TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION, $1.50 PER YEAR, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA OR UNITED STATES

TO GREAT BRITAIN, POSTAGE PREPAID, $2.50 PER YEAR, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

The Victoria Times.

VOL. 33. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1902. NO. 12.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE FAST SERVICE

HIS ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDY

Redecorating the Canadian Arch for Saturday—The King's Message to the People.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—The Star's London cable says:

"It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to urge upon the British cabinet the importance of contributing one-half of whatever Canada contributes to the new fast mail service. If he succeeds, it will mean that in the event of acceptance of the offer of the Canadian Pacific railway, the British subsidy would amount to £85,000 and the Canadian to £170,000 per annum. If the tender of the Elder-Dempster-Allan combination is accepted, the proportion will be: Great Britain, £100,000; Canada, £200,000. The statement being put abroad in interested quarters that Mr. Chamberlain has declared he would never assent to one penny of British subsidy being given to the Canadian Pacific, is absolutely untrue. It is certain that Mr. Chamberlain's only desire is to see efficiency secured on lines acceptable to the Canadian ministers.

"The Canadian arch in Whitehall is assuming a new dress for the coronation on Saturday next. It will be resplendent in crimson and purple, and bear the motto, 'Canada, the free home for millions.'

"In order to leave a pleasant impression with the police, who, after the accident to Mr. Chamberlain, objected to the arch as causing obstruction of traffic, the Canadian government has given $250 to the police orphanage fund.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is arranging to leave London for Paris and Rome, August 13th, thus missing the naval review and Mr. Chamberlain's reception to the Colonial premiers on an Elder-Dempster boat at Portsmouth on the 16th.

"It is understood that His Majesty contemplates receiving the Colonial premiers at Buckingham palace next week, probably Monday or Tuesday.

"Hon. W. S. Fielding and Sir W. Mulock addressed a meeting of the Australian Merchants' Association yesterday, and answered many questions regarding trade between Canada and the Antipodes. The meeting decided to again discuss trade questions at a later date."

Roberts's Plea.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Because colonials gazetted into the British regiments on account of distinguished service in the field are looked upon as outsiders, even in corps where the officers are drawn from the ranks of the middle classes and lower, Earl Roberts has issued a special memorandum pleading for better treatment of Colonials.

"The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is seriously ill in London."

The King's Message.

London, Aug. 7.—The following message from King Edward to his people was made public to-night:

"To my people, on the eve of my coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important of my life, I am anxious to express to my people at home and in the colonies, and in India, my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy they have manifested toward me during a time in my life of such imminent danger. The postponement of the coronation ceremony, owing to my illness, has caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all who intended to celebrate it. But their disappointment has been borne by them with admirable patience and temper.

"The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as a sovereign of this great Empire.

"(Signed), EDWARD R. & I.

"Buckingham Palace, Aug. 8th, 1902."

King Edward's proclamation is a personal and spontaneous expression of His Majesty's feelings. It was conceived and written by himself in an autograph letter to the Home Secretary, C. T. Ritchie.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT.

Immigration Agent Estimates This Season's Yield at 55,000,000 Bushels.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—J. J. Golden, provincial government immigration agent, who has been travelling over Manitoba to a considerable extent, estimates this season's wheat yield at 55,000,000 bushels. This estimate is for Manitoba only, and is arrived at on a basis of an average yield of 27 bushels to the acre. In the Territories, he thinks, there will be fully one-third increase over last year in the output. In Manitoba wheat fields, the wheat is growing much thicker this year than last, and the number of straws to the square foot is almost double that of last year. The plants have headed out well, and every head is full to the tip. The increased acreage under cultivation will also tend to increase the total output. Mr. Golden looks for an increase in the other grains also, and thinks the yield of oats, rye and barley will average fully half as much more again than last year.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 8.—Albert O. Dutland, aged 62, the wealthiest man in Southern Indiana, is dead at his home in this city. He once owned a line of steamers plying between Evansville and New Orleans. He built the first railroad from Evansville to Nashville, Tenn., now known as the Nashville division of the Louisville & Nashville.

CORONATION CEREMONY.

A Number of Changes Have Been Announced—Proceedings at Westminster Abbey Curtailed.

London, Aug. 8.—A number of important changes in the coronation programme were announced to-day. The recognition, in which the King is presented to the people by the Archbishop of Canterbury as the "undoubted king of the realm," will be performed but once instead of four times as given in in official programme. The litany, which was to have followed the recognition, will not be said. The sermon will be omitted and the Te Deum which was placed in the order of the service after the presentation of the Bible, will not be given at that time, but will be sung during the recess at the close of the coronation office, when the King visits Saint Edward's chapel.

Owing to the age of the very reverend Geo. Granville Brailey, the Dean of Westminster, who is 81 years old, the King has relieved him of the duty of placing the regalia upon the altar and this service will be performed by Canon Duckworth, but the Dean will present the crown to the Archbishop for the act of the coronation and will present the communion cup to the King.

Canon Duckworth will lay the ampulla and spoon on the altar and will place upon His Majesty the Columbian sindonis and the supertunica or the close pall of cloth of gold, will deliver the spurs to the Lord Great Chamberlain, will take the King's sword from the altar and hand it to His Majesty, will put upon the King the armilla and imperial mantle, will take the orb with the cross from the altar and deliver it to the Archbishop for presentation to the King and will receive the orb from the King to be laid by him upon the altar.

ANOTHER MINE EXPLOSION.

Number of Men Killed is Not Definitely Known—Bodies of Eight Victims Recovered.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 8.—A special to the Chieftain from Trinidad says: "A disastrous explosion occurred at 6:30 o'clock last night at No. 3 mine at Bowen, a small camp about ten miles north of this place. Thirteen lives are known to have been lost. The exact number of men working on the night shift and in the mine at the time of the explosion is unknown. The mine is worked by the Union Coal Company, of Denver. It is a slope mine, situated on the mountain side, and about 400 yards from the tipple below.

"The explosion occurred about 800 feet from the mouth of the slope and was caused by fire damp. Immediately after the night shift had started in the slope, a startling explosion occurred, entirely filling the mouth of the slope and shaking buildings and breaking windows a mile distant. As the mouth of the slope was filled, the rescuers were delayed for some time, but succeeded in reaching some of the men through an old slope and eight dead bodies were quickly brought to the surface. The mine is filled with gas and smoke, and the rescuers are afraid of after-damp and are unable to stay in the mine more than a short time.

"Mothers, wives and children of the dead and imprisoned miners are almost crazed with grief, and the scene presented at the mouth of the mine is a most pathetic one."

SAVED SHAFT HOUSES.

Harewood Miners Succeed in Stopping Progress of Bush Fire.

Nanaimo, Aug. 8.—Bush and grass fires, which threaten property, have been breaking out for a few days. Yesterday the miners at Harewood combated a bush fire which threatened the destruction of the shaft houses at Harewood. It was only after the most determined efforts that these buildings were saved.

The funeral of the wife of Yuk Chong, one of the best known inhabitants, took place to-day. The funeral was attended by a very large number of the influential Chinamen of the city, and combined in a strange way the practices used by the Orientals and those employed in this land. Pallbearers, in compliance with the usage of this country, marched alongside of the hearse, while before proceeded Chinese scattering scraps of paper with perforations.

BASEBALL CHALLENGE.

St. Louis American League Team Willing to Meet National Players.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—R. L. Hodges, secretary and treasurer of the local American League Baseball Club, last night formerly challenged Frank Dehaas Robison, president of the St. Louis National League Club, to a post season series of five or more games, to be played in St. Louis for a $2,500 cup. Mr. Hodges said that if Mr. Robison wishes to wager anything on the result he will back his team to the extent of $50,000.

THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Leader of Band Is Supposed to Be a Convict Who Escaped on Monday.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Gus. Hyatt, who escaped with 15 other convicts from the Nashville, Tenn., penitentiary last Monday night, is now sought as the leader of the train robbers who held up the Burlington express at Savannah, Ill., 24 hours after the escape. At St. Paul, Minn., five men who are suspected of complicity in the robbery are under arrest.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 8.—Joseph Paulwicz and Matthew Paularkas, charged with the murder of Joseph Beddill in last week's riots, were arraigned to-day and committed, without bail, to the county jail at Pottsville. They were taken to the Pennsylvania station under guard to the troops. Joseph Wenczkonis, charged with rioting, was released on $2,000 bail.

MANY AMERICANS AMONG SETTLERS

ARRIVING IN MANITOBA DURING PAST MONTH

Delegates From United States Looking for Locations—Increasing Winnipeg's School Accommodation.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The immigration returns for the month of July were announced yesterday by J. Obed Smith, Dominion immigration commissioner. The total number of settlers to register was 5,761, of whom 2,721 were Americans. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the new arrivals do not register, and if this is the case the total number to arrive would be 7,201. The number to register for the corresponding month of 1901 was 2,821.

Delegates from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota crowded the office of the provincial immigration department yesterday. There were about sixty inquirers, and they all represented families who wished to locate in Manitoba. To-day they will disperse throughout the province to visit the unsettled locations. Large numbers of similar delegates are reported to be coming into the country over the Soo line for points in the Northwest Territories.

Winnipeg's school population is increasing so rapidly that the school board finds it necessary to increase the school accommodation by 22 rooms this year, or sufficient to accommodate 1,100 additional children. This will be the greatest addition that has ever been made in one year to the schools. It includes the new school under course of erection on the southeast corner of Edmonton and St. Mary's streets, the addition to the Norquay school, and the completion of the Gladstone school.

CAUSED ALARM.

Door of King Alfonso's Carriage Broken Off While in a Railway Tunnel.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—Considerable alarm was felt to-day during King Alfonso's journey from Oviedo to Leon. While the train was in a tunnel near Livares the door of the King's saloon suddenly opened and was broken off. The King convinced himself personally that the occurrence was accidental.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

President Mitchell Says the Strike of Coal Miners May Soon Be at End.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 8.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that he would not go to Michigan to take part in the conference between the coal operators and the striking miners. He said that a settlement satisfactory to each side would be reached shortly.

E. E. Loomis, vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, who has been making a tour of the strike region with a view of reporting actual conditions as he finds them to the presidents of the coal carrying railroads, has completed his mission and will probably make his report to the operators at a meeting to be held in New York to-morrow.

TECUMSEH FINISHED FIRST.

Crossed Line Ahead of Trident in Second Race for Seawanhaka Cup.

Beaconsfield, Que., Aug. 8.—(Off yacht race course.)—At one p.m. a steady light but increasing breeze from the west was blowing for the second race of the series for the possession of the Seawanhaka cup. The race to-day will be a triangular one, one and one-third miles to each leg, three times around.

The yachts got off at 1:53, Trident crossing the line first, followed a few seconds later by Tecumseh. Rounding the first leg on the first round, the defender was over two minutes ahead of the challenger. The wind was light.

Tecumseh crossed the finish line at 4:21.10, Trident at 4:22.30.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Says He Will Not Be a Candidate For President in 1904.

Muscatine, Iowa, Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan settled for all time the rumors that he will be a candidate for President in 1904 in an interview to-day while on the way to Danville, Ill., where he was to speak to-night.

"I will not be a candidate for President in 1904," said Mr. Bryan. "While I would not promise never to be a candidate again under any circumstances, I have no plans looking to the future nomination for any office. I am perfectly content to do my work as a private citizen and enjoy my educational work. I shall continue to advocate with tongue and pen reforms which I believe to be necessary."

BODIES RECOVERED.

Remains of Victims of Drowning Accident at Old Orchard, Me., Sent to Canada.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 8.—Searchers to-day recovered the body of Alderman Ford, of Ottawa, Ont., the third victim of yesterday's triple drowning accident. The bodies of Walter Basham and Miss Florence J. Thomas, the other victims, were found yesterday. All have been sent to Canada.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Lord Onslow Says Question Has Nothing to Do With the United States Combine.

London, Aug. 8.—The House of Lords adjourned to-day to October 6th. In response to inquiries just prior to the adjournment as to whether the government was taking steps looking to the establishment of a British Atlantic steamship service, Lord Onslow, under colonial secretary, said the question of a new Canadian service had nothing to do with the United States combine. Certain proposals had been submitted to the Canadian government, but the latter had not informed His Majesty's government of their purposes or asked assistance. The question of the establishment of a British service, however, was receiving their earnest attention.

South African Line.

Toronto, Aug 8.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Canadian ministers here have closed arrangements pending parliamentary action for a line of steamships to ply between Canada and South Africa.

"Strong opinion exists among shippers and insurance men here that the Canadian line should end at Sydney or Halifax. Halifax undoubtedly is favored as between the two. It is argued that it would be useless to make either Quebec or Montreal a terminal point, as it is a dangerous course, involving steamship accidents yearly. Wrecks off the coast are also urged against the St. Lawrence river, and the fact that navigation is closed for six months of the year. Agents are agreed that the long railway journey from Sydney is a great objection to passengers from the West of Canada.

"The Canadian Bisley team sails on the Lake Simcoe on Tuesday next."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

T. P. O'Connor Attacks Government for Refusing to Extradite Sergeant Sheridan.

London, Aug 8.—On a motion providing for the third reading of the appropriation bill in the House of Commons to-day, T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, made a brief fighting speech, in which he re-aired the grievances of Ireland, vigorously denouncing Sergeant Sheridan. He described Sheridan as a perjured villain, who, while in the Irish constabulary, falsely convicted innocent persons. Mr. O'Connor strongly attacked the government for its refusal to extradite Sheridan from his retreat at Lowell, Mass.

George Wynham, secretary for Ireland, declined to further discuss the Sheridan case, but promised that if Irish landlords combined and resorted to such practices as boycotting and intimidation, he would take much pleasure in summoning them before magistrates.

The House of Commons adjourned to-day to October 16th.

ORDERED TO HOIST FLAG.

Expedition Which Left Honolulu For Marcus Island Is Well Armed.

Honolulu, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Aug 8.—According to Honolulu men who are interested in the Marcus Island guano expedition, against which Japan has sent a war vessel, as reported by the last advices received from the States, the vessel which left here for the Island carried a complement of Mauser rifles, and her captain had instructions from the company to plant the American flag on the island and keep it floating until compelled to haul it down. Capt. A. A. Rosehill, the discoverer of the island, who left his claim to it on a cocoanut tree on Marcus Island in 1889, is in command of the expedition. The company's claim is based on this title, which is on record in the state department in Washington.

THREATENS TO CUT CABLE.

Telegraph Company Appeals to the United States for Protection.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The United States and Haytian Telegraph & Cable Company has appealed to the state department to prevent the cutting of its cable at Cape Haytien. According to information received by the company, the Haytian gunboat Cretes Perriot, commanded by Admiral Killiek, secretary of war and navy under the Firmin revolutionary government, intends to sever the cable between Cape Haytien and New York. The company appealed to the authorities here to instruct Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, to protect the cable. Commander McCrea has been directed by cable to prevent the cutting of the cable.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Queen, looking particularly well, presided on Friday at a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association in London. The announcement was the hospital fund, had given the Queen a similar sum, which Her Majesty desired to devote to the work of the association, and that the Queen's appeal in January had brought in $1,500,000, making the total public subscriptions to the association during and since the war, $5,500,000.

Warrants have been served by Sheriff Dawson, of Kingston, Ont., upon 28 striking machinists, making them defendants in a suit for $3,000 brought by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, which also asks for an injunction to restrain the strikers from further interference with the company's employees. This action is the result of an attempt to induce three Scotch machinists to obtain work in Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A. Ormiston Roy, superintendent Mount Royal cemetery, Montreal, has been appointed vice-president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Boston, Mass.

Alfred Ellinghouse, the San Francisco theatrical manager, is dead, after several months' illness from heart disease. He was 39 years old.

The action of the Philippine friars in selling their lands to syndicates of laymen is disapproved at the Vatican. An investigation indicates that the Dominicans alone sold their lands.

MORE CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

CHAMBERLAIN'S SON IS POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Report That Agreement Had Been Reached Between Admiralty and Morgan Combine Was Premature.

London, Aug. 8.—The official announcement was made to-day that Austen Chamberlain, son of the colonial secretary, has been appointed postmaster-general, vice the Marquis of Londonderry, resigned.

The appointment of Sir Wm. Hood Walrond to the chancellorship of the Duchy of Kniester, in place of Lord James of Hereford, resigned because of ill health, was also officially announced to-day.

Since Austen Chamberlain will have a seat in the cabinet, the rare spectacle will be furnished of both father and son holding cabinet rank simultaneously.

It is said that a new office, that of minister of education, has been created, to which the Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed.

Although the official announcement will not be made until to-night, the Earl of Dudley has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Chas. Thomas Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Aretas Akers-Douglas, Home Secretary.

Not Yet Completed.

London, Aug. 8.—As intimated in the dispatches yesterday, the announcement made in Belfast that an agreement had been reached between the admiralty and the Morgan shipping combine was premature. Negotiations on details on the agreement are still proceeding, and, it is believed, with every promise of success. In the House of Commons this afternoon the premier, A. J. Balfour, said the government had been engaged in negotiations connected with and arising from the circumstances connected with the formation of the shipping combine. "Unfortunately we are not yet in a position to make a statement to the House," said Mr. Balfour, "the accident to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, having caused some delay, but I am confident that when the House meets again we shall be in a position to take it into our confidence."

War Inquiry.

London, Aug. 8.—The premier, A. J. Balfour, to-day announced the appointment of the following commission of inquiry into the condition of the Boer war: The Earl of Elgin, chairman; Sir Henry Norman, Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esher, and Sir John Edge.

HOSPITAL GARDEN FETE.

Arrangements for Annual Event to Be Held Next Week.

The annual garden party in aid of the working fund, Woman's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, is fixed to take place this year at the Douglas gardens on Wednesday, August 20th, from 3 to 10 p.m. The fete is under the kind patronage of the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Bickford, Col. Grant, R.E., and Mrs. Grant, His Worship the Mayor, the president and executive committee of the Woman's Auxiliary, and the president and board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital. The Daughters of Pity are taking their usual prominent share in the work and arrangements, and it is greatly by their efforts that these entertainments have achieved such general popularity. The special object this year is to provide funds to complete payment on the sterilizing apparatus, which is about to be installed at the hospital by the Woman's Auxiliary, and which has been a most long-felt need. The kindness and patronage of the public is invited for the occasion, and all members or friends of the society are urged to contribute either cake, sandwiches, home made candy, choice cut flowers (for buttonholes), or small articles for the fish pond. Further particulars will appear later.

BUSH FIRES.

Flames Are Raging Around Kaslo—Railway Track Burned.

Kaslo, Aug. 8.—Kaslo is literally surrounded by raging bush fires, which are sweeping down the mountain side from three different directions. One fire is within three miles of the city limits, just behind the cemetery. The air is thick with smoke and falling ashes. The worst fire is seven miles away at the Blue Ridge mine, and fears are entertained for the safety of the mine. Every preparation is made for fighting the flames. The Kaslo & Slocan railway track is burned for three miles. A relief train was sent out from Sandon to get the passengers.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

London, Aug. 8.—The July statement of the board of trade shows increases of $5,290,500 in imports and $8,217,000 in exports.

COULDN'T ESTIMATE ITS VALUE!—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart never fails. It relieves in 30 minutes. It cures. It is a beacon light to lead you back to health. W. H. Musselman, of G. A. R., Weissport, Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart entirely cured me of palpitation and smothering spells. Its value cannot be estimated." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—139.

Joseph Gilson, 44 years old, and Oscar Bergevat, both of Bradford, were instantly killed near Bradford, Pa., by the explosion of a load of nitro-glycerine.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

The Crops of Manitoba—Steamship Captain Missing—Wireless Telegraphy Station.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—The Toronto Field Battery will fire a royal salute at seven o'clock to-morrow in honor of the coronation of King Edward. That hour was chosen because it is then noon in Britain and all the batteries there will fire salutes.

Ended His Life.

A. Vevers committed suicide by taking carbolic acid in a glass of beer last night. A quarrel with the woman he was living with was the cause.

Manitoba Crops.

Hon. Robert Rogers, of the Manitoba government, is in the city. He says the farmers of his province sold $40,000,000 worth of produce last year. He states that Manitoba has 23,000,000 acres of arable land as good as the 3,000,000 acres now under cultivation. He estimates this year's crop at 50,000,000 bushels, and thinks the railways are in good condition to handle the crop, with ten million bushels increase in the elevator

Captain Missing.

Windsor, Aug. 8.—Ten days ago Capt. Edward Gatfield, of Amherstburg, disappeared from his steamer at Cleveland and has not since been heard of. He is said to have had money in his possession at the time of his disappearance, and it is feared he has met with foul play.

Two Drowned.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Joseph Dery, of Charlesbourg, and Alexis Tremblay, of Chateau Richer, were drowned in a dam at Chateau Bigot last night. Both men were repairing the dam when their boat capsized.

Remanded.

Gaynor and Greene came up again this morning but Judge Caron remanded the prisoners for a week, when he expects to be able to give judgment in their case.

Will Attend Celebration.

Halifax, Aug. 8.—United States Consul Foster was notified last night that the United States government was sending the battleship Indiana to Halifax to take part in the coronation celebration to-morrow.

Match Drawn.

All-Halifax cricket match with Philadelphia was concluded yesterday afternoon and resulted in a draw in favor of the home team. On account of bad weather only one inning each was played. The home team scored 218 and Philadelphia 127.

Marconi's Station.

The final touches have been put on the Marconi building at Table Bay, N.S. Accommodation has been made for a hundred telegraph operators.

Drowned.

Robt. Webster, a prominent young business man of Kentville, was drowned to-day while gallantly endeavoring to save two boys from drowning, sons of Ralph Seaton, a large fruit farmer.

Winding-up.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Application has been made to the Supreme court for a winding-up order for the Canadian Woollen Mills Company. The company has a capitalization of $2,000,000, of which $1,100,000 is common stock, $400,000 preferred stock and $500,000 first mortgage bonds. The John Manville company, of New York, control the bond issue and are large shareholders of the common and preferred stock. It is explained that the company's capitalization has been found too great and the present method is being used to reduce it. The operations of the mill will be continued and trade creditors will not be affected.

BATTLED WITH ELEMENTS.

Thrilling Experience of Barque Abbie Palmer in Storm in Which Condor Was Lost.

A letter from T. J. Johnson, at Algoa Bay, master of the barque Abbie Palmer, gives a most thrilling account of that vessel's battle for life in the terrible gales of December 2nd and 3rd last, in which H. M. S. Condor and the collier Matteawan went to their graves.

Trouble was brewing when she stood out from the land, but it was no time to turn back, and she was put to it to make the best offing she could. A sou'easter that had been blowing all day, with ever increasing force, was a young gale by nightfall, and as the hours wore on its age gave it almost hurricane strength. Things had been snugged down in preparation for the fight that was at hand. The barque held on with her lower foretop-sail until it threatened to part company with the bolt ropes, and this finally had to be clewed up. Morning found the Palmer stripped to a main spencer, and even this was too much for her. It was gotten off just as the wind struck her a smash on the port side and hove her down to her hatch combings. The deckload lashings parted at this juncture, and wind and wave picked up 28,000 feet of lumber and scattered it broadcast.

The vessel lay wallowing in gale and water most of the day. Every one on board realized that death might be only a matter of moments, and they were powerless to help themselves. Crew and officers were gathered aft near the wheel, waiting for "something to happen." The sea was furious. Suddenly the skipper gave a yell for every man to look out for himself. He saw it coming—a great brute of a green comber, with a breaking mane of white. He figured that it would be all over in a minute more, for it looked as though it were going to take the battered craft clean on the beam, and hove down as she was there could be only one ending. On it came, faster and faster, but as it approached the vessel, instead of smashing, where it was believed it would, it took her hull on the port bow. Off she went with it and all hands gave a shout. She had steerage way again, and not a second was lost in getting her heels to the sea and taking it full abaft. The Abbie never was smarter under a pack of canvas. Capt. Johnson kept her running, and under bare poles she made eight and a half and nine knots for the next eleven hours, when she landed herself out of the storm circle and found fairly good weather.

The Abbie Palmer is the vessel which collided with the Empress of Japan in the Straits last winter, and whose captain and crew spent several days in this city attending court.

SOMETHING ABOUT MACKINNON MATCH

ANOTHER VICTORIAN WRITES FROM BISLEY

Onerous Conditions Sprung on the Colonials in the Event Referred to Above.

A letter has been received from Sergt.-Major Macdougall, one of the Victorians on the Canadian Bisley team. When it was written the writer was not in good shooting form, having contracted a cold which affected his eyes and interfering considerably with his scoring in the practice matches. He writes that quite a number of Canadians will attend the coronation festivities in London to-morrow, including himself, Richardson, of the rifle team, and possibly Sergts. Bailey and Lettice of the coronation contingent. The weather at Bisley, he says, has been anything but pleasant, varying from warm to cold. The day he wrote the weather was very unpleasant, necessitating a fire in the hall of Canadian House.

Mr. Macdougall also alludes to the success attending their efforts to advertise Victoria, and the intention of the Australian and South African teams to return to their homes by way of this country, shooting in the D. R. A. matches at Ottawa en route. English teams will also be represented at Ottawa by twenty crack marksmen.

In the Mackinnon match the scores of the two Victorians were as follows:

Richardson	38	46	38	122
Macdougall	42	43	30	115

In view of the criticism appearing in the press regarding the Mackinnon Cup muddle, Sergt.-Major Macdougall sends the following account from the London Chronicle:

"What was really a much more interesting, but at the same time, as it turned out, a far more unfortunate event on the day's programme, was the Service Rifle competition for the Mackinnon Cup at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards range, with ten shots at each, open to twelve-man teams, representing the Yeomen or Volunteers of the Mother Country and the Colonies—a competition, with a difference, analogous to that for the Kolapore Cup. Much interest was manifested in this Mackinnon Cup shoot, seeing that it was the first occasion on which the frequenters of Bisley were to have a chance of 'sizing up' the colonials, the presence of whom, as I have already pointed out, has imparted to this year's meeting its distinctive personal stamp. Since its foundation in 1891 the Mackinnon Cup shoot has undergone various modifications, and this year, for the first time, it was transferred to the longer ranges, so as to show what could be done with the service rifle under conditions similar to those of the concurrent Elcho Shield competition with the match rifle. The idea was an excellent one, but unfortunately it has for the present miscarried. The ranges in both cases are the same, but whereas the Elcho teams consist of eight men, the Mackinnon teams are composed of twelve. This, of course, tends to prolong the Mackinnon shoot, while on the other hand the Elcho marksmen are allowed for their competition the forenoon as well as the afternoon, which latter is the only portion of the day allotted to the Mackinnon.

"And now comes the trouble. For the competition there were eight entries—England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Northern Rhodesia. At the first range—800 yards—which was taken concurrently with the 900 yards for the Elcho, the Mackinnon teams were allowed their own time, when Canada came out leading with 470, followed by Scotland with 469, Australia with 468, New Zealand with 462, and Rhodesia with 461. Then back they went to the second range, when, to their astonishment, they were informed by the executive officer that the shooting at each distance was subject to a time limit of 70 minutes—a limit which made it not only impossible for them to compete on even terms with the Elcho people, but also to finish their own respective rounds. Even the target markers would have found it impossible to do their work at such a rapid rate. The result was that Scotland and New Zealand retired at once from the unforeseen ordeal which had thus been sprung upon them, leaving the other teams to finish as best they could, though even then their curtailed competition was anon stopped by gunfire before it could be fairly "fought to a finish."

"The Canadians, for example, had still nineteen rounds to fire when they were thus rounded off, and held up. As it was Australia came out of the abbreviated battle with an unfinished score of 1,328 out of a possible 1,800, Canada with 1,308, Rhodesia with 1,267, and poor old England with only 1,265.

"The officials refuse to issue any statement until the council has sat upon the subject, but so far it is perfectly clear that there has been a misunderstanding and muddling in some quarters—all the more regrettable as first impressions are everything with our gallant Colonial visitors—but possible to-morrow may bring with it light and peace."

The re-shoot for the McKinnon cup took place on July 28th, when the Canadian team won with a score of 1,375.

THE CORONATION HONORS.

London, Aug. 8.—King Edward held an investiture at Buckingham Palace today and presented orders to a number of those included in the coronation honors, among them the order of the Garter to the Duke of Marlborough. His Majesty also received Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian envoy, and made him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Crowning of the King and Queen

The Coronation of Their Majesties Took Place To-Day—Impressive Ceremony at Westminster Abbey—Scenes of Enthusiasm in the Streets of London.

London, Aug. 9.—A brilliant sunrise promised perfect weather for Coronation Day, but long before the ceremonies commenced threatening clouds gathered and the early arrivals on the route of the procession came lprovided against contingencies. The earlier crowds were in nowise as large as it had been generally anticipated they would be. Many enthusiasts, with camp stools and ample supplies of provender, had spent the night on the best coigns of vantage that could be secured, and were in the same position at 6 o'clock this morning.

At that hour the troops began to take up their allotted stations, and policemen, three paces apart, lined the route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey.

Up to 7 o'clock there were certainly more police than sight-seers visible, but after that hour there was

A Rapid Increase

in the number of spectators, suburban trains and tram cars emptying thousands of persons every few minutes into the stations adjacent to the procession's route. East End London residents also flocked westward in such numbers that the streets east of Temple Bar because oppressively silent and deserted.

Most of the best positions along the route of the procession were thickly crowded by 8 o'clock, and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching of the troops, headed by their bands and quickly crossing state coaches, private carriages and automobiles.

Buckingham Palace, naturally, was one of the principal centres of interest as it was the starting point of the great pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was circulated that King Edward was in the

Best of Health and Spirits

and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day.

By 9.30 the scene in the vicinity of the Palace and the Mall was extremely animated. The roof of the Palace and those of all the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators, and the constantly arriving members of the Royal family, with their suites, and the appearance of the other participants in the procession, elicited cheers varying in degree of enthusiasm according to the popularity of the personages recognized by the people.

The Duke of Connaught, who rode down the Mall in an automobile for the purpose of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily cheered.

Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where bands of music stationed about the building

Relieved the Tedium of the Early Waiting,

and soon after the doors were opened state coaches, carriages and automobiles, rattled up in a ceaseless line, the rich apparel of their occupants eliciting hearty approval, which however, was surpassed by the reception accorded to the men of the naval brigade as they marched past at a swinging pace to take up a favored position guarding the route near the Abbey.

The Colonial Premiers and the privy councillors were warmly welcomed, the Fijians, in petticoats, the centre of much interest, and a Red Indian chief, in his native costume, feathers and blanket, decorated with the customary mirrors, caused the most lively amusement.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the Royal procession approached, the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked.

Punctual to the time the advance guard of

The Royal Cavalcade

issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came the Prince and Princess of Wales's procession, and finally, within a few minutes their Majesties state coach appeared at the gateway, and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed all previous welcomes. The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the Palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the Royal coach gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their Majesties as they emerged from the gates.

The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall, and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

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AT THE ABBEY.

Scene on the Arrival of the King and Queen—The Ceremony.

The regalia was reconsecrated in the Abbey at 10 o'clock, the choir singing "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past."

The street barriers were closed at 10 o'clock. Prince Minister Balfour and Lord Rosebery were caught outside. They were obliged to alight from their carriages and walk to the Abbey. At 10 o'clock the King's nurses who attended him during his late illness drove up to the Abbey in a royal carriage as guests of His Majesty. They received an ovation from the crowd. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales reached the Abbey at twenty minutes past ten, and were wildly cheered by the enthusiastic throng.

The head of the procession

Reached the Abbey

at 10.50 a. m. The bells were pealed and the bands played "God Save the King." Ten minutes later the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived. The royal Princesses, georgously dressed, entered the royal box of the Abbey at 10.10 a. m.

Their Majesties arrived at the Abbey annex at 11.15.

The Prince of Wales took his place in the Abbey, in a chair directly in front of the peers at 11.12 a. m. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales in white sailor suits, who were the first occupants of the royal box, immediately after they were seated, buried their heads in the huge red programme.

As the King's procession emerged on the Horse Guards parade

The Enthusiasm of the Crowd

almost caused a catastrophe. The people burst through the cordon of troops and threatened to overwhelm the procession. Fortunately they were forced back and order was restored.

When the Prince of Wales was seated he placed his coronet at his feet. His robes were almost identical with those of the peers. The Princess was the cynosure of all the women in the Abbey.

The King and Queen entered the west door of the Abbey at 11.34 a. m., the choir singing "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me."

Then, began the imprsesive service in connection with the coronation of the King. The service, which as mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, had been considerably curtailed.

After the recognition of His Majesty in the Abbey had been completed the anointing ceremony took place, this portion of the proceedings being concluded at 12.27 p. m. The actual coronation of the King took place at 12.39 p. m.

The news of the crowning was announced by an official outside the Abbey. It was repeated by signal through London, and was received with cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully.

The Queen was crowned at 12.56 p. m.

THE PROCESSION.

Some Changes Made in the Order of the Carriages.

London, Aug. 9—The following changes were made in the programme of the street procession. In the first carriage Princess Alice of Albany took the place of the Grand Duchess of Mecklinburg-Strelitz. In the fifth carriage Princess Victoria Patricia replaced Prince Christian of Schliswig-Holstein. In the sixth carriage rode, instead of Princess Victoria Patricia, the Duke of Sparta. Crown Prince Charles, of Denmark, occupied the place in the seventh carriage which the Duke of Sparta was to have taken. Lady Alexandra Duff rode in the eighth carriage in the place of Crown Prince Charles, of Denmark.

In the King's procession, in the first carriage after the King's bargemaster and twelve watermen, Hon. H. V. Spencer and H. E. Festing, pages of honor, replaced Sir Acland Hood and Sidney Robert Greville. In the second carriage Hon. Victor Christian Cavendish, treasurer of His Majesty's household, was replaced by Sidney Robert Greville. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley was in the third carriage.

These carriages were followed by four native Indian officers, acting as sides to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts.

London, Aug. 9.—Edward VII., R. I., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, was to-day crowned without hitch or harm, and to-night London is noisily celebrating the event.

In all respect the celebration was impressive, and it was carried out with a perfection of detail and lack of accident that has rarely characterized similar displays. That pride of Empire which marked Queen Victoria's Jubilee was lacking; but in its stead there pervaded all classes the keen recollection that only six weeks ago their King lay in danger of death, and this, to-day,

Produced Thankfulness

and genuine sympathy for the man, rather than adulation of the King.

Lord Roberts (commander-in-chief of the forces) was once more the hero of the hour, and next to the King himself, received the heartiest welcome of the assembled crowds. "Here comes good old Bobs," was invariably the signal for all the reserve power of British lungs to be brought into play. Lord Roberts rode alone, and constantly bowed and smiled acknowledgments of his greeting. Lord Kitchener was not so easily recognized, but he was seen as he rode with General Sir Alfred Gaselee and Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, and was the crowd's next favorite.

But it was for the King and Queen themselves that the people really let themselves loose. Throughout the day, wherever and whenever

Their Majesties

were seen, the cheers were loud and long, and especially was this noticeable in the return journey of the King and Queen to Buckingham Palace. Until the booming of guns announced that the crowning of King Edward and Queen Alexandra had been accomplished, there lingered in thousands of minds a nervous apprehension that even at the last moment some untoward event might once more plunge the nation in consternation. When this was passed, then unrestrained jubilation was as much a tribute to the King's popularity as it was an evidence of relief from the tension of the last few weeks.

So, while the scenes on the streets were robbed of many of those elements that usually accompany a great pageant, they will long be remembered, perhaps somewhat tenderly, by those who stood on the stands, at windows, and on the sidewalks, to see King Edward after he had won his crown almost from the jaws of death.

Punctual to the time the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway of Buckingham Palace, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that

Cheered Their Coming.

Shortly afterwards came the Prince and Princess of Wales's procession, and finally, within a few minute their Majesties state coach appeared at the gateway, and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed all previous welcomes. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall, and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

Immediately before the royal carriage galloped a squad of Indian colonial cavalry, on either side of it, forming a special escort, were detachments of Canadian and Australian troops, while in the rear rode the Household Cavalry, the display being, therefore, Indian, Domestic and Colonial.

The progress of the royal cortege was marked by no special incident, with the exception of an accident to Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, one of the grooms-in-waiting. It was a continued triumph and reached its climax on the arrival at the Abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm which did not cease until their Majesties disappeared in the annex.

The accident to Lord Pelham Clinton created considerable excitement in the Mall. The groom-in-waiting, in a closed carriage, was passing York Steps when his conveyance collided with another royal carriage, going at high speed in an opposite direction. The horses fell, and there appeared to be a bad mix up. The police extricated the teams with some difficulty, and Lord Pelham Clinton, who was only slightly hurt, proceeded.

In Westminster Abbey the scene was

Nothing Less Than Marvelous.

Nearly seven thousand members of the nobility, the clergy and gentry had gathered, with foreign princes, ambassadors, colonial rulers, Indian potentates and leaders from the furthest quarter of the globe where the Union Jack flies, to do honor to the King.

Two incidents in the service in the Abbey will live in the memory of all those who witnessed them. The first of these, which almost developed into a dramatic contretemps, centred round the aged Archbishop of Canterbury. From the commencement of the service the Archbishop had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The book from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shook in his hands, and when he came to place the crown upon the King, his huge frame, towering above the seated King, swayed so violently that the Bishop of Winchester had to support him, while the Dean of Westminster put a guarding hand under the crown. It was evident that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not see the King's head, and, after groping round, hes was just about to complete the most important part of the ceremony, when it was discovered that he had the crown with the back to the front. Slowly he raised it, but too late to prevent the choir from prematurely bursting out with a loud "God Save the King." Amid a tension that had grown to a pitch of painful nervousness, the Archbishop finally managed to place the crown correctly upon the King's head.

A few minutes late came the climax of his feebleness. He was kneeling to do the first homage of all the subjects of the King, when suddenly he almost fainted, and would have fallen upon his Sovereign's knees, had not the King

Tenderly, But Firmly

grasped both the prelate's hands and lifted him to his feet. The Bishops of Winchester and Durham clasped their arms around the Archbishop of Canterbury, the King kissed his wrinkled hand, the Archbishop's head fell back, his feet moved slowly and mechanically, and thus he was more carried than led from the throne to St. Edward's chapel, where he was revived.

The tremor which this event caused had scarcely subsided when another exquisitely human touch varied the proceedings, and the King was forgotten in the father. Instead of merely accepting the homage of the Prince of Wales, the King put his arms round the Prince of Wales and kissed him, and then recalled him and wrung his hand with a manliness of parental affection that brought tears to the eyes of many.

To those who were able to see clearly these two episodes, the magnificence of the bejewelled women, the splendor of the uniformed men, and even the historic grandeur of the coronation itself, sank almost into secondary interest.

The coronation ceremonies commenced with the

Confessional of the Regalia.

The procession of clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the Chapel Royal and the choir in royal uniform.

The head of the procession reached the Abbey at 10.50 a.m. Ten minutes later the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived. The Prince took his place in the Abbey in a chair directly in front of the peers at 11.15 a.m. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales in white sailor suits, who were the first occupants of the royal box, immediately after they were seated, buried their heads in the hugs red programme.

The Duke of Connaught took his place beside the Prince of Wales in the Abbey, as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the Prince. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair and then Baron Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, seated himself by his side.

Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra!" was shouted by the boys of Westminster Abbey, and the Queen walked slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at the silken Prie Dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet pages.

Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of "Vivet Rex Edward!" with blasts from their trumpets. Yet there was another wait. What has become of the King? was asked by the people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets and a chorus of "Vivats," and

King Edward Appeared

and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed. When this was passed, then unrestrained jubilation was as much a tribute to the King's popularity as it was an evidence of relief from the tension of the last few weeks.

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and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed. When this was passed, then unrestrained jubilation was as much a tribute to the King's popularity as it was an evidence of relief from the tension of the last few weeks.

After removing his cap, His Majesty stood up, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the recognition, beginning, "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of the realm."

There was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir, and the people, men and women, crying, "God save the King!"

Several times that was repeated, and the Abbey rang with loud fanfares. Again the King and Queen knelt and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the Gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on each side by the Bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. During the singing of the Creed, all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the King's chair the Archbishop said:

"Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The King answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being plainly heard high up in the triform near the roof.

Then the inkstand was brought and the King signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the King remained seated, and the Queen stood up.

After the Archbishop's annointing prayer, the gold canopy was brought over the King's chair and His Majesty divested himself of his outer robe and walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Sendok's anthem. The annointing ceremony was

Scarcely Seen

owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the Archbishop's motions.

After the prayer the King donned colodium sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll, on which the prayers were printed in large type, and which was held by the Dean or Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the King, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster, while His Majesty remained standing. The arcille and the orb were then delivered to the King, according to the programme. The actual coronation of the King took place at 12:39 p.m.

The news of the crowning was announced by an official outside the Abbey. It was repeated by signal through London, and was received with cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully. The Queen was crowned at 12:56 p.m.

To-night the Associated Press learns that the King was greatly unnerved by the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that His Majesty sat in constant dread of a contretemps, though outwardly calm, as could be judged from the steadiness with which he held his sceptre erect during the ordeal.

This brave show, however, did not deceive the Queen. Throughout the service, and especially as the Archbishop of Canterbury

Became More and More Nervous,

Her Majesty palpably dreaded that the King would break down. With keen anxiety she constantly turned toward her husband, watching him intently throughout the ceremony. Her graceful dignity and solicitude for the King was one of the most charming features of the proceedings in the Abbey. Her Majesty's appearance won extravagant encomiums, especially from the women, many of whom declared that the Queen did not look a day over thirty-five.

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is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 2 or 3, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible Drug Stores.

ACCIDENT DELAYED THE 'FRISCO LINER

UMATILLA HAD SLIGHT BREAK-DOWN ON TRIP

Ten of Crew of Empress Are Charged With Insubordination Aboard the Ship.

A slight mishap in her engine room was responsible for the detention of the steamer Umatilla from San Francisco yesterday. The ship should have arrived early in the morning, but did not reach port until the evening. The accident caused a stoppage of a couple of hours at sea, and after repairs were effected the steamer had to come along slowly. She brought sixteen saloon passengers for this city and a good freight of fruit and other commodities for local merchants. As the ship left port the Queen pulled out from the dock on her way south, and the manoeuvres of either as they separated company in the Straits were watched with interest by the many in the boats and on the wharf.

FROM THE NORTH.

During the last 48 hours two of the C. P. N. fleet returned to port. The Princess Louise arrived yesterday from Northern British Columbia ports, bringing almost a record complement of passengers, who, however, did not come on to this city, many, in fact the major number of them, landing at Vancouver. There were a total of 93 in the saloon and 60 on deck, these latter being Chinese and other fishermen from the northern canneries. Among the arrivals on the steamer were J. Murray, the timber inspector, who has been up to the Naas river on official business; Mrs. Callaghan, the wife of the telegraph operator at Port Simpson, and her family, and J. T. Phalen, one of the officials of the telegraph line on the Skeena, and party of seven or eight, who have been working on the line along the river.

Fishing continued in the north at the time the steamer left for Victoria, but the bulk of the business was considered over for the year. Most of the canneries will have a full pack, and it is expected that if all fully 300,000 cases will be put up before the season ends.

On the Skeena there has recently been a good deal of rivalry over the respective merits of the steamers Mount Royal and Hazelton. Both have made record runs, but the Hazelton carries the broom at the masthead, having made the round trip to Hazelton in just 46 hours, which is 11 hours better time than that which stands to the credit of the Hudson Bay Company's craft.

The officers of the Princess Louise report that they encountered a great deal of smoke throughout their voyage, which was so dense in places that the fires on the different islands were obscured.

And what was the experience of the Louise in this regard was also the experience of the Queen City, which got in early this morning. She brought among her passengers H. E. Newton, Mr. Stewart, J. Holland, jr., Miss Martin, Smith Curtis, M.P.P., who has been down to San Juan; J. Goltz, Mr. Carse, C. McCarthy, J. D. Wetzel and J. W. Ladd, manager of the Copper river mines, and Messrs. Cox, Jacobsen, Johnson and McGregor.

H. M. S. PHAETON.

When information comes from H. M. S. Phaeton, now in Southern waters, regarding the Blakeley, it will probably be to the effect that the brigantine has not been sighted on the trip, but that evidences of her recent visit to Cocos island were found. By request of the number of Victorians who were becoming apprehensive about the delay of the treasure ship, the Phaeton, it will be remembered, was to call at the island—a concession the importance of which is not generally appreciated. Since the officers of the Imperieuse dug for the hidden treasure on the island several years ago, no British warship has ever dropped anchor in any of the bays or harbors of the little island. The admiralty, it is said, has forbidden all such visits, and vessels of the British fleet can now only call under special circumstances. There is an international reason for this. Cocos island is neutral territory, and the flag of no nation floats over it; but Mexicans have laid some claim to it and Britain has no desire to dispute their right of way. There may also be other reasons why the British have determined on leaving the island severely alone, but that mentioned appears to be the only one attributed.

The Blakeley, it is expected, will be sold, although just what will be done in the matter cannot now be stated. In

WANT CANADIAN SERVICE.

"Arrangement are in progress by which the Canadian Pacific steamers may be used in conjunction with the American lines in carrying United States mail to and from Skagway," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "Postmaster Stewart has recommended to the department, upon investigation carried on by Assistant Postmaster W. C. Collett, that the Canadian line be utilized. The transportation of mails will be facilitated both by the increased number of sailings and the fact that Vancouver, from which point the Canadian Pacific vessels sail, is nearer to Skagway by a run of several hours than Seattle. The Princess May and the Amur are the boats on the Skagway run. They stop also at Ketchikan, but at no other places. Each makes the round trip in a little more than six days. Mr. Collett, after investigating the matter once, decided that the plan of sending mail on these boats was not a good one, but on conferring in person at Vancouver with S. M. Armstrong, of Ottawa, controller of the Canadian mail service, and B. C. McClellan, superintendent of the railway mail service of British Columbia, he decided that the adoption of the plan was advisable. The additional service may be maintained without expenditure to the post office department, as an interchange of mail in this way is often made. The service will be put in effect soon, in the expectation of the postal authorities here. The news will be welcome to the people of Skagway, as such an arangement will give them eight or ten additional mails a month."

TRADE COMMISSIONER.

When the R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for the Orient on the 18th inst. she will have on board Alfred Brunet, of Montreal, and his private secretary, Ernest Larue, of Quebec. Mr. Brunet, who has been a prominent banker and business man of Montreal, has been given a special commission by the Federal government to go to Japan and China and investigate the present conditions of trade in those countries, with a view to ascertaining if Canada could reap greater benefit from the trade of these countries than at present. Mr. Brunet's long training in financial matters and his extensive business experience eminently fit him for the objects in view. La Patrie, in its issue of July 25th, publishes a brief biography of the Canadian commissioner, accompanied by a portrait, and speaks in glowing terms of his fitness for the mission. Mr. Brunet is already on the coast. He has spent several days in Vancouver, and is now putting in his time between this city and Nanaimo.

SPEED OF BATTLESHIPS.

If the statements of Le Yacht about the speed of the battleship Gaulois are well authenticated it is time that the British admiralty were looking into the question of speed that some of the most recent British battleships can maintain, says an exchange. The Gaulois is neither the youngest, the largest nor the swiftest of French battleships. She was launched in October, 1895, and was designed to steam a speed of 15 knots; she is driven by triple screws, having Belleville boilers. She was over in America recently, and made the passage out at the rate of 14 knots. When she reached the American coast she found a squadron of United States cruisers waiting to escort her to Annapolis. They asked the French battleship at what rate she was prepared to steam, and she answered, "At whatever pace they pleased." So they set off at 18 knots. But the French battleship had to slow down, for the American convoy could not keep pace with her. So far Le Yacht.

NORTHERN STRIKES.

News came down on the Dolphin of an epidemic of strikes in the north. The men who have gone out include the truckers and freight handlers on the White Pass & Yukon terminals at White Horse, and the longshoremen at Juneau. The truckers and freight handlers of the White Pass quit in order to go to work for the Canadian government on the Dawson road. Four dollars a day and board was the seductive influence that made it, is said, the men desert their former jobs. Three longshoremen were all the freight handlers left on the Juneau docks on August 1st. The remainder left on the Newport for the westward two days previously, as all the steveadore departments on that vessel quit and big wages were offered for the voyage.

RETIRE FROM P. C. S. S. CO.

On September 15th, Goodall, Perkins & Co. will retire as agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the affairs of the company will after that date be looked after by a manager whose name has not yet been announced. The headquarters of the company will continue to be in San Francisco. The contract between Goodall, Perkins & Co. and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company contains a clause to the effect that either party to the contract may cancel the same by giving nine months' notice. Last winter Goodall, Perkins & Co. gave such notice, assigning as the reason that their other interests would not permit of their continuing to act as agents.

REFUSED DUTY.

An interesting police court case was tried in Vancouver. Ten men from the steamship Empress of Japan were accused by Capt. Pybus of refusing duty. Capt. Pybus states that there were indications of a typhoon, and he ordered the men to go below and shift cargo. They refused to do so because Capt. Pybus declined to promise overtime pay for the work. The contention was that such matters could always be referred to the arbitration of the slipping master at the home port of the steamship, and that a sailor should never refuse duty. The men are said to have been off duty when ordered below. Police Magistrate Russell has reserved judgment.

FORT GEORGE SAFE.

To the surprise of many the American ship Fort George has arrived safely at Honolulu, after a passage of over 100 days from Port Pirie, Australia, in ballast. For several days the Fort George has been posted as overdue, with reinsurance quoted at 50 per cent., but on account of the general belief that she was lost, little speculation was done. The ship left Port Pirie on April 20th. The only overdue now on the list at the Merchants' Exchange is the American ship Elwell, 108 days out from Newcastle, Australia, for Acapulco, and quoted at 20 per cent.

any event the ship has to be in port 48 hours, Sunday not included, before libel proceedings can be taken against her. That she will be sold, however, in order to meet the claims of her crew for wages is the expectation of not a few of her owning company. The men, in nearly all instances, have worked partially on wages and partially on commission, and were to take a portion of their earnings out in stock. There is on board in the way of valuables a steam winch and boiler, guns and the other equipment of the expedition.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

According to the Board of Trade figures the respective positions in the shipping trade, including, of course, both colliers and vessels carrying general cargo also, occupied by Britain's principal ports, as determined by the tonnage entered and cleared during 1901, are shown to be as under: London, 17,205,645 tons; Cardiff 12,747,075 tons; Liverpool, 12,172,635 tons; Tyne ports, 8,671,810; Hull, 4,425,356; Glasgow, 3,825,890; Southampton, 3,002,721; Newport, 2,343,721; Blyth, 2,309,995; Swansea, 2,263,939; Sutherland, 2,260,268; Leith, 1,943,754.

RECORD PASSAGE.

The British ship Largo Law, well known in this port as a salmon carrier, has made the best passage of the season from Great Britain to Australia, having gone from Glasgow to Fremantle in 78 days. For 18 days the ship logged an average of 240 miles per day. The skipper, Capt. Henderson, was in command of the ship Cromartyshire, when that vessel collided with and sank the French steamer La Burgoyne in the Atlantic a few years ago, causing the loss of hundreds of lives.

ICARUS DISCARDED.

The sloop Icarus, which recently returned home from the Pacific station, where she served the three years' commission, has been placed on the non-effective list and will be sold out of the navy. The Icarus was built 15 years ago at a cost of £58,043, and served four commissions, her last service in the Pacific dating from September, 1895.

THE PRISONER

Who escapes from jail is by no means free. He is under the ban of the law and punishment is written over against his name. Soon or late he will be caught again and bear added punishment for his short escape from his cell.

Those who by the use of palliative powders and tablets escape for a time from the sufferings of dyspepsia are in the same condition as the escaped prisoner. Soon or late they will go back to the old condition and pay an added penalty for temporary release.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Its cures are lasting.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long time; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep or follow my occupation (tinsmith). Some four months ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver

BIG FIRE RAGING NEAR VAN ANDA

TWO LIVES PROBABLY LOST BY EXPLOSION

A Woman Crushed to Death—J. J. Hill Will Confer with Hon. W. C. Wells at Westminster.

Vancouver, Aug. 9.—D. M. Morrison, logger, was drowned at Rock Bay yesterday.

Mrs. Menzies, of Burnaby, was killed last night by a tree falling on her. There was bush fire in the vicinity, and her husband went out at midnight to investigate, when just at that moment a tree fell across the corner of the house, crushing the bed and killing the woman instantly.

A big bush fire last night threatened Van Anda, and residents were all up when the steamer Cassiar passed there at midnight. The smoke was so dense that the steamer had great trouble in making the wharf. If a west wind prevailed, it was certain that the town would be burned.

The powder magazine at McConville's mine exploded early in the day, and much anxiety was felt for the Gray brothers, who were about the mine where much powder was stored. The fire was at the waters edge at Marble Bay and the lime kiln is thought to be doomed.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, left Seattle early this morning for Westminster by a special train, and will meet Hon. W. C. Wells there this afternoon to discuss the question of terms over the bridge and other matters. From a statement in the News-Advertiser this morning it appears that the Great Northern is assuming practical control of Mr. Hendry's charter between here and Westminster, and that no favors will be asked in the way of land grants, terminals, etc.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A race for the amateur half-mile swimming championship of England, contested for at Norwood Park, was won by Cahill, an Australian. His time was 11 minutes 50 2-5 seconds, creating a new record.

Mrs. Wosney and her young daughter, Jane, aged 13, arrived in Winnipeg on Monday last from Nelson, B. C., expecting to meet Mr. Wosney. He had written to them about July 12th to come. On their arrival Mr. Wosney was not at the station to meet them, and they have not been able to find him yet.

A PROTEST.

Redmond Says King Edward Is Not Monarch of Ireland.

Dublin, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party held in the city hall here to-day, John Redmond, who occupied the chair, said the party, as a party, had formally withdrawn from participation in the coronation celebrations, and had assembled for the purpose of protesting against the usurpation of Irish government by England. King Edward, he added, was not the constitutional monarch of Ireland. No English sovereign had been so since the union. A resolution which was adopted declared that Ireland separates herself from the coronation rejoicing of her oppressors, and stands apart in her rightful discontent and dissatisfaction.

On leaving the city hall, Dennie Bilbrid, a delegate, was arrested on a warrant, for failing to answer a summons to appear before the magistrates at Templemore.

CUMBERLAND NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The Hinton Electric Co. is busy installing electric light in many of the buildings in town. The holes are ready for the poles, so that we shall soon have the lights on our streets.

Mr. Priest, the Wellington Colliery Co.'s surveyor, is busy marking out larger lots for those who wish to go in for gardening. Two-acre, acre and half-acre lots may be obtained on the outskirts of the city. A new park adjoining the southeast corner of the city is to be laid out at once. This has been presented to the city by the colliery company.

The work at No. 8 slope is progressing very favorably. Most likely this mine will be working before No. 7.

Pat Dunn is back at his old stand, Mrs. Walker having removed to the Whitney block.

W. Clinton goes to school in California this week.

Principal Bennett and family returned from Hornby Island on Thursday.

The High school will open soon.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE makes the whole system radiant in perfect health, it accelerates circulation, enriches the blood, penetrates to the very centres of nerve force, builds tissue, makes and keeps people well. This wonderful remedy has had a charmed experience and has done its greatest work in cases that the medical fraternity had pronounced hopeless. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—140.

THE LAST FURROW.

Lord Salisbury's Resignation Announced Monday, July 14th. —Punch.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION GIFT

HE OFFERS OSBORNE HOUSE TO THE PEOPLE

Hopes It Will Be Converted Into Convalescent Home for Army and Navy Officers.

London, Aug. 10.—King Edward has signalized his coronation in a memorable manner by the munificient gift to the nation of Osborne House, one of the favorite residences of the late Queen Victoria.

The gift is made in the following message to his people, addressed to Prime Minister Balfour:

"Buckingham Palace, Coronation Day, 1902.

"Under the will of the King's much beloved mother, the Osborne House estate is, as Mr. Balfour is aware, the private property of the Sovereign. Having to spend a considerable part of each year in the capital of his kingdom and in its neighborhood at Windsor, and having also strong home ties in the county of Norfolk, which have existed for nearly 40 years, the King feels he will be unable to make adequate use of Osborne House as a royal residence. He accordingly has determined to offer this property in the Isle of Wight as a gift to the nation.

"As Osborne House is sacred to the memory of the late Queen, it is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of Her Majesty, his people shall always have access to the house, which must ever be associated with her beloved name.

"As regards the rest of the building, the King hopes it may be devoted to national purposes and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country.

"If, in order to give full legal effect to the King's wishes, it is found that application to parliament be necessary, the King trusts that Mr. Balfour will see that the necessary steps are in due course taken."

Privy Council.

London, Aug. 11.—King Edward held a privy council to-day at Buckingham Palace, at which the newly appointed ministers were sworn in. Later he officiated at an investiture of the Victorian Order.

CHEMAINUS NOTES.

Bush Fires Are Doing Considerable Damage—Town Hall Had Narrow Escape.

Chemainus, Aug. 11.—For the past few days this place has been seriously threatened by bush fires. During Saturday afternoon no hopes were entertained that the Chemainus Landing school would be saved, but the fire passed it. During Saturday night a crew of men worked all night, taking measures to save the town hall. On Sunday afternoon the fire again threatened the hall, and a large crew of men then set fires all around the hall, and burned back towards the bush fire. Had not some such prompt steps been taken, there is no doubt but that the building would have been destroyed.

The Victoria Lumber Company have had a great deal of trouble with fires around their camps, having had several bridges burned out, which causes great interruptions to their logging operations.

The Chilian barque Antonietta arrived yesterday afternoon to load a cargo of lumber for the West Coast for South America.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Hotel Burned—Damage, Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

San Angelo, Texas, Aug. 10.—The Landon hotel was burned to-day with a loss of $75,000. Seven persons are known to have been burned. Three other guests of the hotel are missing, but are thought to be safe. There were 75 persons in the hotel.

DOHERTYS WON.

New York, Aug. 8.—In the international lawn tennis doubles to-day, the Doherty brothers, of England, defeated Ward and Davis, the United States players.

POURING FORTH SMOKE.

Three Mountains in Alaska Are Still Active.

Seattle, Aug. 11.—Mounts Redoubt, Iliamna and Augustina, in the Cook Inlet section of Alaska, continue to emit smoke. The peaks were active, while the steamer Santa Anna, which has arrived from the north, was at Cook's inlet.

"It was a pretty sight," Capt. Andrason said. "We were in full view of all three peaks, the farthest being not more than fifty miles distant. The smoke did not appear to be very dense, but enough ashes have been scattered over the snow covered peaks to almost blacken the white surface. There was no flame coming from either mountain."

LOADING AT NANAIMO FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Collier Titania Will Probably Get Away To Night—Progress of Work at Malcolm Island.

Nanaimo, Aug. 11.—The arrival of the Wyefield and the Titania in close succession has again made it busy about the mines. The Wyefield left on Friday night; the Titania expects to get away this evening. They take combined cargoes of about 10,000 tons. Both will return again.

The Trader, with Admiral Rose, Sir Richard Musgrave and Forbes Vernon on board, left early on Saturday morning for the north on a fishing expedition. It was remarked by some who visited the wharf while the Trader was in port that a very complete supply of stakes very similar to those used in staking timber limits or mineral claims were on deck.

Dr. O. H. Bickman, after a day or two spent here, left yesterday for his home in Astoria. He came down from Sointula, Malcolm Island, only a few days ago, and reports that all is progressing satisfactorily. The doctor says there are about 90 inhabitants on the island at present. Work is progressing satisfactorily. The masonry for the sawmill is about completed, and the plant is being installed. They are hurrying work in order to get the houses at Sointula completed before winter. The tug recently purchased by them is in constant use towing lighters of stone, sand, etc., and in towing logs to the mill site. The logs are taken to the water by means of the well known system of a donkey engine placed on a scow, which may be moored along the shore.

Within the last few weeks a swamp, which will be easily drained, was discovered on the island about five miles from Sonitula. It is really a succession of swamps, connected by a stream. A short cut to the sea will drain it and afford splendid pasturage for the cattle. A small settlemen where truck gardening is being carried on exists about a mile from this prospective pasturage ground. Other swamps nearer Sointula are now being drained.

The city is enveloped in smoke from the bush fires raging about. The most dangerous one is that on the old East Wellington track, which is only about half a mile from the Newcastle townsite. It has been raging since Saturday. Others exist on the Nanaimo river.

TRIED TO TAKE TOWN.

Two Mexican Sheep Herders Killed in Attack on Battle, Wyoming—Further Trouble Feared.

Battle, Wyo., Aug. 11.—A crowd of Mexican sheep herders attempted to take the town of Battle, with the result that two members were killed. Several made their escape into the woods, one man being shot in the leg. One citizen was hit in the heel and Miss Estelle Sanders, a resident, was severely cut in the face by a window pane broken by a stray bullet. Every man in town is armed, fearing the Mexicans will sweep down on the town, as there are scores of them in this vicinity. The attack was in retaliation for the slaughter of five thousand sheep by the townspeople, who had ordered the people to keep away, as this territory is reserved for the cattlemen.

FELL FROM YACHT.

Seattle, Aug. 9.—While making a pleasure sail around the Sound with his family in a yacht as the guests of Geo. U. Piper, Charles E. Burrows, jr., of Walla Walla, son of the president of the Walla Walla Gas Company, was accidentally drowned at an early hour yesterday morning. The body was recovered shortly before daybreak with grappling hooks and will be sent to Walla Walla to-day.

BUSINESS SECTION BURNING.

Attempt Made to Destroy Part of Town of Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 11.—An attempt has been made to burn Peoria's business section. Clarke's rolling mills are burning. Neumiller's livery barn and 37 horses have been destroyed. Other smaller fires are raging. The general alarm has just been sounded.

ARE STILL COMING TO THE NORTHWEST

AMERICANS PURCHASE LARGE TRACK OF LAND

Harvesting Now in Progress in Manitoba—Wharf Collapsed and Many Excursionists Had Narrow Escape.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—A. D. Davidson, Duluth, president of the Land Company, who was here on Saturday, says his company has just sold to Thomas B. Herd and associates, of Central City, Neb., 33,000 acres of their land near Davidson, N.W.T. Mr. Herd purposes putting this enormous tract of land under wheat and will then have the largest wheat farm in America. Col. Davidson estimated that within five years 100,000 American farmers from Western States will settle in Western Canada.

Died From Injuries.

Robert Gilmore, bricklayer, was struck on the head by a falling brick on Saturday, and died of injuries the same evening in Grace hospital.

Fatal Fall.

Goldman Macfarlane, the 12-year-old lad who was seriously injured by falling from Bathurst street bridge on Friday, caused by catching hold of a live wire, is dead.

Both Drowned.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 11.—Chester McCluskey and Walter Pynes were drowned on Saturday while competing in a sailing race, the boat being struck and capsized by a sudden squall.

Wharf Gave Way.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Forty persons were precipitated in the water at Isle Gros Bois, a short distance down the river from here, on Saturday afternoon by the wharf caving in. It was the occasion of the printers' picnic, and the crowd was waiting for a boat when the wharf gave way. No one was drowned.

C. P. R. Dividend.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway this afternoon a dividend of two per cent. on preferred and two and a half per cent. on common stock, was declared. It is expected that a successor to John W Mackay will be appointed at this afternoon's meeting.

Gathering in the Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—To-day the weather is bright and warm, and coming after the recent rains will certainly hasten on the ripening of the wheat. Already at several points in the province cutting has commenced, and with the present weather harvesting will have started in many localities by the middle of the week. Samples of wheat received here recently from the different sections show that the crop will not only be the largest ever harvested in the west, but will mostly grade No. 1. The same can be said of other grains and roots. Reports from all over the province and Territories show that the farmers are jubilant over the prospects.

Took Strychnine.

Palmerston, Ont., Aug. 11.—Thomas Lang, an old resident, is dead from a dose of strychnine taken with suicidal intent.

Fast Atlantic Service.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—It is learned that no contract for the fast Atlantic line will likely be awarded until Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return to Canada. Sir William Mulock has given up the idea of an extended tour, and will return to Canada with Hon. Mr. Paterson in September.

Vaillancourt Dead.

Saulte Ste Marie, Ont., Aug. 11.—Magliore Vaillancourt, the French-Canadian, who had been under arrest here charged with the murder of Pietro Gasparati in February last, and who was removed to the general hospital after being released from jail by order of Justice Falconbridge, is dead.

WILL BE ABLE TO CONTROL LEAD MARKET

Negotiations in Progress Looking to the Combination of the Manufacturing Interests of the States.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Lead and Zinc News to-day says:

"What will be the greatest lead combination in the country is now nearing its consummation. While its promoters are more than ordinarily reticent, it is definitely known that the scope of the merger will include most of the large white lead plants east of the Mississippi river, the principal pipe and sheet lead plants, a number of shot towers and some companies manufacturing products in which lead forms one of the chief components. Included in the merger will be the Union Lead & Oil Company, which was organized last year by the Ryan-Whitney coterie of capitalists, with a capital of $10,000,000, which controls the Bailey process of manufacturing white lead.

"Overtures made to induce the International Lead Company into the merger are said to be favorably looked upon by a portion of the directorate. Behind the merger are the Ryan-Whitney and American Smelting & Refining Co. interests. Options have been secured on a number of corroding plants of the country, notably the Chadwick Co., of Boston, and the Raymond Co., of Chicago. If the merger shall be completed successfully it will control the lead manufacturing interests of the country, and directly through its alliances the pig lead markets."

QUEEN HENRIETTA.

Her Majesty Was Slightly Better This Morning.

Spa, Belgium, Aug. 11.—Marie Henrietta, Queen of the Belgians, had a good night and was able to leave her bed this morning for breakfast. Serious rumors were in circulation last night that the condition of the Queen was dangerous, but at a late hour Her Majesty's physicians reported that she had revived and that there was no cause for anxiety.

Baby's Own Tablets

For Weak, Sickly Children in Hot Weather.

Thousands of children die during the hot weather months, because summer complaints and stomach troubles come suddenly, and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used, these precious little lives can be saved, and no home where there are infants and young children, should be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and are a great relief to teething children. The Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain neither opiate nor harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to a new born babe.

Mrs. R Ferguson 105 Mansfield St., Montreal, says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them the best medicine I have ever given my children. My baby has always been small and delicate and suffered so much last summer with his teeth that I did not think he would live. Then he was attacked with dysentery, a feverish skin and a cough. As the doctors' medicine did not help him I sent for Baby's Own Tablets and they did him a wonderful amount of good, and he is now getting on splendidly. I gladly give my experience for the benefit of other mothers."

If your druggist does not keep these Tablets they will be sent by mail post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The **Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,**

Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST

SMITH CURTIS BACK FROM A VISIT THERE

He Tells the Times What He Saw While Away — Roads Are Badly Needed.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., returned on the Queen City this morning from a visit to the West Coast. He made the round trip on the C. P. N. steamer. Interview by a Times reporter this morning, he said:

"The San Juan district has some splendid surface showings of mineral, but work alone can determine other value. There are several iron veins—magnetite—with well defined walls, the hanging one being limestone and the other probably diorite. I saw the Conqueror group owned by Beatty McGregor and others. Bugaboo creek, a tributary which flows into Gordon river, seven miles above the harbor, has cut the lead and made a great showing of high grade magnetite. The water has cut away the lime hanging wall to a depth of about 60 feet, exposing the vein to that depth. This is a property of undoubted merit.

"On another property on Gordon river, owned by H. B. Newton's syndicate, a crosscut was in solid iron ore for 30 feet, without the hanging wall being reached, with every indication of the deposit being a large one. This syndicate is energetically carrying on operations which will eventually determine the value of these iron deposits. No other owners are doing more than assessment work.

"There are some locations on two quartz leads in the valley, said to carry fair gold values, but I had not time to visit these.

"Lumbering is being started in the valley, and should add considerably to the growth of the place, as there appears to be a large quantity of merchantable timber.

"There is a beautiful sand beach extending for two miles, between the mouths of Gordon and San Juan rivers, with breakers continually rolling in, making it an ideal place for surf-bathing, especially as the water is not cold. There are also nice pebble bottomed tide-filled arms of the Gordon river above its mouth, where the water is warm and clear as crystal, the bottom being plainly seen through 20 feet depth. The timid bather has here no fearful fancies of ugly things from the slimy deep coming through dark waters and biting off her (or his) pedal extremities.

"I visited the botanical station, established last year by Prof. McMillan and Miss Tilden, of the Minnesota University, and found some 36 students in attendance—24 ladies and 12 gentlemen, who all expressed themselves delighted with their visit, which combines recreation and nature study—a sort of kintergarden for grown-ups. I did not hear a complaint, and if there was a drawback it must have been the lack of 12 more gentlemen. The class breaks up at the end of this week, and next Monday afternoon the Queen City will bring all the members to Victoria. Those in attendance are university students and teachers from the United States and Canada among them. It might be well for our education department to look into the benefits to be derived and induce some of our teachers and inspectors to spend a month there in future seasons.

"I found the great grievance of San Juan to be the same as the interior mining regions, and that is the failure of the government to build trails and wagon roads. Where does all our road money go? The mining industry, directly and indirectly, gives the province half of its revenue, yet the mining localities which, properly nursed, would tremendously augment our revenue are starved, and there is a continual outcry against the government for its unsympathetic course towards mining. The trail up the Gordon river, where the best claims are, is very poor, impassable for pack horses. The trail to the botanical station should be widened, so that trunks and luggage may be taken over it. I could not hear of over $200—an absurd amount—being spent in the district this year. Most of the roads and trails have been built by private enterprise. Take the Newton syndicate. The government wharf went to pieces. The syndicate built a new one at a cost of $3,000; it built a wagon road from wharf to the post office, and put down a plank walk—cost $2,000; it cleared out the old channel connecting San Juan and Gordon rivers, so as to allow taking supplies up the latter river—cost of $2,000 or more; it built a trail from tide water on Gordon river to Newton's camp, five miles up—cost $1,000. All this within the last two or three years. Most, if not all of this, the government should have done. This syndicate has bought many claims, and induced much prosperity and locating of claims, with consequent increased revenue to the province. It is spending large sums in proving and developing the district, and the government should bestir itself and make the trails and roads there passable. At present most of them are a perfect disgrace to the administration. I do not say this in any captious spirit. If the government will send an official acquainted with the mining industry to look into the matter, I am sure he will endorse what I say."

CANADA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The following is a copy of a cable which Lord Minto sent to King Edward:

"Ottawa, Aug. 11.

"To His Majesty the King:

"On behalf of myself, my government, and the people of Canada, may I offer to you and Queen Alexandra our loyal and heartfelt congratulations on occasion of Your Majesty's coronation.

"(Signed) MINTO."

King Edward has replied to Lord Minto as follows:

"My most sincere thanks and those of the Queen to yourself, your government and my loyal subjects of Canada for their kind congratulations.

(Signed) "EDWARD, R. & I."

CANADA KEEPS CUP.

Trident Defeated Tecumseh By Six Minutes in the Fourth Race.

Beaconsfield, Que., Aug. 11.—(Off yacht race course.)—The fourth of the series of the international yacht races for possession of the Seawanhaka cup started at 2.39 this afternoon, when Trident, the defender, crossed the line, followed three minutes and a half later by Tecumseh. A fresh wind was blowing.

The Result.

Later—Trident won the fourth and final race of the series. The Seawanhaka cup remains in possession of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club for another year. Trident finished at 4.28.30, and Tecumseh at 4.34.

TEST CRICKET MATCH.

Last of Series Between Australia and England Now in Progress.

London, Aug. 11.—The last test cricket match between the Australian and English teams was begun to-day on Kensington Oval before 20,000 spectators. The Australians were all out in their first innings for 324 runs.

THE ROYAL MINT.

Work Will Commence on Building This Fall.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Work on the Royal mint will be commenced here this fall, and will be finished in two years. The building will be located on Nepean Point.

EDISON'S OPINION.

Electric Motors and Automobiles Will Replace Locomotives and Horses Within Thirty Years.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 11.—The official organ of the press exhibition, which was opened here on June 14th, prints a letter from Thomas A. Edison in reply to queries as to his opinions concerning motor, traction and aerial navigation. Mr. Edison's letter read as follows:

"I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives for electric motors, and the electric automotobile will take the place of the horse entirely. In the present state of science there are no known facts that would promise a commercial future to aerial navigation."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Carnival at San Francisco—Visitors Pouring Into the City.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The grand carnival of the Knights of Pythias opens to-day, though the official business of the order will not receive attention until to-morrow. Thousands of visitors have already arrived from the East, and by Wednesday morning it is expected that from 50,000 to 75,000 strangers will be here. The decoration of the city has been carried out on a scale never before attempted, especially in the way of electric light effects. The Mechanics Pavilion will be the headquarters of the Knights. It has been almost transformed into a military camp with many tents and thousands of cots. The headquarters of Major-General James R. Carnahan, who is in command of the uniformed rank forces, are in the pavilion.

THE CABLE CUT.

Germans Intend to Land Force in Venezuela to Protect Their Interests.

Washington, Aug. 11. — Minister Bowen has cabled the state department from Caracas, Venezuela, that the revolutionists have cut the cable at Barcelona.

Minister Bowen says that the cable was cut immediately after the receipt of a message stating that the revolutionists were entering the city.

Minister Bowen has also advised the state department to-day that the Germans intend to land a naval force at Porto Cabello to protect German interests which are threatened by the uprising now in progress. The minister advised that the United States follow suit. After a conference between the officials of the state and navy departments instructions were cabled to Commander Nichols, of the Topeka, to proceed from Laguaira to Porto Cabello and to land a naval force in case of attack. The Topeka has already left for Porto Cabello.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Struggle in Coal Fields Has Entered Upon the Fourteenth Week.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 11.—Three collieries were started in this vicinity today. This is the beginning of the fourteenth week of the strike.

The mineworkers in several of the smaller settlements met to-day to take up matters pertaining to the relief of members. Officials of the union say there is very little distress, and this is being looked after by the relief committees.

In speaking of the conditions in this immediate vicinity, Col. Hoffman, of the 8th regiment, said to-day that many barefooted women and children come to the camp daily and take away with them the scraps of food thrown out from the mess tents. He said they are not all foreigners, but a good percentage belong to the English speaking classes.

THE WARM WEATHER.

Temperatures During the Past Week—Indications Favor Less Heat This Week.

A visit to the meteorological office this morning disclosed the welcome news that cooler weather may be anticipated during the week than Victoria was treated to during the last few days. Indications, judging from the prevailing atmospheric pressures down the western coast, are that a southwest wind will come along presently. This morning there was a distinct lowering of the temperature, although the wind is still blowing from the east, and there is a good deal of smoke hanging over the city from various bush fires round about. From the observation point of the office on the roof of the post office building, the smoke can be seen very clearly on the horizon almost encircling the city. The bush fires have a considerable effect upon the temperature.

The warm spell commenced on the 5th inst., when the maximum temperature registered at the meteorological office was 81 degrees. The highest temperature was 84 on the 7th and 9th insts., the maximum on Sunday being 82. Following are the temperatures registered since the 4th inst.:

Date.	Max.	Min.
August 5	81	54
August 6	81	55
August 7	84	50
August 8	74	53
August 9	84	54
August 10	82	59

Average for 6 days: Max., 81; min., 55.6.

It must be remembered that the above temperatures are somewhat lower than the temperatures in the streets of the city, the instruments being placed at a considerable elevation, where the reflected heat of stone buildings and sidewalks is not felt, and where the effect of slight breezes from the sea, hardly noticeable in the city, affects the instruments. Such a breeze occurred on Sunday, which many people supposed to be the hottest day of the year. The cool change on the 8th was the result of a breeze blowing in from the Straits—a "sou'wester," always welcome in summer time.

PERSONAL.

The following were among the guests who registered at Shawnigan Lake hotel during the past week: Geo. Veitch, S. W. Bodley, A. H. Lomas, C. Cullin, A. E. Belfrey, J. W. Bowes, Miss E. Lindsay, Miss Cullin, Miss King, R. F. Gibson, Miss M. Gibson, M. Calvert, J. Richards, J. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Grathwohl and family, P. Weigle, Mrs. F. Hartl, Mr. and Mrs. Leason, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and children, Mrs. R. McKenzie and family.

* * *

James H. Munroe, superintendent of the Arctic Slope Hydraulic Company's mines at Manson creek, Omineca, during the season, has returned. Considering the shortness of the season, he says, the output has been satisfactory. All working expenses at the mine for the season have been paid. He left on February 20th, and at that time twelve men were engaged in the work there.

* * *

W. H. Lettice, one of the members of the coronation contingent from this city, and E. A. Goddard, who enlisted in Victoria with the 2nd Canadian Rifles, arrived back last evening by the steamer Charmer. Sergt. Lorimer, another member of the coronation contingent, left the Old Country last week. He will arrive towards the end of the month.

* * *

Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstan, pastor of the Pitt street Congregational church, Sydney, N. S. W., is in the city on his way home on a visit to friends in the Old Country. Mr. Dunstan is one of the leading ministers of Sydney, and his church is well known in Australia. Mr. Dunstan arrived on the Miowera and is a guest at the Dominion.

* * *

Among those spending a vacation at Mr. Jensen's hotel, Sidney, are the following: H. W. Hubbert and wife and Miss Hubbert, of Tacoma; Miss Solberg, of Chicago; A. R. McDonald, of Vancouver; J. M. Durhand and Miss Moberly, of Victoria; and Mrs. Withers and family, of Wellington.

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Miss Beatrice Epps, of Vancouver, is down from the Terminal City on a visit to two school comrades, Misses Jennie and Bella Campbell, pupils of the deaf and dumb school at Winnipeg. All three will be returning to their duties in September.

* * *

Ralph Smith, M. P., left England on Thursday last. He arrives in Ottawa next week and will remain in the east until after the meeting of the Trades and Labor congress, which convenes at Berlin, September 4th.

* * *

R. D. Stewart, of Bamfield Creek; J. W. Ladd and M. J. McCarthy, of Everett, arrived here on the Queen City from the West Coast this morning. They are registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. and Miss Ripley, of San Jose; Mrs. Jno. S. MacGregor and Miss Jessie MacGregor, of Pueblo, Cal.; and P. W. Palmer, wife and daughters, of Walla Walla, are at the Victoria.

Mrs. H. D. Helmcken and Miss Goodwin have returned from their Alaskan trip. They visited Sitka and other points of interest, including the far-famed Muir glacier.

Geo. E. Osborne, of Seattle; L. F. Riddell, of Toronto; S. F. Mackenzie, of Vancouver; and Geo. B. Lewis, of Duncans, arrived at the Vernon yesterday.

D. W. McBurney, a commercial man of Hamilton, Ont., and B. O. Cheney, a banker of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Cheney, are guests at the Dominion.

C. E. Griffiths, a well known commercial man from San Francisco, and Peter McVeigh, who has returned from Alberta, are at the Dominion.

Joseph Martin, M. P. P., was in the city on Saturday and Sunday, and left for Nanaimo yesterday afternoon on his way back to Vancouver.

F. Jacobson, the West Coast mining man; T. H. Cross and wife, of Vancouver; and E. P. Davis arrived at the Balmoral yesterday.

John A. Duncan, formerly of this city, is in town on a visit to his parents, after three years' residence in Chicago and California.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron and Miss Speers, of the city teaching staff, have returned from a visit to the East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howard, of Portland, and Selby Henderson, of Vancouver, are guests at the Victoria Cafe.

Hon. W. C. Wells arrived from Vancouver by the steamer Charmer last evening.

MENACING BUSH FIRES

Up the E. & N. Line and in the Lake District.

Bush fires are threatening destruction of valuable property. Up the line, Chemainus itself is threatened. Arrivals from there say that the whole district is one belt of flame. It threatened the Lenora & Mount Sicker railway, and men were constantly employed on Friday and Saturday fighting it.

Nearer home, a big bush fire is now raging in the Lake district, along the road between Elk Lake and Cordova Bay, menacing the residences of John Pierce and Mr. Watt. Residents were engaged Saturday and yesterday endeavoring to keep the fire within bounds, but the task is a difficult one. The blaze appears to be nearing Cordova Bay, and if it continues the campers will probably have to make for town. A heavy rain is sadly needed.

OBSTACLES TO FEDERATION.

Quoting the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a speech delivered in Great Britain, in which the difficulties that lie in the way of a commercial federation of the Empire are pointed out, the Colonist says "it would require a pretty hide-bound partizan to see any advocacy of Imperial Federation in these words at all." Now Mr. Chamberlain, the one statesman in Great Britain who has had the courage to take up the question of closer commercial relations with the colonies, has been equally candid in pointing out the difficulties that must be overcome before any practical results can be achieved. Mr. Barton, the premier of the Australian commonwealth, has stated distinctly that the people he represents are not prepared to abate the duties on British goods, because if they did so the greater part of the revenue of the country would be cut off, and the new federation is not prepared to resort to direct taxation. Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, is more impetuous, but he has as yet given no practical evidence of his zeal. He favors a tariff preference on British goods entering the colony. He has not yet persuaded his supporters in the New Zealand legislature to grant such a preference. Is it not a fact that the action of the government of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the head in granting a preference to British goods was the first step in the direction of the commercial federation of the Empire? There can be no retracing of steps in that matter. Even if the unexpected should happen and Toryism once more rear its head out of the dust into which it has been trodden by the detested Laurier, the preference would not be interfered with. When South Africa has settled down into the peaceful pursuits of life and Australia and New Zealand have joined her in following the example of Canada, the next important movement in the direction of closer commercial union will have been made.

And what about Britain herself? Is she prepared to abandon her traditional policy and lend encouragement to the colonial advocates of an Imperial policy? If so, why are we not favored with the words of one leading public man of the kingdom uttered in support of such a movement? The majority of the chief newspapers have ignored the subject entirely, while those which have dealt with it at all have been very cautious in their remarks. There is good reason for the belief that some of the Liberal leaders in Great Britain would rejoice greatly if they could by some means connect the Conservatives definitely with a policy of protection. To urge that such a policy was designed for the benefit of the colonies would constitute no reason whatever in the minds of the consumers of bread for its adoption. They are ready to point out that the course of the colonies has been consistently selfish from the time they were granted self-government. The words of defiance issued by the Tory party at the time it advocated protection in Canada, "If the National Policy be inimical to British connection, so much the worse for British connection," have not been forgotten. They are rising up against us at the present day when we are striving to overcome their evil effects and unite that which they drove asunder. One British paper says: "After enjoying the protection of the Mother Country for years, the colonies come blandly proposing that, to suit their convenience, we should anger our foreign customers, disarrange our whole financial system, and raise the cost of living to the British people." It is gratifying to note, however, that in spite of the evil effects of the policy of the Tory party of Canada the cause which was taken up by the present government is making substantial progress. Unless something untoward occurs the sentiments favoring closer union will continue to grow and will take form in practical measures.

A NOTABLE WORK.

A work which is expected to have an important effect upon the industrial situation in Great Britain has just been completed. The last coping stone on the great Nile dam at Assouan has been laid and one of the greatest monuments to the beneficence of British rule over a foreign and "inferior" people is finished. It is said there can be no greater public benefactor than he who makes two blades of grass grow in a place where ordinarily there is sustenance for but one. The immense dam on the Nile will enable wide tracks of land to bear two crops a year instead of one, will bring whole districts into tillage and will greatly increase the area of cotton and sugar cultivation.

The Manchester cotton manufacturers have of late years, it is said, been feeling the competition of the mills of the Southern States, which have been absorbing the raw material grown in the cotton fields. It is believed that presently, with the assistance of works of various kinds, India, Egypt and the Soudan will be able to make up the shortage. John Bull may not be very "swift," but he usually manages to overcome the obstacles that are raised to his industrial progress. It is sometimes said he blunders over pitfalls. In this instance he seems to have gone about his business systematically, and with some prescience.

Very little attention has been paid to the progress of work on this dam by the newspapers. But the scientific and technical journals have had their eyes upon it. The Scientific American has had numerous reports and illustrations upon the dam in its various stages. The contract was signed in February, 1898, with John Aird & Co., on behalf of the Khedive in Council (the Council was the British representative, who is practically the government). It was to be completed in five years, and is finished well within the time limit. It is 1¼ miles long, and is pierced by 180 openings, 23 feet side and 7 feet wide, which have steel sluice gates. Continuous employment has been given for the last eighteen months to 16,000 operatives, 90 per cent. of whom are Egyptians. From its inception, therefore, the work has been benevolent in its influences. Now it will add productiveness to its achievements and will be a permanent source of wealth to the world.

FORCE, WITH DISCRETION.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, writing to the Colonist from London, in regard to the functions at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke, says the speech of the Premier at the Dominion Day dinner was "a model of diction, easy grace and ornate eloquence." At the Constitutional Club feast "many of the speakers tired the audience or were only indifferently or politely listened to, but as soon as the Canadian Premier rose, and his mellifluous tones were audible, every eye was turned and every ear strained towards him. Not a word was lost." These sentences hardly bear out the statement made by our contemporary yesterday "that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not scored in 1902 as he did in 1897." But it would not do to permit the Premier to gain too much credit. That might have an adverse effect upon Toryism in Canada, which is practically without a recognised head and has no policy upon commercial or any other kind of federation. So we are told editorially that "as a representative at a great function, Laurier is all that can be desired and a man of whom Canada may well be proud. He is suave, eloquent and tactful. But he does not possess the force which makes a decisive and permanent imprint upon public opinion, and thus shapes the destiny of nations and empires. He is a political leader who is influenced by public opinion, rather than one who moulds and shapes it." Let us see about this. For a great many years the Tories preached about preferential trade. They passed resolutions annually in Parliament in favor of it. They besought the British government to denounce the Belgian and Germany treaties which obstructed it. They spoke to these questions for more years than we can remember, with no result. In 1896 the Liberals, under the leadership of Laurier, assumed office. In a couple of years the Belgian and German treaties were denounced and a policy had been inaugurated which not one person in a million in Canada had ever dreamed of—a policy of preferential treatment for British goods. That idea was one of the most popular that has ever been adopted in Canada. It has increased in popularity yearly. Sir Charles Tupper and his followers at first denounced it most bitterly. They predicted that it meant ruin and desolation for Canada. The leader "heard the wail, the miserable wail," of the destitute in all parts of the land. It was prophesied that under the policy the Liberals would not remain in power a year. They have gone on increasing in strength and the country in prosperity. At no period in the history of Canada, before or since confederation, has there been such growth in activity, industry and wealth. As we have said, the fiscal action which preceded these developments was practically undreamt of in Canada until it was announced by the Finance Minister in Parliament. There was no public opinion in favor of it, because the public had not had an opportunity to consider it. Yet we are told with an ignorance of facts that is positively amazing in an organ which assumes to be a teacher, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier "does not possess the force which makes a decisive and permanent imprint upon public opinion, and thus shapes the destiny of nations and empires." There is a force that is destructive and a force that is constructive. Probably if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken the stump in Leeds and pointed out to the electors of that constituency it was their duty to elect the Conservative candidate because his defeat would inflict a stunning blow upon a government which was in favor of preferential treatment for Canadian wheat, our contemporary would have given him credit for being a strong man, one with sufficient force to shape the destiny of nations. But such an act would have allied Canada with the Conservative party of Great Britain, and would have aroused the antagonism and resentment of Liberals, as Sir Charles Tupper did when as Canadian High Commissioner he took an active part in a political campaign in Great Britain. Force without discretion is a dangerous thing for a public man to possess. If the commercial federation of the Empire is ever to be accomplished, it must come about gradually, and be developed along the lines laid down in the Canadian preferential scheme. It must also secure the sympathy of both the great political parties of Great Britain if it is to become permanent.

LONG MAY HE REIGN!

Three times at least since he attained to manhood has King Edward VII., happily crowned to-day to reign over a loyal and devoted people, been confronted by Death, the great enemy and ultimate conqueror of all men of whatsoever degree. In two of the cases His Majesty proved himself a worthy antagonist of a greater and more potent King than any earthly sovereign. He faced the foe bravely and unflinchingly. His courage, cheerfulness, patience, obedience and docility, in alliance with a sound constitution, gained the victory, and to-day, despite the prediction that he would not be able to stand the strain and the excitement of the coronation, he was formally invested with the crown, amid the prayers of a great multitude that he may long be spared to reign over a happy and prosperous people. On one memorable occasion Death appeared before the King with suddenness which would have shaken the nerves of any but the stoutest-hearted and bravest of men. The pistol of an assassin was pointed at his breast. He was the coolest man of the concourse which surrounded him. The bullet went wide of its mark, and the King went his way unmoved and undisturbed. Thus we find that whether wrestling with the great enemy in the sickroom or confronting him in unexpected places the head of the British nation has quit himself like a man. All the attributes we as a people admire in a man are embodied in his personality. In that we find the secret of the popularity of the most popular prince who has ever sat upon the throne of the Empire. He is "every inch a king," and he reigns over the freest people living on the face of the earth in these days when liberty is much prated about and but little enjoyed in some places where it is claimed she has spread her mantle very broadly. The people of the British Empire in this their day of thankfulness that the life of their sovereign has been spared can pray for no greater boon than that the Kings of the future may be such as King Edward VII. If we were called upon to select a ruler to-morrow by ballot His Majesty would be the man. May he regain a full measure of health and strength and live to behold his Empire united not only in loyalty to its sovereign but as the greatest commercial and industrial federation of which there is any record in history. God save the King!

ENGINES OLD AND NEW.

The New York Central Railway recently placed in service a locomotive capable of hauling a load of more than four thousand tons. The development of the railway engine of late has been almost as remarkable as that of the steamship. And it has all been brought about by the desire to economise. The generation is bent on economy in all but its personal expenses. The aim is to employ as few "hands" as possible. So they are multiplying the expansion cylinders and the boiler tubes. The vapor is used over and over until it is bereft of the greater part of its energy. The strain on this new machine will be so great that it will probably fuss and fume itself out in ten, or fifteen years at the most. The locomotives of the great inventor of the machines were not high pressure flyers but they were stayers. There is one of them in service to this day, a moving monument of the thoroughness of the work done by the man who built the first great enemy of the "coo." It was built by Stephenson in 1822, is now, after eighty years continuous service, still working hauling trucks at Hetton in England. The principal dimensions of this "old timer" are: Diameter of the cylinders, 10¾ in.; piston stroke, 24 in.; diameter of the wheels, 3 ft. The weight of the engine is 15 tons, and it has a haulage capacity of about 120 tons at a speed of 10 miles an hour on a fairly level track. Its general design (excepting the cab) remains as originally constructed, while some parts, notably the steam dome, are actually portions of the engine as constructed in 1822.

After this long and faithful service it is not surprising to learn that the engine is at last becoming unequal to the ever increasing demands made upon it, and the directors of the Hetton colliery, therefore, shortly intend to withdraw the relic from Hetton, and it will in the course of a few weeks find a permanent "resting place" at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it will be preserved to this and future generations as a worthy example of the earliest period of locomotive engineering.

The record of drowning accidents in various parts of the country indicates that the impulses of the human heart are still in the right direction. Many persons have lost their lives in the effort to save others. The most heroic performance of the season is probably that of a little girl in New York state, who, "hearing screams from the cow pasture, arrived just in time to see her baby sister tossed in the air by a vicious bull. Without a moment's hesitation the girl grasped a stick, and, springing into the inclosure, rushed at the bull, which was making ready to toss the baby again. At the sight of the newcomer the bull directed his attention from the baby, and with lowered head charged the girl, who calmly invited his coming. As the maddened animal dashed up, the child posed her stick, and when the bull was three feet away she poked it directly into one of his eyes. The pain caused the animal to desist from further attacks, and, hastily catching her little sister in her arms, Flora ran from the field, little the worse for her encounter. The baby, while badly bruised, will probably recover."

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That man, J. Herrick Duggan, a Canadian, seems to be the greatest designer of small sailing boats that ever lived. The Americans have been running in their fastest craft on him for five years now without ever winning a heat. The challenging yacht this year was the swiftest of fifteen or twenty boats built especially to achieve the honor of winning back the Seawanhaka cup from the St. Lawrence Yacht Club. As we remarked last year on a similar occasion, Duggan should be given an opportunity to build a large boat of the same relative speed as his midgets. That appears to be the only chance of taking the America Cup from the New York Yacht Club. Two British challengers for the Seawanhaka Cup have also been vanquished by Duggan boats.

* * *

Let people who are ill throw their physic to the dogs and follow the example of Walter N. Gilmore, of San Francisco. He had consumption, but thought his lease of life was not nearly run out. Some of his friends were frank enough to express a contrary opinion, whereupon Mr. Gilmore offered to bet $500 that he could wheel a barrow to Omaha before the grim messenger overtook him. The bet was made and he started. At last accounts he had reached Pueblo, Col., in good shape. When he started he weighed 111 pounds; at Pueblo he tipped the beam at 136 and was still taking on flesh.

* * *

The Cocos Island treasure seekers have returned, sadder, probably wiser, but not richer men. They are glad to get back, we are sure, and we are pleased to see them back. Alas! there is no royal road to wealth. All but about one in a thousand must remain content to grind for his daily bread. Many are glad of an opportunity to grind.

THE HUNT FOR BURIED TREASURE

PLENTY OF RAIN, BUT NO GOLD DISCOVERED

The Brigantine Blakeley Narrowly Escapes Destruction on Reefs of Cocos Island.

A detailed account of the trip to Cocos Island by the crew of the Blakeley was furnished the Times this morning by one of the company. He said:

"The tug leaving us at Race Rocks, we sailed up the Straits under a light breeze with all sail on. About 10 p.m. a heavy squall struck us, and we had to call all hands to shorten down. On Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock we were opposite Near Bay, and at 7 o'clock abreast of Cape Flattery, but there being a heavy southwest swell on, the mate decided to run back to San Juan, which we made about noon. We dropped anchor about one mile from the wharf. There was a heavy swell running, and we started to drag our anchor, and came near going on the rocks, but we got her clear and again dropped anchor at 5 p.m., but about 7 the man on watch found she was dragging her anchor again, and all hands were called to up anchor and get to sea. It was a dark night and raining hard, and the men, who were tired out and wet though, with no food except what they could pick up (as the cook was sick along with the captain), did some tall cursing, and no wonder. But they turned out and got the anchor up and sailed on, and away we went again, clearing Flattery light early Wednesday morning. The midship gang, those with the instruments, etc., along with the captain, were pretty sick boys, and also the cook.

"Shortening down and setting sail and getting wet to the skin continued with a few incidents to liven up things a bit. On Sunday, being a fine day, we had some music—violin, mouth organ, etc.—but again on Monday the same old routine, shortening down, etc., continued. We had to heave-to on Thursday, the 16th, and on Friday we set all sail again, but about 7.30 p.m. a shift of wind and a heavy squall struck up before we could get any sail off. All hands were called, and soon had her shortened down to the topsails, but not before nearly all the light sails were badly damaged, the two top-gallants were in ribbons, along with one of the jibs, and this kept the men patching sails till Thursday, the 23rd, before we could get all sail on her again. We had sighted a few ships and were now in lat. 30 deg. north, heading for one of the islands called Santa Rosa, which we sighted on January 29th, about 20 or 30 miles out of our reckoning. Here we struck the trade winds, and the weather continued fine, all hands preferring to seep on deck rather than below. We had lots of music at nights, and saw all kinds of flying fish, dolphins, sharks and lots of strange birds, etc., of which we caught a lot, especially of turtle, and you bet we had the real thing in turtle soup, which we heartly enjoyed.

"On February 6th we sighted Duncan Island away in the distance. After this we got into the doldrums, and it did rain in buckets instead of drops, but about this time the midship gang saw spooks, and we had all kinds of fun with them. We were now one month out and 50 miles south of Cocos, but away to the west of it—a very good run so far—but from this on, till we reached Cocos Island, it was rain, calms, squalls and headwinds throughout the whole time. We crossed the equator no less than six times, beating back and forth from February 6th till April 13th, when on that day, Sunday, April 13th, the upper topsail yard splintered almost in the center, and we had to shorten down, so we could get the yard 'fished,' which we did by the next day, and set all sail again, almost in despair of seeing the island, as we had been all round, where our reckoning made it out to be so, we headed up for the mainland, hoping to find out our error.

"On Wednesday, the 16th, sighted a sail, and had a hard chase after her to get our position, from her, which proved our chronometer was out about 163 miles. So we carried on again and sighted Cocos Island at 11 p.m. that night, and anchored there.

"On Thursday morning, April 17th at 9 o'clock, we reached the island, jolly glad to get there, being 101 days out. We remained on the island till the 11th of May, 24 days only. It is a lovely place, with bananas, lemons, limes, cocoanuts, pineapples, etc., and lots of fish and wild pig.

"Eleven of us went ashore to work, the other three remaining by the vessel. The men with the instruments got 'attractions' the second day, and other attractions on several days. A considerable amount of work was done at each place, blasting in some, digging shafts in others and open cuts in other places, but no matter how deep we went it was all the same—nothing! nothing!! nothing!!!

"Every place where the instruments located, it was the same. We had struck the island in the wet season, as hardly 24 hours passed without a downpour of rain, and all the time we were on the island we never knew what it was to have dry clothes on. Finally on Saturday, May 10th, all hands, disgusted and discouraged, went on board again, blessing the instruments and the men with them.

"While on the island we had several tests of one of the instruments, and it failed to locate anywhere near where we buried the money, etc. We had lots of bosses on the island—in fact too many of the kind.

"On Sunday, May 11th, we were planning to have a day or two's sport hunting for pig, but about noon it started to blow hard, and continued all afternoon with a heavy swell, and at 3 p.m. the Blakeley started to drag her anchor. We dropped the other one, but the stock of our starboard anchor broke, and she started to drag both anchors, and when the captain saw us steadily being drifted on to the rocks, he called all hands out to up anchors, and get to sea. The men worked with a will, and we just managed to get clear of the headlands, but in leaving we had to leave a half barrel of fish which we caught and intended to take along with us, and had no time to lay in a stock of fruit, etc., which we would liked to have done.

"From the time we left the island till July 6th, 56 days, it was nothing but headwinds, calms, with downpour of rain all the time, and we were only some 1,400 miles clear of the island, but we made up for this when we run into the trade winds, which carried us well to the north of San Franco by July 27th. We had some fine weather about this time, but the long wet spell we had along with the provisions getting short, etc., some of the men had to lay up with rheumatism, boils, etc., but they did what they could under the circumstances. On July 28th we caught the westerly wind and headed up for the Straits.

"We sighted a ship heading the same way on August 3rd, and a China steamer on August 5th. We sighted land at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and found ourselves north of Cape Beale, which we passed on Wednesday, the 6th, and on the 7th, at the mouth of the Straits, we picked up the Magic, which towed us into port. Capt. Hackett says he had a good crew, and the men who had shares say they are convinced the treasure is still on the island. It was seven months and one day since we left Victoria."

Mr. Gilbert Interviewed.

When approached regarding the experiences of the party, Justin Gilbert, one of the promoters of the expedition, declined to make any statement, except to explain something which took place on the island and to which reference was made in the morning paper. He states that he is now working on a complete report of the doings of the party since they left Victoria, and this he will present to the stockholders of the company at the earliest possible date.

Referring to the incidents mentioned, Mr. Gilbert stated that along towards the end of the work on the island he told the men that he had visited all parts of the island where treasure was supposed to be located, as well as points in the interior, and could find no attractions with his instruments, apart from those already given, which has proved to be nothing other than deposits probably of placer gold. When so informed, however, the men were offended and claimed the instruments to be useless. They asked for a test. Mr. Gilbert said, although he had told them that he had not sufficient coin with him to make it, having only $25 in gold and $15 in silver. Taking his purse one morning and hiding it near one of the houses, he was told that it was secreted in that vicinity and for him to try and find it. He agreed. Drawing a few lines to locate the purse, he succeeded in getting a slight attraction. He then asked Capt. Hackett if an exact location or an approximate one would do. The skipper conferred with Capt. Whidden, and an exact location was requested. Mr. Gilbert says he told them he wanted plenty of time—that he could only operate the instrument about twenty minutes at a time. The men all quit work to see "the fun," it being stated that the day (Saturday) was to be the Devil's, and the next day the Lord's. At noon the position of the treasure was shifted, but on being informed by Captain Hackett of the fact, also that a gold watch had been added, Mr. Gilbert protested. He proposed that he only be required to draw a few lines, and that he be given ten or twelve tests instead of one. There was no reply either way to this request. Mr. Gilbert then went down and drew a few lines, which proved inaccurate, for which he was blamed in very severe language for having a fraudulent instrument. No other tests were asked for, except that late in the afternoon Mr. Kirkendale came to him and suggested that he would hide the money, and that Mr. Gilbert draw a line for it. Mr. Gilbert says he presumes what afterwards occurred was probably correctly reported in the morning paper. It is impossible, he added, to work his instrument to any good advantage under excitement or provocation such as he was subjected to that day. He told Mr. Kirkendale that he was in no fit condition to make the tests, and would have to wait for another day. No other tests, however, were demanded of Mr. Gilbert, and no test was ever demanded of Mr. Enyeart by the officers of the ship. They seemed to take it for granted, said Mr. Gilbert, that Mr. Enyeart's instrument was a fraud, because they thought his was.

Mr. Gilbert will at once resume his duties as court stenographer. He is understood to have been thoroughly convinced that the treasure was not to be found on Cocos Island. He states that the trip has been a very costly one to him, and that it has not been successful has been no fault of his. So strong was his faith in the enterprise that the bulk of his stock has never been sold.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO PRAISE PERUNA.

THREE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

Worn Out And Nervous Regained Their Health And Beauty By Taking Peruna.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following to Dr. S. B. Hartman concerning his catarrhal tonic, Peruna:

75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.

"As a tonic for a worn-out system, Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always make me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Thousands of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Cullen Was Exhausted From Over Study.

Miss Rose Cullen, President of the Young Woman's Club, Butte, Montana, writes:

921 Galena street, Butte, Mont.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy life. A couple bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find by having it in the house and taking a dose off and on it keeps me in fine health. A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."—Rose Cullen.

Peruna is especially adapted to protecting against and curing nervous diseases of run-down women, as the testimonial of Miss Cullen indicates.

Miss Blanche Myers, 3120 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo., has the following to say of Peruna:

"During each of the past four seasons I have caught a severe cold, when suddenly chilled after an evening party, and catarrh for several weeks would be the result. One bottle of Peruna cured me, and I shall not dread colds any more as I did."—Blanche Myers.

An excellent little treatise on "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF FLOWERS YESTERDAY

First Annual Show a Great Success—A Large Number Visited Douglas Gardens—List of Awards.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Success which was scarcely anticipated by the most enthusiastic attended the first annual flower show held yesterday at the Douglas summer gardens. Five large marquees were required to accommodate all the flowers, and the tasteful arrangements formed a most harmonious and strikingly pretty scene. The competition in all classes was keen.

To complete the success of the show large numbers of visitors viewed the display throughout the afternoon and evening. Favorable comments were heard on all sides, and the members of the committee and officers responsible for the affair came in for many congratulations. In the evening the gardens were crowded, the grounds being brilliantly illuminated. The proceedings were enlivened by concerts both afternoon and evening by the Fifth Regiment band.

Mention was made yesterday of the table decoration competition. This feature was most attractive, and the artistic taste displayed by the ladies as well as the unrivalled beauty of the flowers were much admired. Some difficulty was experienced by the judges in awarding the prize in this contest, and it was decided that the question should be decided by ballot. A hive of bees in a glass case was another attraction.

The committee largely responsible for the success of the show follows: Mayor Hayward, chairman; F. B. Pemberton, honorary treasurer; T. W. Palmer, honorary secretary, and Messrs. James and Gage. Although these gentlemen should be heartily congratulated on the success attending their work, it ought to be remembered that they were aided in no small measure by the interest and liberality of the citizens in general.

The exhibits will not be taken away until to-night, and the gardens will be open all afternoon, while in the evening the Fifth Regiment band will give another concert.

Mr. Russell, of the Jubilee nurseries; Mr. Ohlesen, of Oaklands, and Mr. Lariz, of Cary road nursery, acted as judges. Mesdames Henry Croft and F. S. Barnard are thanked for their kind assistance in the arrangements.

The following awards were made by the judges:

CLASS B.

Amateurs who cultivate their own gardens, and do not employ labor.

Plants in Pots.

Best collection of plants in flower, 2nd prize, Mrs. R. Jones.

Best collection of sweet peas, not less than ten varieties, shown separately, 10 in a bunch, 1st, J. A. Bland; 2nd, Mrs. J. Kilbeck; highly commended, Mrs. Solly; highly commended, J. Lawson.

Best collection of roses, hardy, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Miss E. V. Erskine.

Best collection of tea roses, 1st, J. C. Newbury.

Best collection of stocks, 1st, J. R. Stewart; 2nd, Mrs. Henderson; highly commended, Mr. Bland.

Best collection of dahlias, 12 varieties, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Mr. Ridgman; highly commended, Mrs. Siddell.

Best collection dahlias, 6 varieties, 2nd, Miss E. C. Smith; highly commended, Mrs. Henderson.

Best collection of carnations, 1st, Mrs. M. Gunter; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.

Best collection phlox drummondii, 1st, J. C. Newbury.

Best collection of nasturtiums, 6 in bunch, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Mrs. E. Billinghurst.

Best collection of annuals, not less than 6 varieties, 1st, M. Sherburn; 2nd, Mrs. Henderson; highly commended, Mrs. Siddell.

Best collection of asters, 1st, Mrs. M. Gunter; 2nd, Mrs. Henderson.

Best collection of pansies, 1st, Mrs. Siddell; 2nd, Mrs. Sherburn; extra, Mr. Bland.

Hand bouquet, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Mrs. Siddell; highly commended, Mrs. Ribbeck.

Basket of cut flowers, 1st, Mrs. Watson; 2nd, Mrs. C. Wenger; highly commended, J. C. Newbury, Mrs. M. Gunter.

CLASS C.

Amateurs who employ labor.

Plants in Pots.

Best collection of fuchsias, 1st, Bishop of Columbia.

Best collection of double petunias, 1st, Bishop of Columbia; 2nd, Mrs. Croft.

Best collection of begonias, tuberous, single, 1st, F. B. Pemberton; 2nd, Bishop of Columbia.

Best collection of begonias, double, 1st, F. B. Pemberton.

Best collection of begonias, rex, 1st, Bishop of Columbia.

Best collection of foliage plants (coleus excluded), 2nd, Bishop of Columbia; highly commended, Miss Erskine.

Best collection of coleus, 1st, Bishop of Columbia; 2nd, F. B. Pemberton.

Best collection of ferns, 1st, Mrs. Croft.

Best collection of geraniums, not more than one of each variety, 1st, Bishop of Columbia.

Collection of plants in flower, not less than four varieties, 1st, Major Dupont; 2nd, Mrs. Croft.

Cut Flowers.

Best collection of perpetual roses, 1st, Mrs. Croft.

Best collection of phlox perennial, 1st, Mrs. Croft.

Best collection liliums, 1st, F. B. Pemberton.

Best collection of salpiglossis, 1st, F. B. Pemberton.

Best collection pansies, 1st, Mrs. F. Barnard; 2nd, Mr. Bland.

Best collection carnations, border, 1st, F. B. Pemberton.

Best collection of stocks, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Bishop of Columbia.

Best collection of phlox drummondii, J. C. Newbury.

Best collection of dahlias, cactus, 1st, F. B. Pemberton; 2nd, J. C. Newbury.

Best collection of dahlias, show, 1st, J. C. Newbury; 2nd, Bishop of Columbia.

Best collection of sweet peas, shown separately, 10 stems in each bunch, 1st, Mr. Bland; 2nd, Mrs. Croft; highly commended, F. B. Pemberton.

Hand bouquet, 1st, Mrs. Alice Watson.

Best decoration for dinner table, 5 feet by 4 feet; special prize, to be decided by ballot.

Basket of cut flowers, 1st, Mrs. A. Watson.

Best collection of hardy perennials, 1st, Mrs. Croft.

EXTRA B CLASS.

Snapdragon, 1st, J. W. Balden.

Begonias, 1st, Mrs. E. M. Johnson.

Cactus dahlias, 1st, Mr. Ridgman.

Gladioli, 1st, Mrs. Henderson; 2nd, Mr. F. B. Pemberton.

Sunflowers, H. C., Mrs. M. Gunter.

Best collection of plants in flower, C. Muriset.

Mautbretias, 1st, Mrs. Wolfenden.

Basket of flowers, 1st, F. Barnard.

Stocks, highly commended, Mrs. Siddall.

A new and dainty effect in floral garniture consists of rosebud formed of the palest shade of rose-colored chiffon. These are small in size and worn in clusters on all sorts of light boas and hats.

COWICHAN RIVER FISHING QUESTION

EVIDENCE TENDERED IN DUNCANS AND VICTORIA

Many Witnesses Declare Weirs Not Detrimental to Trout Fishing—Opinions and Suggestions.

The commission, consisting of Senator Templeman, A. W. Vowel, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and C. B. Sword, Dominion government inspector of fisheries, appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the complaints made by the Victoria Tourist Association and others of illegal fishing in the Cowichan, Koksilah and Chemainus rivers commenced its sittings at Duncans on Wednesday. A number of leading residents and some Indians gave evidence, and the opinions expressed were generally opposed to the views of the Tourist Association.

The first witness was J. D. Hadwin, who considered that there was a certain amount of illegal fishing in the Cowichan river, and that Indian boys did a good deal of fishing with salmon roe as bait. He was also of opinion that the weirs delayed the fish while they were caught by the Indians. He was not a fisherman, and was not prepared to say that the weirs spoilt the trout fishing, but if they did not interfere with the salmon they would not be there. He would not recommend the forcible removal of the weirs, and thought that the floating logs might damage the spawning grounds.

John N. Evans, reeve, a resident of the district for thirty years, said that there were not so many weirs in the Cowichan river now as when he had first come to the country. He did not attribute the decrease in the number of fish in the river to the weirs, but to the destructive character of the Anglo-Saxon race. There were formerly about 20 weirs in the river, whereas now there were only five. He thought that the depletion of the river's supply of fish was due to the floating logs, which destroyed the spawn and feeding grounds and the increased number of fishermen. He thought the Tourist Association were acting wrongly, as interference with the Indians' weirs would cause ill-feeling, and the Indians would retaliate by forbidding whites to enter the reserve, which stretched along the river for about ten miles. He believed that the practice of seining salmon in Cowichan bay caused a decrease of the number of salmon in the river.

C. Bazett did not consider that the weirs prevented the fish from ascending the river. He had been twelve years in the district, and was not prepared to say that there was any illegal fishing in the river. The law should prevent the catching of small fish, and the netting and seining in Cowichan must have had an injurious effect upon the river. Amateur fishermen had increased in number which accounted for the number of small fish killed.

Indian Chief Lee Hilton, of Cowichan, said that the weirs had been used in the river for many years. The weirs did not touch the bottom of the river, and there were always passages below the wickets. The weirs were not the cause of the decrease in the number of fish in the river, which he ascribed to the floating logs, which spoilt the spawning beds and feeding grounds of the fish. The Indians depended upon the weirs for their food, and it would be a serious thing for them if the weirs were removed. He said that fishermen from Victoria had partly caused the depletion of the river by catching quantities of small fish. He also considered the seines and nets in Cowichan bay injurious.

John Elliott, president of the Indian Fishermen's Union, said that the weirs did no damage whatever. He had been born in the district, and had been there, off and on, all his life. The weirs were used to temporarily stop the fish and enable the Indians to spear them, and the weirs were kept open from 5 a. m. on Saturdays until 6 p. m. on Sundays. The Indians depended on the weirs for their food. When his father came out to the district there were 7,000 Indians, while now there were only 700. There were formerly many more weirs in the river than at present. The Indians believed there were as many trout in the river as formerly. He considered that the seining and netting in Cowichan bay destroyed nearly all the salmon, and should be prohibited. The weirs did not stop the trout ascending the river. The floating logs did great damage to the spawning grounds.

Walter Ford said he had seen as many steelheads caught above as below the weir, and did not believe the weirs stopped the trout, which were as plentiful as they were 18 years ago. He knew parties last year to have caught 50 or 60 pounds of trout in Cowichan lake in one evening. He considering the present regulation keeping the weirs open from Saturday to Sunday was ample. If the Indians were deprived of the weirs there would be ill-feeling.

F. H. Price, who has resided near and fished in the river for the last fifteen years, said that the best trout fishing in the river occurred above three weirs. He considered that any trout up to three pounds weight could easily pass through or under the weirs. Thought the attention of the authorities should be called to the taking of under-sized trout. He did not know of any nets being used in the river at present.

W. C. Duncan, J. P., said that he had been a resident since '65, and did not believe the weirs obstructed the river. The trout got through the weirs. The causes of the scarcity of fish were the fact that the river had been straightened, leaving no pools and feeding grounds, the increase in the number of fishermen and the destruction of small fish. The weirs had been in use in the river for possibly 1,000 years. The prohibition of netting in Cowichan bay would be in order.

Ashdown H. Green wrote that in his opinion the weirs offered little hindrance to the passage of either salmon or trout. Very few spring salmon were taken by means of the weirs, as the weirs were only erected at low water when occasional fish were running. Salmon did not like to pass a weir or a bridge, and people seeing them congregated below believed the fish could not get through. More salmon were, he believed, taken with stationary gill nets in the backwaters of the river than in the weirs. The principal legitimate use of the weirs was for taking dog salmon, which ran in large quantities. The weirs certainly did not prevent the passage of trout, but he was sorry to say that of late years the Indians had been in the habit of netting both salmon and trout below the weirs, using them as a stop net. This was one of the reasons that trout fishing in the Cowichan was a thing of the past. Other reasons were the taking of under-sized trout and the logging operations on the river destroying the haunts of the trout. The Cowichan Indians were generally very law-abiding, but like all people accustomed to killing game or fish whenever they liked, they were great poachers.

James M. Dougall also wrote to the effect that the weirs were not harmful, but considered that the Indians should be made to take out the wicker work of the weirs for two whole days in the week, instead of removing only a few sections. The Cowichan was the only river in the district in which weirs were used. There was a lot of staking of nets and dragging of nets in the rivers by Indians at night, and this practice was harmful. This went on all the time. He believed there were more trout in the river this year than there had been for fifteen years.

M. Botterill wrote that thirty-five years ago the weirs were across the river for salmon and had not interfered with the trout.

J. A. Leakey wrote that netting in the river as at present carried on would prove ruinous. The weirs did not do as much damage as the nets.

Clermont Livingston said he had been ten years in the district and fishing was good in '92 when the weirs were there, as they always had been. Th weirs did not stop the trout. He approved of the suggestion to prohibit net fishing in Cowichan bay.

E. M. Skinner, who has been 35 years in the district, said that weirs had done less damage than was generally supposed. He complained of the illegal practice of taking trout in the spawning beds by torchlight at night.

Edward Barkley said he had been 16 years in the district, and was a fisherman himself, and was well acquainted with the Chemainus river and Bonsell's creek. Fifteen or sixteen years ago fishing in these streams was as good as anywhere in British Columbia. Practically there were no fish now. The Chemainus river had, to his own knowledge, been dynamited very frequently by miners, and this practice continued to-day. The Indians told him that every dark night they net the river, although they know it is illegal. He had proposed to the Chemainus Indians that the river should be divided into sections, and in each section a net of the proper mesh should be allowed to catch salmon under the charge of an Indian who would be responsible that only three-quarters of the water should be covered by the net, under penalty of $50 fine. This suggestion was approved by the Indians. The Cowichan Indians had not expressed their willingness to accept such an arrangement.

Bill Quatetzela, Indian headman, said that he did not know when the weirs had first been put in the Cowichan, but knew they had been there for five or six generations back. Trout could easily pass the weirs. There was a strict law among the Indians to take up the weirs when they were not using them to catch fish. The Indian boys had always taken trout in the spawning beds of the creek from Quamichan. The trout did not go back to the lake from there. Some of the Indians made money by fishing, but the weirs were necessary to them for food supply. The Indians were not to blame for the decrease in the fishing, which had been caused by the clearing out of the river by the logging operations, and the use of nets in Cowichan bay.

R. M. Colvin said he had been 18 years in the district, and that the weirs were no detriment to the fishing, as they did not stop trout. He knew that some netting had been carried on in the Cowichan and Chemainus rivers. He did not approve of Capt. Barkley's suggestion.

W. R. Robertson, Indian agent for the district during 15 years, was also of opinion that the weirs do not materially interfere with the progress of any fish up the river. He thought there might be something in the argument that the dog salmon being taken in the bay did not get up the river, and the trout consequently did not go up to feed on their spawn. He had heard of illegal fishing, but had never seen it. He thought the weirs would be done away with in a few years, as only the old men kept them up, and the young men would not take the trouble to make them.

John Elliott, recalled, said that there was only one bag net in the district, and that one was rotten. If the Indians were allowed to use a staked gill net they would not require the weirs.

The members of the commission afterwards examined some weir hurdles piled up below the bridge at the Somenos ranch. The weight of the largest hurdle was 22 pounds; dimensions were 4 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 9 inches; the interstices measured 2 inches to 2½ inches by 10 inches.

The commission adjourned on Thursday to Victoria, and opened in the city hall here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Among those who were present at the sitting of the commission yesterday afternoon were Mayor Hayward, Mr. Mann, Wm. Galbraith, fishery officer; J. McKaye and Geo. Langley.

Mayor Hayward entered a protest against the personnel of the commission in respect of Messrs. Vowell and Sword. He objected to Mr. Vowell being on the commission, because he knew that that gentleman had very strong views on the question of the weirs, holding that the Indians had a right to use them, and should not be interfered with. He objected to Mr. Sword, because he was fishery inspector for a district in which the fishery regulations had not been carried out, and the opinions of those two gentlemen would be worthless unless the object of the commission was to whitewash the business. Both Messrs. Vowell and Sword were prejudiced.

Senator Templeman said that the members of the commission had not anticipated when they went up to Duncans that the commission would take the form of a public inquiry. Hon. Mr. Sifton's idea had been that the commission should be just a private inquiry, but at Duncans a crowd of Indians had attended. He did not consider that the personnel of the commission could make any difference, as the commission had been appointed simply to take evidence for the minister. His idea was that the commission should summarize the evidence and possibly draw attention to the salient features therein and forward evidence and remarks to the minister. The commission could not decide anything, and Messrs. Vowell and Sword were experienced men in the matters under consideration. Everyone who desired to give evidence could do so fully and freely.

Mayor Hayward asked that a note should be made of his objection. He and Mr. Mann were present to represent the Tourist Association and the general interests of the sportsmen of the city. The white residents of Duncans were, he said, afraid to give evidence against the Indians, for fear that the Indians would retaliate in some way, but a petition had been forwarded him, signed by nearly all the white residents of Duncans, protesting against the illegal destruction of fish. The Tourist Association charged the Indians with keeping up weirs on the river which prevented the free passage of the fish, and there was an act of parliament which prohibited that and certain other methods of taking fish. The association wished that act to be enforced, and suggested that a portion of the river might be reserved for the Indians.

Mr. Vowell—The Mayor seems to insinuate that I am wedded to this weir business. But if I believed that the weirs were seriously obstructing the fish I should be one of the first to object to their use. I am in charge of the Indians, but would not sympathize with any wrong-doing on their part.

The Mayor—What I complain of is that Mr. Vowell's mind was made up beforehand. When I mentioned the matter on one occasion to him, he replied somewhat brusquely that the weirs were in the country before I was.

Mr. Vowell—Well, I say that I have not made up my mind.

Senator Templeman—Possibly if we were sitting as a court with power to make a decision there would be more point in Mr. Mayor's objections. But that is not the case.

Mr. Mann said that the Indians did not fish for themselves, but for the market. There were people in the city who bought fish from the Indians, and have done so for some time, but owing to the fact that the commission was informal witnesses could not be called and cross-examined, and would not come of their own accord because they would not be immune for past offences.

The Mayor said that the Tourist Association was anxious to make the city attractive to visitors, and the fishing was an important feature. The Cowichan was the best fishing river within reach, and it was in danger of being depleted of fish, as in the case of the Chemainus river. He had recently made a trip to the Cowichan and had taken a photograph of the weir, a copy of which he put in. At the same time he had learned that all kinds of illegal fishing were going on in the river. On his return he sent up Detective Palmer, who had made a long report on the matter, which showed that the department of marine and fisheries were doing practically nothing to enforce the fishing laws. One man was employed at $15 a month, and he could not afford to spend much time on the river, and the Indians could do as they pleased. He could not get Mr. Sword to do anything in the matter. He had telegraphed to the minister, who sent word to Mr. Sword, but the latter had not made a move. Then he wired again to the minister, who sent a peremptory message to the inspector. He believed that the officer now received higher pay than $15, but he did not seem to do more work for it. Admiral Rose and Sir Richard Musgrave, who had come out here to fish, were very indignant at the condition of the river, and had told him they would wire home to their friends not to come out. He was sorry those two gentlemen could not be present to give evidence, but they had gone up north on a fishing expedition. In the eastern provinces the government had removed all weirs, but he believed that the officials here had been directed not to remove the weirs, and to see that the law in that respect was deliberately broken. He put in Detective Palmer's report, and the petition signed by the residents of Duncans.

Senator Templeman said that many of those who had signed the petition had given evidence to the commission to the effect that the weirs did not do any damage to the fishing in the river. He read a portion of Mr. Palmer's report dealing with a dam across the stream at Quamichan, and remarked that he believed the fish could not get up the falls even if they passed the dam.

Mr. Sword remarked that the dam should not be closed in as it was.

Mr. Mann believed that the trout had always run up the rapids above the dam. He also declared that the evidence taken at Duncans had been clearly colored by fear of the Indians.

Senator Templeman did not believe that. The evidence was perfectly good in his opinion.

Geo. Langley said that he had never found the weirs any detriment to fishermen. He had seen fish weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds pass through the weirs. He had sometimes found the weirs closed on Saturday and Sundays, when they should have been open. Sometimes also the weirs became blocked with sticks and rubbish, and the Indians ought to keep them clean. In June and July of last year he had made several trips along the river, and had seen nine weirs. Any fish larger than 3 or 4 pounds would be stopped by the weirs. The weirs might delay the fish, and so enable the Indians to spear them. He had always taken plenty of fish in the Cowichan up to the last two or three years. There were many more fishermen now, and the floating logs, caused by lumbering operations on the river, had spoilt the haunts of the trout. He did not see why the residents of Duncans should be scared of the Indians. He believed the weirs were more numerous now than ever before. He had not seen any traps attached to the weirs. He had seen Indian boys catching trout with salmon roe.

Mr. Mann said that he had fished a great deal in the river two years ago. This year the fishing had been very poor, and last year it was indifferent. Two years ago the fishing was good. He had seen Indians fishing with dip nets. Dip nets and spearing were illegal when the fish were first stopped by a weir. He complained that the Indians chose the laziest and easiest way to catch fish. It was right that the government should see that the Indians got all the fish they wanted for food, but it was not wise to encourage laziness. He had no doubt that the weirs prevented the passage of the fish, both up and down the river. He had seen salmon and sea trout poking their noses along the weirs. He believed the spawning beds of the trout were not in the main river, but in the tributary streams.

Mr. Langley said that the big run of fish started at the end of August, or in September, and the fish went up the river to spawn, and the logs came down and broke up the spawning beds. The weirs were up in high water in May.

Mr. McKaye considered that the weirs were all right as conducted now. The weirs did not stretch right across the river. He had fished in the Cowichan since '83, and in some years he had been more successful than in others. If a man did not happen to catch as many fish as he expected, he was apt to believe the fish were not there. The removal of the weirs would have a bad effect upon the Indians. He had not seen salmon sold by Indians at Duncans, or sent down to Victoria for sale. He had seen Indians some years ago take fish with a drift net. The weirs were intended to temporarily stop any salmon ascending the river. Ten years ago he had seen a trap attached to a weir. He did not think that the traps stopped the trout. The weirs did not reach the bottom of the river. Only very old Indians fished at the weirs, and he understood that some families had a sort of hereditary right to the weirs. It would be a pity to shut out the lower part of the river (belonging to the Indians) to Victorians in order to remove the weirs. The largest runs of salmon took place in the spring and winter, when the weirs were not in the river. The logs would certainly have an injurious effect on the spawning beds.

Wm. Galbraith believed that the weirs obstructed the salmon ascending the river and also those descending after spawning. From the middle of April to the middle of June there were a large number of steel heads, spent fish, on either side of the weirs. He believed that the weirs did more harm by obstructing the fish descending the river than those ascending. The weirs gave a bad impression to visitors, which meant loss of money to the province. The weirs did delay the ascending trout, and those of the size of one pound could not get through some of the weirs. I had frequently cut nets out of the backwaters, and had found some in March of this year. Early in March, when the river was high, fast and dirty, the backwaters were formed, and fatigued fish went into them to rest. In his opinion the supply of fish in the river was reduced by about one-half each year. This was not only caused by the weirs, but by the excessive net fishing in Cowichan bay. Thousands of immature fish were caught in that way and left to die on the shore. He did not know of fish caught in the weirs for commercial purposes. He was not allowed expenses and so only had one day a week on the river, and there was no illegal fishing when he was there. He knew that the river was netted at night. Several residents of Duncans had complained about the Indians netting at night, but they would not prosecute, saying it was not their business. The residents were probably afraid of the Indians. He thought it would be a mistake to stop the weirs altogether, but would suggest that a space of 30 feet in the middle of the stream should be left open from 6 o'clock on Friday evenings until 6 a.m. on Mondays, thus enabling spent fish to drop down the river and other fish to ascend. The salmon ran chiefly at night. He believed such an arrangement would satisfy all reasonable people and would give the Indians four clear nights. The weirs did obstruct the fish, and he could not agree with Messrs. Langley and McKaye. Trout were very nervous and even a rope stretched across the water would deter them. If the Cowichan was not nursed there would soon be no fish. He had fished in the river for years, and had been studying fish for forty years. He would also suggest that the regulation against the taking of miniature fish should be enforced.

W. Bickford, representing two sporting clubs, hoped the commission would recommend that the open season for trout fishing should be put two weeks later than at present. The fishery commissioner had approved the proposal.

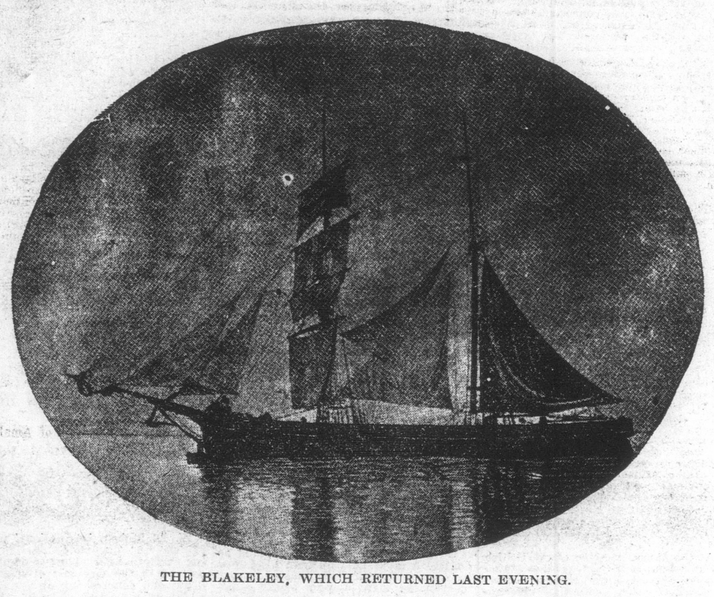
The commission adjourned until Monday.

SEARCHED IN VAIN FOR THE TREASURE

BLAKELEY'S VOYAGE ENDED FRUITLESSLY

The Brigantine Came Back to Port Last Night With Hard Luck Story of Adventure.

Another bubble has burst. The golden dreams of scores of people in this city have been shattered. The gold ship Blakeley, which was fondly expected to bring treasure beyond the dream of avarice, is back again in port freighted only with disappointed men, with musty bread, with salt pork, and—disgust. Seven weary months of toil and danger have been sacrificed to an effort to discover and to secure the gold coin, the precious plate, the silver and gold ornaments and all the other wealth which history, tradition or credulity have attributed to the island of Cocos.



THE BLAKELEY, WHICH RETURNED LAST EVENING.

The treasure may be there. He would be a bold man who would declare absolutely that wealth in coin, or in other forms was never deposited there. But this is not the first expedition to the treasure island, and others may have been more successful. Even if they were not, an island sixteen miles in circumference, and covered with the rank growth which the humid climate of the tropics stimulates, is not the easiest place in the world to locate a few boxes of buried material, even with charts, or so-called divining rods. For a month the crew of the Blakeley, assisted by the officers of the expedition, labored assiduously and persistently at their task without the slightest success. The divining rod was rich in producing "attractions" —but said attractions peered out after twenty or thirty feet had been dug. Finally, after drills and shovels had been worked for twenty-eight days, anchors were weighed, sails were hoisted, and the Blakeley started on the return voyage to port.

Of their experience on the island, the officers of the expedition speak in more or less reserved terms, for the shareholders have yet to be met and formal communication made to them of the fruitless outcome of the long voyage. The crew are not so guarded, nor so careful to hide their real sentiment. Disgust at the outcome, and scorn for the promoters is manifested without qualification. Most of them are willing to give their leaders credit for sincerity, but their efforts they classify as those of fatuous men, who allowed their reason to be superseded by their misguided enthusiasm and credulous faith in the treasure stories, of many editions and modifications, to which this country has been treated.

They are more enthusiastic over their ship than her officers. In spite of her foul bottom, all claim that she was a staunch and capable craft and weathered the terrific storms through which she was obliged to pass in capital shape. While at the island a terrible blow came up and the ship sustained numerous injuries by pounding on the beach, and only escaped destruction by Captain Hackett's action in taking advantage of a turn of the wind and running her to a more sheltered portion of the beach.

The supplies, which had been estimated for nine months, certainly lasted until their return, but they were in bad condition, and the bread which the crew have been eating for weeks past is so sour as to give even a land-lubber some idea of the hardships they have undergone.

The Blakeley left Victoria on the 6th of January. She was caught in the fierce gale which sprang up a day or two later, and had a narrow call off San Juan at the entrance to the Straits. Thence down to a point off the California coast she made good time, but from this time forward until she reached Cocos island in April her progress was villainously slow. Capricious squalls and calms made navigation very vexatious, and the spreading of much canvas hazardous. When the latitudes of the island were neared the chronometer went wrong, and the bearings could not be determined. In this plight the Danish sailing ship Singalese was sighted and the Blakeley bore down upon her. As the Blakeley approached the Singalese she hailed: "Where are your signals?" Curiously enough, the signal flags had been left at home, and the Blakeley could not reply, but continued to bear down on the Scandinavian craft. The latter evidently thought that a ship with fourteen or fifteen men lining her rail, and which refused to answer her signals, but which nevertheless kept directly on her course toward the Singalese, was a dangerous companion to meet on the high seas, and immediately she began to hoist more sail. Fortunately the Blakeley had by this time approached sufficiently near to convince the other crew that they were seeking nothing more serious than information, and the chronometer was satisfactorily adjusted, after which the two craft parted company.

The island was reached on the 17th of April. Many had pictured it as a mere dot on the ocean, a sand hillock of a few acres extent, barren of vegetation or of any evidence of fertility. Instead, they found a beautiful island sixteen miles in circumference, clothed in profuse tropical growth, with mountains, caves, and plentiful streams of water rushing down its hillsides. On the shore the buildings erected by Gissler were discovered, and notwithstanding the threats of violence of that gentleman were cooly appropriated to the use of the visitors.

Work immediately started in earnest in a valley where were found the traces of the labors of the British bluejackets and others who had delved for the treasure. For twenty-eight days the search continued, the divining rod evidently finding attraction in those minerals in the soil, but their labors disclosing no coin, or jewels.

The dense undergrowth of the island was a drawback to exploration. So great was the growth that trails hacked out by hunters would be over grown in a few days. Bananas, cocoanuts and other fruits were found in abundance and helped to vary the diet of the company.

Several members of the party were quite ill, and one in particular was so seriously indisposed as to cause apprehension regarding him. The captain's ample supply of Rochelle salts, and his boxes of liver pills proved ineffectual for all complaints, but they were obliged to do service in the absence of a medical man.

The almost incessant rain also had a dampening effect not only on the bodies but on the spirits of the company. This heavy downpour of rain, however, was experienced on the down trip, when the water tanks became empty and the rainfall was required to refill them.

On the return journey severe storms were again encountered, and outridden, the Blakeley making the entrance to the Straits on Wednesday evening, and being picked up by the Magic yesterday morning, which towed her to Spratt's wharf.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW TAKING PLACE TO-DAY

First-Class Floral Exhibition at Douglas Summer Gardens—A Large Number of Entries.

The Douglas summer gardens present a very animated scene to-day. The occasion is the first annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural Association, and the large number of visitors saw a large display of tastefully arranged flowers.

The officers of the association, to whom congratulations are in order for the success of the exhibition, were in the grounds early this morning and were kept hard at work finishing the details of the show so as to be prepared for the opening at 2 o'clock.

At first it was thought that three moderately large marquees would accommodate all the exhibits, but so many entries were brought in this morning that it was found necessary to erect another. One tent contains the exhibits in "C" class and another those of "B," while the others are used for the extras.

Class "A" has been dropped, as the professional florists expressed a desire not to compete. They have, however, added to the effect of the show by sending along special exhibits.

A feature of the affair is the dinner table decorations. Competition in this direction is very keen among the ladies. Tables 5 feet by 4 feet were provided, and the effect produced by some of these decorations is beautiful and striking in the extreme. Mrs. Frank Barnard's table is particularly noticeable. This morning it was scarcely completed, but the work promised to be very pretty. Mrs. Prior is offering a handsome silver photo frame for the winner in this competition.

The Fifth Regiment band will enliven the afternoon by a first-class programme of music. The show will continue open in the evening until 10 o'clock, another concert being given by the same band.

The number of entries in each class follows:

Class B.

Plants in flower, 3 entries; sweet peas, 16; hardy roses, 4; tea roses, 2; stocks, 8; dahlias (variety), 6; dahlias (six varieties), 7; carnations, 2; phlox drummondii, 1; nasturtiums, 9; annuals, 6; asters, 2; pansies, 5; hand bouquets, 9; basket of cut flowers, 9. Extra—Floral design, perennial phlox, snapdragons in pots, marguerites, collection of cactus border dahlias, gladioli, leopard plants, sunflowers, salpiglossis, foliage plants.

Class C.

Gladioli, 1; fuchsias, 1; double petunias, 1; tuberous begonias (single), 1; tuberous begonias (double), 1; begonias rex, 1; foliage plants, 2; coleus, 2; specimen plant, ornamental, 1; collection of plants in flower, 1; perennial phlox, 1; salpiglossis, 2; pansies, 1; carnations, 1; stocks, 4; phlox drummondii, 1; dahlias, cactus, 6; dahlias, show, 5; sweet peas, 5; hand bouquets, 1; gent's buttonhole, 4; basket of cut flowers, 1; hardy perennial, 1. Extra—Gladioli.

NEW RAILWAY LINE.

Road to Connect Valdez and Engle—Construction Work Soon Begins.

F. C. Helm, of the Valdez Copper River & Yukon Company, announces that thirty-five miles of the Valdez-Eagle railway will be built this year, and that the entire 400 miles will be completed within two and one-half years. The contract for the building of the road has been let to J. P. McDonald, of New York, for completion in that time. Rails for the tracks are on the water between Seattle and Valdez, and will be distributed by September 10th.

Mr. Helm in an interview in Seattle said surveyors have been in the Copper River valley for two years.

"Before the winter is over," he said, "we expect to have the rails ready for use across the mountains for a distance of at least thirty-five miles. From Valdez the course of the road will follow the Lowe river and the government trail for a distance of 100 miles. Here the tracks will approach Copper River. Valdez is a considerable distance from the mouth of the Copper river, and the lower part of the valley offers no inducements to railway building.

"In determining upon the building of the railway the fact that the Copper River valley is composed largely of good agricultural land has been almost as much of a consideration as the mining prospects. The soil of the valley is remarkably productive, and the seasons are of such duration that many products may be grown. In the next few years I expect to see thousands of people settle along the line of the railway.

"The great mineral wealth of the Copper River valley, consisting both of copper and gold, is almost valueless without transportation facilities. These we propose to supply. Our company has secured promising properties along the river and we intend to develop these along with the railroad enterprise. It is said by experts that it is doubtful if any other place in the world contains deposits of copper of equal size with those known to exist on the interior from Valdez. We believe that the venture will prove eminently satisfactory from a financial point of view."

THE PASTOR'S PITY.—A prominent pastor of a Durham, Ont., church, writes: "I suffered intensely from Inflammatory Rheumatism. Just one bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure healed me. I pity those who suffer so much and do not know how near they are to a cure. I feel like proclaiming it from the house-tops." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—138.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET OF OFFICIAL NEWS

Proclamation of To Morrow as a Public Holiday—Companies Incorporated and Other Notices.

Yesterdays Gazette contains the proclamation declaring to-morrow to be a public holiday. The official organ also publishes the following pursuant to section 3 of the Sheriffs' Act:

The County of Victoria—Sheriff, Francis Gilbare Richards; post office address, Victoria. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act."

The County of Nanaimo—Sheriff, Samuel Drake; post office address, Nanaimo. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act Amendment Act, 1899."

The County of Vancouver—Sheriff, James Deacon Hall; post office address, Vancouver. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act Amendment Act, 1899."

The County of Westminster—Sheriff, Thomas Joseph Armstrong; post office address, New Westminster. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act."

The County of Yale—Sheriff, Oliver Johnson Vail; post office address, Vernon. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act."

The County of Cariboo—Sheriff, John Stevenson; post office address, Barkerville. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act."

The County of Kootenay—Sheriff, Stephen Redgrave; post office address, Golden. Limits of County—As defined by the "Counties Definition Act," excepting that portion of the county within the jurisdiction of the sheriff of South Kootenay.

The County of Kootenay—Sheriff of South Kootenay, Samuel Parker Tuck; post office address, Nelson. Limits of Jurisdiction—The Slocan and Nelson ridings of West Kootenay electoral district, that portion of the Rossland riding of West Kootenay electoral district within the county of Kootenay, and the south riding of East Kootenay electoral district, as defined by the "Redistribution Act, 1898."

The appointment of F. G. Richards as sheriff is also gazetted.

The Victoria school board has been incorporated by letters patent as "The Board of Governors of King's College, Victoria."

The following companies have been incorporated: Byers, Gilgerich, Green Company, Ltd., capital $100,000; object, to conduct mercantile business at Kaslo; Iowa Lilloet Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital $300,000, to conduct general mining; Laurie Lumber Co., Ltd., capital $10,000, to carry on milling and lumbering business; Shuswap Shingle and Lumber Co., Ltd., capital $25,000, to take over lumbering concern of J. S. C. Shields; Willow River Mining Co., Ltd., capital $50,000; object, to conduct general mining business.

The Canadian King Consolidated Gold Mining Co., of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been registered an extra-provincial company; capital, $150,000. Provincial head office at Erie; W. L. Boyd attorney.

The following extra-provincial companies have been licensed: Canadian Ore Concentration, Ltd., of England, capital £150,000; British Columbia office at Vancouver, L. G. McPhillips, K.C., attorney. Rossland-Kootenay Mining Co., Ltd., of England, capital £150,000. The British Columbia office is at Rossland, and Bernard Macdonald attorney.

All South African volunteers entitled to avail themselves of the privileges of the Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1902, are requested to communicate with the Minister of Mines without delay, as also the next of kin of those deceased, or of those who have not yet returned to British Columbia, or any other persons interested in mining properties held by such volunteers. The latest date for receiving applications for exemption under the above act is the 21st day of September, 1902. A supplementary list of those entitled to privileges under the act is published.

The Gazette contains a favorable report by Inspector Gibbons of the dairies on the Lower Mainland inspected by him.

James McNeil, hotel keeper of Kimberley, and Zan War & Co., general merchants, of Quesnelle, have assigned.

The sitting of a court of assize, which was to be held at Atlin on August 12th, has been cancelled.

The department of lands and works is calling for tenders for the construction of the Carpenter creek bridge at New Denver. Tenders will be received up to September 6th.

ROSSLAND.

J. S. Stevens, the new general manager and chief engineer of the Great Northern railway, accompanied J. J. Hill on his visit here. As chief engineer, Mr. Stevens was interested in the proposal to improve the company's depot facilities here and the yard arrangements. After referring to the fact that dullness throughout the country had acted somewhat as a wet blanket to the company's plans for extending a considerable appropriation at Rossland, Mr. Stevens said, "There is no doubt it is time we were doing something here, and we will have to get at it soon." He was not in a position to go into details as to date of commencing work upon the new depot building and yards, but left the impression that the construction would be commenced at a comparatively early date. He went carefully around about the station with the plans for the suggested improvements, and expressed his approval of the suggestions contained therein.

It is officially announced that King Edward has approved the appointments of the Earl of Dudley as lord lieutenant of Ireland; Charles Thomson Ritchie, as chancellor of the exchequer; Aretas Akerson Douglas, as home secretary; Austin Chamberlain, as postmaster-general; Sir William Hood Walrond, to be chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and the Marquis of Londonderry, president of the board of education.

Joseph Martin, M. P. P., is at the Vernon hotel.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh

WONDERFUL TESTIMONY TO THE CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves piles instantly.

Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—2.

Local News.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Friday's Daily.)

—Thos. Earle, M. P., will commence business again shortly as a wholesale commission agent, with offices in the Burnes block, Bastion square.

—B. M. Armstrong, controller of the railway and steamboat mail service of Canada, is in the city. He leaves for Vancouver and Kootenay to-morrow.

—Puget Sound canners are lamenting a big shortage in the pack this year. The season is said to be about over, and all that has been packed thus far are 235,000 cases, as compared with 600,000 cases a year ago.

—The shoot for the Peters cup by the members of the Capital Gun Club will take place on Sunday next at the Gorge traps. A hard fight is expected between Lenfesty, Maclure and Weiler, all of whom have won the trophy on different occasions.

—A deserter named George Cannon was arrested by Provincial Constable Campbell at Esquimalt yesterday, and sent on board the Grafton. Cannon deserted five or six months ago, and has recently been working in the dockyards.

—Dredge King Edward left for the Mainland this morning to have longer and more effective spud anchors installed. It will be away but a few days, as the necessary gearing at New Westminster will enable the work to be done in short order.

—Rev. R. B. Blyth, pastor of the First Congregational church, who has been on a visit to the East, will return to-morrow night. Rev. Mr. Blyth was one of the principals in a very happy event while away, and when he arrives to-morrow night he will not be alone. He will likely occupy the pulpit next Sunday morning.

—Sir Henry Blake, governor of Hongkong, and party, arrived at Winnipeg on the Imperial Limited to-day, and left in the private car Colombo, attached to the Imperial Limited, for the West. Sir Henry is returning from a trip to England, where they went to attend the coronation, and will probably leave by the Empress of China on her next outward bound voyage.

—The Times has received copies of premium lists of two forthcoming fairs. One is the annual exhibition of the Kamloops provincial industrial exposition, to be held at Kamloops, September 24th to 26th inclusive. The other is the New Westminster exhibition prize list. Both are neaely and attractively arranged, and the prizes are such as to attract many exhibitors.

Paul Johnson, manager of the B. C. Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, accompanied by Capt. Clifford, who recently resigned the management of the Hall Mines, at Nelson, are in the city. They leave for Crofton this afternoon, where they will inspect the Crofton, and afterwards the Ladysmith smelter. Mr. Johnson will return to-morrow to spend Sunday in the city.

—There was a narrow escape from drowning at Foul Bay yesterday. A young lady named Miss McGinnis got off a log into water outside her depth, and for a time her position was perilous. Fortunately she was seen struggling from shore, and two little girls, Emma Gray and Genevieve Bone, hastened to the scene in a boat, arriving just in time. A lad, Frank Mason, went to their assistance, and the young lady was taken ashore, where restoratives were successfully applied.

—As tributory to the main trunk line between Victoria and Nanaimo, branch lines are being constructed at intervals into the growing settlements on either side. A line has just been completed to Mount Sicker, and is now open for business. Conversations can be held with Mount Sicker, direct, from any point in the existing telephone system. As a means of quick, reliable communication this will no doubt prove a great convenience to the business public.

—That panther, the four-footed Tracy of Cedar Hill, has been seen again. It was discerned by a Cordova Bay rancher yesterday morning, and slunk away in its usual stealthy manner when detected. That panther courts destruction. Like the late desperado, it turns up at frequent but unexpected intervals, just to let the human species know it is still alive. Still it is hardly fair to Tracy to draw a parallel. He carried a burden of many thousand dollars on his devoted head, while the big cat can dance gaily out of sight with a mere $7.50, the government bountry, on its precious hide. If that beast isn't careful it will join its mate who departed this life back of C. E. King's place some months ago.

—Supt. Hussey has received a communication from W. H. Higgins, of Toba Inlet, to the effect that some of his men have noticed an unpleasant smell in a place where Indians have felled trees, and that the Indians say that the place is not safe, as there are deadfalls and traps set there. A suspicion has arisen that the body of Wm. Hussey, supposed to have been murdered by the Indian, Johnny Tackum, lies hidden in this place. Annie, Tackum's klootchman, has been observed thereabout, and the Indians seem very anxious to prevent any white people from investigating the place. It is said that the trees could not have been felled for any other reason than to make a hiding place. The police will examine the suspected syot. Tackum was tried for the murder of Hussey in Vancouver last spring, and was remanded in order to enable a further search to be made for Hussey's body.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

—Three more of the South African contingent arrived home on the steamer Yosemite this morning.

—J. Howie, of the Edmonton Bulletin, was one of the visitors to the city today. He intends remaining in the West and engaging in newspaper work here.

—Steamer Willapa returned to port this morning, having spent the week on the east coast run in substitution for the City of Nanaimo, which will be ready to resume service next week.

—Postmaster Stewart, of Seattle, has received an order from Washington stating that after the last dispatch to Seattle of mails for trans-Pacific destinations, for connection at Victoria, B. C., with steamer from Vancouver, B. C., all other articles for the same destination would in the future be forwarded to Vancouver direct, whenever by such later dispatch connection could be made at Vancouver with the departing steamer. However, no mails will be sent to Vancouver, which can be dispatched to reach Seattle in time to be included in the mails made up in that city.

—A number of the fleet in port are very handsomely decorated with flags to-day. The Quadra has a string of flags stretching from masthead to masthead and from stem to stern. Another vessel that is showing plenty of color is the American schooner Spokane.

—The Sons of St. George held a grand coronation ball in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. The hall was handsomely decorated, and the music and all other arrangements were excellent. The ball commenced with a grand march, in which one hundred and fifty couples took part.

—News comes from Alert Bay that David Loftus, an old-timer, and one of the best known loggers on the coast, was killed a few days ago at the Wulffsohn Bay logging camp. Loftus was working near the track and started to climb on the timber-hauling locomotive while it was moving. He fell and was caught under the wheels, and was so badly mangled that he died a short time afterwards.

(From Monday's Daily.)

—A. J. Dallain, of the department of marine and fisheries, is home again from a fortnight's vacation spent in the North.

—The flagship Grafton and the survey ship Egeria went out this morning bound for Comox, where the former will enter on target practice. The latter before returning to port will do survey work.

—The remains of Lyman J. Cross, who died at Crofton, were brought in on Friday and the funeral took place in the afternoon from the parlors of W. J. Hanna, Rev. Mr. Hughes officiating. Mrs. Cross has the sympathy of many friends in her bereavement.

—While down the Straits a few days ago the steamer Alice Gertrude came very near running ashore on the coast of this Island. She broke her shaft and was helpless and drifting landward when picked up by the tug Augusta, which had heard her whistles of distress. The Augusta towed her to Port Angeles.

—An amusing incident happened in connection with the sailing of the steamer Queen on her last trtp south. A party of passengers had tarried too long at Port Townsend during the ship's stay there. Discovering their misfortune they chartered a gasoline launch and started for Victoria in hope of catching the steamer as she was leaving here. They failed, however, and were landed at Port Williams, says the Port Townsend Leader, where they afterwards embarked for home on the steamer Garland.

—The Voters' League will hold an important meeting at the city hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, for further report on and discussion of the "Arable lands of Vancouver and the adjacent islands, and the Mainland. The success attending the settlement of lands in the great Northwest, and the magnificent crops resulting—should stimulate us to a determined effort to reap similar results from the valuable lands now lying idle in our province." Other equally important matters will be dealt with.

—Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, Vancouver, sends the following list of patents issued to British Columbia inventors, as given in the Canadian patent office record for June, just to hand. To a Vancouver inventor, for an improved method of securing a door handle to its stem. In this device, the objectionable little screw, universally relied on to fasted the knob to the square stem, but which is so often slacking back and being lost, is entirely dispensed with, and the knob is secured in a positive manner which at the same time allows a fine adjustment to the thickness of the door. W. G. Arnold, Kamloops, obtained a patent on an improved stove.

—The following donations to the Aged Women's Home during July are thankfully acknowledged by the committee: Mrs. Becker, cherries; Lady Joly, vegetables; Mr. Humphrey, reading matter; King's Daughters' Bazaar, lamb, butter and eggs; Miss Carson, reading matter and flowers; Mrs. Warden, reading matter; Mrs. Van Tassel, peas; First Presbyterian choir, cake and flowers; Mrs. Crimp, lady's waist; Mrs. Dier, green peas; Mrs. White, cream; Marybella Condron, reading matter and flowers; R. Draney, tinned clams; Mrs. Chas. Kent, marmalade; Ald. Barnard, one month's aldermanic salary; Mrs. M. W. Waitt, $5; R. E. Church, cake, jam, tongue and bread; Times and Colonist.

—Excursions to this city from the Sound continue to be a strong attraction. Yesterday saw over five hundred visitors here from the Sound, and every day sees the Rosalie and Majestic bringing in large crowds. On Sunday the Rosalie had 112 people, while in the evening the Majestic's complement exceeded that number by 14. On the steamer North Pacific, which arrived early in the afternoon and sailed at 8 o'clock, there were 300 Bremerton people. They were accompanied by a string band, which discoursed splendid music going and coming. Dancing was participated in, and the outing proved a very enjoyable one. While in the city the excursionists visited all points of interest open to the public on Sunday.

—The first annual flower show held in Victoria proved a great success. Honorary Secretary Palmer said this morning that the gate receipts on Friday and Saturday were sufficient to pay all expenses and probably leave a small surplus. On Saturday evening the Douglas gardens were crowded and visitors spent a most enjoyable evening viewing the display of flowers and listening to the music furnished by the Fifth Regiment band. The result of the ballot relative to the dinner table designs was in favor of Miss Eva Loewen's table, decorated with pink and white carnations. Mr. Palmer is of the opinion that another show will be held in the spring. The prizes awarded on Friday last will be paid at F. B. Pemberton's office on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Prize winners are requested to bring their prize tickets.

—Mr. Janion's cricket team defeated the V. C. C., second eleven, in a match at Beacon Hill by a score of 65 to 47. Several of the first eleven players were playing with the winning team.

—The Pacific Exploration & Development Company are calling for sealed tenders for the purchase or charter of the brigantine Blakeley now in port and ready for sea. Tenders will be received up to the 21st inst.

—Mrs. Wm. McKay, who underwent a serious operation at the Royal Jubilee hospital some time ago, is now at her home, and is progressing slowly towards recovery.

—The London society will meet in city hall to-morrow evening at 8, when the by-laws will be submitted and other important business transacted. All gentlemen born within the metropolitan area of London, England, are invited to attend.

—The electric devices of the Nesbitt and Hinton electrical companies were features of the coronation day illumination of the city. Both establishments appeared in a blaze of light at a distance, making the street in the vicinity as bright as in the day.

—A special rate to St. Paul and return is announced by the C. P. R. Company, in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to be held in that city. Tickets will be sold on the 14th and 15th inst., and will be good until the 15th of the following month. The rate announced for the round trip is $52.

—At the regular meeting of the Natural History Society this evening T. W. Cowan, president of the British Beekeepers' Association, will be introduced to the society. As Mr. Cowan is one of the greatest living authorities on the subject apiculture, it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of members to welcome him.

—Thos. White, high secretary of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and Ernest Gartung, superintendent of organization for the same order, are expected to arrive in the city to-morrow evening. A meeting of the local court will be held on Thursday evening next, when a reception will be tendered the visiting brethren.

—Gunner Brayshaw received a telegram this morning from Capt. Tite offering him a place on the D. R. A. team to Ottawa from this province. He will likely accept. This will give Victoria five men on the team, should leave of absence be given Quartermaster-Sergeant Winsby by the city council, which is almost certain. It is very desirable that six men should go, thus giving Victoria a sufficient number for a regimental team.

—The painters and decorators of this city have arranged for a picnic to Sidney to be held on Saturday, the 16th inst. Special trains will leave the market building at 7 and 10.30 a. m., and picnic tickets will also bee good for the regular train leaving at 2 in the afternoon. The trains will stop at Hillside avenue, Tolmie avenue and at the Victoria Creamery. Dancing will be provided both afternoon and evening, the City Quadrille band furnishing the music.

—Private information to hand from the Fraser reports salmon fishing as very poor at Canoe Pass, fair in the main Fraser, and as having been good in North Arm on Friday night and Saturday morning. "Outside" the water has been very rough, and fishermen have been meeting with poor success. Indications are, said a cannery man this morning, that the total pack on the Fraser will be approximately 325,000 cases, about one-third of that put up last year. In northern waters, according to the same authority, the pack will be 230,000 cases.

—At the annual meeting of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the following officers and executive committee were appointed: Wm. Sulley (E. H. Heaps & Co.), chairman; D. R. Ker (Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited), vice-chairman; W. T. Stein (W. T. Stein & Co., C. A.), secretary. Executive committee: Messrs. J. G. Woods, R. Seabrook, B. R. Seabrook, J. A. Sayward, J. L. McClure, H. J. Scott, P. R. Brown, J. W. Hackett, C. F. Jackson, J. F. Ross, L. A. Lewis, J. G. Scott, H. De Pencier, R. R. Hedley, C. Hillyer, W. J. Haskings and F. C. Wolfenden.

—Capt. Waldbuhlm, of the ship Othello, now in the Roads, called at the Times office to-day and complained that three of his crew had recently been induced to desert, he suspected, by soldiers from Esquimalt. On the 6th of the month, the second day after the ship arrived, one man deserted. On Saturday evening when he went below two of the crew were on deck. Two boats with soldiers in them were in the vicinity. When he went on deck again the two men were missing, and one of the boats was in shore. On several occasions the captain says the ship has been visited by the soldiers, and he suspects they have enticed the men away.

—Among the passengers for British Columbia by the Miowera was Rev. K. Tremayne Dunstan, the pastor of the leading Congregational church in Australia. Mr. Dunstan has a great reputation as an entertainer, and his press notices show that he has drawn crowded audiences in the cities of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. He is now on his way to England, but en route has made arrangements for a lecturing tour in the States. Mr. Dunstan is accompanied by R. Bernard Job as business agent, and will give one of his entertainments in Temperance hall on Wednesday evening, as announced in the Times advertising columns. West country men and all who love the home land should not miss this single opportunity of hearing this visitor to these shores.

HANDSOME GRANITE COLUMNS

Finished by Victoria Granite & Marble Works.

A. Stewart, of the Victoria Granite & Marble Works, has in hand the making of two very handsome marble columns which will support the covered entrance to Spencer's new arcade building.

The columns are being cut in sections, the two central sections being 12 feet in length by 1 foot 9 inches. These are the largest pieces of granite ever finished in Victoria, or indeed in British Columbia. They will weigh three tons each when finished.

The granite, which is a British Columbia product, takes a splendid polish, and Mr. Stewart asserts that this granite cannot be equalled anywhere for building purposes. He has a plant capable of tackling even larger jobs than that at present in hand.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.

Chinese Merchants of Victoria Send Message to the King.

The Chinese merchants of the city dispatched the following telegram to the Colonial Secretary this morning:

Victoria, Aug. 8th, 1902.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, Downing Street, London:

The undersigned British subjects of Chinese birth, merchants and traders resident in Victoria, British Columbia, on behalf of themselves and all other British subjects of Chinese origin in British Columbia, desire respectfully to tender through you to His Majesty King Edward VII. their humble and sincere congratulations upon his recovery and upon the occasion of His Majesty's coronation.

For the Chinese Benevolent Association,
TIM KEE, President.
LEE WOY.
YUEN LUNG.
WING CHONG.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick, banish Sick Headache, purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The Pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial, 10 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—141.

CONDENSERS OUT OF WORKING ORDER

THIS WAS CAUSE OF THE MIOWERA'S DELAY

Marquis of Linlithgow a Passenger—Terrible Conditions Prevailing in Ports of Australia.

Residue from salt water having got into her boiler tubes through some derangement of her condensers was the cause responsible for the delay of the R. M. S. Miowera from reaching port. This held the steamer a couple of days at Honolulu while the boilers and condensers were put in proper condition and incidentally afforded the large number of passengers a good opportunity of enjoying the delightful climate of the Hawaiian capital. The steamer reached Victoria on Sunday morning, and remained in port until some 30 tons of freight, including a shipment of hard wood lumber for Weiler Bros., were landed at the ocean dock.

Distinguished among those aboard were Hon. W. A. Long and the Marquis of Linlithgow, (formerly Lord Hopetoun) the first governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Marquis is now on his way to England, and will spend little time on the coast. He went out to Australia two years ago, travelling by way of the Suez Canal and Red Sea line. He is accompanied by Lady Linlithgow and suite, the former being a sister of the Hon. Mr. de Moleyus, of Vancouver.

When the coronation honors were announced, it was found that the King had elevated the then Lord Hopetoun to a Marquisate.

Lord Linlithgow recently resigned the governor-generalship of the new Commonwealth, for the reason of the excessive personal expenditure which the office entailed. The salary of £8,000, paid by the Australian government, was inadequate for the necessary expenses in maintaining his position, and the governor-general asked for £10,000 more. The request was not granted, and the Marquis, not being particularly wealthy himself, simply declined to stand the pressure on his private purse, and resigned.

On the voyage here from Australia he became a great favorite with his fellow passengers who describe him as a very unassuming man of very pleasing disposition.

The Miowera debarked a good number of her passengers at the outer wharf, destined for points in different parts of the United States. The steamer's complete saloon list is as follows: Hon. W. A. Long, Bernard Job, E. S. Crawford, H. A. Tanford, J. H. Rountree, Mrs. H. T. Bedell, Master Bedell, M. Macdermott, Miss Cathcart, F. Gheen, T. Oviedon, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Mickleson, Mrs. E. Broadford, Mrs. F. Broadford, D. J. McKay, Mrs. McKay, H. Gunsberg, Levi Farrar, James Hunter, J. Donahoe, J. Magitelli, B. Tognalli, Miss L. H. Primrose, Miss E. Primrose, Miss F. Primrose, Mr. Dods and wife, Dr. Marks and family, W. H. Wilbraham, Mrs. Fallow, Mr. Gallaghan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Holderness, Rev. W. H. Browne, John Watt, J. Herslek, D. Donohue, Mrs. Mary Donohue, Mrs. Evan and child, E. F. May, M. McKay, H. B. Howard, the Marquis of Linlithgow, Capt. Corbet, A. D. C. E. Lewis, Robt. Harper, Master Harper, Walter Edward, C. St. John, S. Peoples, Mrs. Mann, B. L. Mosbacher, T. Duncan, B. Lyons, W. A. Colcord, Mrs. Colcord, Miss Clare Colcord, Master Colcord, L. C. Franck, Miss Melburn, O. E. Jager, William Graham, Thos. Philpott, wife and family, Mr. Parkhill, Herbert Price, Mr. Lee and family and Dr. Murray.

Australian advices tell of the probable loss of the collier Quiraing, while bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coals toward Dunedin, N. Z. Searching ships had been sent out to cover her track, and on July 11th, a message in a lemonade bottle was picked up that indicated that no more hope need be held for her. It read: "Help! Help! Help! The good steamer Quiraing struck an unknown rock between Newcastle and Dunedin and foundered. E. Matthews." The Quiraing was of 1,100 tons and was built on the Clyde in 1882.

The quarantine station at Honolulu has been greatly improved, accommodations having recently been made for about 2,000 people.

The United States steamer Iroquois has started on a prolonged trip around the Hawaiian islands for the purpose of gathering information for the compilation of a sailing chart of the group.

A Hawaiian paper says: Entomologist Perkins has notified Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor that cocoanuts imported from Samoa contain many harmful varieties of evils and as a consequence a tabu has been laid upon all cocoanuts from Samoa and importers are warned against them.

Arrivals from Australia tell of a drought in that country. It has been years since the country had proper rains and where millions of sheep and cattle used to feed nothing is now to be found except a few thousand starving animals trying to eke out a bare living on the dried-up, brown salt bushes, and when the salt bush loses its green color in Australia times are really very bad. Many big sheep "stations"—the Australian term for ranches—are deserted. The great floating population of the country, including the boundary riders, fencemen, drovers, and sheep-shearers are finding themselves face to face with starvation in the country districts and are invading the cities in hundreds. Australia has five big cities—Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth—and a dozen smaller cities in which it is estimated at the present time that about one-half of the continent's population of four millions are now living. It is reckoned that over 150,000 people who really want work are now either wholly out of employment or have little to do. Although the Australian laboring men practically control the legislation of the country they have never been in a worse condition. In each of the six states of the Australian Commonwealth the unemployed now have organizations which are trying to force the state governments to start big public works to give employment to the starving men and in some of the states the government is issuing rations to the unemployed.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, has sailed from Reval, Russia, for Wisby, Sweden. During their stay at Reval the Czar and Emperor were constantly together, and the intercourse was of the most cordial character.

Some of the hair of King George IV., taken from his tomb in St. George's chapel, Windsor, was sold in London for $7.25.

THE HEAT WAVE.

It Drives Citizens to the Beaches and Makes Business for the Ice Man.

How would you like to be the ice man?

Victorians have asked the question of one another, with perspiring brows during the last five or six days when the sun with a warmth unusual in this favored land of equable temperature beat down on just and unjust, native and visitor. It drove myriads of stay-at-homes to the beaches, and converted the purveyor of long, cool beers and ice cream sodas into a public benefactor, and almost a life-preserver. All week these cooling devices were in universal demand, and on Saturday night the thirsty and heated throng made land office business for the happy vendor of these commodities.

The thermometer did not really rise to an abnormal point, and those accustomed to greater degrees of heat in other portions of the continent were perplexed for an explanation of the distress which the present heat wave caused them. The difference is attributable to the greater humidity of the coast, and where variations of heat and cold are felt more sensibly than in a drier atmosphere.

In desperation many betook themselves to the sea, and Mr. St. Clair, at the Pleasant street swimming baths, had his hands full in handling the crowd which availed itself of the facilities he has provided for their comfort. The baths are more popular than ever this year, and it is really astonishing what numbers of people patronize them. The swarm of school children who attend are enough to tax the energies of one instructor, the beggarly sum of $25 which is voted Mr. St. Clair by the school board for the free use of his baths by the children being a very slight acknowledgment indeed of the excellent work which he is doing. The facilities he has provided with limited finances are really excellent, and his efforts worthy of the support which they are beginning to attract.

Another result of the heat was the prevalence of bush fires about the city and in the Metchosin district. Last night a huge volume of heavy smoke floated across the Straits from this district, making Beacon Hill untenantable, and driving its visitors home.

PROMINENT LABOR OFFICER NOW IN CITY

International President of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees Here.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, arrived in the city last evening. This afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, he addressed a meeting and will deliver another address to-night. His remarks deal with the general work of the order. Mr. Mahon has been with the party of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, attending the convention recently held at San Francisco. Like the labor chief executive, he has addressed meetings in the various cities touched at, and will likely continue to do so until he returns to headquarters in Detroit.

Mr. Mahon is a powerfully built man, just in the prime of life, and evidently possessed of the abundant vitality and energy required of the head of an association with so many ramifications. To a Times representative this morning he said that branches of the order existed in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Halifax and Victoria were united by a chain of them, the only links missing being Montreal and Quebec, where the association was not represented. The largest membership was in Chicago, where about six thousand were enrolled. This comprised a considerable proportion of the number of street railway employees in that city, which was in the neighborhood of ten thousand men—three thousand on the elevated and the remainder on the surface lines. There were, he said, about the same number of employees in New York.

"The number of street railway employees," he said, "is very much overestimated. In St. Louis, when a branch was formed, it was estimated that there were three thousand. As a matter of fact there were only fifteen hundred. Altogether there are between forty and fifty thousand members of the association in good standing in the United States and Canada."

The association, he added, was organized ten years ago, and since its inception had made good progress. There had been very few strikes of any extent during that time, the most serious of recent time being in St. Louis about two years ago. The order is evidently doing very effective work in securing better wages for the men, the increase in this direction during the past year in Canada and the United States being something like a million dollars.

This morning President Mahon, in company with some of the local members, visited various points of interest about the city. He arrived from Vancouver and will proceed east by way of Seattle. He may possibly rejoin President Gompers, who is now at Wenatchee, Wash. He is at the Vernon hotel.

JUBILATIONS AT DUNCANS.

Ladysmith Was Beaten at Baseball—Fireworks and Fishing on Saturday.

Seymour H. O'Dell, of the lands department, returned last evening from Duncans, whither quite a number of Victorians went to spend the Saturday holiday. He says that Coronation Day was celebrated at Duncans in various ways. There was a baseball match between a local team and Ladysmith, which, if not exactly a scientific game, afforded plenty of amusement to the onlookers. The Ladysmith men came down expecting a soft thing, but they were sent home beaten, but not disgraced, by 15 runs to 11.

There were also other sports, and fishing and boating provided occupation for some of the visitors. In the evening there was a very successful fireworks display, and everyone had a good time at the picturesque little farming town.

Mr. O'Dell reports several bush fires along the line, one of which was to be seen blazing on Mount Brenton. Some of the fences near the railway were on fire. Prospects for blue grouse shooting around Duncans are excellent this year.

THE PETERS CUP.

Capital Club Members Shoot at Gorge Traps for Coveted Trophy.

The Peters cup trophy shoot was held at te Capital Club traps. the Gorge, yesterday. There were 16 entries, and after a keen contest Otto Weiler won by a score of 35. The cup remains in the possession of Mr. Weiler until June next, when what will probably be the final contest for the trophy will take place, and the shoot for possession will be between Lenfesty and Weiler, both of whom have now been victorious twice.

The following are the scores: Weiler, 35; Lenfesty, 31; Cathcart, 30; Geo. Ross, 25; Sangster, 24; Mansell, Young and Fletcher, 22; Borde, 21; T. Porter and H. Young, 20.

GROCERIES..

If you are going picnicking, camping or travelling, see that you have some of

Saunders's Groceries

In your basket or grip. They have a wide reputation, and are used by many people in every part of the city. Buy your GROCERIES AT SAUNDERS'S and save from 20 to 25 per cent.

The Saunders Grocery Co, Ld.

PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

CORONATION SERVICES AT LOCAL CHURCHES

The Pastors Yesterday Referred to the Crowning of King Edward—Special Music Provided.

Coronation services were held in most of the churches of the city yesterday. The pastors referred to the crowning of King Edward, eulogizing the sterling character of the sovereign, and supplicating the Almighty to give him a long and prosperous reign.

At Christ Church cathedral official services were held on Saturday and special services again yesterday. At St. Andrew's and the First Presbyterian, Metropolitan and Centennial Methodist and other churches sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached.

The supplementary ceremony in honor of King Edward's coronation took place at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday morning, after the last mass, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The choir, under the leadership of Frank Sehl, discoursed some choice selections. Mr. Oliver's solo was given in good voice and well received. Miss S. McNiff rendered one of her best selections in a masterly style, eliciting for her additional praise and reflecting great credit on her true, sweet and sympathetic voice and on her musical culture and art. After mass, Right Rev. Bishop Orth intoned the solemn hymn "Te Deum," which was chanted by the choir, at the close of which His Lordship sang the prayer for the King in conformity with Catholic ritual. Bishop Orth's address delivered on the occasion was replete with loyal sentiments of sincere patriotism to the throne and practical instructions to his devoted people. He said: "Catholics, as loyal subjects to the throne and law-abiding citizens of its benign government, owe to King not only pious prayers and showy platitudes, but they owe him an unqualified, unreserved and undivided temporal allegiance. Yes, to maintain the national honor of the King and the common good of the entire nation, Catholics, if needs be, must sacrifice their dear lives on the altar of true patriotism." This national duty, the speaker showed, was founded on natural and social law, on Scriptural injunctions and on the doctrine of the Catholic church. The fulfilment, he continued, of this high-minded duty, is facilitated for Catholics by the historical fact that the constitution of England is based on the Magna Charta, a creation of Catholics, and that the common law of England is the pure outgrowth of Catholic canon law. It is simply the Catholic canon law applied to civil life. His Lordship closed his address with the words of St. Paul: "Render therefore to all men their dues. Tribute, to whom tribute is due; custom, to whom custom; fear, to whom fear; honor, to whom honor."

The Centennial Methodist church was prettily decorated with flowers and bunting yesterday. Coronation sermons were preached in the evening, while special music was given at both services. In the evening Rev. J. P. Westman preached, taking for his subject, "Hold fast what thou hast; let no man take thy crown." He referred in eloquent terms to the influence exercised on a community by the example set by a good life. He pointed out that many of the Presidents of the United States had risen to that exalted station not by their ability but by their sterling character. Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, and the late President McKinley were mentioned as illustrations. Speaking of the coronation of King Edward, he said that all had confidence of the ability of the King to exercise his powers for the good of the country, while his life in his new station promised to be one of devotion to God and things pure and good.

Owing to illness Rev. Elliott S. Rowe was unable to attend to his ministerial duties on Sunday evening. The pulpit of the Metropolitan Methodist church was in consequence filled by Rev. J. P. Hicks yesterday evening, and by Rev. Mr. Deans yesterday morning. The services arranged for the day were specially interesting, being commemorative of the coronation of the King. In the evening the musical features of the service, especially, were particularly attractive and appropriate. Choirmaster Gideon Hicks had his forces well in hand, and in addition had the assistance of many not members of the choir. Solos were given during the evening by Mrs. Green, a favorite with Victorians, and Miss Smith, a recent arrival in this city who possesses a very pleasing soprano voice and who furthermore shows all the evidences of thorough musical culture. Rev. Mr. Hicks chose his text from David's prayer for his son Solomon: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth." This, he said, Solomon would have enjoyed had he fulfilled the condition of righteousness as mentioned in the first verse of the Psalm. The reign of Queen Victoria was referred to as largely fulfilling the conditions and to some extent the realization of the result promised. King David was then pictured as seeing the spiritual reign of King Christ. Mr. Hicks went on to say that it was a kingdom of benevolence which secured the highest good and the happiness of man.

GREENWOOD.

C. S. Holman, foreman at the Mother Lode mine, had a narrow escape from a serious if not fatal injury a day or two ago. He was standing with a shift boss in a tunnel discussing the work some men, who were prying down a rock, were doing, and without the men noticing that he had done so moved forward. Just then the rock came down, one large piece striking Holman in the back. Fortunately he was knocked clear of where the rock fell to the floor, otherwise he must have been crushed under it. His clothes were torn by the falling rock, which struck him a nasty blow, but outside of a bruise and a shaking up he was uninjured.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER BACK IN THE CITY

Reports Satisfactory Progress on New Westminster Bridge—The Running Powers for Railway Companies.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, has returned to the city from a brief trip to New Westminster, where his presence was required in connection with the agreement between the railway companies and the city for the rights-of-way over the new bridge, and other matters.

Mr. Wells did not, as reported, go to the Royal City specially to meet James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, who, as a matter of fact, was not there.

"I had to consider the proposed grading of the approaches to the new bridge at New Westminster," said the chief commissioner this morning, "and that matter has been satisfactorily settled. There has been an agreement entered into between the city and the New Westminster & Yukon Railway Company in that respect, which has now been ratified by the government, and the alterations will be carried out in accordance with that agreement."

"The bridge contractors, Messrs. Armstrong & Company, are doing preliminary work upon the bridge, and it is quite evident from the pains they have taken in providing the plans that they will correctly fulfil every point of the contract. The water in the river is still high, but the contractors are now sinking the guide piles. The government consider that they have been very fortunate in having secured the services of such a firm for the construction of this great work.

"Mr. Wardell was there with me. He has been acting in an advisory capacity as the work proceeded. He has now gone up to the site of the Chilcoten bridge on the Fraser in order to inspect some preliminary work there, and will return to New Westminster in about two weeks.

"I may say that the bridge work at New Westminster is being done most methodically, and everything points to the successful completion of this great undertaking.

"The proposals already made by the Great Northern and the New Westminster & Yukon Railway companies for running powers over the bridge will be taken into consideration shortly, and brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the interests of the province."

There were a few other matters at New Westminster to which Mr. Wells attended, and he is now fully occupied in his office with the various and extensive business of his department.

HIGHER PAY ALL ROUND.

Street Railway Employees Will Receive Bigger Wages and Share in Profits.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company have made a general increase in the rate of wages paid to their employees, in addition to which the co-operative plan has been introduced, by which all employees of the company will receive a share in the profits of the company, if those profits exceed the amount necessary to pay a 4 per cent. dividend to the ordinary shareholders of the company.

The amount of profits available for dividends left after the payment of this 4 per cent. dividend will be divided into three parts, two of which will go to the shareholders and one will be divided among the employees of the company.

The old rate of pay to conductors and motormen was 20 cents per hour for the first year of service, 21 cents for the second and third years, and 22 cents thereafter. The company will now pay 20 cents for the first year, 22 cents for the second, third and fourth years, and 25 cents per hour after 5 years' service.

First-class linemen will now receive 31 cents per hour instead of 27 cents, and the second-class men will receive 28 cents instead of 25.

Instead of receiving 20 cents per hour for all the time, ground and track men will now receive 20 cents for the first year's service, 21 cents for the second and third years, and 22 cents per hour after three years' service.

NELSON.

The Nelson Board of Trade will send as its delegate to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association meeting at Halifax, H. E. Croasdaile, to advocate increased duties on lead imports in protection of Canadian silver-lead mining and smelting interests. A specific duty of a cent a pound on raw lead is suggested as the tariff rate.

The collections for July at the Nelson customs house amounted to $19,767.81. Goods passing through not liable to duty, $125,125. Value of dutiable imports, $79,228. Compared with last year the collections show a large increase. For July, 1901, the collections were $13,210.91; free import values, $22,220, and dutiable values, $46,799. In June, 1902, the collections were $16,542.14, which was also a large increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—At Fernie, on July 27th, the wife of Wm. W. Thompson, of a son.

DONALDSON—At Nelson, on Aug. 3rd, the wife of W. B. Donaldson, of a son.

MURDOCK—At Nanaimo, on Aug. 4th, the wife of Walter Murdock, of a son.

MARRIED.

HARNELL-DALBY—At Vancouver, on Aug. 7th, John Harnell and Miss Ada Dalby.

BRANDON-PIKE—At Vancouver, on Aug. 5th, by Rev. H. L. Roy, C. W. Brandon and Miss Fredaleene Pike.

CARPENTER-RICHARDS—At Rossland, on Aug. 4th, by Rev. A. M. Sanford, Herman M. Carpenter and Miss Louise L. Richards.

HAARER-MURRAY—At Nanaimo, on Aug. 7th, by Rev. W. B. Cummings, Fred. Haarer and Miss Edith Murray.

Business Change Sale.

Boys' Suits and Blouses, Half-Price for cash. Boys' Bathing Trunks, 5c pair. Big Bargains for Cash Buyers in Flannel and Business Suits, Straw Hats, Panama Hats, Canvas Hats, Etc., Etc. . . . . . .

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

68-70 YATES STREET

KEPT MOVING ALL TIME ON SATURDAY

THIS CITY WAS LIKE A BIG KINETOSCOPE

Something New Every Short While—Results of the Afternoon and Evening's Festivities.

The closing hours of Saturday found a weary lot of sightseers in this city. Most of them had taken in the greater part of the programme, which proved a big task and one with a mixed retinue of pleasure, fatigue and inconvenience. During the morning a refreshing breeze fanned the city, conveying the impression that the weather clerk had become an ex-officio member of the several committees providing attractions for the day. In fact at one time in the forenoon it looked as though he intended to steal a march on the watering cart, which as everyone knows would have been a difficult feat.

In the afternoon, however, the breeze gradually died down and the sun had his innings. The heat made traveling anything but pleasant, and the ice cream shops and soda fountains did great business. From a meteorological standpoint the morning and evening were the pleasantest periods of the day, especially the latter, when the city, brightly illuminated, presented a very pretty appearance.

Victoria's manifold sporting associations secured excellent advertisement on Saturday. Visitors who spend sixty-five years of their lives trying to acquire enough to purchase happiness for the remaining five, are wont to accuse Victorians of the terrible crime of being slow. There were a few of that ilk in the city on Saturday, two or three in the grand stand at the Oak Bay match. They enjoyed the delectable spectacle of seeing their team inundated by the local nine weakened by the absence of a couple of its best men. At Beacon Hill the Victoria cricket eleven cut another notch in its record stick by turning down its Sound City rivals, while in the forenoon in the Caledonia grounds Victoria reached higher and snatched victory from the Vancouver stick holders.

It was certainly Victoria's day. The three matches, the intercity and international games, were all well contested, and the best teams won. They were largely attended and the crowds didn't find the weather too warm to shout. Anyhow the warmth never affects the vocal machinery at a lacrosse match. The trend of the game can easily be followed a mile distant in Victoria. A tremendous yell recalling stories of similar outbursts chronicled by one Fennimore Cooper indicates that some Victorian has canonized himself by scoring. An acclamation tinged with an inflection denoting disappointment announces that the other side has scored.

People rested yesterday. They had been on the go from morning to night the previous day, some had essayed feats quite impossible—to view several different attractions in the same hour—while others incorporated a number of diversions not on the programme, in honor of the occasion. These, of course, spent yesterday in the land of Nod.

Allowing that the celebration was a very successful one, there were some features which might have been improved. Conspicuous among these was the decorative display. Chief Watson and his staff, of course, did all they could with the material at their disposal, but nobody can call the arrangement of a few colored pennants—some of them resembling ornate handkerchiefs—decoration. It would have been more satisfactory to have left the bannerets etc., out, and devoted more attention to illumination. A city half garbed in decoration regalia doesn't create a very favorable impression on visitors.

Some time in the future, perhaps—it is to be hoped in the present generation—Government street will nightly present a scene such as that on Saturday between 8 p. m. and midnight. The city's main artery was crowded, the band concerts being the principal attractions. Besides a brilliantly lighted thoroughfare always draws a crowd, and even if the concerts were not on the programme, there would have been a throng of promenaders passing to and fro. The parliament buildings attracted a great deal of attention. Over the entrance was a large crown outlined in electric light, and beneath it the word "Edward." It was just as the mystic power was turned on and these appropriate designs blazed forth, about eight o'clock, that the massed bands of Seattle, Vancouver, Nanaimo and this city, grouped on the spacious steps, played in fine style "the Maple Leaf," National Anthem and "Rule Britannia."

Many sightseers went down to Esquimalt about dusk, there to await the falling of darkness, when the ships were to be illuminated. The spectacle was a brilliant one, the glowing outlines of the vessels starting out of the gloom in one magic moment awakening the admiration of the crowds on shore who felt that the sight was worth the four miles trip.

The majority of those who were "held up" on the street corners by the band music found their way during the evening to the Douglas gardens, where the Fifth Regiment band entertained them to an excellent programme. The flower show was still in progress and the many marquees and tents were crowded throughout the entire evening.

It is a great pity more satisfactory notice of the change in the hour of the massed bands' concert was not given. The time on the programme was 10.30, but the united aggregations turned themselves loose on three selections about 8 o'clock. Notice was bulletined around town, it is true, but there were thousands who did not know of the change, and those congregated on the grounds patiently waiting for the concert that did not occur.

VICTORIA BEAT SEATTLE

In An All-Day Cricket Match on Saturday.

Victoria C. C. first eleven beat the Seattle team by 9 wickets and 12 runs at Beacon Hill on Saturday. The visitors went first to the wickets, and lost seven for 22 runs, and the inning closed for the very small score of 57. Victoria scored 156 for seven wickets in their first inning, three of the players not batting. Seattle went in again and did better, but barely topped the score made by Victoria. Pattullo knocked up 32 runs and Garnick 20 for the visitors. The Seattle eleven was entertained at the Imperial hotel in the evening.

The scores follow:

Seattle C. C.—1st Innings.

Davidson, c Binns, b Gooch	2
Corbett, b Menzies	0
Saulez, b Gooch	19
Pattullo, b Menzies	3
Bell, b Gooch	1
Wilcox, c Jaeger, b Gooch	0
Carrick, b Gooch	0
Amy, b Gooch	7
Murgatroyd, c Howe, b Gooch	3
Armstrong, not out	8
Barneston, run out	9
Extras	5
Total	57

V. C. C.—1st Innings.

Howe, st Murgatroyd, b Carrick	23
Bogle, b Bell	5
Gooch, st Murgatroyd, b Saulez	42
Binns, b Saulez	1
Deaville, not out	41
Menzies, c Davidson, b Saulez	18
Jaeger, not out	20
Trimen, Gregson, Dewdney, Ashby, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total	156

Seattle C. C.—2nd Innings.

Davidson, run out	10
Corbett, run out	0
Bell, st Deaville, b Gooch	1
Carrick, b Jaeger	20
Pattullo, b Gooch	32
Amy, b Menzies	8
Saulez, b Binns	3
Murgatroyd, c Menzies, b Gooch	10
Wilcox, b Binns	1
Armstrong, not out	4
Barneston, c and b Binns	0
Extras	11
Total	101

V. C. C.—2nd Innings.

Hon. E. Dewdney, b Murgatroyd	6
Ashby, not out	8
Total	14

AT WORK POINT.

British Troops in Garrison Honored the Great Occasion.

The detachments of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, stationed at Work Point, did honor to King Edward on Saturday in true military style. The festivities there were not quite what they had intended to be, owing to the absence of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, which it had been expected would participate. But the $400 set aside by the legislature to cover the expenses of the Sixth Regiment, if they came here for Coronation Day, had been diverted to some other purpose probably, at all events the treasury department did not put the money up, so the loyal Sixth stayed home in Vancouver. The absence of the Fifth Regiment is another matter. Members of that regiment did not consider the occasion warranted the expenditure of energy required in getting into uniforms in the hot weather. They preferred going to watch the games, of lounging round the camps out of town and the streets of the city. A week's notice was given of the parade, and as the new drill has been inaugurated at Work Point, a preliminary parade was called for Thursday evening to prepare for the occasion. At the preliminary parade about 15 officers turned up, and about 32 rank and file! So the affair had to be dropped. The officers are not at all to blame, and some of them feel pretty sore. It is certainly a pity that there is not more esprit-de-corps among the rank and file of the regiment. A King is not crowned every day.

At Work Point shortly after 12 o'clock noon the Royal Engineers and Royal Garrison Artillery marched on the recreation grounds and formed up in double line, with the officers in front, while detachments of the Artillery filed up to the 13-pounder battery, and stood to attention at the guns. The men presented a fine appearance, the bright red coats of the Engineers showing up well on the left of the line of dark uniformed Artillery men. After all, whether the red coats are convenient for the battlefield or not, they beat any other uniform on earth on the parade ground for effectiveness, and it is to be hoped that the army reformers will never relegate that inspiring color to the past.

At 12.30, Lieut.-Colonel Grant, who looked every inch a soldier, took up his position in front of the line, and the first gun boomed out the opening note of the 21-gun royal salute, while the soldiers in line saluted with their rifles. Seven times the 13-pounder spoke to the echoing hills, while afar off could be heard the deep booming of the guns of H. M. fleet at Esquimalt. Then a sharp order was given by the C. O., and a rattle of musketry ran up and down the line of soldiers on parade—the feu-de-joie and the Fifth Regiment band, stationed in the rear, played the first few bars of the National Anthem, while masculine spectators took off their hats. Another seven guns boomed in their turn from the batteries, and then another round of rifle fire crackled along the parade ground, and this was repeated once more. After that the soldiers, led by the C. O., gave three cheers for His Majesty, and were then dismissed—it is understood to the canteen, where the King's health was drunk in the beverage to which Tommy is faithful under every sky.

BASEBALL.

The Victoria Team, Like Alexander, Weeps For More Conquests.

The Victoria baseball team is now looking around for fresh conquests. They sat upon the Lavita people on Saturday by a score of eleven to nine, snatching victory from the top of the fence, over which it was escaping, in the seventh innings. When the game started a party of Seattleites near the press stand announced their presence through a megaphone. This instrument is all right as a sound producer, but it is anything but melodious.

Haynes pitched a couple of innings for the local team and struck one man out. The others batted him freely. Had he been properly supported, however, there would not have been four runs chalked down on the board opposite Lavita's name. The megaphone was very much in evidence when those four men crossed the plate. In Victoria's first inning seven men crossed the plate. When the scorer rang out the mystic number from the press cage—or rather box—the megaphone was out of sight. The funnel had become mysteriously clogged.

The visitors scored four more in the second and led the local men by one run until the seventh innings, when Victoria added another quartette. In the meantime Holness had replaced Haynes in the box, and although he took things easily he held the visitors down to three hits, and fanned five. This performance showed that James is back in condition. Features of the match were Goward's phenomenal reach in centre, nabbing with one hand a ball that would have been good for at least three bags, and some fine running catches by Harrison and Potts.

A great deal of criticism was passed on some of Umpire Smith's decisions on Saturday. Of course it is recognized that he is in a position to see closer than his critics, but he certainly appeared out on some of his strikes and balls.

The score and summary follow:

Lavita.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Heoge, l. f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Morgan, c. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Green, 3b.	5	2	3	3	4	1
Altman, c.	5	0	2	5	2	0
Sharody, r. f.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Whitfield, p.	5	1	1	0	3	0
Wells, s. s.	4	0	1	1	0	3
Lemiman, 2b.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Campbell, 1b.	3	1	0	7	0	2
Sheehey, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	1
	40	9	11	24	12	7

Victoria.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
McConnell, s. s.	4	1	4	2	0	1
Potts, l.f. and c.f.	5	1	2	2	0	1
Smith, c.	5	0	0	6	1	1
Burnes, 2b.	5	0	3	4	3	1
Haynes, p. and 3b.	5	2	1	0	1	0
Harrison, 3b. and l.f.	3	2	2	3	0	0
Goward, r.f. and c.f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Gowen, 1b.	4	2	1	10	1	1
Holness, r.f. and p.	3	1	0	0	1	0
	38	11	15	27	7	5

Runs by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lavitas	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—9
Victoria	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	*	—11

Summary.

Earned Runs—Lavitas, 3; Victoria, 5.
Stolen Bases—Green, Campbell and Altman, McConnell (3), Smith and Burnes.
Two Base Hits—Green and Hoege.
Three Base Hit—Potts.
Double Play—Haynes to Gowen to Harrison.
Bases on Balls—Off Haynes, 2; off Whitfield, 5.
Struck Out—By Haynes, 1; Holness, 5; Whitfield, 5.
Wild Pitch—Whitfield.
Passed Balls—Smith.
Time of Game—1.35.
Umpire—Geo. Smith.
Attendance—900.

A NEW CHAMPION.

R. B. Powell Went Down Before A. T. Goward on Saturday.

Saturday's play in the Victoria Tennis Club tourney left the province a new champion in the gentlemen's singles. R. B. Powell went down before the superior playing of A. T. Goward, who had things his own way from start to finish. The score was 6-0, 6-1 and 6-0.

The Goward family have apparently a corner on championships, Miss M. Goward, sister of A. T., having re-established her right by defeating Mrs. Byron-Johnson by two straight sets, 7-5, 6-2.

The men's doubles match was won by A. T. Goward and R. H. Pooley, against B. Schwengers and J. A. Rithet. The former won the first two sets, and their opponents the third. The fourth was won by Goward and Pooley by 6-1. The complete score was 6-3, 6-4, 2-6 and 6-1. The mixed doubles, between Capt. Black and Mrs. Hardy and A. T. Goward and Miss A. Bell will be played at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

A complimentary speech by C. E. Pooley and the presentation by Mrs. Bickford followed Saturday's games, after which three rousing cheers terminated the tournament.

SOCIETIES REUNION.

Saturday's Parade and Results of Sports at Caledonia Park.

One of the features of the day was the fourth annual reunion of the fraternal societies. This comprised a parade and sports at the Caledonia grounds.

The reception committee, represented by J. W. Sexton, met the excursion from the Sound, and after tendering a hearty welcome to the brethern, directed the visitors to suitable quarters. The E. & N. trains brought large numbers from Nanaimo and other points, and the Victoria Terminal Railway Company also had its quota. Large numbers also came over from Vancouver.

About a half an hour before the time the parade was scheduled to start the work of forming up was in progress on Douglas street, in the vicinity of the city hall. The turn out was not as large as was expected. There were many lodge members in the city who did not participate in the parade, probably on account of the heat.

The procession when it started was fairly representative. The route of march was lined with spectators, and the music provided by the five bands which took part in the parade enlivened the proceedings. The line of march was down Cormorant to Government, along Government to Johnson, down Johnson to Wharf, along Wharf to Yates, up Yates to Douglas, along Douglas to Humboldt, along Humboldt to James Bay bridge thence to the Caledonia Park.

The following was the order of the parade:

Chief Langley.
Two Deputies.
Band of the Fifth Regiment, R. C. A.
Sons of England.
Meyer's Band, Seattle.
Juvenile Foresters.
Band of Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver.
Foresters.
Victoria City Band.
Native Sons.
Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band.
Representatives of Societies which did not parade as separate bodies.
Carriages.

At the Caledonia grounds the programme of sports was carried through. There was a large crowd of spectators the gate receipt totalling about $325. This feature of the celebration was a decided success. The team race, five men each from H. M. navy, army and Victoria city police and Victoria fire brigade caused the greatest excitement of the afternoon. The tug-of-war between the army and navy was also keenly contested.

The following are the prize winners:

1. 100 Yard Amateur Race—1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal; given by Reunion committee. Colin Blain, J. Burns.
2. Girls' Race, under 12 years—1st prize, purse, donated by the Westside; 2nd, book, donated by Hibben & Co. Miss Cameron, Miss Okell.
3. Boys' Race, under 12 years—1st prize, knife, donated by Pichon & Lenfesty; 2nd, book, donated by Victoria Book & Stationery Co. Brook Vaio, F. Wille.
4. One Lap Race, open to H. M. Navy—1st prize, box cigars, donated by Army & Navy Cigar Store; 2nd, can of coffee, donated by Watson & Hall. Buckle, Whyard.
5. Quarter-Mile Amateur Race—1st prize, gold locket, donated by E. Andernach; 2nd, pair pants, donated by Thomas & Grant. C. Bland, C. Blain.
6. Juvenile All-Fours—Prize, pair coronation glasses, donated by B. C. Furniture Co. Brook Vaio.
7. United Service Race, 220 yards, open to H. M. Navy, Army and Militia—1st prize, razor and strop, donated by E. G. Prior & Co.; 2nd, box of tea, donated by Dixi H. Ross & Co. Sapper Atkinson, R. E., Gunner Brown, R. A.
8. Girls' Race, 50 yards—1st prize, box of tea, donated by Fell & Co.; 2nd, fancy toilet soaps, donated by Terry & Marrett. Laura Cameron, Ada Shafer.
9. All Societies' Tug-of-War—Cup, presented by H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., cup to be won three times to become property of winners. Present holders, Court Northern Light, A. O. F. Native Sons, Helgeson, Archer, Fisher, Hibben, McTavish, Henley, Basso, Nicholson and Short; Geo. Moss, capt.
10. Fat Man's Race, 100 yards—1st prize, ham, donated by Fred. Carne, jr.; 2nd, keg of beer, donated by Lion Brewery. R. Pettigrew, Gunner Nyhan, R. E.
11. Bun Eating Contest—Prize, lacrosse stick, donated by M. & H. A. Fox. Robert Hanson.
12. Fireman's Race, ¼ mile—1st prize, half dozen panel photos, donated by J. Savannah; 2nd, box cigars, donated by Campbell & Cullin. George Moss, Chief Watson.
13. Policemen's Race, 100 yards—1st prize, meal ticket, donated by Queen's hotel; 2nd, cigar case, donated by Piercy & Co.; 3rd, box of cigars. W. J. Woods, J. S. Wood, D. Wright.
14. Visiting Societies' Race, 100 yards—Prize, silk umbrella, donated by Geo. R. Jackson. L. J. Barclay, Vancouver.
15. Team Race, team of five men each from H. M. navy, army, Victoria city police and Victoria fire brigade—Team prize, cup; first man home, special medal. Army, Sapper Atkinson, 1st; only two teams, army and navy, entered.
16. Obstacle Race—one-quarter mile—1st prize, one dozen photos, donated by Skene Lowe; 2nd, silk shirt, donated by Sea & Gowen. Sapper Atkinson, R. E., W. Brown, R. A.
17. Half-Mile Amateur Race—1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal. H. Gowen, jr., J. A. Bland.
18. Sack Race, 100 yards—1st prize, box of cakes, donated by M. R. Smith & Co.; 2nd, toilet soap, donated by Speed Bros. R. McInnes, Sapper Atkinson, R. E.
19. Victoria Cross Race, Army and Navy—Prize, box cigars, donated by Province Cigar Co. W. Brown, R. A.
20. 220 Yards Amateur Race—1st prize, gold ring, donated by W. Shakespeare; 2nd, fancy vest, donated by A. Gregg & Co. Colin Blain, E. M. Whyte.
21. Tossing the Caber—Prize, cup, presented by H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., cup to be won outright. D. E. Green.
22. Miners' Race, carry 50 pounds—1st prize, 15 gallons of beer, donated by Victoria Brewing Co.; 2nd, 5 tins baking powder, donated by Mowat & Wallace. R. Pettigrew, P. Deasy.
23. Three-Legged Race, 100 yards—Prize, 2 hats, donated by J. & W. Wilson and McCandless Bros. W. J. Deasy and Geo. Moss.
24. Potato Race, 50 yards—Prize, Christie hat, donated by B. Williams & Co. W. Brown, R. A.
25. Tug-of-War, Army and Navy—Prize, $12 cash. Navy won. Capt. M. Lyon, A. Booth, W. Anderson, H. Buck, G. Cunningham, C. O'Leary, H. Gains, Cole and W. Huggan.

For best sustained character (clowns)—1st prize, $5 cash. William Hill, advertising the Trades and Labor excursion to Nanaimo, September 1st.

Extra—Best dressed Juvenile Forester. Edward J. Turnbull.

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
And light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

YACHTING.

Race Called Off Owing to the Dropping of the Wind.

The five yachts which started in the race for the one design class on Saturday, not finishing within the time limit the contest was called off. The yachts were Redskin, Oneida, Manetta, The Bird, and Aloka.

The breeze dropped before they had gone very far.

THE LACROSSE GAME.

Victoria Players Also Won This Match, Defeating Vancouver.

As briefly announced early on Saturday afternoon, Victoria won the lacrosse match in the Caledonia grounds by a score of four to three. The game was a splendid exhibition, and well worth the patronage it received. It showed that the local players are as formidable as ever, and doubtless when the champions meet them here on the 30th they will bring down their strongest team.

Saturday's game was notable for several reasons. In the first place a number of veterans had returned to their old-time positions to administer defeat to their Mainland adversaries. It was with feelings of elation and confidence that Victorians noted Belfry and Charlie Cullin on the field, while George Tite, also finding the fascination of the game irresistible, was constrained to again take up the stick in defence of the colors for which he had many times fought in the past. They were all in their usual positions. Walter Lormer's substantial figure was conspicuous between the flags. He has developed into a goal player of exceptional ability, his work on Saturday being in every respect above reproach. All the home team played hard and effectively—some, whose opportunities, were frequent, distinguishing themselves considerably.

Sam Norman graced Vancouver goal. His conscience must have rolled over on edge several times when he recalled that he was battling against the comrades who were with him in many a desperate struggle. But if Sammy endured any pangs his playing didn't show it. It takes more than an outraged conscience to interfere with Samuel's handling of his stick. He was ably supported by York at point. With the exception of a few unpleasantries in the latter part of the game, the struggle was devoid of objectionable incident. G. Simpson, of Nanaimo, refereed impartially.

The game started with a rush, Victoria getting a slight advantage. The pace set by both teams was too fast to be kept up for long. The ball was taken into Vancouver's territory through some good combination work, only to be returned to Victoria's flags. One of Vancouver's home players tried to score, but the defence work of the local team safely protected Victoria's net. Some little play resulted in Scholefield securing the ball and, making one of his splendid sprints down field, putting in a good shot which failed to reach its mark. Vancouver's flags for a few seconds were in danger, but the defence relieved, and some play took place with advantages varying. After some hard work Victoria got the ball into Vancouver's territory, and J. Blain put in one of his swift accurate shots. Sammy Norman, however, was in the way, and Victoria was again foiled. Vancouver now took a turn at shooting, but the trio, Belry, Cullin and Lorimer withstood the attack. The ball was sent to the other end of the field, and Victoria's home got to work. Frank Smith sent in a shot which reached Vancouver's nets.

For some time play was fairly even, the Vancouver stick handlers doing their best to make the score equal. A scrimmage took place in front of the local team's flags, and a couple of swift shots were sent in, but again the defence proved equal to the occasion, and the visitors' efforts failed. G. Tite got hold of the ball and passed it neatly to Scholefield, who carried the ball safely down the field. Scholefield passed to Smith, who made another close shot on Vancouver's goal. A mix-up resulted in front of Vancouver's goal, and the ball was finally put into the net by Fred Whyte. Some time after, Harry Godfrey, of Vancouver, scored the visitors' first goal. Victoria's third goal was made by a pretty piece of combination between J. Blain and F. Whyte. Blain passed to Whyte, who quickly sent the ball into the net.

The fourth quarter of the game was Vancouver's. Victoria's goal was much bombarded, and two goals were made, but the defence work prevented many shots from finding a resting place in the nets. J. Blain scored Victoria's fourth goal with a neat shot.

The J. B. A. A. Regatta.

The Afternoon Races Well Contested—Some Very Close Finishes.

Owing to the early hour at which this paper went to press on Saturday, it was impossible to publish all the results and details of the morning's attractions. The J. B. A. A. regatta was at its height when the Times representative had to leave it, a number of cup contests being then undecided.

Powers's crew, who won the Flumerfelt trophy, showed themselves to be worthy understudies of the victors of Nelson. The race between them and Dresser's sturdy oarsmen was a magnificent one, the margin between the winners and losers being only four feet. The new holders of the trophy offered by Mr. Flumerfelt are R. Power (stroke), H. Morse, P. G. Andrews and E. Geiger. There were weight, strength, and stamina behind their very uniform stroke, but they had to work hard for the laurels that are now theirs.

The double scull dinghy race with lady coxswain was won by H. Austin and R. Janion, with Miss A. O'Sullivan at the lines. In the single paddle canoe race with lady passenger Thos. Geiger won, Miss Woodil being the passenger. The Mallandaine cup for the junior singles now belongs to J. W. Bridgman, who won it without much trouble. He went down in the senior singles before Dan O'Sullivan, who appears as formidable now as ever. The tandem canoe race was captured by Messrs. Geiger and Foot. E. Geiger was victor in the upset race, while the tilting match, a very amusing and exciting event, went to Messrs. G. Simpson and Bone. The swimming race was won by F. White, and this terminated the regatta.

THE BOXING TOURNEY.

Nobby Clarke Vanquished by His Sailor Rival—Excellent Entertainment.

Nobby Clarke, of the Royal Artillery, went down before Tommy Todd, of the fleet, at the Victoria Athletic Club boxing tourney on Saturday night. The climax of the bout occurred in the fifth round, when the husky salt landed a heavy punch on the soldier's neck, putting him down and out.

There was a large attendance, the opportunity of seeing the two formidable representatives of the army and navy in the ring being too good to be missed.

A number of excellent preliminary bouts previous to the main event provided much entertainment. Margison and Jeff, of the club, and Northfield and Livingstone putting up some clever work in three-round bouts. An exhibition between Garnen, the lightweight champion of the fleet, and Young, of the destroyer Sparrowhawk, was equally well done, but the best work of the evening in the preliminaries was in the bout between Hill and Cooper, both of the flagship, who showed themselves to be exceedingly clever men.

Another excellent feature of the programme was the wrestling match between C. Wriglesworth and T. Neill, a pupil. The younger man gave evidence of considerable skill, and will some day be a very formidable adversary for anybody to tackle.

Of course the piece de resistance of the evening was the match between Clarke and Todd. Both are splendidly built men, the muscular development of the stalwart sailor being very apparent. Clarke's work was, if anything, somewhat cleaner than the tar's, but the latter, built after the Sharkey style, showed himself able to take all sorts of punishment and remain serenely on deck. In the third round, for instance, the sailor appeared to be in some danger, his soldier adversary putting in a number of stiff jolts which would have done for most men.

The sailor was decidedly the aggressor in the final round, and forced the soldier into the corner. He landed a number on the R. A. man's jaw, sparring considerably, and finally downed him with a clean one on the neck.

The friendliest feeling prevailed throughout the bout, which was unmarred by the slightest objectionable feature. Referee Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley congratulated both men on their fine showing, and complimented the beaten man on his game struggle. Duncan Campbell was timekeeper. Bob Foster refereed the preliminary events. During the evening Rev. W. W. Bolton, president of the club, announced that five championship contests were on the tapis, for which cups were desired. The first events will take place in November.

SPORTING

BASEBALL.

DEFEATED THE LAVITAS.

The Victorias added another scalp to their belt last evening. They will certainly have t get a new girdle or lose a few games. It seems that Dame Fortune in compensation for the few reverses suffered in the early part of the season has decided to inundate the local nine with victories.

The Lavitas, a clean-playing aggregation from Seattle, were last evening's victims. Schwengers, who now feels securely at home in the box, did the pitching, and reeled off his gamut of demoralizers in the usual way. Smith caught creditably, handling a foul fly on one occasion in fine style.

McConnell made the great hit of the evening, both with the ball and audience, the leather sphere whirling away out to the score board. He scored three runs, including himself, and entirely made up for a few inaccuracies in the field. Schwengers, Harrison and Smith batted in good style.

The visitors started the scoring, and made two runs in the second inning. They scored two more in the sixth—and that was all.

Victoria started the pencil moving in the fourth by three runs, and kept it going in a varying way till the end. The score and summary follow:

Lavitas.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Morgan, 1b.	5	0	0	10	0	5
Green, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1	1
Altman, c.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Wells, s. s.	4	1	1	3	2	1
Sharvey, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4	1
Whitfield, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Hoege, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Lemiman, c. f.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Woodey, p.	4	0	0	0	1	[illegible]
	36	4	7	*23	11	9

*Smith out on infield fly.

Victoria.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
McConnell, s. s.	5	1	1	2	3	3
Rithet, 1b.	5	0	0	10	0	0
Schwengers, p.	5	2	5	1	3	0
Smith, c.	5	2	2	10	1	0
Burnes, 2b.	5	1	0	4	0	0
Haynes, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Goward, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Harrison, l. f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Gowen, c. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
	41	9	13	27	7	3

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lavitas	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Victoria	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	*	—9

Summary.

Earned Runs—Lavitas, 2; Victoria, 4.
Struck Out—By Woodey, 3; by Schwengers, 8.
Bases on Balls—Off Schwengers, 1.
Double Plays—Lemiman to Morgan; Rithet unassisted.
Two Base Hits—Harrison.
Three Base Hits—Hoege.
Home Run—McConnell.
Passed Balls—Altman.
Time of Game—1.20.
Umpire—Geo. Smith.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

This afternoon the two teams will again cross bats, the match commencing at 3 o'clock. Rithet and Schwengers will not play, owing to their presence at the tennis tourney, and Haynes will pitch. A new player, Hughes, will hold down first bag.

YACHTING.

THE TECUMSEH'S VICTORY.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Tecumseh won the second race in the Seawanhaka cup series today, after a most interesting contest, by 1 minute 22 seconds. It was sailed in Tecumseh's weather, and she defeated Trident by outfooting her. She was, however, outpointed. The result was a race in doubt up to the end of the third beat. At the start Tecumseh secured the windward position, and, in spite of some jockeying, retained it, but she gradually fell off to leeward and was 35 seconds behind at the first buoy. She gained in the reach, to lose again in the run, but making far better time than Trident at the end of the first round, got the windward position for the second beat. Trident, however, sailed through her lee and obtained a good lead, which she lost again by a shift of wind favoring the challenger. The fourth buoy was passed almost simultaneously, and the Oshkosh boat gained half a minute by the end of the round. Here Trident gained again by smart handling, and got the position and the lead for the last beat, and it looked as if she would win out. The challenger, however, pointed better and was stiffer in the lighter breeze and got the advantage in a series of short trades, leading by 58 seconds at the seventh buoy and steadily left her rival behind. She is undoubtedly a very fine light weather boat and her reaching qualities are remarkable.

YACHTING.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—The first race in the Seawanahaka cup series on Lake St. Louis ended in a victory for Trident, the Canadian defender. It was a regular procession, and the start really decided the day. Tecumseh crossed the line to windward, but within a minute Trident, who was two seconds behind her, had cut across her bows and gained the weather position. Throughout the race the defender pointed 20 degrees higher than the challenger and outsailed her in every way. The lead at the first buoy by 3½ minutes steadily increased, winning by 14 minutes 52 seconds.

The race was to windward and return three times round a two-mile course, 12 miles altogether. There was a stiff breeze with a heavy sea, and both yachts took in all but one reef of their mainsails. Tecumseh pounded a good deal and failed to stand up, having to luff up before the heavy puffs to save herself from capsizing. On the other hand, Trident took the heavy weather easily enough.

Half way through the race the wind moderated, and the sea went down, while the breeze shifted temporarily. In this the Canadian got the best of the luck. She was able to turn the greater part of the third heat and to close haul, while Tecumseh, then on her second run, had to reach instead, and found the wind had freshened again and gone back to its old quarter when her last beat began. Still the crew lost a good deal of time through indecision in trimming and shifting sails. Altogether the Tecumseh is absolutely outclassed in a stiff breeze and does not seem to be sailed as well as Trident. In a light breeze, the boats are possibly much more evenly matched, but to-day Trident completely ran away from the challenger.

The official times were: Start, 1.35; first away, Trident 2.04:15, Tecumseh, 2.07:45; second buoy, Trident 2.17:35, Tecumseh 2.22:02; third buoy, Trident 2.44:19, Tecumseh, 2.53:40; fourth buoy, Trident 3.06:45, Tecumseh 3.11:05; fifth buoy, Trident 3.21:50, Tecumseh 3.35:25; finish, Trident 3.33:21, Tecumseh 3.48:13. The elapsed times were: Trident, first round 42.35, second round 43.10, third round 32.36; Tecumseh, first round 47.02, second round 94.06, third round 37.08.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club is, for the fifth time, defending the Seawanhaka cup, won by it from the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Long Island.

This year's races are exciting much interest owing to the absence of Mr. Duggan, who has been the successful skipper since 1897, and his place being taken by Mr. Routh, a good sailor, but whose ability as skipper had not yet been proved in international races.

The Tecumseh, the challenger, represents the Bridgeport, Conn., Yacht Club.

The course to-day was to windward and return, two miles each leg, three times around.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

On Saturday, 9th inst., there will be a race for the one design class yachts. The preparatory gun will be fired at 2.55 p. m., and the starting gun at 3 o'clock sharp. The course will be the short triangular one, starting from Pearline Rock, thence round a flag buoy off Macaulay Point and Brotchie Ledge buoy. The yachts will sail three times round, leaving all buoys to port, except at start.

LAWN TENNIS.

SEMI-FINALS TO-DAY.

The Victoria Lawn Tennis Club matches at Belcher street courts have dwindled down to the semi-finals, which will be contested to-day. The championship matches will be played to-morrow, as will also the finals in the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles.

B. Schwengers, the late champion of British Columbia (Mainland), will play A. T. Goward, who holds the Portland championship for last year. The finals in the ladies' singles, between Miss A. Bell and the winner of the match in which Miss Morris plays Mrs. Byron-Johnson, will also take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The feature of the day, it is anticipated, will be the finals in the men's singles between the winner of A. T. Goward and B. Schwengers, and R. H. Pooley, and the winner of Lieut. Knox and Lieut. Whyte.

The finals in the mixed doubles will be played at 5.45, if previous matches have been completed.

The results of yesterday afternoon's play follows:

C. Schwengers beat S. Powell, 6-3, 6-0.
C. W. Gamble and D. M. Rogers beat F. C. Crickmay and N. Smith (Vancouver), 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.
R. H. Pooley beat J. D. Hunter, 7-5, 6-4.
Mrs. Hardy and Miss A. Bell beat Mrs. Byron-Johnson and Miss Morris, 7-5, 6-3.
R. H. Pooley and A. T. Goward beat A. F. R. Martin and H. A. Goward, 6-2, 6-3.
N. Smith and Mrs. Byron Johnson beat Lieut. T. A. Whyte, R. E., and Mrs. Langley, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.
A. T. Goward and Miss A. Bell beat N. Smith and Mrs. Byron-Johnson, 6-2, 6-1.
F. T. Cornwall and Harvey Combe beat J. D. Winter and R. Clay, 6-2, 6-1.
Lieut. Knox, R. N., and Mrs. Burton beat Capt. Booth, R. E., and Miss Bickford, by default.
B. Schwengers beat C. Schwengers, 6-1, 6-3.

The club dance will be held at the Dallas hotel this evening, and the committee having the arrangements in hand are making every preparation for the success of the entertainment. Tickets can be obtained at the courts, and at the stores of Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co. and Challoner & Mitchell. After the dance special cars will be run to all parts of the city.

BASEBALL.

EVERETT v. VANCOUVER.

In a game at Vancouver yesterday the Everett baseball team defeated the Terminal City players by a score of 12 to 8.

VICTORIA v. THE LAVITAS.

Last evening the yacht Lavita, of Seattle, arrived in the harbor, and this morning the baseball team named after that craft came over by the Rosalie from the Sound. The party which came over on the boat included the following: Capt. Charles Newman, Henry Henke, Leonard Dizard, Dean Johnson, Edward Louder and Roy Hurd.

The baseball team is a strong aggregation, and can be depended upon to put up a good game both this evening and to-morrow. The visitors suffered somewhat on the trip over and went out to practice a little this morning. The game will commence at 6 o'clock this evening and 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The following team will represent the Lavitas: Catcher, Altmen; pitcher, Woodruff; first base, Morgan; second base, Sharvey; third base, Green; short stop, Wells; left field, Heoge; centre field, Whitfield; right field, Laneman.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

An intermediate baseball match will be played at Beacon Hill to-morrow between the Wanderers and Work Estate teams. Play will commence at 3 o'clock sharp. The standing of the intermediate league at present follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Work Estate	3	3	0	6
Victoria Intermediates	4	3	1	6
Fernwoods	5	1	4	2
Wanderers	3	2	1	4
Capital City	3	0	3	0

THE OAR.

WINNIPEG FIRST.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 8.—At the National regatta to-day, in the senior four-oared sculls, Winnipeg Rowing Club, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was first; Vesper Boat Club, of Philadelphia, second; time, 8.55¼.

AMPHION RETURNS FROM THE SOUTH

WATCHED AT PANAMA NEARLY FIVE MONTHS

The Colombian Revolution Is No Nearer Conclusion—The Rebels Considered Superior Troops.

H. M. S. Amphion dropped anchor in Esquimalt harbor at daybreak this morning, and officers and crew are alike glad to find themselves at Victoria again, after their long cruise in the much too sunny south.

The Amphion has brought a small live cargo with her, three horses, two donkeys, a goat, a squirrel and a parrot from Corinto. There was another squirrel, but it met with an untimely and somewhat mysterious fate en voyage—it vanished, and is supposed to have climbed through a port hole and gone to a salt-watery grave.

Two of the horses, which are unbroken, belong to the captain, and one to Lieut. Moore. The doctor is the owner of the donkeys. The donkeys hail from Acapulco. The larger live stock was hoisted out to-day and put on shore.

The Amphion also brings back with her the admiral's cup, which she captured from the champion crew of the Phaeton. The race took place at Acapulco at daylight on the 28th, the course being about three miles in length. Even at that early hour of the morning it was pretty hot, the temperature being 85 deg. fahr. in the shade. The first part of the race was very exciting, but towards the end the Amphion crew got away from their opponents and won by about 25 lengths. The winning cutter was manned by ten seamen. The next race for the cup will be between the Amphion and Shearwater crews.

H. H. S. Amphion has been absent for ten months, and during four and a half months she was at Panama. The United States warship Philadelphia was also there some of the time, but neither ship had to take any active part in the revolution, although they were there prepared for contingencies. On one day the Amphion had 150 men armed ready to land, but their presence on shore was not required after all. A code of signals was arranged between the Amphion and the consulate, so that easy communication could be kept up. At one time there was a rumor that the Colombian government troops were going to seize the Tabogn, one of the steamers of the P. & N. Company, and the Amphion put a guard on that vessel to see that nothing of the kind happened. Afterwards the engines of the Tabogn were disconnected, so that if seized she could not be taken away.

The gallant officers of the Amphion do not seem to have enjoyed their stay down at Panama very much. They were anchored three miles from the shore, and there was a heavy swell constantly rolling in. Added to which the weather was uncommonly hot, there was little or no amusement to be had on shore, and there was plenty of yellow jack. In the Union Club, the only club of much standing at Panama, there were only three British members.

Rifle rangers were built at Panama by the crew, and the usual practice held, but life ws pretty tedious, and the revolution failed to furnish any real fun.

The Amphion went as far south as Coquimbo, and, returning, left Panama on the 9th of July, and reached David Bay, the present headquarters of the Colombian rebel troops, on the 11th, and stayed there for one day. The rebels were found to be well drilled and armed, and seemed to be an altogether superior lot of men to the government troops, in which there are a large number of boys—13 or 14 years of age. The rebels are not uniformed, however, while the government men are quite smart in that respect. No Europeans were observed among the rebels, but there are a few Americans in the government army. Taxation is being levied pretty heavily throughout the country to support the warfare, which has now lasted for nearly three years.

The end of the fighting does not yet seem to be in sight, but the officers of the Amphion are of the opinion that a good deal depends upon the negotiations now pending between the United States and the southern government in connection with the canal. If the government party secure the money coming from the States they may be able to down the rebels. Some trouble is reported to be brewing in Nicaragua, where there are a few malcontents.

The Amphion left Acapulco on the 28th ult. and sailed north at despatch speed, and would have got here sooner, but ran into dense fog at San Diego, which stayed with the warship until she was past San Francisco. In the dense fog, the Amphion went near to running down a tramp, but managed to keep clear. The vessel's name is not known. Also the speed was lessened by the dirty condition of the warship's keel, owing to the long stay at Panama.

The Phaeton is about due to-day in Panama, where she will resume the duty of watching the operations of the rival armies of Colombia. The Amphion will probably go into dock.

GABRIEL-HITT WEDDING.

Took Place at St. Saviour's Church on Wednesday Evening.

Rev. W. D. Barber officiated on Wednesday evening at the marriage of Mr. William W. Gabriel and Miss Sarah Catharine Hitt in St. Saviour's church, Victoria West. The church was prettily decorated, the most prominent feature of the decorations being a wedding bell.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. T. G. Hitt, and was attended by Misses W. Gabriel, Fraser, and Lovell. She was charmingly costumed and carried a bouquet of roses. The groom was attended by Messrs. T. McDowell, F. Hitt, and R. Johnston.

A recention was held in the evening at Mr. C. Hitt's residence, and the newly-married couple left for Vancouver on the honeymoon trip yesterday morning.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER has proved a blessing to many a "man before the public" in cases of hoarseness, bad throat, tonsilitis and catarrh. Some of the most recent evidence of its efficacy comes from a well known actor, whose home is in New York City. He says: "I have never found anything to equal this remedy for quick relief." 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—137.

The Persian government has agreed to the construction of an overland wire from India to Teheran, in order to relieve the Jask cable and serve as a feeder for the Indo-European line.

THE HAYES CASE.

Some Hot Argument in Court Yesterday Afternoon.

Compliments between learned counsel flew around pretty thick in the police court yesterday afternoon, when another effort was made to proceed with the hearing of the third charge laid against Col. Granville H. Hayes by Capt. John Irving, a charge which alleges that accused by converting to his own use the sum of $24,000, which had been given to him by Capt. Irving to pay to a certain person or persons, to him unknown, in the city of Portland, for shares in the Hayes mine, had been guilty of theft.

The learned counsel engaged on the case are W. J. Taylor, K. C., for the complainant, and Fred Peters, K. C., with L. P. Duff, K. C., for the accused. The trouble which has now occupied these gentlemen for nearly two sittings of the court arose over the putting in of an agreement dated August 30th, 1900, between complainant and accused, which document had already been put in evidence in previous cases against Col. Hayes. Also attached to this document are further agreements between the same parties dealing with the same matter, and while Mr. Taylor desired to put in the first agreement only, and to have same extended on the minutes of evidence, Messrs. Peters and Duff were convinced that such action was contrary to the rules of evidence as well as possibly prejudicial to the interests of their client. Hence arose much heated argument.

Mr. Peters made things so warm all round that even the magistrate did not escape unscathed.

"You are acting now," said Mr. Hall to the learned counsel, "as if you were trying to make this inquiry as disagreeable for me as possible."

"Not at all," replied Mr. Peters, "I am here in the interests of my client, and to see that a document containing three agreements is either put in in the proper way or not put in at all. Mr. Taylor is trying to drive me into putting in evidence which he ought to put in himself."

Mr. Hall—Well, if I am wrong there is such a proceeding as a motion to quash commitment. You seem to be under the impression that I am excluding evidence, but I am not. I am simply taking what evidence is offered me.

Mr. Peters—But Your Honor has the evidence in your own hands. The two other agreements are actually before you, attached to the document which Mr. Taylor wrongly seeks to detach from it.

Mr. Hall—You say that this is one document; but I say that there are three documents.

Mr. Duff—Yes, but Your Honor is here to inquire into the truth of the allegations made against the accused, and you have the right to bring out all the evidence which bears upon the case. Your Honor has in your hands a document containing three agreements affecting this case, and my learned friend (Mr. Taylor) should not be allowed to separate them.

After further discussion the magistrate refused to alter his ruling, and the first agreement was ordered to be extended on the minutes.

The next witness called was Harry Rowley, accountant of the Bank of B. N. A., who produced some account books for the purpose of proving whether or not Col. Hayes had on August 30th payed into his account the $24,000 in question.

Then a new argument arose, accused's counsel claiming that as Mr. Rowley had not made the entries himself he could not give evidence about them, and further that entries in bank books were not evidence in a criminal case anyway. The magistrate reserved his decision on this point, and as it was after 4 o'clock the court adjourned, the case being formally remanded until Tuesday next, when it will be mentioned and again remanded for a further seven days, owing to the engagements of counsel in other matters.

Hospital Treatment

FAILED TO BENEFIT MRS. JOHN POTTER, OF WELLANDPORT,

But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her, and She Is Now Enjoying the Best of Health.

It is no uncommon occurrence for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore sufferers to health after doctors, and even the best of hospital treatment, have failed to benefit them. Among those who have been benefitted in this way is Mrs. John Potter, a lady well known in Wellandport, Ont. Speaking about her illness to a reporter, Mrs. Potter said: "About three years ago I was greatly run down. My appetite was poor; I suffered from severe headaches and palpitation of the heart; I was very weak and had a constant feeling of weariness which no amount of sleep could overcome. At night I perspired freely and would wake up in the morning in a very enfeebled condition. To make matters worse my trouble became aggravated with those ailments so common to my sex. I was afflicted with ulcers, and so bad were they that although at different times I had treatment from five doctors they failed to cure me. I then went to the hospital in Hamilton, and although I received the best treatment that could be given there, I was not benefitted. I returned home very much discouraged, and it was then that I decided that I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a supply and began taking them, and to my great gratification they soon began to help me, and under their continued use my appetite returned, the headaches and violent palpitation of the heart disappeared, my weight increased, and all the troubles that had made my life so miserable vanished. It will give me great pleasure if my experience will lead some other sufferer to try these pills, as I am sure they will be benefitted."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally valuable to both men and women. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, neuralgia, consumption, heart ailments, female weakness, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. There are many imitations of this great medicine and the purchaser should always see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FROM TROUBLE TO EASE.

Woodstock Express.

A Canadian editor has been sentenced to nine months in jail for contempt of court. The experiment is a dangerous one. An editor who spends nine months of what to him will be luxurious ease, living on the fat of the land, comparatively speaking, and free from the cares of empire and the demands of the "copy" devil, will hardly even want to go back to his old slavery again. The courts ought to issue a perpetual injunction restraining him from writing up his experiences while a guest of the country, lest there be an epidemic of editorial contempt in the hope of a similar reward.

NEW TROPHY SHOT FOR ON SATURDAY

VICTORIAN QUALIFIES FOR TRANSVAAL CUP

Pte. Anderton's Score Will Be Forwarded to Headquarters—Scores of Ottawa Team.

In the recent meet of the British Columbia Rifle Association, the Vancouver Bankers match was selected, subject to the approval of the D. R. A. executive, for the Transvaal Cup event, which was open to officers, non-commissioned officers and men who had served in any of the Canadian contingents during the Boer war.

The Transvaal Cup was offered last year by Capt. A. C. Bell, of the Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Governor-General. For various reasons, principally owing to the absence of men at the front, and the inability of those who had returned to go to the Ottawa meeting, it was found that very few entries were received for this match, and this year the conditions have been changed so as to accommodate the returned soldiers who are scattered all over the Dominion. Under the amended conditions the "cup" may be fired for at the annual provincial meetings, in case a competitor cannot attend the Dominion meeting. A competitor may, however, shoot for the cup in the provincial match, and also at the D. R. A. meeting, if able to attend, but in such case the Ottawa score cancels the other score, and is to count. The conditions are seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The trophy was competed for in this province last week. Dates have been fixed in other provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, August 14th; Quebec, August 13th; Ontario, August 29th.

The score of Pte. Anderton, of this city, was the highest of any South African volunteer in the Vancouver Bankers match (Transvaal Cup match), which was shot last Saturday. He made 88, and his score has been forwarded to Ottawa, where it will be placed in competition with those from the other provinces. Pte. Anderton was a member of the first Canadian contingent.

The scores in the Ottawa team aggregate, Tyro aggregate and Extra series at 500 yards, 600 yards, and 800 yards, which were not available at the close of the B. C. R. A. matches last week, have now been received. The secretary of the local association vouches for the correctness of standing in Ottawa team aggregate.

The scores follow:

	Grand Agg.	Ottawa Team.	Total.
Gr. A. Fleming	394	76	470
Pte. G. Boult	403	65	468
Sergt. Corbett	374	86	460
Sergt. W. Sloan	375	85	460
Q. M. Sergt. Kennedy	382	77	459
Pte. G. Turnbull	389	70	459
Q. M. Sergt. Winsby	390	68	458
Mr. Wall	371	83	454
Pte. Houston	375	79	454
Staff Sergt. Ferris	379	74	453
Pte. R. Wilson	381	69	450
Pte. W. Miller	386	..	....
Gr. A. Brayshaw	371	77	448
Capt. J. D. Stuart	376	72	448
Sergt. T. Cunningham	388	60	448
Gr. C. A. Goodwin	373	71	444
Corp. J. Caven	358	82	440

The Tyro aggregate and Extra series scores, which have not hitherto been published, are as follows:

Tyro Aggregate.

$5.00—J. D. Quine, Nanaimo	396
$4.00—Corp. J. Anderton, Victoria	367
$3.00—Pte. A. J. Barwick, Vancouver	364
$3.00—Sergt. F. A. Putcher, Victoria	363
$3.00—Corp. E. R. Hedgman	361
$3.00—Sergt. I. Y. St. G. Williams, Van.	361
$2.00—Pte. W. R. Lloyd, Vancouver	358
$2.00—Pte. E. Johndro, Westminster	357
$2.00—Lieut. J. McTavish, Victoria	355
$2.00—Lce.-Corp. S. S. Harrison, Van.	354
$2.00—Sergt. W. Savory, Victoria	347
$2.00—Major J. C. Whyte, Westminster	346
$1.00—Lieut. W. Hart McHarg, Rossland	343
$1.00—James Dick, Nanaimo	342
$1.00—Corp. R. O. Boult, Vancouver	332
$1.00—Gr. W. R. Scafe, Victoria	328
$1.00—Corp. F. Hatcher, Victoria	327
$1.00—Corp. A. McLean, Vancouver	327
$1.00—F. A. Quigley, Nanaimo	323
$1.00—Sergt. J. A. Goode, Vancouver	322
$1.00—Sergt. H. Burnes, Vancouver	307
$1.00—Corp. G. S. Carr, Victoria	302

Extra Series, 500 Yards.

$4.00—Sergt. T. Cunningham, Westm'r.	24
$3.00—Pte. H. Provost, Vancouver	22
$2.00—Gr. A. Fleming, Victoria	22
$2.00—Staff Sergt. H. J. Ferris, Van.	22
$2.00—Corp. J. Caven, Victoria	21
$2.00—Pte. Wm. Huston, Westminster	21
$1.00—Pte. G. A. Boult, Vancouver	21
$1.00—Dr. T. R. McInnes, Vancouver	20
$1.00—Pte. S. G. Peele, Westminster	20
$1.00—Sergt. W. J. Sloan, Westminster	20
$1.00—Pte. E. Johndro, Westminster	20

Extra Series, 600 Yards.

$3.00—D. McKay, Nelson	22
$2.50—Sergt. P. M. Ferris, Vancouver	21
$2.00—Sergt. Futcher, Victoria	21
$1.00—Wm. Cuckow, Vancouver	20
$1.00—Pte. W. Miller, Westminster	20

Extra Series, 800 Yards.

$4.00—Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver	25
$3.00—Corp. J. Caven, Victoria	24
$2.00—Gr. R. J. Butler, Victoria	24
$2.00—Pte. G. A. Boult, Vancouver	24
$1.00—A. R. Langley, Victoria	24
$1.00—Pte. W. Huston	23
$1.00—Lce.-Corp. S. Harrison, Vancouver	23
$1.00—W. J. McAllan, Nanaimo	22
$1.00—H. C. Chamberlain, Vancouver	22
$1.00—Lieut. W. Hart McHarg, Rossland	22

—A large crowd saw Prof. Miller make a very successful parachute jump from his balloon at Oak Bay last night. The ballon, with the aeronaut on the suspended trapeze, was carried by an air current off shore. As his high-flying ship was about to descend the professor left it, his parachute letting him down easily into the water. A boat was lying there in readiness and the aeronaut and deflated balloon were speedily taken ashore.

As a result of experiments with a new secret explosive, the Italian government has decided to manufacture a new type of cannon for garrison artillery and coast defence.

The Sufferers from Colds

ARE NUMBERED BY MILLIONS, NOT INCLUDING THOSE WHOSE ANNOYANCE BY ASSOCIATION AMOUNTS ALMOST TO SUFFERING.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has, Does, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes.

Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—1.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Northern Travellers Suffer From Want of Food—Surrounded By Fire.

Special correspondence from Dawson tells of a trying experience of Ambrose Ven and William Stone, who recently arrived at that city from Coldfoot, by way of the Chandelar trail and river, after being three days without food and surrounded on all sides by a raging wilderness of flame, and a blinding smoke filling the heavens and shutting off all view at any distance. Ven tells of their experience and of the conditions in Koyukuk as follows:

"Coming over the trail from Coldfoot, we brought three dogs as companions, and took the big divide leading between the Koyukuk and the Chandelar basins, which is largely used by travellers coming out of the Koyukuk country afoot. Forest fires were running on different sides as we progressed, and after we got on the divide they began to force us to abandon the regular course. For three days we were off the track, and were compelled to wander about in a blind manner under the obscuring blanket of dense and choking smoke, and to fight our way and guard against the encroachment of the insidious flames as best we could.

"During all these three days off the trail our journey was delayed, and we finally exhausted every ounce of food with which we had started. We had guns and with them managed to kill enough ptarmigan to sustain life. After wandering, we hardly knew where, we struck the Chandelar, and building a raft descended the river to the Yukon and escaped the fire-swept regions.

"There is no telling how much country was covered by fire, but it seems to me incalculable. Thousands of acres of timber are being destroyed.

"The Koyukuk is no good, and any man trying to boom that country should be hanged. Only six or eight claims are actually being worked in the whole country. They embrace one claim each on Slate, Myrtle, Emma, Glacier and Hammond creeks and two on Hammond river are paying no more than dollar for dollar; that is, it costs a dollar to take out every dollar's worth of gold. Gold Bench has been shut down for four weeks. Emma creek is short of water.

"A good many are becoming discouraged and are leaving the country. Some are going down the Koyukuk to the lower Yukon."

CREW PARTIALLY PAID.

Each Receives Seventeen Dollars of Wages Due Them on Blakeley's Voyage.

A member of the expedition which the brigantine Blakeley carried to Cocos island, called at the Times office this morning to correct the statement that the vessel had touched the rock. She had never been ashore, he says, and had never been in less than eight fathoms of water from the time she left Victoria. The vessel, he reported, will be sold. A Vancouver company have made an offer, but whether it will be accepted is not known.

The directors held a meeting last night, and among other things agreed to pay the crew $17 apiece on wages due them. This exhausted, it is understood, all the available funds in the treasury of the company, for those were six able seamen, a cabin boy, cook and second mate, whose demands had to be met. The total amount of wages coming to these is said to be in the neighborhood of $2,500. Of this one month's earnings has to be taken out in stock in the company. According to agreement, however, all had first to be paid over the shipping office when the men signed off articles. With the sale of the vessel the company hope to meet all obligations, and possibly recoup in part some of the stockholders. It is stated that before she sailed the company was offered $5,000 for the Blakeley from a San Francisco party. Tenders will now be invited for her purchase, the crew having agreed to defer libel proceedings for two weeks to give the company time in which to make sale of the vessel.

CABLED CONGRATULATIONS.

Local Chinese Reform Association Felicitate the King on Coronation.

The following message of congratulation has been cabled to King Edward through Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, by the Chinese Reform Association of this city:

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, London:

Please tender to His Majesty King Edward our respectful and hearty congratulations and felicitations upon his coronation, and our wishes for a long and prosperous reign over a contented and world-wide Empire.

CHINESE EMPIRE REFORM ASS'N.
LEE FOLK GAY, President.
DONG TAI, Vice-President.

AT SMITH'S FALLS.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

So Weak He Couldn't Stand—Terribly Broken Up and Unable to Find a Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Smith's Falls, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The cure of Mr. Theodore Young of this place is a wonderful example of the progress that medical science has made in the last few years.

Up till a short time ago the doctors claimed that Bright's Disease was absolutely incurable, and in fact there are a few who still adhere to this theory.

But Bright's Disease is not incurable. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure this terrible malady and have done so in thousands of cases.

Those who are skeptical need not go farther than this town to find proof. Mr. Young makes this statement

"I was afflicted for about two years with Kidney Trouble and chronic Bright's Disease. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand.

"After using the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I was much better, and when I had used four boxes I was able to resume work which I had not done for some time previous.

"I can conscientiously recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one afflicted as I was."

Mr. Young's case is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills came to the rescue after everything else had failed. They have conquered Bright's Disease and restored to life and health men and women who had not expected to ever again enjoy this great blessing.

Dodd's Kidney Pills having demonstrated their ability to grapple with Kidney Disease in its very worst form—Bright's Disease—can certainly be depended on to cure any of the lesser forms.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

The latest astronomical photograph, prepared by the joint exertions of the observatories of London, Berlin and Paris, shows 63,000,000 stars.

MINISTER GONE TO CONSULT ENGINEER

Hon. Mr. Wells Will Discuss Levels, Cement, Reformatories and New Trails While on Mainland.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, left last night on a hurried trip to New Westminster, having found it necessary to proceed thither to consult Chief Engineer Waddell regarding certain new levels for the bridge. These levels will facilitate the use of the bridge by the railway companies employing it. Perhaps the minister and engineer will have a heart to heart talk on the relative merits of Portland and German cement, and on the charming consistency of discriminating against British goods in favor of the German product while the premier is discoursing on the desirability of encouraging Imperial trade in interviews with British journalists.

The chief commissioner will also, while on the Manland, view the reformatory site and make arrangements to push forward this work.

It is understood that an engineer will be dispatched north in a few days to survey a wagon road from Gardiner's Inlet to the Bulkley valley. The route in from Hazelton proved so unsatisfactory that the settlers who were going into the valley reported adversely on the project. They came out by the Indian trail to Gardiner's Inlet, which they declared to be shorter and of better grade than that from Hazelton. It is with a view of ascertaining if this is the case that an engineer will be sent north.

The chief commissioner will also make arrangements while in Vancouver for the construction of a trail from the head of Howe Sound to the Pemberton Meadows. This work has been advocated for some time by Vancouverites, as it would make these meadows tributary to Vancouver instead of to Lillooet. The interior members, however, at the last session of the House scouted the proposal as very unwise, considering the sparse population of the meadows and the ready market the settlers already have in Lillooet, which is approached by a shorter distance and by a good road.

Petition Has Been Submitted to City Council Regarding the $21,000 Surplus.

The following petition bearing the signatures of ratepayers representing about $2,500,000 of the assessed value of the city has been forwarded to the city council to be dealt with at next Monday night's meeting:

The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth:

1. That the communication from His Worship the Mayor, read before the council on the 4th instant, shows that it is estimated that there will be a surplus of the sum of $21,000, remaining as an unexpended and unrequired balance of the moneys available for the construction of the proposed new steel bridge at Point Ellice.

2. That by reason of certain extra charges against current revenue this year, amounting in all to $39,219.60, the anticipated revenue will be exceeded by some $25,000.

3. That to meet this deficit, unless some other way is found, it will be necessary to levy two mills on the dollar on the assessed real property of the city, in addition to the levy of last year, making an increase of about 10 per cent. in the taxes payable by owners of real estate.

4. That inasmuch as the greater part of the said deficit is in the accounts of loans already obtained, the money is therefore properly chargeable as civic debt.

Wherefore your petitioners ask that the electors be afforded an opportunity of deciding whether the said estimated surplus of $21,000 shall not be deducted from the loan of $75,000 already assented to and obtained for the said bridge, and applied on the deficit in current revenue this year and thereby obviate the necessity for the contemplated increase in taxation above mentioned.

And your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honorable body to introduce and pass a by-law for the purpose of enabling the council to divert a sum of money not exceeding the sum of $21,000 from the Point Ellice bridge loan, and to apply same to the purposes of current revenue during the year 1902, and submit same to the vote of the electors in the manner prescribed in the Municipal Clauses Act.

At Boulogne the old chateau in which Napoleon I. resided while superintending the preparations for his projected invasion of England has just been converted into an orphanage.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.
Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England, or P. O. Box 290, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Sayward District, viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 117, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, more or less, thence southerly along the shore to point of commencement.

Vancouver, B. C., 21st July, 1902.
ALFRED LYE.

Men Old or young, married or single, who are weak from any cause whatever, are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DEVELOPER. This treatment will enlarge shrunken and undeveloped organs, and remove all weaknesses relative to the genito urinary system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Safe Deposit Bldg., Seattle.

lease of the foreshore, including territorial rights, commencing at a stake marked "C. B.'s N. Corner," placed on the foreshore at the intersection of Sections 57 and 58, Metchosin District, and extending along the shore line in a southeasterly direction for a distance of 36 chains more or less.

Metchosin, B. C., 10th July, 1902.
CHARLES BALL.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE—The Cottrell press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 32x47 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition. Very suitable for small daily or weekly offices. It cost $1,200; will be sold for $600 cash. Apply to Manager, Times Office.

WANTED—A teacher for the Somenos public school, to commence duties not later than Monday, 18th August. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary Somenos School Board, not later than Wednesday, the 13th August.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described land, situate on the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On south side of Douglas Mountain, Alberni.

Take notice that I, Geo. A. Smith, F. M. C. No. B72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1902.
GEO. A. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on San Juan Harbor, Renfrew District, viz.: The southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11, containing approximately 80 acres more or less.

JOHN DEVEREUX.
July 3rd, 1902.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)
Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.
We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to
The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.,

Tyee Copper Co.
SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH.
Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.
CLERMOMT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

How is the Breath
Good breath and bad teeth are incompatible. They can't go together. If you have bad teeth, you need our
Carbolic Tooth Powder
To arrest decay, clean off the yellow and keep the teeth clean. This is a pleasant tooth powder to use—you do not tire of it, and it imparts a fresh clean taste to the mouth. 25c. per bottle. Rubident Tooth Wash, 25c. per bottle.
Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT! SHIP YOUR FURS HIDES DEERSKINS and SENECA TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
High Prices. Prompt Returns.
WRITE FOR PRICE CIRCULARS

Snow Flakes
The Finest of Summer Breakfast Foods,
10c. Package.
Dixi H. Ross & Co.
CASH GROCERS.

Hats and Caps
Straw Hats, in great variety.
Cloth Caps, in all the latest styles.
J. Piercy & Co.,
Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Thistle, Rose, Pansy, Primrose and Jumbo Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On south side of Douglas Mountain, Alberni.

Take notice that I, H. B. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A.D., 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore, including territorial rights, commencing at a stake placed at the S. W. corner of Section 53, Metchosin District, and marked "R. F. T.'s N. W. Corner," and extending along the shore line one mile more or less in an easterly and northerly direction to Cape Calver.

Victoria, B. C., 10th July, 1902.
R. F. TOLMIE.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. B. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1902.
GEO. A. SMITH.