if contagious disease made its appearance it too was dealt with in a way that insured its prompt disappearance. A form of justice may be meted out to offenders against certain fundamental principles of right in American camps, where every man is a law unto himself, but it is in case of a real crisis such as the one at Nome that the advantages of the British system of establishing courts of justice and maintaining an efficient force of police makes itself apparent. There have been many complaints from American miners and traders against the government of the Yukon, and especially against the royalty imposed on the output of the mines, but there has never been any fault found that we have heard of with the police and the administration of justice. The royalty may be too high—the administrators of the territory must be the proper judges as to that—but it is a good thing to have law and order properly maintained there, and that cannot be done without funds. The government and the majority of the people of Canada believe that the Yukon must pay for its own administration, and we think there is nothing unreasonable in their position.

If the British government decides to transport any great number of troops over the Canadian Pacific route to the Orient we shall certainly have lively times here very soon. Every passing year adds to the importance of the Pacific station, and the activity which is likely to be aroused by the war in China will probably be permanent. Great Britain is sure to emerge from the present struggle with larger possessions on the other side of the ocean, and this will mean a great growth in the commerce not of the Mother Country but also of Canada.

The stories of disease and death at Cape Nome are not deterring people from going up there to try their fortunes. A steamer left Seattle the other day with more than three hundred on board. Perhaps they had bought their tickets before the news arrived, or they may have made up their minds to go and they could not unmake them again. Some people are built that way.

It is understood the changes in the provincial government at the end of the present session are likely to be much more radical than is anticipated by some of the friends of the administration. It is even hinted that another convention may be held and that it will practically be entrusted with the task of selecting the entire cabinet.

Mrs. D. W. Gillis, of Calgary, is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, 17 Kingston street.

Dewet's Force Repulsed

Little Engages the Boers Near Lindley-Fighting All Day Long.

Lord Roberts Reported to Have Attacked the Middleburg in Force.

Where President Kruger is Directing the Operations of the Boers.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 20.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Pretoria, July 19.—Methuen occupied Heekpoort to-day without opposition to speak of."

"Jan Hamilton and Mahon continued their march along the country north of the Delagoa Bay railway."

"Hunter is reconnoitering the positions occupied by the Free Staters between Bethlehem and Ficksburg."

The Late Lieut. Borden.

Ottawa, July 20.—The following cable was received to-day, addressed to the Minister of Militia:

"Capetown, July 20.—F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, Ottawa."

"I deeply regret to inform you of the death of your son in action of Retrivier, 16th. Mrs. Borden and yourself have my sincerest sympathy at the sad loss of this gallant officer, whom I have twice had the honor to especially mention in dispatches to the commander-in-chief. (Signed) Hutton."

A telegram received from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to Lord Minto regarding the death of Lieut. Borden, says:

"Express to Dr. Borden my deep sympathy with him at the loss of his gallant son. (Signed) Chamberlain."

Cape Parliament Opened.

Capetown, July 20.—The Cape parliament opened to-day with an impressive scene. The speech of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the colony, prophesied the close of the war and subsequently a united and prosperous South Africa.

Messrs. Saver, Merryman and Te-water, former members of the ministry, were not present.

V. C. Heroes.

London, July 20.—Victoria Crosses have been gazetted for Capt. Meiklejohn and Sergeant-Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Blundells, and Lieut. Forewood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

London, July 21.—A dispatch from Capetown, dated to-day, says Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force, and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers directing the defence.

Dispatch from Roberts.

London, July 21.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 21.—Little, temporarily commanding the third brigade, reports that on July 19th he came in contact near Lindley with Dewet's force, which broke through Hunter's cordon. The fighting lasted until dusk, when Dewet's force being repulsed, broke into two parties. Little's casualties were slight. He buried five Boers."

"Hamilton and Mahon continued their eastward march yesterday and should join hands with Pole-Carew to-day, near Erstein Fabrik station. A body of the enemy wrecked a train carrying sick between Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom on July 19th."

Grateful For Sympathy.

Ottawa, July 21.—Hon. Dr. Borden desires, through the press, to say that he is deeply grateful to the many friends who sent messages of sympathy with Mrs. Borden and himself in their bereavement and convey their sincere thanks to all.

FRENCH SQUADRON REVIEWED.

Cheerbourg, July 19.—President Loubet to-day went aboard the dispatch boat Elan and reviewed in the harbor the combined Mediterranean and Channel squadrons, which have just completed their annual maneuvers. There were 42 war vessels lined up, 17 battleships, 12 armored cruisers, 8 torpedo boat destroyers, 6 torpedo boats and a floating battery. The review was witnessed by enormous crowds from a swarm of excursion steamers.

BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

(Associated Press.)

North Sydney, C.B., July 21.—A private letter received by a ship-owner here, from Ottawa, stated positively that negotiations between the British, American and Russian governments regarding the seizure of vessels in the Behring sea by Russia eight years ago had been concluded, and the seizure would now be referred to arbitration.

LOOKING FOR LAND.

Ottawa, July 19.—Four German farmers, representing a large German colony in Kentucky, are here to-day on their way to the Northwest to select homesteads. There are in the Kentucky colony some sixty families, all of whom will emigrate to the good land of the Canadian west. Their representatives report favorably upon it.

FAIR WAGE RESOLUTION.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 21.—D. J. O'Donohue, who has charge of the enforcement of the fair wage resolution on public works contracts, will leave for British Columbia to make arrangements for its being put in force on the public buildings at Rossland, Nelson and Kamloops.

ANOTHER ANDREE STORY.

Wrecked Balloon and Dead Men Reported to Have Been Found by Indians.

Winnipeg, July 19.—The report of a balloon having been wrecked and three men having lost their lives in Ungava, on the east coast of Hudson's Bay, and supposed to be the remains of the missing Andree expedition, has been brought here by George Renison, who has arrived at Port Arthur from Hudson's Bay. The story was carried by Indian hunters to Fort George, on the northeast coast of James Bay; thence by the same hand to York Factory, whence in turn it was carried to Moose Factory. Hero Mr. Renison was paying a visit to his brother, and two days after the arrival of the Indians, June 25th, he left Moose Factory and has just arrived at Port Arthur.

He says the Indians, when a considerable distance north of Fort George, came upon a sight unusual to them. Two men dead and one badly injured lay beside the wreck of a balloon. They gathered around the injured man, who evidently was in great agony. The Indians could not understand the language used by the man, but by the signs he requested them to kill him, which they did on the spot where he lay. When they arrived at Fort George and again at Moose Factory they related the incident describing the balloon and car, a thing which they had never before seen.

When Mr. Renison left Moose Factory, the Hudson's Bay officials at that point were arranging to have a party of Indians repair to the scene of the wrecked balloon and bring in papers and such other articles as may be found and are capable of being transferred.

The Offer Refused

Fraser River Fishermen Determined to Hold Out For Twenty-Five Cents.

Mr. McClure Orders Cannery Closed If No Settlement is Reached To-Day.

Serious Disturbance at Steveston, Where Two Special Officers Were Injured.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 21.—The fishermen's strike situation is hourly becoming more serious.

Mr. McClure, manager for Robert Ward & Co., this morning gave orders that if the strike was not settled by tonight the cannery should be closed at once and the white help paid off. Other canners are taking the same action to-day.

Fishermen have definitely refused the offer of the cannerymen for 18 cents a fish for the season, and still hold out for 25 or nothing.

Bloodshed was narrowly averted at Steveston last night. There was a mob of 800 fishermen on the streets and early in the evening they were prepared for almost anything. Two boats went out two-tugs with half a dozen policemen on board. The strikers came out in eight boats, ten men in each, and captured one of the boats. The other boat was towed away by her consort tug. Then the strikers boarded the first tug and threw the policemen all around the deck. Two special officers were badly bruised in the scuffle. The strikers finally retired and carried the fishermen they had captured through the streets on a box. All sorts of threats were hurled at him. But for the aid of the police he would have been thrown into the river.

No arrests were attempted. A warrant is out now for the arrest of Frank Rogers, secretary of the Fishermen's Union.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Lightning Struck the Edifice—Several Persons Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, July 20.—At Chatfield, Ohio, yesterday, lightning struck a church in which a funeral was in progress. The edifice was packed to the doors and a panic ensued. The lightning rod ran down a pillar. Mrs. Simon Shade, who was leaning against it, was prostrated and may die. Twenty-five others were injured, two of them, Miss Dora Bowers and Geo. Booker, it is believed, fatally. Many women fainted. In the excitement the coffin fell from its supports to the floor.

KOLAPORE CUP.

Won by the Mother Country—Canada Was Third.

London, July 20.—At the meeting of the Rifle Association at Bisley to-day, the Kolapore Cup, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, was won by the Mother Country with 753. Canada was third with 710.

In the second stage (10 shots at 500 and 15 shots at 600 yards) of the Queen's prize, the Canadians, Tink, Carruthers and Graham, were the winners of small money prizes.

ANOTHER FIRE AT NANAIMO.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, July 20.—There was a fire to-day on Nanaimo Indian reserve in a Senia's immense dance house. The latter also had hundreds of dollars' worth of blankets, the accumulation of years, consumed. He was to give a grand potlatch soon. The Indians have requested Agent Roberts to hold an inquiry into the suspicious origin of the fire.

NOONDAY PRAYER.

Toronto, July 19.—Combined committees, representing the foreign mission committees of all Protestant churches in Toronto, have sent out appeals to all the people to unite in noonday prayers on behalf of Europeans in distress in China.

The Hottest On Record

Heat in England Has Swept Away the Rules Regulating Form of Dress.

Straw Hats Now in Favor and Appear in the House of Commons.

Blind Hero Receives the Victoria Cross—How Capt. Towse Won Decoration.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 21.—"We are requested to state," said the Times, on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat which had been recognized as the costume for Sandown Park on the occasion of a royal visit, may be dispensed with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume more suitable to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds. In a land where a few years sunstroke was almost unknown,

The Hospitals Are Now Crowded with cases of that description.

For the first time in the history of parliament one of the front bench members, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of members of the House. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known and obliged to appear at public functions, has completely discarded the usual forms of dress.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith. Scarcely any event connected with

American Enterprise

has created such interest in England as the proceedings at Alexandria Park.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention are the men of the United States training ship Saratoga, who come up on leave from Southampton.

English harbors are dotted with American yachts. At Southampton there are the Josephine, Enterprise, Catharine and the Endymion.

In view of the war in which the world is engaged a curious and almost pathetic interest attaches to the meeting this week of the parliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration, Mr. Philip J. Stanhope, member of parliament for Burnley, president. Forty members of the British legislature expressed a willingness to attend the international

Arbitration Conference

in the hall of the French Senate on July 21st. Between 400 and 500 members of various European parliaments will, on that occasion, be received by President Loubet. The English delegates include Lord Kinnaird and Sir Albert Rollet.

One of the most touching incidents of the war in Africa occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria Cross bestowed by the Queen for valor in the field. Capt. Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Col. Downman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till help came. By that time Col. Downman was dead. Capt. Towse was

Blinded in Both Eyes

by a bullet wound. On Wednesday Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarcely pin on the most prized of all British decorations. The Queen's few words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken as low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister of war, referring in the House of Lords to Robert's telegram announcing the death of two young Canadians, Lieuts. Borden and Birch, in defending the British position in an engagement on July 16th, paid a glowing

Tribute to the Canadian Volunteers, saying: "When we think who writes that telegram and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could be paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

The Earl of Carrington compared the patriotism of the colonies to an Australian underground river that disappeared in the bowels of the earth, came up again and rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the ocean. It would always be so, the Earl continued, if perfect equality were preserved between the British and colonial troops.

After a keen election for the vacant associate membership in the

Royal Academy,

Mr. Frank Millet, the American artist, was defeated by Joseph Farquharson, the vote being 28 to 20.

It is announced that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and the other literary exponents of John Ruskin have determined not to issue a biography of the great art critic, considering that Mr. Ruskin's "Prætorita" and Collingwood's biography are sufficient. However, the exponents will issue representative selections from Mr. Ruskin's diaries and letters.

EMPLOYEES TO BE VACCINATED.

Montreal, July 19.—The health authorities have issued imperative orders to employers of labor to have all their employees vaccinated in order to prevent any spread of smallpox, there being at present ten or fifteen cases prevalent in the city.

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Ravages of Cut Worms

They Are Making Their Appearance in Great Numbers on the Fraser.

Prof. Slingerland Submits Some Suggestions in Regard to Fighting Them.

Reports of the ravages of cut worms have made their appearance in various numbers are being received by the Department of Agriculture from all portions of the Lower Mainland and Island. The following, which is by Prof. M. V. Slingerland, entomologist of Cornell University, will not doubt prove useful under the circumstances:

Description of Habits.

Cut worms are the caterpillars of certain moths belonging to a great family of insects known as Noctuids or owlet moths. Most of the moths of "millers" fly into houses at night, attracted by the lights, are members of this family. Many different kinds of grubs and caterpillars have a peculiar habit of often cutting off their food plants near the surface of the soil; these are all commonly known as "cutworms" to the earlier writers on insects. About seventy-five years ago writers began to restrict the name to the caterpillars of owlet-moths only; and all of these caterpillars have the habit of cutting themselves during the day, either beneath some object on the ground or buried just beneath the surface, and of coming forth to feed only at night. More recently several Noctuid caterpillars have been found with the habit of cutting themselves during the day, either beneath some object on the ground or buried just beneath the surface, and of coming forth to feed only at night. More recently several Noctuid caterpillars have been found with the habit of cutting themselves during the day, either beneath some object on the ground or buried just beneath the surface, and of coming forth to feed only at night. More recently several Noctuid caterpillars have been found with the habit of cutting themselves during the day, either beneath some object on the ground or buried just beneath the surface, and of coming forth to feed only at night.

Under certain conditions, however, cut worms may change their usual habits. I know of several instances, true cut worms (Feltia herilis and Noctua fenebris) have appeared in enormous numbers and have then assumed the army worm habit of travelling in hordes and feeding by day. Many of the species also know how to get to the tender buds of fruit trees or grape-vines when there is a scarcity of their favorite food plants to cut off. But little is definitely known of the habits of young (less than half grown) cut worms; they are said to work in a similar manner as when nearly full grown, but owing to the small size do little damage to the mass of vegetation. There are known to occur in our state at least thirty different kinds of cut worms, and as many more Noctuid moths whose caterpillars may have cut worm habits; nothing is yet known about the habits of many owlet-moth caterpillars.

In some species at least the young cut worms before they shed their skin the first time, are semi-loopers, that is, one or two pairs of pro-legs have not yet appeared and they "loop" themselves along life measuring worms. During this stage they probably feed on the plant on which the eggs are laid, but after the first moult they have the normal number of legs, sixteen, and assume regular cut worm habits.

The Moths.

The moths—the parents of the cut worms—are also nocturnal in habits. They rest during the day in sheltered spots on trees, fences and other suitable localities; often their coloring so closely imitates their surroundings that they are practically invisible to the unaided eye. They feed upon the nectar of flowers and other sweet exudations of plants, and are readily attracted to light. As a rule they are of a sombre gray or brown color, with their wings obscurely marked. Their nocturnal habits and the fact that when often in obscurity their eyes shine very brightly, suggested their common name, owlet-moth.

Life History.

As our knowledge of cut worms increases the more difficult it is to record their life history in a general statement. There is found to be a great diversity in the life period of the different stages, in the method of wintering, and in egg laying habits, so that each species should be discussed separately. The parent moths of many of the species appear during June, July and August.

But little is definitely known of the egg laying habits of the moths. The eggs of some species have been found on the leaves of fruit and forest trees; one species has been reared on currant from eggs found on one of the leaves, while common species lays its eggs on the trunk or twigs of fruit trees. Prof. J. B. Smith says "that they are also laid on grasses, thrust close to the stalk on one of the sheath-leaves, and occasionally on stones. A single moth will usually lay from 200 to 500 eggs." It is supposed that the young cut worms which hatch from eggs laid on the leaves of trees, feed on the leaves of the tree for only a short time, if at all, and soon drop or crawl to the grasses or other low vegetation below. In some cases the eggs are laid in midsummer, and the cut worms hatching therefrom become about half grown before winter and hibernate at that stage in sheltered places or in the soil. One species (Carbunculus ochrogaster) may hibernate in the egg stage, while others lay their eggs in the spring, when full grown, cut worms bury themselves in the soil and hibernate the body about they form an oval smooth cell within which they change to dark brown canical pupae. From these pupae the moths emerge later.

Probably some of the species of cut worms pass the winter as half-grown caterpillars. Some species winter as

pupae, and others in the egg stage; while in one case (Agrotis ypsilon) the indications are that the moth may hibernate, the egg laying taking place early in the spring. Some of the species pass through two generations in the course of the year, but in most cases there is only one generation.

Remedies.

By far the best methods yet devised for killing cut worms in any situation are the poisoned baits; hand-picking is usually unnecessary where they are thoroughly used. Poisoned bunches of clover or weed have been thoroughly tested, even by the wagon load over large areas, and nearly all (Mr. Goff's experiment at the Wisconsin station is the most notable exception reported) have reported them very effective; lamb's quarters, pepper grass, and mullein are among the weeds especially attractive to cut worms. On small areas the making of the baits is done by hand, but they have been prepared on a large scale by spraying the plants in the fields, cutting them with a scythe or machine and pitching them from wagons in small bunches wherever desired. Distributed a few feet apart between rows of garden plants at night-fall, they have attracted and killed enough cut worms to often save a large proportion of the crop; if the bunches can be covered with a shingle they will keep fresh much longer. The fresher the baits, the more thoroughly the baiting is done, the more cut worms one can destroy.

However, it may sometimes happen that a sufficient quantity of such green succulent plants cannot be obtained early enough in the season in some localities. In this case, and we are not sure but in all cases, the poisoned bran mash can be used to best advantage. It is easily made and applied at any time, it is not expensive, and thus far the results show that it is a very attractive and effective bait. A tablespoonful can be quickly dropped around the base of each cabbage or tomato plant, small amounts easily scattered along the rows of onions, turnips, etc., or a little dropped on a hill of corn, cucumbers, etc. It was used on sweet potato hills in New Jersey last year, and served as a complete protection, the cut worms preferring the bran. It is well to apply it on the evening of the day the plants are set out.

The best time to apply these poisoned baits is two or three days before any plants have come up or been set out in the garden. If the ground has been properly prepared, the worms will have had but little to eat for several days and they will thus seize the first opportunity to appease their hunger upon the baits, and wholesale destruction will result. The baits should always be applied at this time whenever cut worms are expected. But it is not too late usually to save most of a crop after the pests have made their presence known by cutting off some of the plants. Act promptly and use the baits freely.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

Messrs. Martin and Bodwell Will Appear Opposing Interests in the Cassiar Election Case.

Argument will be heard Monday morning at 11 o'clock before Mr. Justice Drake on the injunction which has been taken out on behalf of Capt. Irving restraining Returning Officer Garvin from making an official return of the result of the election in Cassiar, owing to the official count not having been made within the time that the writs were returnable.

The argument is likely to be an animated one and will excite considerable interest from the fact that the counsel engaged are two political and personal opponents. Mr. Stables has retained Mr. Joseph Martin and Capt. Irving Mr. Bodwell. In the meantime the returning officer has issued a certificate of election to Messrs. Clifford and Stables, and the question arises may they legally take their seats on such certificates. The injunction restraining the returning officer from making the declaration to the government.

The elections act provides that where by accident a poll is not taken at any polling sub-division such omission shall not void the election provided the number of votes at such points is less than the majority of the successful candidate. As there are only 18 votes in Hazelton, 3 at Tom Creek and 2 at Skidegate, the aggregate number who have been disfranchised is considerably less than Mr. Stables's majority.

Mr. Clifford is anxious to take his seat as there is no doubt whatever about his election, and if a new election is ordered the constituency will be unrepresented in the present session.

CAPT. WILSON'S THANKS.

Skipper and Crew of the General Baguena Pleased With Their Treatment.

The officers and men of the Chilean training ship which left here yesterday were delighted with the courtesies shown them while their vessel was in this port. The officers and cadets were a very bright, intelligent lot of men, and made many friends here.

They were particularly pleased with the compliment extended them by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in inviting them to form a portion of his escort at the opening ceremonies. Sir Henri afterwards had a chat with each of the cadets, conversing with some in French and with others in Spanish.

His worship the mayor has received the following grateful acknowledgment from Capt. Wilson: "I have much pleasure in expressing to your worship my highest appreciation for the courtesies extended to myself and to the officers and men of the General Baguena during our stay in your city, both by yourself and by the citizens of Victoria, and I shall not fail to duly advise my government of the excellent reception accorded to us in your fair city. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant."

"A. E. WILSON, Captain."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Peterboro, Ont., July 10.—Matthew J. Johnson, a well known cattle buyer of North Monaghan, about three miles from here, was struck and killed by lightning yesterday.

Disallowance Returns

The Provincial Secretary Submits the Correspondence Relating to the Vetoed Bills.

Minister of Justice Gives His Reasons for Recommending Such a Course.

At the opening session of the Legislature on Thursday the provincial secretary submitted the official papers relating to the disallowance of certain statutes passed by the local House in 1899.

The first return relates to the action taken by the Privy Council upon two petitions submitted to them, praying for the disallowance of certain sections in two of these acts, and is as follows:

"On a report dated 7th April, 1900, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has had under consideration a petition signed by the Dominion Copper Company, Limited, and a number of other mining companies, praying that chapter 43 of the statutes of British Columbia, 1899, entitled 'An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act,' be disallowed."

"The minister observes that in his report approved by Your Excellency on 14th December, 1899, he referred to this statute as open to some objection, but did not recommend disallowance; and it seems clear to him, the minister, that the statute is entirely within provincial legislative authority, and the remedy for the grievances complained of lies with the Legislature."

"The minister further states that another petition has been referred to him, signed by the War Eagle Consolidated Mining & Development Company, Limited, and a number of other mining companies, praying for the disallowance of chapter 49 of the statutes of British Columbia, 1899, entitled 'An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act.'"

"The minister submits that after attentively considering the grounds of the petition, he is of opinion that none of the reasons urged affect the validity of the act, and as in the case of the act previously referred to, the remedy is also in the hands of the provincial authorities, and he recommends that neither of these acts be disallowed."

The chapter first referred to provides for the nullification of contracts of service with parties outside of British Columbia, for work to be performed in this province. The second, of course, refers to the eight-hour law. In the minister's opinion, as above expressed, the committee of the Privy Council concurred.

The statement of the Minister of Justice in recommending non-interference with the eight-hour law is of interest.

"Section 13 of the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, revised statutes of British Columbia, 1897, chapter 134," says the minister, "provided that no boy under the age of sixteen years should be employed in any mine for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day."

"By section 4 of the act now in question, the said section is repealed and another substituted, by which it is enacted that no person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than eight hours in every twenty-four hours, and this is the provision which gives rise to the claim for disallowance, it being urged that the limitation of employment to eight hours per day is materially interfering with and injuriously affecting the mining business in British Columbia, and that the act is unconstitutional for a number of reasons stated in the petition."

"The undersigned has attentively considered these grounds, but he is of opinion that none of the reasons urged affect the validity of the act. It is quite true that there are several decisions of state or United States courts holding similar legislation unconstitutional, but these decisions have proceeded upon reasons which do not apply at all to the constitution of this province. The undersigned considers that it was competent for the Provincial Legislature to limit the number of hours work to be allowed in mines within the province, as a matter of property and civil rights, or of merely local or private nature, or as coming within some one of the other enumerations of provincial authority."

The act respecting liquor license excluding Japs from the privilege of holding licenses; the act prohibiting their employment underground in coal mines, and a number of acts excluding them from employment on certain railways were disallowed on the recommendation of the same minister. He says:

"The undersigned, for reasons stated or referred to in the said report, considered it undesirable that the provisions which excluded Japanese contained in these acts should remain in operation, and he recommended that the British Columbia government should be asked to consider and state whether these clauses would be repealed within the time limited for disallowance. A copy of this report, as approved, was duly transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, but no assurance has been received that any amendment will be made to any of these statutes. The Legislature has also been dissolved; and as the time for disallowance will expire within a few days, it becomes necessary for Your Excellency to take further action, unless these enactments are to remain."

"As in the case of the legislation of British Columbia for the year 1898, which was found objectionable upon the same ground, there are two classes of statutes now in question."

"Chapter 39—'An Act respecting Liquor Licenses.'"

"Chapter 44—'An Act to grant a Subsidy to a Railway from Midway to Pentiction'; and"

"Chapter 46—'An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.'"

are acts of more or less general operation not dealing specially with private inter-

ests, and may be disallowed without inconvenience. The other statutes above mentioned, however, are acts of incorporation of private companies, or acts in amendment of such incorporating acts. The section affecting Japanese has apparently been introduced into these acts not at the instance of the companies, but in pursuance of the policy of the provincial government, and in these circumstances the undersigned considers it would be unjust and perhaps productive of great hardship if the characters of these companies, or the acts upon which their powers depend, were disallowed. The reasons which on a previous occasion operated to save the private acts from disallowance may similarly again avail. The undersigned reaches this conclusion the more readily because he is of opinion that the provisions in question are ultra vires of the provincial Legislature as affecting aliens.

"Inasmuch, however, as certain statutes of British Columbia were disallowed in 1899 on account of provisions attempting to render illegal the employment of Japanese, and as certain other statutes may be held to have been disallowed for the same reason, the undersigned considers that by the time of another session of the Legislature it will be safe to hold that the views of Her Majesty's government and of this government with regard to anti-Japanese legislation are generally and sufficiently understood in British Columbia, and, therefore, it may well be considered, in case of this objectionable section appearing in future acts of incorporation, or acts affecting private companies, that the companies' acts ought not to have exceptional treatment. The government may be held to have obtained the legislation at their own risk, and persons dealing with corporations incorporated by charters attempting to impose disabilities upon aliens may also be held to have acted with notice of the views entertained by Your Excellency's government, and of the action which would probably be taken with respect to such measures."

"For these reasons and the reasons stated in previous correspondence and reports, the undersigned recommends the disallowance of the said chapters 39, 44 and 46, and that the other chapters mentioned be left to their operation."

The action of the Ottawa government in relation to the Placer Mining Act is set forth in the following statement from Hon. David Mills:

"The undersigned in the same report referred to earlier 'An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act.' That act has also been the subject of a special report of the undersigned, dated 12th January, 1900, approved by Your Excellency on 10th February."

"By the last mentioned report the undersigned set out the reasons on account of which he considered that the statute was ultra vires and ought to be disallowed. This report, in pursuance of the recommendation of the undersigned, has been communicated to the provincial authorities, and there has just been referred to the undersigned, a dispatch of the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia dated 7th instant, transmitting a copy of an approved minute of the executive council of the province, dated 6th instant, adopting the report of the provincial Attorney-General upon the communications of Your Excellency's government. The Attorney-General states in his report that he differs from the view of the undersigned as to the authority of the Legislature to pass the statute in question, both so far as aliens are concerned and as to incorporated companies. He states, however, that at the recent session of the Legislature Assembly it was practically the unanimous opinion of the members that it was advisable to repeal the Placer Mining Amendment Act, 1899; that the present government of the province has announced as part of its policy an intention to introduce a measure to repeal the said statute, and that it is altogether probable that the statute will be repealed, no matter who may constitute the government when the next session of the Legislative Assembly takes place. The Attorney-General suggests, however, the expediency of allowing the statute to remain in force to afford an opportunity for a long question to be submitted to the court, and he concludes by stating that it is quite impossible for the government to give any assurance that the act will be repealed in time to obviate the necessity of the question of disallowance being decided by the Dominion government."

"As the act is, in the opinion of the undersigned, clearly in excess of provincial authority and ought not to remain in operation, and as the reply of the government of British Columbia cannot be regarded as a satisfactory assurance that the act will be repealed, the undersigned considers that, for the reasons stated above and in his previous report, the said chapter 50 ought to be disallowed, and he recommends accordingly."

"The undersigned further recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of this government."

The Premier Angry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what the Soleil was beside such papers as the Hamilton Spectator, which day by day vented the vilest spleen on the government. It was an argument, which the Conservatives of Ontario were using every day against them, "but," said Sir Wilfrid, "the man does not live, and the honorable gentleman above all, who would ever say that under any circumstances in my life I ever made the slightest appeal to religious or racial passions. I am fighting an honest battle; if any friend of mine in Quebec, in the Soleil or in the Patrie, or in any paper which gives me support appeals to the passion of my race I am not ready to support him, but I hope that the honorable gentleman on his side will impose silence on the vile sheets, like the Spectator and other papers which abuse me because of my race and religion. If the provinces had the power under the constitution to appoint the judges they would do so and there would be the end, but they could not. Would Mr. Foster tell the House that when the Province of Quebec had passed its judgment, and that judgment was corroborated by the bar of Montreal, which was more directly affected, parliament should say 'no, we shall not grant your request, we shall sit in review on these men and teach them their duty.'"

Sir Wilfrid said the whole rear and front of their arguments was that there was no need of more judges. Ontario, by the last census, had 2,115,000 people and Quebec 1,001,500. Ontario had today 87 judges and the Province of Quebec had only 41, or two in Ontario to one in Quebec. Could anything be more monstrous? He would appeal to the justice and fairness of Ontario in this matter. Parliament was asked to pay for 87 judges in Ontario and to pay now for 44 in Quebec. And yet the opposition objected to do so.

Mr. Haggart—What is the difference in the salaries?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Some \$79,000.

Whenever and wherever there is a use for **THREAD Corticelli Sewing Silk** is Best and Cheapest, for it lasts longest and goes farthest.

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Dominion Parliament

Commons Repudiates Action of Senate in Rejecting Bill Appointing Quebec Judges.

Premier Rebukes Those Who Have No Policy Save That of Raising Race Prejudice.

Ottawa, July 14.—The House of Commons in no uncertain terms yesterday declined to suffer the Senate's action upon the judges' bill in striking out the clause for the appointment of three new judges at Montreal and sent the measure back to the Upper Chamber to have this feature replaced in the measure. The charge was freely made on the government side that the action of the Senate had been prompted by the Conservative leaders of Quebec, and the Liberal side of the House came out strongly on the policy of maintaining intact the provisions of the British North America Act.

The Liberal members from Quebec defended the judicial system of Quebec against the attacks that had been made thereon, and Mr. Monet, the member for Laprairie, accused Mr. Bergeron of participating in ridiculing that system.

Dr. Landerkin—And you would plead hard for a judgeship.

Dr. Monet quoted Sir Charles Tupper's last session upon Quebec's rights, as saying that the man who interfered with these was "guilty of the worst species of bad faith in going back on the condition in which Quebec and the small provinces were induced to enter Confederation."

Mr. Davin defended the Senators' action as justified by the same laws that governed the British House of Lords.

Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) returned that it was nothing less than absurd to compare it with the Canadian Senate which has of late years degenerated into an irresponsible political body.

Mr. Foster asserted that the Premier did not want this question voted upon its merits. It was too great a chance to miss for opening the campaign against the Senate. After defending the Senate's right to deal with the matter as it had, Mr. Foster turned aside to call attention to the cartoon of Le Soleil, of Quebec, concerning the Orange celebration of the Twelfth.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what the Soleil was beside such papers as the Hamilton Spectator, which day by day vented the vilest spleen on the government. It was an argument, which the Conservatives of Ontario were using every day against them, "but," said Sir Wilfrid, "the man does not live, and the honorable gentleman above all, who would ever say that under any circumstances in my life I ever made the slightest appeal to religious or racial passions. I am fighting an honest battle; if any friend of mine in Quebec, in the Soleil or in the Patrie, or in any paper which gives me support appeals to the passion of my race I am not ready to support him, but I hope that the honorable gentleman on his side will impose silence on the vile sheets, like the Spectator and other papers which abuse me because of my race and religion. If the provinces had the power under the constitution to appoint the judges they would do so and there would be the end, but they could not. Would Mr. Foster tell the House that when the Province of Quebec had passed its judgment, and that judgment was corroborated by the bar of Montreal, which was more directly affected, parliament should say 'no, we shall not grant your request, we shall sit in review on these men and teach them their duty.'"

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Mr. Haggart—What is the difference in the salaries?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Some \$79,000.

but what does that matter? Is the country not rich enough to pay for all the judges needed? Are we to measure this by gold? I stand upon the broad principle of provincial rights to-day when I say that the Senate has no right, although it has the power to reject this legislation. If it were in the power of parliament to substitute its wisdom for the laws of any province, there would be anarchy and chaos instead of harmony.

When the matter was put to a vote the government motion declining to concur to the Senate amendment passed by 86 to 23.

The evening sitting was spent in committee of supply on the Public Works and Canal estimates.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, vertigo and dizziness is using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

PILL-PRICE

The Days of 25 Cents a Box for Pills Are Numbered.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at Ten Cents a Vial Are Surer, Safer and Plesanter to Take.

And Are Supplanting All Others. All Druggists Sell Them.

Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.



NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayquon, on

Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900

By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Clayquon, under the provisions of Section 6 of the "Mining Act," the undivided half interest of Barclay, Honthorne, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: "Rainbow," "Cliff," "Mountain," "Barclay," "Eucalyptus," "Sunbeam," and "Pilot Fraction," on Copper Island, Barclay Sound; "Yrak," on Santa Maria Island, Barclay Sound; and "Midway," "British Pacific," "Bureka," and "Black Bear," on Chet's Heights, Serran River, Barclay Sound, and in 105 acres of land on Copper Island held under Crown Grant, and twelve acres on the Chet's Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, held under lease. All which properties are held in partnership under and upon the terms of a certain deed of partnership bearing date the 28th day of May, 1898, which deed will be produced at the time of sale, and can in the meantime be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Rodwell & Duff, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., where conditions of sale can be also seen on or after the first day of July, 1900.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Mining Recorder's Office, Alberni, on Thursday, the 28th day of August, 1900, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Mining Recorder for the Alberni Mining Division, under the provisions of Section 6 of the "Mining Act," the undivided one-eleventh share and interest of Capt. John Thompson, of Victoria, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: "Rainbow," "Cliff," "Mountain," "Barclay," "Eucalyptus," "Sunbeam," and "Pilot Fraction," on Copper Island, Barclay Sound; "Yrak," on Santa Maria Island, Barclay Sound; and "Midway," "British Pacific," "Bureka," and "Black Bear," on Chet's Heights, Serran River, Barclay Sound, and in 105 acres of land on Copper Island held under Crown Grant, and twelve acres on the Chet's Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, held under lease. All which properties are held in partnership under and upon the terms of a certain deed of partnership bearing date the 28th day of May, 1898, which deed will be produced at the time of sale, and can in the meantime be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Rodwell & Duff, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., where conditions of sale can be also seen on or after the first day of July, 1900.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vitality, by Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, M.D., of New York. This book is a masterpiece of medical science, and contains the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and receive this copy of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—J. C. McLaughlin, 29 & 31, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established over 30 years.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

(From Friday's Daily.)

There is a report current in the city, which could not be verified up to the time of going to press, that Captain McGraw, formerly of the schooner Florence M. Smith, of this port, has passed away down south. The captain has of late had charge of a steamer on the Mexican coast.

A letter has been received from Percy R. Daniels, of this city, who is now with Strathcona's Horse, under General Buller in South Africa. Mr. Daniels endeavored to join here and was rejected, but going to London he obtained a letter from Lord Strathcona, went to Capetown, and was accepted.

H. L. Salmon received a letter this morning from C. Clayton, the well known war correspondent, who, it will be remembered, was reported to have died on the trip home to England. Mr. Clayton is now at Vancouver, where he arrived a few days ago from the Orient. He is on the China Herald staff.

A little daughter of David Givens, a linotype operator in the Times office, was badly cut about the head yesterday by falling through an open trap in the sidewalk on Douglas street. The trap had been left open to remove a safe. Several stitches were put in the scalp by the doctor and the patient is now doing well.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Anglican clerical meetings were brought to a conclusion last evening by an evensong in the Christ Church cathedral. During the evening an eloquent address was delivered by the Bishop of Spokane. A most enjoyable afternoon was passed by the reverend gentlemen at Cordova Bay, which is now looking its best. The majority of the visitors leave for their homes to-day.

It will undoubtedly greatly interest Victorians to learn that Lady Hodgson, wife of Sir Frederick Hodgson, the Governor of Ashanti, who has recently escaped from Kumassi, which was investigated by natives, is a native of Victoria. She is the daughter of the late W. G. Young, who was Colonial Secretary for Vancouver Island from 1858 to 1864, when it was a crown colony. Lady Hodgson was born on Michigan street in the residence now owned and occupied by Mrs. A. J. Smith.

The funeral of the late Andrew Munro took place yesterday afternoon from Hanna's parlors at 2:30. Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the services and Messrs. E. Gold, W. Elliot, D. Arnison, J. G. Pearce, R. J. Tufts and J. W. McDonald acted as pallbearers.

The death occurred yesterday of Edward Edwards, one of the inmates of the B. C. Protestant Orphanage, aged five years and seven months. The little fellow has been ailing for some time past, and although every attention was paid him by Dr. Milne and the matron, Mrs. McGregor, all efforts were unavailing, consumption having fastened its hold upon him. This is the first death in the new home.

Ralph Smith, formerly assistant chief of the fire department of Seattle, says that while passing down Five Finger rapids on his return from Dawson he was almost an eye-witness to the drowning of five men from a scow. He remained in the vicinity a day and a half, making a rigorous search for the bodies, but without avail. "When I last saw the men," said he, "all five of them were on the scow. The water was very rough, and when I next saw the scow every one of the men had disappeared as if by magic."

(From Monday's Daily.)

Several children of Mrs. Lawless, of North Park street, a few days ago, made a fire in a play house in the yard, and before they were aware they were hemmed in by the flames. In assisting them out of their perilous position Mrs. Lawless was severely burned on the hands.

On Saturday afternoon a visit was paid to the North Dairy pumping station by Water Commissioner Raymur and City Engineer Topp, who found that the work was proceeding very satisfactorily. It is expected that the brick work on the main building and the chimneys will be finished in the course of a few days.

On Saturday last Architect John Teague was authorized to proceed with the drafting of plans for the memorial hall, which is projected in connection with the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, to commemorate the memory of the British Columbia heroes who have fallen in the South African war. These plans will be submitted to the hospital board at a meeting in the near future, when, if adopted, the subscription list will be reopened.

Several Victorians attended the Baptist convention held at New Westminster last week. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meetings, and a Baptist university for British Columbia was mooted and seemed to be favorably considered. William Marchant, Rev. J. F. Vichet, C. L. Brown, A. B. McNeill, Rev. J. G. Hastings, Mrs. William Grant, A. J. Pineo, Dr. Ernest Hall, and A. Huggert, of Victoria, were appointed on different boards of the commission.

A letter was received yesterday by the local management of the Canadian Development Company from R. T. Elliott, the manager in the north. The letter was dated July 18th, and stated that the Yukoner was then loading four hundred tons. Another boat was expected in the same afternoon, which would clean up the remainder of the accumulated freight. About 800 tons of freight are at Cariboo, Bennett and Skagway. Mr. Elliott adds: "We have a splendid stage of water over the whole route and are now loading steamers to their full capacity. Passenger traffic is very satisfactory and all efforts to break rates have failed, passengers preferring to pay tariff and ride on large boats."

The Board of Trade is in receipt of a communication from Manager Goward, of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway & Lighting Co., containing the information that the company will extend their service to the outer wharf on the following conditions: First, that they be assured that the Vancouver boat shall continue to arrive at and depart from the outer wharf, as is

now the case; second, that certain other steamers with berth at the outer wharf arrive and depart at a more convenient hour; and third, that passengers arriving on the American boats be allowed sufficient time to visit the city should they desire to do so. It is also required by the company that the City Council inaugurate certain street grading should the change be made, and it is understood that this will be done. Should the new service be put in operation the company will run cars every fifteen minutes.

A meeting of the societies' reunion committee was held in the Pioneer Hall on Saturday evening, a large number of delegates representing the various lodges in the city being in attendance. The report of the committee, consisting of Messrs. N. Shakespeare and H. D. Helmcken, having in charge the matter of transportation, was submitted, being favorable to the proposed arrangement. The report was adopted. Judging by the preparations that are being made by the Nanaimo lodges the coming reunion will be an exceptionally enjoyable gathering, a splendid programme of sports and games having been arranged, while other attractions will be greatly in evidence. A feature of the celebration will be the grand societies' parade, which is anticipated will eclipse anything of the kind ever held in the Coal City. The E. & N. steamer Joan will leave the pier at 7 o'clock in the morning and will arrive at Nanaimo about noon. Returning, the steamer will leave the Coal City about 7 o'clock in the evening. At Saturday night's meeting committees were appointed to carry out the details for the excursion.

THE PASSING THROU.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

A. Cook, H. H. Hart, George McCord and H. McCulloch are a quartette of successful miners just out from Dawson, who arrived by the Amur last night and are staying at the Dominion hotel. Mr. McCulloch is one of the Victoria boys who has made money in the Yukon. He left his home in Nanaimo, Ont., in 1888, coming to Victoria, where he resided until 1894, when he left for the Yukon. He prospected there from 1894 to 1897, when the big strike took place. He then located 12 and 13 above Bohanna, which he worked with his partner, Harry Wright, also 33 below on Hunker's creek. He has now sold out all his claims and business interests in Dawson, and has brought down three boxes containing about 480 lbs. gold. Last night he was around renewing old acquaintances, and left this morning for Seattle. It may be mentioned incidentally that Mr. McCulloch is about to get married, when he and his bride will make a tour of Europe, returning to Victoria, where he will make a permanent home.

William C. Agle is one of the miners staying at the Dawson hotel. He went into the Klondike country first in '86, and again in '87, and is the author of "Old Times in the Yukon," for the publication of which he is arranging with the McClure Magazine syndicate. Asked about the establishment of a government assay office at Dawson, Mr. Agle said it just what was wanted, and was surprised that the Ottawa authorities had not moved in the matter before this. At present, Mr. Agle says, the miners are simply in the hands of the banks, who pretty well charged what percentage they like.

Among the passengers on the steamer Willapa for the West Coast on Friday evening was the Rev. T. R. Wilson, B. A., who goes to open a new Presbyterian mission among the settlers and miners on the West Coast, with Claycoquet for his headquarters.

A large party of French-Canadians arrived on the Islander last night and are staying at the Dawson hotel. They are from the province of Quebec, and are on their way to the Yukon, for which they leave by the Amur on Wednesday.

John M. Rudd is one of the lucky miners who came down from the Klondike by the Amur last night and is staying at the New England. It took two men to carry his boxful of gold to the bank this morning.

J. Thomas Patton, J. B. Lane and G. S. Barton are a party of successful miners who came down on the Amur yesterday. They had all the gold they could carry and are registered at the Victoria.

Hugh and Al. Day are two brothers staying at the Dawson hotel who came down from the Klondike on the steamer Amur last night. Both have done pretty well, being old timers in the Yukon.

Mrs. O'Meara, wife of the Very Rev. Dean O'Meara, and her son, returned to the Mainland last night after a short stay with her sister, Mrs. Henderson, of Michigan street.

F. Hazelwood, W. E. Lingard and H. E. Gordon are a party of miners who came down on the Amur last night and are registered at the Queen's.

F. J. Deane, ex-M. P. P. and editor of the Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, is registered at the New England. J. Laing Stocks and wife from Nelson, B. C., are staying in the city and are registered at the Dallas.

W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., arrived by the noon train from Nanaimo and is registered at the Vernon.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

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

Public story tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio 900 of them ply their trade.

Will positively cure sick headache and nervous prostration. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Sporting News

THE OAR.

ARGONAUTS TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW. Winnipeg, July 21.—The Argonauts, of Toronto, are expected to arrive on Tuesday morning for the regatta to take place here on Friday and Saturday. Besides the champion four-oared crew there will be a senior and junior eight-oared crew.

TO ROW AT SHAWNIGAN. In all probability the great race between Johnson and Hackett will be rowed on Shawanigan lake. The Vancouverites, however, are naturally desirous of having the rowing of the York brothers for the Regatta, the excellent batting of Corp. Sergeant and Major Wynne for the Garrison, and the scoring of seven of the Regiment players. The scores were as follows:

CRICKET.

GOOD MATCH ON SATURDAY.

A thoroughly good match was played between the Fifth Regiment and the Garrison eleven on the grounds of the latter on Saturday. The principal features were the bowling of the York brothers for the Regiment, the excellent batting of Corp. Sergeant and Major Wynne for the Garrison, and the scoring of seven of the Regiment players. The scores were as follows:

GARRISON C. C.

First Innings. Sgt. Chapman, c. L. W. York 12. Corp. Sergeant, b. L. York 12. Sapper Levick, b. L. York 12. Major Wynne, b. L. York 12. Sgt. Foster, c. Graham, b. W. York 12. Gr. Byrne, b. W. York 12. Gr. Brooks, b. W. York 12. Sapper Colley, b. W. York 12. Corp. Knight, b. W. York 12. Bom. Westernman, not out 12. Extras 12. Total 144.

Second Innings.

Bomb. Westernman, b. Graham 0. Corp. Sergeant, b. W. York 26. Corp. Knight, c. Warden, b. Graham 0. Sgt. Foster, b. W. York 12. Sapper Levick, b. W. York 12. Major Wynne, b. L. York 17. Sgt. Chapman, b. W. York 5. Capt. Foulkes, b. W. York 0. Sapper Colley, b. W. York 3. Gr. Irish, not out 0. Gr. Brooks, b. W. York 0. Extras 9. Total 75.

5TH REGT. C. C.

First Innings. Gr. Warden, b. Irish 3. Gr. L. York, b. Irish 11. Bomb. W. York, c. Levick, b. Irish 14. Lieut. Pooler, b. Levick 17. Capt. Foulkes, b. Levick 17. Lieut. Graham, b. Levick 17. Corp. Fitcher, b. Irish 10. Sgt. McTavish, b. Sergeant 10. Gr. W. Maclean, b. Wynne 19. Gr. Hilton, not out 1. Extras 15. Total 118.

Batted one man short.

LACROSSE.

THE MATCH ON SATURDAY.

Although it was most regrettable that the intermediate lacrosse match between the Victoria and Vancouver teams at the Caledonia grounds on Saturday terminated as it did, there are certain circumstances bearing on the matter worthy of consideration before hasty judgment is pronounced. The match had been in progress about an hour and a half when it was announced that the Vancouver team had no intention of playing longer than that time. The Victoria players would not agree to this, insisting that the regulation time of two hours be played. The referee decided in favor of a compromise, that is, one hour and three-quarters play, but the local men would not accept this decision, and after calling for three cheers for their antagonists they walked off the field.

The Victoria team to a man maintain that there was no agreement with the Victoria City aggregation to play one hour and a half, and that the referee was exceeding his authority in deciding upon a compromise. They hold that if the regulations called for two hours' play, and there was no agreement to the contrary, it was the duty of the referee to enforce this rule.

No team possessed of ordinary stamina and ability is justified in cutting down the

playing time unless some adventitious circumstance intervenes during the match, and it would have been a far more creditable procedure on the part of the Vancouver team if they had continued the play according to the requirements of good lacrosse. If they were capable of playing for fifteen minutes longer, they were fully able to play the regulation two hours, while if, as they claim, there was an agreement with the Victoria club to play only one hour and a half, in agreeing to extend that time for only fifteen minutes they demonstrated that they were quite willing to upset that agreement to the extent of a quarter of an hour at least. As it was, however, the match was a fast one, and both teams gave evidence of splendid promise. Campbell and Pearsall and one or two others for the visitors, and Milne, Jesse and McDonald for the local team, undoubtedly played clever lacrosse. The first game was a rather protracted one and showed how evenly both teams were balanced. It was ultimately scored by Campbell, after fourteen minutes' play. The next game fell to Victoria, the goal being scored by Finlaison. The table complete is as follows:

THE TURN.

SANDOWN PARK RACES.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 20.—At the Sandown Park second summer meeting to-day the thirteenth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes was won by the Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee.

The twenty-fifth renewal of the great Kingston two-year-olds' race of 500 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Lord Eilesmere's Warning.

The Ditton Selling Plate of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 500 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Richard Croker's Fumina, ridden by L. Reiff.

The Surbiton Handicap of 200 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by 30 Mr. J. King's Wild Irishman, with Sloan up.

LAWN TENNIS. THE ANNUAL CLUB TOURNAMENT. The annual handicap tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club commenced shortly before two o'clock this afternoon under the most auspicious circumstances, one of the principal factors which contribute to the anticipated success being the weather, which is just about perfection. The programme is similar to that last year, and from the appended list it will be seen that there are a large number of competitors. That good tennis is promised during the tournament is apparent from the fact that among the players are such cricks as J. F. Foulkes, A. T. Goward and R. B. Powell, while the ladies are also represented by skilful exponents. The tournament will probably last until Wednesday. No admission fee will be charged. The schedule of events and players is as follows:

Mixed Doubles—Handicap.

Miss Galey and Mr. R. G. Goward, rec. 5-6 of 15.

Miss Maud Prior and Capt. Bowdler, scratch.

Miss Viola Hickey and Mr. G. S. Holt, rec. 3-6 of 15.

Miss Vivian Scholefield and Mr. R. B. Powell, owe 2-6 of 15.

Miss Patton and Mr. J. F. Foulkes, owe 30-8.

Miss Muriel Goward and Mr. Alexis Martin, owe 15-3.

Mrs. Burton and Mr. F. B. Ward, owe 1-6 of 15.

Miss Cornwall and Mr. T. D. Pemberton, rec. 5-6 of 15.

Miss Baynes-Reed and Mr. F. Napier, Denison, rec. 15-3.

"As the acorn grows into a big tree"

SO HAS THE DEMAND FOR

CURRENCY

CHEWING TOBACCO

GROWN ENORMOUSLY

It was bound to do so, for it is not equalled in quality or quantity—A 5c. plug is almost as big as a 10c. plug of other kinds

Sold everywhere

5 & 10c. Plugs

Even the tags are valuable—save them

TRADE MARK

ON EVERY PLUG



NOT VERY FAR.

The following verses, accompanied by a beautiful wreath, were placed on the coffin of the late Mrs. Gladstone by the Princess of Wales:

It seemeth such a little way to me Across to that strange country, the Beyond; And yet not strange, for it has grown to be The home of those of whom I am so fond; It makes it seem familiar and most dear As journeying friends bring distant regions near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear I think I almost see the gleaming strand; I know I feel those who have gone from here, Come close enough sometimes to touch my hand; I often think but for our veiled eyes We should find Heaven right round about us here.

And so, for me, there is no sting to death, And so the grave has lost its victory; It is but crossing, with abated breath And with set face, a little strip of sea To find the loved ones waiting on the shore, More beautiful, more precious than before.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread When from this dear earth I shall journey out To that still dearer country of the dead, And find the lost ones so long dreamed about; I love this world, yet I shall love to go To meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stand above a bier, and see The seal of death set on some well-loved face; But that I think one more to welcome me When I shall cross the intervening space Between this land and that one over there— One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair.

A LIVELY OLD LADY. Brantford Courier. The Dowager Empress of China must be a remarkable old girl. It doesn't seem to bother her at all to be poisoned, go mad and get killed and then bob up suddenly and run the whole kingdom.

BIRTHS. PRATT—At Toronto, July 20th, the wife of E. W. Pratt, of Victoria, of a son.

MARRIED. HENDERSON-STANTON—At Nelson, on July 18th, by Rev. J. H. White, Robert G. Henderson and Miss Corn Stanton, of Sicoun.

DIED. CULLUM—At Nelson, on July 18th, Thomas Carlton Cullum, aged 8 years.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake

Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are

Fire, Lightning and Rust proof

and are quicker laid than others, be-

cause of their patent telescopic side lock.

Be sure of enduring protection by

getting genuine Eastlakes, they never

fail.

Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT,

VICTORIA.

Will be found an excellent remedy for

sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Thousands of letters from people who have

used them prove this fact. Try them.

Council of Women

The Proceedings Commenced Today in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

All Portions of Canada Represented—Programme for Tomorrow's Session.

On Saturday evening upon the arrival of the steamer from the Mainland this city unconditionally surrendered to the National Council of Women, who throughout the present week are holding their annual meeting here. About 65 delegates arrived and a large number of Victorians, with Mayor Hayward and Mrs. Hayward, were on hand to extend a cordial welcome. A similar reception had been extended the delegates at the Terminal City and other points, and Miss Lawson and Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, were present at the steamer. Mrs. Hayward presented the visitors with a basket of beautiful flowers. On behalf of the delegates Lady Taylor responded briefly, after which all drove to the city in the carriages that were awaiting them.

Yesterday in the various churches reference was made to the meetings to be held in the city during the week, and their great influence and paramount importance were specifically mentioned.

The proceedings commenced this morning in the school room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, with the meeting of the finance committee and sessions of the standing committees to deal with the following subjects:

Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children.

Custodial Care of Feeble Minded Women.

Care of the Aged Poor.

Immigration.

Press.

Raising of Loan for Donkhor Women.

Aid for the Transvaal Contingent.

Bureau of Information.

The Canadian Women's Hand-Book.

These sessions are preliminary to the general meeting and the reports on the various subjects were adopted, and will be presented to the general council.

Commencing at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the executive committee is holding a session, the business of which, however, is of a private character.

A teachers' conference is being held this afternoon, commencing also at 2:30 o'clock. This is an informal meeting, and the participants are pedagogues from this city, and those of the Northwest and Manitoba who are enjoying an excursion to the coast. This has no connection with the National Council, but has been placed on the agenda by the request of several Federated Teachers' Associations who have arranged the programme.

The programme for tomorrow's meeting of the Council, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., follows:

Silent Prayer.

Address of Welcome from the Victoria Local Council.

Reply to Address of Welcome by Miss Murray, St. John, N. B.

Announcements of Arrangements made by the Victoria Hospitality Committee.

Roll Call of Affiliated Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies.

Minutes of Preceding Meeting of Council.

Correspondence.

Appointment of Returning Officers and Tellers for Voting.

President's Opening Remarks.

Annual Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Annual Financial Statement of Treasurer.

Appointment of Auditor for Coming Year.

Reports from Provincial Vice-Presidents and from Standing Committees.

In accordance with the custom of former years provincial vice-presidents are asked to present a short general statement, not exceeding 1,000 words in length, of the work of the National Council in their respective provinces.

Tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock the delegates and members of the Victoria executive will meet at McIntosh's boat house for an excursion up the Arm. They will be entertained at tea by Mrs. James Dunsmuir. The ladies are requested to be at the boat house promptly at the hour aforementioned.

Tomorrow evening there will be a grand mass meeting in the Victoria theatre, when addresses will be delivered by Miss Fitz Gibbon, of Toronto, on an historical topic, and by Leonard Tait, of this city, on a patriotic topic. The chair will be occupied by Mayor Hayward, and there will be several vocal and instrumental selection by well-known talent and music by the band.

The following is a list of a number of delegates and their addresses:

Visitor Lady Taylor, hostess Miss Perrin, residence, Bishopsclose; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Mrs. Galletly, Hochelaga; Miss T. Wilson, Miss Perrin, Bishopsclose; Miss Brunsterman, Rocabella; Miss Burns, Miss Devereaux, Vancouver street; Miss L. Burpee, Mrs. McLenn, Gorge road; Mrs. Coal, Burdette House, Mrs. Cockrane, Douglas street; Mrs. Price Ellison, Menzies street; Miss Edge, Mrs. Blacklock, Menzies street; Miss Fitz Gibbon, Mrs. A. Robertson, Pemberton road; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Wilkins, Oak Bay road; Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Robertson, 35 Gorge road; Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Benson, Oak Bay road; Miss Harrington, Mrs. W. Grant, Point Ellice; Miss Harris, Mrs. McQuade, Vancouver street; Miss Henderson, Mrs. Walker, Oak House; Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hardress Clark, Stanley avenue; Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Baynes Reed, Cook street; Miss Winnifred Johnson, Mrs. Lugin, Michigan street; Mrs. Edward Leitch, Mrs. James Angus, Belcher street; Miss Loughhead, Mrs. Smith, Hillside avenue; Miss Lake, Rocabella; Miss Meston, Mrs. Lugin, Michigan street; Miss Meikle, Mrs. Milne, 400 Dalhousie road; Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. McClure, Superior street; Mrs. Macaulay, Dalhousie; Madame Martin, Mrs. H. Macaulay, Rockland avenue; Mrs. McEwen,

Mrs. Stephenson, Cook street; Mrs. J. Murray, Miss Angus, St. Charles street; Mrs. Major, Mrs. Robson, Stanley avenue; Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. K. Robertson, 25 Gorge road; Miss F.B. Murray, Lady George, Penikese; Mrs. Maitland-Douglass, Mrs. Good, Esquimaux road; Miss MacLeod, Lady Crease, Penikese; Miss McLeod, Mrs. McLellan, Gorge road; Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Smith, Hillside avenue; Miss Newman, Mrs. Wallace, Richardson street; Mrs. Postill, Mrs. Spencer, Belleville street; Miss Peters, Miss Carr, 44 Carr street; Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. W. Grant, Point Ellice; Miss Priddis, Mrs. Holsternman; Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Clay, Birdcage Walk; Miss Reid, Mrs. Day, Derecen, Rockland avenue; Mrs. Lizars Smith, Mrs. Hunter, Birdcage Walk; Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. McQuade, Vancouver street; Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. A. Davis, Michigan street; Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. W. Grant, Point Ellice; Mrs. Scowley, Mrs. McRae, Victoria West; Miss Shenick, Miss Devereux, Vancouver street; Miss Scovill, Mrs. Raymur, Kingston street; Miss J. Symond, Mrs. Taylor, Elford street; Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. D. H. Kerr, Yates street; Miss Sykes, Mrs. Galletly, Hochelaga; Miss Teetzel, Mrs. Lugin, Michigan street; Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. Powell, Burdette avenue; Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, Rocabella; Mrs. Warwick, Mrs. Gridge, Carr street; Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Goward, St. Charles street; Miss Wickstead, Mrs. Heisterman.

KITCHENER'S WORK

The mobility of an army depends on its transport. It moves, as has been said, on its belly, at a rate calculated by that of the slowest wagon; and it was the organization of the transport sufficient to insure the mobility of 100,000 men that was entrusted to Lord Kitchener as soon as Lord Roberts set foot in Bloemfontein. He found a vast amount scattered widely in large and small groups over the country, all of which, and whatever else could be raised from every end of Cape Colony, he swept together. All distinctions of transport, regimental, departmental, ammunition, or ambulance, were done away with and stamped in a single general corps of transport. It was to be attempted by a man of the most unsparing determination. In an army each unit is allowed by regulation its own transport; regiments, staff, departments are allotted wagons "by scale," laid down in many red books, which is permitted by those to whom it applies. For example, the wagons told off to a battalion are arrived at as follows: The colonel, the adjutant, and orderly-room get a tent each, every three officers have another, and fourteen men crum into one more; staff-sergeants, batmen, and other details have claims to more; mounted officers are allowed 80 pounds of baggage, smaller fry 40 pounds, each company puts in another 80 pounds for cooking pots, giving a transport allowance, roughly speaking, of 15 wagons—a brigade asking for 70 and a division for perhaps 120—so that an army of 100,000 men would be entitled, for combatants only, to about 2,000 wagons, with 30,000 oxen and 4,000 native drivers, and would occupy road-space for each division of nearly six miles.

It was to cut down this that Lord Kitchener set to work. Each unit was tackled separately—the regiments, as the most tractable, coming first, to be told, probably, that instead of the regulation fifteen wagons they must do with ten. Then came staff and departments, supply, transport, medical, pay, and what other of them being literally supplied on paper "by regulation," according to the relative rank of the members, bristling with field-officers, every one of them most tenacious about the substantial rights which his unsubstantial rank allows him to demand. And it is here that the difficulty of "cutting down" business becomes acute.

No wonder that with all these discordant elements, each one determined to fight reduction to the bitter end, Lord Kitchener received full measure of abuse from regimental officers, from artillery officers, and from the doctors. But he was not a man to be thwarted by rank, although approved by the Secretary of State and the entire staff of the war office; and so we are told that he effected a great economy in the number of wagons employed, without which the march to Bloemfontein and the farther advance to Pretoria might never have succeeded. From the War Operations in South Africa, by a Military Contributor, in Blackwood's Magazine.

A Quebec dispatch says Sir C. A. Pelletier, president of the Senate, went on Friday afternoon to St. Laurent, where his family is passing the summer and the same night he was taken suddenly ill. He was in such a dangerous condition for a time that the family thought it proper to have the last rites of the church administered. The illness seems to be over now, but he is not considered entirely out of danger.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nutritive, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

MR. J. D. ROBINSON, DUNDAS, ONT.,

Gives His Honest Opinion of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, a resident of Dundas, Ont., has found these pills to do all that is claimed for them and made the following statement of his case: "Some time ago I obtained a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can now without hesitation say that they have been beneficial in relieving me of an obstinate and long standing complaint affecting my heart and nerves. I was troubled with sleeplessness, dizziness, palpitation and neuralgia for such a long time that I had really given up hope of a cure. Now, that others may learn of the virtues of this remedy, I give my unsolicited testimony.

"My honest opinion is that there is no cure so good for heart and nerve troubles as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

And Now For Business

House Settles Down to the Dispatch of Work This Afternoon

Capt. Tatlow's Motions—Where the Members are Residing in Town.

The Legislature resumes its sittings this afternoon, when the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Captain Tatlow, third member for Vancouver city, seconded by W. H. Hayward, senior member for Esquimaux.

The business before the House this afternoon will include the introduction of a number of bills which are standing in the names of members of the executive, and which have already been mentioned in the Times.

In addition to the notices of motion which have been already published in these columns two bills stand in Captain Tatlow's name for introduction on Wednesday. The first of these is entitled "An Act to Amend an Act to Incorporate the Anglican Synod of New Westminster."

Its purpose is to further limit the territory which is to be included but excluded from that portion lying East of the 120th meridian. The other bill which Capt. Tatlow will introduce is entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Crow's Nest Electric Light and Power Company." The promoters of the enterprise include Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray of Toronto, and among the objects specified are the furnishing of light to Fernie, and the installation of a tramway system there.

Already deputations are beginning to make their appearance, and to importune the government. Two of these were received on Saturday. The first consisted of Messrs. J. C. Brown and J. Oliver, and asked that the government take immediate steps to settle the strike among the fishermen on the Fraser river. The government promised its earnest attention to the matter. In this connection the government are being urged to send Ralph Smith to the scene of the trouble.

His labor troubles at Rossland being proof of his ability to reconcile conflicting interests between labor and capital, better perhaps than any other man in the province.

Later in the day Reeve A. C. Wells and Messrs. George Ashcroft and Julian Pelly, of Chilliwack, were introduced by G. W. Munro. They asked for assistance in constructing a wagon road up the valley of the Chilliwack river towards the boundary to tap the Mount Baker mines. All these matters were considered at a meeting of the full executive today.

William McNeill, recently provincial statistician and later editor of the New Westminster Sun has been appointed private secretary to Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

All the members are now in town with the exception of S. A. Rogers and Mayor Houston, who are yet to arrive. The latter intends bringing down his family and will rent a residence here. The Cassiar members have not taken their seats yet. The temporary homes of the others are as follows:

Speaker Booth New England Hotel.
Hon. J. C. Brown 113 Menzies street.
Hon. Smith Curtis Dr. Drard.
J. F. Gilmour Dr. Drard Hotel.
Hon. James Dunsmuir Dr. Drard.
Burleigh, Craigflower road.
Hon. D. M. Eberts Gorge road.
Price Ellison 156 Menzies street.
J. F. Fulton New England.
J. F. Gardner Dr. Drard.
H. B. Gilmour Vernon.
R. F. Green Imperial.
R. Hall 94 Pembroke street.
W. H. Hayward New England.
H. Dallas Helmecken Birdcage Walk.
Jos. Hunter 49 Birdcage Walk.
Thos. Kidd Oriental Hotel.
Jos. Martin Vernon.
C. L. A. Monce Dr. Drard.
W. W. Munro Dominion.
Dennis Murphy 42 Cadboro Bay road.
Hon. B. McPherson Vernon.
W. B. McPherson Vernon.
A. B. McPhillips Gorge road.
Alan W. Nell Dominion.
John Oliver Dominion.
C. E. Pooley "Fernhill," Lamson St.
Hon. J. D. Prentiss "Braeside," Rockland avenue.
A. V. Smith Dr. Drard.
E. C. Smith Dominion.
Ralph Smith Dominion.
Capt. R. G. Tatlow Dominion.
Dr. Drard's residence, cor. Carr street and Dalhousie road.
T. E. L. Taylor Dominion.
Hon. J. H. Turner Pleasant street.
Hon. W. C. Wells Dr. Drard.

The catering privilege for the present session has been awarded to Joe Levy.

ASTOR'S TRIALS

Toronto Star.

What with newspapers, magazines, libel suits and social soliloquies, Mr. William Waldorf Astor seems to have made a yellow aster of himself in London. There is at least one thing that money will not condone in England, and that is boorishness.

A GOOD MOVE.

Hereafter in all government contracts there will be a provision to the effect that every worker shall be a Canadian. A good move.

LOCATING A FLYING CAPITAL.

Washington Post.

When the Boer envoys reach home they will have to charter a special train and go capital hunting.

Provincial News.

KASLO.

Inspector of Mines MacGregor was here with his bride on Wednesday. He has been inspecting Sandon mines and left on Thursday for the Crow's Nest coal ground.

NELSON.

The officials of the Baptist church have extended a call to Rev. H. H. Hall, of Portage la Proulx, to assume the pastorate of the church here. The acting pastor, Rev. J. C. White, returns east when a permanent supply is secured.

LILLOOET.

A petition numerously signed by the citizens of Lillooet has been forwarded to the police department of Victoria, asking that R. A. Hume be permanently appointed police officer at Lillooet. During the short time Mr. Hume has been acting as special officer he has been very efficient in keeping order in the town and successful in abolishing numerous abuses which the place has been subject to in the past.

NANAIMO.

John Hogan, for many years in the employ of Dunsmuir & Sons, left here for Scotland on Saturday for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange for 200 Scottish coal miners and families to come to Vancouver Island and work in the Dunsmuir collieries. The scarcity of the Dunsmuir miners is keenly felt, as the present output of the mine does not nearly come up to the demand.

The miners at Extension refused to go to work on Friday afternoon on account of the men doing pillar work having been docked 10 per cent in the last month's pay. The matter was laid before the management, who restored the pay, whereupon the men resumed work.

ASHCROFT.

Two horses in a Chinaman's freight team, were shot on Thursday about four miles this side of Clinton. Wm. Boyd, one of the 70-Mile House, who was a passenger on the incoming stage, stated to a representative of the Journal that three shots had been fired as the team stood on the road, just after having stopped to give them water. One horse was killed, another shot through the leg and a third shot went through the wagon box. It appears there were two or three Chinese teamsters travelling in company and when they stopped to give their horses water the first team was driven a little ahead of the others and stopped. It was then that the shots were fired by someone in the bushes. Ashcroft Journal.

CHAPLE OF THIS CITY.

George Chapple, of this city, has been awarded the contract for extending the waterworks system perhaps 1200 feet of new pipe will be laid, and about four thousand feet of old pipe will be taken up; also additional hydrants providing fire protection for newly built sections of the city.

Receipts of ore to date at the Grand Forks smelter exceed three thousand tons. A roast heap of one thousand tons was fired on Thursday. Coke from Fernie is beginning to arrive here. A reserve of one thousand tons will be constantly on hand. Supt. Hodges states that the smelter will be "blown in" within three weeks at the latest. Nearly all the skilled labor has been engaged, principally in Montana, Northport, Trail and Nelson. The dam across the Kettle river is almost completed, work on the superstructure is being rushed day and night.

VANCOUVER.

J. B. Charleston, superintendent of the government telegraph construction work, and J. E. Gobel, his private secretary, have returned from Victoria. They leave for Ashcroft in a day or two to go over the Quenesh section of the line. Chief Justice McNeil has granted letters of administration to the official administrator in the case of Wan, Chester, the fisherman who was drowned off English Bay about a month ago. On the body of the deceased a bank book showing a balance of a very large sum of money was found.

A special meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held on Friday evening. The contract for the Fairview addition was awarded to Messrs. Bains & Horie for the sum of \$3,730, subject to certain conditions as to the time the work is to be completed and other details. Plans were submitted for the new west end schools from a number of architects. The board spent most of the evening considering all the good points in each set of plans, and gradually sifting the number down until it was left to choose two out of four. This was found to be a difficult matter by the trustees, all being first-class and apparently well studied out by the draftsman. The board decided eventually to accept E. A. Whitehead's plan for the Admiral Seymour school in the east end, and Farr & Peck's for the Lord Roberts' school in the west end. The estimated cost of these schools will probably be about \$10,000 each.

The Trades and Labor Council met on Friday night, when the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Joseph Dixon; vice-president, H. Morton; financial secretary, F. Williams; recording secretary, J. C. Marshall; treasurer, J. Pearey; statistician, W. Davis; sergeant-at-arms, J. Dodd; trustees, Messrs. Watson, Crow and Isaacs; executive committee, Messrs. Knight and Watkins.

The bakers of the city will hold a meeting on Tuesday night to discuss ways and means. The heavy rise in the price of flour lately has so cut down the profits that an advance in the price of bread is seriously considered.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Saturday afternoon at Christ Church, Rev. L. Norman Tucker officiating. The contracting parties were George Cooper and Miss Annie Matilda Potts, both of Victoria. H. Warburton of this city gave the bride away, while Charles Cooper, of Victoria, supported the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Cooper, sister of the groom, and Miss Beatrice Victoria Warburton. The bride was attired in figured organdie, trimmed with heliotrope, and the bridesmaids were dressed in white muslin. After

ter the ceremony, a sumptuous repast was given at the residence of Mrs. Warburton, sister of the bride, 1412 Alberni street, to a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will spend their honeymoon in this city, after which they will take up their residence in Victoria.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A Chinaman came near being run over by a tram car on Friday. The 2 o'clock car had just pulled out for Vancouver, and when passing Sing Kee's store, a Chinaman suddenly made a dash across the track but fell in doing so, and before he could regain his feet the wheels had passed over the toes of one foot and severed them.

Manager and Secretary W. H. Keary, of the Provincial Exhibition, has furnished additions to the list of special premiums to announce.

Deputations representing the Board of Trade, the Royal Columbian Hospital and the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society will proceed to Victoria today and interview the government respecting various matters of importance. At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade on Friday, a deputation from Chilliwack asked for the co-operation of the board in urging upon the provincial government the necessity or propriety of allowing an appropriation for the construction of a road from Chilliwack to the Mount Baker mining camp. The board promised to lend aid.

KAMLOOPS.

Mrs. C. F. Gardener, has two children and Miss Nellie Pauline, her sister, of Victoria, are paying a visit to Kamloops for the benefit of their health.

The sad intelligence of the death of Michael Snee, in Burma, has been received by his mother, Mrs. M. Snee, of this city. Deceased, who was only 25 years of age, was a civil engineer, and had charge of a large district, surveying roads and building bridges at Yunggyi, southern Shan state, Burma, close to the Chinese border. Death occurred on June 12th ult., of malarial fever.

The following appeared in Friday's issue of the Inland Sentinel: "Elsewhere in this issue appears the announcement of the sale of this paper, and the printing and publishing business carried on in connection therewith, to Mr. F. J. Deane, son-in-law of the proprietorship of the business heretofore conducted by the Inland Sentinel, Ltd. Lia, Mr. Deane desires to state that there will be no change of policy in the general conduct of the paper. As in the past, every effort will be made to advance the interests of this city and district."

ROSSLAND.

At a meeting of the Liberal Association on Thursday evening it was decided to take some active steps towards holding a convention for this constituency (Dominion) probably at Revelstoke, on or about the 30th of August next. It was felt that if an election should be held this fall the Liberal party would be in readiness, and if it should be postponed till next spring there will be no harm done. It is probable that Mr. Hewitt Bostock, the present representative, will be renominated.

The contract for the erection of the fire hall has been let to John Dunlop, the price being \$13,157. The changes in the plans for the fire hall have cut down the cost about \$600.

R. E. Palmer and family left on Friday for Charlottetown, P. E. I. Mrs. Palmer and the three children will remain there for the summer, while Mr. Palmer will sail from New York, via London, for the Rio Tinto mines in Spain, whither he goes as mining engineer in charge of the underground department. The Rio Tinto is the largest copper mine in the world, employing 12,000 men. Mr. Palmer has been mining engineer for the Le Roi mines, and British-American Corporation for two years, while W. A. Carlyle was the general manager, and did his work so well that Mr. Carlyle now sends for him to take a similar position with him there. Mr. Palmer is a graduate of the McGill University of Montreal. The appointment of Mr. Palmer to the important position with the Rio Tinto Company is quite an honor for Canada. Mr. Carlyle must be satisfactory to his new employers when they would consent to have him send here for another Canadian engineer, and a graduate of the same university as Mr. Carlyle to fill so important a post.—Miner.

SANDON.

Fisher & Rebel have laid the foundation for their new hotel. They intend to build a two-story building 50 feet front by 24 feet deep.

Although there is no suspicion of winter in the gentle zephyrs that toy with the curlers' lilacs these salubrious days, a movement is already under way to provide a curling and skating rink in time for next winter.

Plans and specifications for the new school have been prepared by J. W. Balm and will be submitted to the department of education at Victoria for approval. The plans call for a building 32x54, two stories and basement. There will be a class room on each of the two floors with accommodation for 42 pupils each. The basement will be used as a play room. The sub-committee of the relief committee appointed to see the Sunnyside road through took the work off the contractor's hands. E. A. Cameron had the contract at \$600. Extras were charged for the approaches amounting to \$75. A complete new outfit amounting to \$1,500 has been ordered from Toronto for the fire brigade. E. A. Brown estimates that at an expense of \$2,000 the flume can be thoroughly repaired. Acting on his advice the committee has ordered the necessary lumber and the repair of the flume will be commenced as early as possible. Arthur Cawley will have charge of the work. The relief committee has a balance on hand of \$2,000, which will be devoted to relieving the few remaining cases of distress and to the replacement of the city's improvements destroyed by the fire.

Early on Friday morning the ore house at the lower terminal of the Last Chance tramway took fire and burned to the ground, totally destroying the building, ore-crusher and all the lower end machinery, and putting the ariel tramway out of commission. When interviewed Treasurer Stinson of the Last Chance company stated that the cause of the fire was a complete mystery. There had been no fire in the building for several

months and they were at a complete loss to explain the origination of the blaze. Mr. Stinson also stated that the loss to the company was unknown. B. C. Ribbet was wired for at Nelson to commence reconstruction of the tramway immediately. Follott & McMillan have already commenced the reconstruction of the building.

CANTERBURY.

C. F. Hannington, C.E., who has been doing the preliminary surveying for the Canadian Pacific railway, has carefully gone over the ground from a point on the Crow's Nest road to Canal Flats and has now gone east with his reports. The ground is very favorable and will require no very heavy work or grades. There is a general rumor that the road will be rushed through, as the coal companies have big contracts for coal to be delivered at the coast, which is an important factor in its completion, as the present route, through the lakes or back around by Macleod and over the mountains, makes extra hauling and considerable expense in transferring and doubling. It is also a fact that the large bodies of mineral that are being uncovered in the Windermere district is attracting the attention of the C.P.R., and as the Great Northern railway also are displaying evidence of their interest in this district the company see necessity of the early completion of the road. It is also stated that Mr. Hannington has instructions to continue the preliminary survey to Golden at once.—The Outcrop.

CANADA AT EXPOSITION.

The Canadian Pacific Exhibit—A Revelation to Thousands of Visitors.

It is the Canadian's own fault if he does not feel very much at home in the Pavilion du Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1900. Indeed, on the principle that we have to go abroad to learn the most of our country, the Canadian court has probably been a revelation to many a Canadian of the resources and development of the Dominion. This it has certainly been to the thousands of visitors from every quarter of the world who have thronged the building in an endless stream, and it will go on to continue to increase thousands yet to come.

The Canadian Pacific exhibit occupies a partitioned corner on the ground floor. The partition itself, of moulded and enamelled wood, bearing in colors the arms of the Dominion provinces, is ornamented in the highest degree, and is a fitting introduction to the interior. Standing in the centre of the space is an enormous double fronted map of the world, worked in colors upon glass and illustrated by 45 incandescent electric lamps. This map is intended to illustrate the Canadian Pacific round-the-world service, and is in the now well known and effective form, with the North Pole in the centre. The two services, rail and ocean, are well represented in the exhibit by a full-sized sleeping car section, prepared on alternate days for day and night use, and a model of the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan. The walls, in addition to their covering, are decorated by oil paintings of a large size illustrative of both scenery and agriculture, and specially executed for Paris.

Framed photographs, photographic portfolios and albums in profusion complete the exhibit which is in every way designed to illustrate the capabilities of the Dominion, its position in the traffic and the commerce of the world and its facilities of communication which have brought it so well within the reach of the world.

Misses (greatly distressed as Bridget awkwardly drops the chicken on the floor when about to place it on the table—"Dear me! Now we've lost our dinner!" Bridget—"Undade ye've not. Oh have us foot on it!"

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as 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.

APIOL AND STEEL PILLS

FOR LADIES. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from E. A. BROWN, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Before After.

Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. See Fac-Simile Wrapper. 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 \$1.50. One will please, and will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

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

A Brilliant Function

The Ninth Parliament of B. C. Opened—A Striking Social Event.

Mr. Martin Takes an Early Opportunity to Register Opposition.

The formal opening of the ninth parliament of British Columbia yesterday was perhaps the most brilliant function of its kind that has taken place in the province for many years. The weather was very propitious, a delightful, warm summer day tempting to the buildings many ladies who, under less favorable conditions, would not have graced the gathering with their presence. The greatest care, too, had been taken to provide for the accommodation of all, and though the removal of the desks for this purpose elicited a protest later in the afternoon from the leader of the opposition, it certainly gave an opportunity to hear and see to some, who had such a step not been taken, would have been excluded altogether from the chamber.

Premier curiosity centered of course in the new Lieut.-Governor, who won many friends by his courteous and dignified bearing, but the cabinet also was keenly scrutinized, while to the left of the Speaker a little knot of members, forming, as it were, a sort of Old Guard about the leader of the opposition, kept the galleries busy in speculation. The members referred to were W. W. B. McInnes, J. C. Brown and Smith Curtis, looking, what they undoubtedly are, a quartette, with the Premier, which can take care of itself in the stiffest fight that may develop.

Across the floor from these sat the cabinet, the newer members slightly self-conscious and nervous, the older ministers, more at home but still conscious that they formed a group for frequent scrutiny. Mr. Helmecken was the centre of a jolly group of ladies and politicians to the immediate left of the Speaker, while others were scattered about the chamber with quite as little regard for their party affiliations.

Sir Henri was perfectly at ease. Bowing gracefully to right and left, he advanced slowly up the aisle, accompanied by his boyish secretary, Mr. Robt. Powell and his A.D.C., Lieut. Poolley. Behind him was a brilliant staff composed of Col. Grant, N.E., Major Wynne, R.A., Major Williams, Fifth Regiment, C.A., Capt. McDonald, Capt. Bowdler, Lieut. Elliot, French, Wahl and Byrne, Capt. Pike, Capt. Wilson, of the General, Baguedano, Capt. Foulkes, Capt. Drake, Capt. Graham, Major Munro, Surg.-Major Hart, Lieut. Pounds and others including the officers of the Chilean man-of-war.

Then Mr. Prentice rose and gravely announced that Sir Henri would not disclose the purposes for which the Legislature had been summoned until a Speaker had been elected, and Sir Henri and staff withdrew.

The selection of this official gave the leader of the opposition the first opportunity of the day for a little preliminary exercise of his sword arm. Denis Murphy had moved the nomination of Mr. Booth in a very neat speech, in which he referred to the fact that Mr. Booth's election would be a loss to the House itself, robbing it as it did of his ripe experience and sage counsel. The integrity and impartiality of the nominee were also fittingly referred to, while C. H. Dickie, the stout and capable representative of Cowichan, seconded the remarks of his colleague, characterizing Mr. Booth as an upright gentleman in every way qualified for the position for which he had been named.

By this time Mr. Martin was ready. He objected to a system by which the same member was chosen year after year for the same office. This, he said, was an objectionable practice and he favored that in vogue in other provinces, where such a course was never pursued. However, he concluded by saying that as this had been the practice in British Columbia he had no objection whatever to enter to the return of Mr. Booth.

The Speaker was then conducted to his seat by his sponsors, the motion having been carried, when he asked for consideration at the hands of the members, promised to deal even-handed justice and sat down.

Prayers followed by Bishop Perrin and the Governor then presented and delivered the speech from the throne.

A number of motions were made by the ministers relating to routine business, and a bill by Mr. Eberts to amend the Small Debts Act was introduced and read a first time, coming up for a second reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Prentice submitted the correspondence relating to the disallowance of the acts of 1899 and the reports of the registrar of births, marriages and deaths. The annual reports from the asylum for the insane and from the Minister of Mines were also submitted.

Then Premier Dunsinuir, visibly nervous, moved that the Governor's speech be considered on Monday. Hon. Mr. Martin was on his feet instantly.

He opened his remarks by saying that he felt rather embarrassed in speaking to the motion by the arrangement of the seats, and the consequent crowding. He had protested to the Provincial Secretary, but received nothing but a snub. There might be a long debate as there had been on the first day of the previous session, yet no provision was made to permit the opposition to do justice to themselves. Regarding the snub he had received from the Provincial Secretary, as that gentleman was seldom responsible for what he said or did, he thought he had perhaps better take no notice of it.

He further protested against adjourning till Monday. It was unfair to Mainland members to bring them down for the opening, and yet delay the public business in this way. Although the

government was a Victoria one—they might have considered the other members. He instanced the fact that no such delay had occurred at the first session under the Semlin administration. The present speech contained nothing requiring much consideration.

Hon. J. H. Turner raised the leader of the opposition, and said only one day would be lost under the present arrangement, and this was considered necessary to allow the opposition to see the speech and the new members who were to move the address time to study it.

Hon. Mr. Eberts also chided Mr. Martin and read from the journals of the House to show that during part of the session which Mr. Martin had quoted approvingly there was no business before the members, adjournment taking place each day shortly after convening.

Hon. Mr. Prentice now took a hand in the trouble. He wanted to know what the leader of the opposition meant by saying he was seldom responsible.

Mr. Martin—I think most of those present understand what I mean. (Laughter.)

Mr. Prentice, in reply, said Mr. Martin had chosen a dastardly, cowardly means of attack, and when called to order by the Speaker said that he did not understand his inuendoes, but he challenged him to say what he meant openly. He took all the blame, it blame there was, for removing the desks, and having done so to accommodate the guests he would apologize, if any discomfort had arisen, to the Speaker and the House, but not to the honorable gentleman opposite.

And this momentous question was allowed to drop.

J. C. Brown next had a tilt at the government. He deprecated the fiery spirit they had displayed, and quoted the procedure in the Imperial House as justifying the demand of the opposition for immediate procedure to business.

Mr. McPhillips apostrophized the Provincial Secretary as the personification of courtesy and finally declared in tones of conviction: "We are wasting time here."

Great applause followed this sensible statement and Mr. Martin remarked that he was sure this was the first time the honorable member had been guilty of such a thing.

Mr. McPhillips retorted that Mr. Martin could get the applause of the multitude but not the votes of the electorate and the House, and on the motion of the Premier the House adjourned.

Sessional Notes.

A caucus of the Martinite opposition was held at the close of the opening proceedings. W. W. B. McInnes attended, but C. W. Munro, who has all along been claimed by the Martinites, remained long enough only to explain his position, and then withdrew.

A list of the prominent people on the floor of the chamber would require more space than can be given to it. The list included Bishops Criddle and Perrin, a large number of the Anglican clergy attending the Synod, Revs. Rowe, Barclough, Hughes and Knox, representing the Methodist church; Rev. Dr. Campbell, J. B. Charleson, Hon. J. R. Stratton, Dr. Chas. J. Roper, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, Sheriff and Mrs. McMillan, E. G. Prior and Mrs. Earle, M.P.s; Hon. S. Shimizu, Japanese consul; ex-Speakers Mara and Higgins and others. The bench was represented by Messrs. Justices Walkem, Drake, Irving, Martin and Harrison.

The guard of honor was under the command of Capt. McConnap, assisted by Lieuts. Martin and Langley. His honor and refreshment awaited the men on their return to the Drill Hall.

"My, isn't it beautiful; just like old times," exclaimed one lady as the Governor and his brilliant staff filed into the chamber. The presence of the handsome young officers from the Chilean man-of-war was one of the most pleasing features of this portion of the function. Last evening, at the Drill Hall, Sir Henri Joly entertained a large company of guests, the names of whom have already been given in the Times. Finn's orchestra provided a delightful programme of music.

The interval between the opening of the House and the resumption of business on Monday is being employed by the members in becoming acquainted with the lay of the ground. Conservative Organizer Lucas is in the city, while rumor says that he is not the only manipulator of wires who is busy these dog days.

To-night a caucus of the government supporters is expected to be held when the policy of the government will be debated and formulated.

On Monday next in addition to considering the Governor's speech, presenting reports by standing and select committees and receiving petitions, leave will be asked to introduce the following bills:

Hon. Mr. Eberts—An Act to amend the Evidence Act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—An Act to amend the Law respecting the Liability of Trustees.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—An Act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

Hon. Mr. Turner—An Act to amend the New Westminster Relief Act, 1890.

On Tuesday Mr. McInnes will introduce an act relating to labor.

The following questions by the same member will be submitted to the Premier on Tuesday:

Is it the intention of the government to appoint a policeman in the northern portion of North Nanaimo district? If so, when, and at what salary?

Will the road bosses for North Nanaimo district be appointed by the government this year, or will they be elected by the electors of that district, as was done last year?

Is the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company subject to the provisions of the British Columbia Railway Act?

On Wednesday the following motions will be submitted by Mr. Helmecken:

"That, in the opinion of this House, all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing

policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government."

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that steps be taken to obtain the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve."

Bristol From St. Michaels

Brings Confirmatory Reports of Smallpox Outbreak at Cape Nome.

Many From Dawson in Quandary at Mouth of Yukon—Boating Accident.

Steamer Bristol, Capt. McIntyre, which left St. Michael a month ago on Wednesday arrived this morning and is anchored about half a mile off the outer wharf. Moderate winds and thick weather prevailed during the entire voyage. Last Sunday morning she spoke the sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox, of this port, about 100 miles this side of Unimak Pass, heading for Behring sea. The steamer Manauense, which was to sail the following day after the Bristol, the United States transport Egbert, whose captain, Edward Perkes, died of heart disease two days before, arriving at her destination, were at St. Michael when the Bristol left, and the Morning Star, Utopia and three other vessels from Cape Nome were quarantined at Egg Island.

Capt. Edward Perkes is well known in Victoria and Nanaimo, having sailed for these ports for some time as master of the steam collier San Matsuo. His remains were taken to Seattle on the transport Atheman. Mrs. Perkes, the wife of the skipper, who was with him when he died, accompanied the remains to Seattle.

The Bristol reports that the Yukon is very low this summer, and that the stern-wheel Leon and barge Mink, belonging to the Alaska Exploration Company, are high and dry at the mouth of the river.

Mr. Yates, chief officer of the Bristol, said that all the reports coming from Cape Nome regarding the sickness there are true, but he was unable to give any direct information on the subject. As St. Michael there was no smallpox there, as the three cases previously reported had turned out to be those of measles.

On the beach at St. Michael there were encamped about a couple of hundred people who came down to the Yukon from Dawson, and other wintering points on their way to Nome, and who were now undecided as to what to do.

Four passengers, who had been on the beach, arrived on the Bristol. J. E. Tibbets, one of the quartette, states that the clean up on Little Minook creek very little was done, but the operations had been very satisfactory. Below Fort Yukon a boat with four people got under shelving ice and the ice toppling over on them they were never seen again.

A man was shot at Fort Yukon in a dispute over a mine, but his name could not be recalled by the Bristol's passengers.

A boat with a big party, which drifted out to sea, is among the craft which is supposed to have come to disaster off the mouth of the river. It was carried out to sea before a stiff breeze and a big sea.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Successful Gathering of the Representatives of that Denomination at New Westminster.

The fourth annual convention of the Baptist Church of British Columbia opened its sessions in New Westminster on Tuesday evening. The attendance is large—probably the largest in the history of the denomination in this province—and includes a number of prominent preachers and laymen from the East, who have come to the Coast from the Baptist convention of the Dominion, which closed at Winnipeg last week. Among the notable visitors are: Rev. John McLaurin, D.D. of India; Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Brantford, Ont.; Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Toronto; Rev. J. C. Symcote, of Littleton, Ont.; Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia; and Rev. A. McDonald, of Edmonton.

A hearty address of welcome was given by Rev. P. H. McEwen, of Olivet church, New Westminster, which was responded to on behalf of the convention by Pastor I. W. Williamson, of Chemainus. The convention sermon was preached by Pastor J. G. Hastings, of Emmanuel church, Victoria.

On Wednesday morning the new officers of the convention were appointed. The report of the publication board showed a small deficit in the publication of the Western Baptist, and this it was determined to wipe out, and steps were decided upon in order to guarantee the publication of the paper during the coming year without financial difficulty.

The report of the treasurer showed very satisfactory progress, and recommended the appointment of a field superintendent of Japanese missions for the province.

On Wednesday evening Rev. Dr. McLaurin, of India, gave a stirring address on foreign missions, and Rev. J. F. Vichert, of Victoria, followed with equal earnestness on home missions. Dr. Thomas, of Toronto, closed the exercises of the day by an address that was received by a delighted audience.

The last session of the convention will be held to-day.

Smallpox Is Rampant

Nome in Sorry Condition, With Hundreds Taken Down With Disease.

Great List of Fatalities at the Mouth of the Yukon River.

The transport Atheman and the steamer Sequoia have returned to Seattle from Nome. They brought news that the pesthouse at Nome is full and overflowing with patients afflicted with smallpox and the government officials are erecting two other larger structures, one of which, with adjuncts, will cover an acre of ground. The disease has spread rapidly and lots of cases are for the present quarantined in the tents in which they were discovered. Every government and city official and doctor in the camp is working night and day with the disease, but it seems useless to try and stop it.

Dr. J. J. Tyler, from Chicago, who went North on one of the first boats to follow his profession in the new camp, returned on the Sequoia and says that there are 200 cases in the pesthouse and around the camp, at a conservative estimate, and the people are being taken down at the rate of seventeen to twenty a day.

In an interview appearing in the Seattle Times Dr. Tyler said:

"The epidemic of smallpox, malarial diseases and pneumonia is rapidly approaching a frightful crisis. All the Nome officials are trying to cover up the fact as much as possible, but it is becoming apparent that the disease has gotten entirely beyond their reach. All they can do is to take care of all the patients they can with such means as are in their power. Outside of this they can do nothing. It was true that the camp had already been quarantined when we left, but only in a way. It was expected that within two or three days an official quarantine would be declared. Practically it was a quarantine and the officials were only trying to get up additional pesthouses before the danger line was drawn around the camp.

"The conditions at Nome are simply awful. I can't describe them. Try to conceal it as they may, the officials there are facing one of the worst conditions that has been presented in the past century under similar circumstances. Everything is polluted with disease. The water that comes trickling through the tundra is filled with filth and deadly germs. It has become compulsory to boil it before it is used. Failing to comply with the regulations regarding its use, the offender is liable to imprisonment and a heavy fine.

"It is true that there were a few cases at St. Michael, perhaps seven or eight, but at last reports everything there was all right. The disease had been checked in its infancy and the officials anticipated no trouble in handling it. Several of the cases had recovered and it was apparent that they only had it in a mild form. That port, however, is quarantined against Nome boats. No one is allowed to land from that port. It is done as a matter of precaution, the officials at St. Michael being fully aware of the serious condition of affairs at Nome.

The beach at Nome for six miles is infected with the disease or something close—pneumonia or malarial and typhoid fever. Hare and there can be seen the signals of disease flying from tent poles. As the pesthouse is full it was impossible to take the afflicted persons out of their tents, at least until the new buildings which were under construction are completed.

"People are dying within forty-eight hours after being taken ill with pneumonia. Capt. Whitesides of the Luella went ashore on day and the second evening he was taken from his tent, a corpse. This is not a solitary example. They are many and were getting more numerous all the time.

"I don't believe there was a man who went to Nome this year who did not take a cold of some kind. Taken in connection with the bad sanitation, the crowded and filthy condition of the town and the careless way in which the majority live, it is no wonder that such sickness prevails.

The government surgeon at Nome, working under Sergeant-General Sternberg, told me that ten per cent. of the 15,000 people who had been crowded in on the beach would fall victims to smallpox or other diseases. This, at a conservative estimate, would mean that 1,500 of them at least would be attacked by the disease, which is so rapidly spreading. He was entirely in earnest and wished at the same time to be conservative, and I can fully second his views. If the figure does not go up to twice that number I will be greatly surprised.

"This same government surgeon, whose name I do not remember, continued with the statement that in a few weeks the beach would be a regular charnel house of death and desolation, disease and sickness.

"It is impossible to get men to work in the pesthouse, almost outside of the regular physicians and a few outsiders, even at \$2.50 an hour, the wages that the government is offering. Several of the men on this boat, almost two-thirds of the men on this boat, are going to work for those wages. Nobody likes it, however, and all are getting out as fast as possible. The next few boats will be crowded to the guards.

"The trouble is that there are but very few men who have money enough to get out. In the first place, they had enough to pay their fare and about enough to live on a few weeks, depending upon finding work. Now that there is no work and they had to live during the meantime they are broke. There were fully 500 men who besieged the officers of this boat to let them work their way down any way to get out of the country.

"The officials at Nome are sending out

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orders for 1,000 cots for use in the hospitals which are being built. One is just back of First street, about 300 feet from the edge of the tundra. Others are being built at various points. They have built a separate hospital for pneumonia and a separate one for smallpox. The cases are getting so numerous that it is found impossible to handle them unless the cases are separated.

"The natives are dying off like sheep. Pneumonia seems to be rampant among them, worse than it is among the whites. The deaths among them average from three to six every twenty-four hours."

News of upwards of twenty deaths lately near the deltas of the mouth of the Yukon river were brought down by the steamer Sequoia and the transport Atheman, says the Times. There are perhaps that many more of which nothing has ever been heard or ever will be. Among those who are known to have perished through their boats upsetting during the fierce gales which have swept the mouth of the river lately are the following:

A party of three on June 28th, consisting of "Shorty" Powell of San Francisco, Armstrong, and a man known as "Dutch," whose name was thought to be Meyers.

James R. Strathmeyer of Los Angeles, whose body floated in near the Russian mission, on June 28th.

A party of four Boston men, whose names are recorded at the Russian mission by the rector, Johann E. Orloff, as follows: Mike O'Brien, M. G. Button, A. R. Brown, M. C. Cronin.

A party of eight people, who had come down the river from Rampart and who were wrecked on June 18th during a fierce gale. Only the two following names were secured, every one of the party disappearing: George Wilcox, R. N. Cleveland. Both Cleveland and Wilcox had come formerly from Dawson. It is said that they had been in the Yukon country since 1897. Their names were found on a piece of a letter which the Indians at the mission discovered after going out to the overturned boat.

Another party of four men passed the mission the afternoon of June 26th, and boats which came up the river a day afterwards did not see them. As they were on the left bank it would have been impossible to miss each other, unless as is thought, the party were drowned. Later arrivals who came up the river did not pass the party. There was but a light wind that night and it is thought that they got off in one of the wrong channels of the river.

The party of three who were drowned below the mission, near the left bank. Parties of Indians from the shore witnessed the disaster and picked up the boat the following day about twenty miles down the river. From a little memorandum book which was discovered in a locker the names of the three were ascertained. The bodies were never recovered.

The four Boston men who were drowned lost their lives above the mission. It must have been a considerable distance above, for the overturned boat was picked up in the water near the mission late in the afternoon. Later one of the bodies, that of M. G. Button, was picked up near the bank of the river. The description taken from a memo book in his pocket fitted the overturned boat to a dot. In the little book he also gave the other names of his party and where they came from.

Johann E. Orloff, the rector of the Catholic mission, witnessed the drowning of the party of eight on June 18th. The wind had been rising all day and the river had kicked up a fierce cross-sea. When the boat first came in sight from the river it was noticed that it was setting heavily in the water. Apparently the boat was being filled with water, which splashed over the sides. The occupants made frantic efforts to make it in at the mission, but somehow the boat was upset when still a quarter of a mile from shore and every one of the occupants were thrown into the water. It was not known at the time how many were in the boat, but a boat which came down the following day told of seeing the party further up the river previously and

they claimed that there were eight in the party.

In addition to the ones above enumerated there are quite a number known to have been drowned and of which particulars are lacking. They were all reported, however, either by Indians or passed by at the mission, or at St. Michael, by passengers from up river. In addition there were many number of people who were drowned by being crushed in the ice when the river first broke up. Several parties are known to be missing between Rampart and St. Michael, and at last report had not shown up.

The government officials at St. Michael are getting ready to send out one or two government launches to search the various deltas of the mouth of the Yukon for people who have been lost by taking the wrong channel in going down. At least thirty cases are known of where boats have been lost or delayed in these false channels, which are as tortuous and hard to get out of as the inlets and bays of the coast of Florida or the side channels of the Amazon.

On June 18th five men were lost from a boat while skirting the ice below the mouth of the Yukon to Cape Romanoff. It is not known who they were or where they came from, further than the fact that it was presumed they were from Dawson.

THE CASSIAR ELECTION.

Probability of Another Contest—Argument Adjourned Till Monday.

The official count in the Cassiar election trial yesterday resulted in the following totals being counted:

	CHIEF	STAB.	INV.	GOD.
	ford	les.	ing.	frej.
Bennett	90	25	72	16
Surprise Lake	7	23	4	7
Atlin	65	68	50	88
Pine	67	106	44	63
Telegraph Creek	10	2	0	2
Glenora	7	0	0	0
Naas Harbor	6	0	0	0
Port Simpson	13	1	10	0
Metlakatla	9	3	4	9
Inverness	11	7	10	1
Eslington	20	15	10	6
Bella Coola	16	14	4	1
Wanauk	21	9	20	4
Total	348	277	244	188

Total Ballot.

	Total	Rejected	Spilled
Bennett	90	2	0
Surprise Lake	32	7	1
Atlin	168	7	1
Pine	152	8	1
Telegraph Creek	12	0	0
Glenora	7	0	0
Naas Harbor	6	0	0
Port Simpson	13	0	0
Metlakatla	9	0	0
Inverness	11	1	0
Eslington	46	1	0
Bella Coola	28	10	0
Wanauk	32	3	0
Total	653	84	2

The count took place before Returning Officer Gervin, Capt. Irving also being present with his legal adviser, L. P. Duff, who protested at the outset against the count being proceeded with or a return made on the ground that the time for the return of writ had expired.

The returning officer, however, proceeded with the count, but before it was concluded an order of the Supreme court, signed by Mr. Justice Drake, was served restraining the returning officer from making any formal declaration of return.

The hearing of argument was set for noon to-day, but was adjourned till day.

A new election will in all probability be held.

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