

A Unique Spectacle

Mules, Camels and Chinamen Impressed Into the Allies' Transport Service.

Interesting Details of the Entry of International Troops Into Capital.

An American-Russian Proposal to Withdraw From Peking May Be Adopted.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—The afternoon papers appear to be perplexed at the American-Russian accord to secure the prompt evacuation of Peking. They point out how completely this upsets preconceived actions of how the powers would be grouped on the Chinese question.

The consensus of opinion is that the proposals are antagonistic to British interests, and that the allies should remain in Peking until the Chinese government shall be established and the ringleaders of the uprising punished.

The Globe seizes the opportunity to indulge in unfriendly criticism, accusing the United States of breaking the concord of the powers and playing into the hands of Russia against Great Britain by supporting the suggestion of the employment of Li Hung Chang, who, the paper declares, is hostile to Great Britain and friendly to Russia.

The Globe urges that the British government oppose to the utmost the idea of the evacuation of Peking, in which course, the paper adds, it will be supported by Emperor William of Germany.

Meets with Approval.

London, Aug. 31.—The Associated Press has official authority for announcing that the American-Russian proposal in favor of the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking with a view of facilitating negotiations for the conclusion of peace, has not only met with considerable favor at European chancelleries, but is almost certain to be adopted.

In the meanwhile the question of employing Li Hung Chang as an intermediary in meeting with more and more favor, and will, in all probability, be settled affirmatively as soon as Li Hung Chang is able to obtain the necessary authority.

The Entry to Peking.

Peking, Aug. 14, via post via Tien Tsin.—The army transport, when it reached Peking, was a unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles and coolies trailed behind everything imaginable on wheels. Everything on wheels from farm wagons to fashionable traps was impressed, and every horse, mule and Chinaman in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs, and the Russians had camels. Chinamen pulled carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cursing and beating them. Several droppings of excrement were seen and scows bearing ammunition were towed up the river by coolies.

Had the Chinese taken the offensive most of the transportation might easily have been captured and cut to pieces by small flanking parties. After it became apparent that the enemy was demoralized, the generals trusted the transportation to luck and bent their efforts towards getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon the troops.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worse than the hardships the troops had undergone. The besieged removed the batteries and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great cheer on both sides. An hour afterwards Gen. Chaffee, riding at the head of the American infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. When told that the British had entered before them, the American general looked disappointed, but although the Americans were behind the last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic.

Guarding the Gates.

Yokohama, Aug. 31.—Gen. Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that a meeting of foreign ministers and commanders has decided to maintain garrisons at the gates of the imperial city, entrusting the south gates to the Americans, while the Japanese hold the three others. It was decided to commemorate the occupation of Peking by a march of the allied troops through the imperial city on August 28th. Many of the eunuch guards left the palace and have surrendered themselves. The inmates of the palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

Five companies of troops from the Japanese garrison at Tai Peh, island of Formosa, started on Tuesday for Amoy.

Captures of Summer Palace.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Gen. Linevich, commanding the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, reports from Peking, under date of August 20th, that the Russian detachment, on the previous day, captured without loss the imperial

summer palace. The Russian artillerymen have unearthed at Peking 30 cannon and many rifles. A large quantity of silver was found at the Tsung Li Yamen.

Massacre of Boxers.

Taku, Aug. 28th, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—An intercepted letter written by the viceroy at Pao Ting Fu, who commanded at Tien Tsin during the fighting there, complains that the Boxers are overrunning the country southwest of Tien Tsin, particularly the cities on the Grand canal, despoiling the officials who at first countenanced them, and looting and killing the families of their organization and fighting the Imperial troops. The gates of Pao Ting Fu are closed and the people inside are suffering. Boxers are besieging the place.

The viceroy reports that the Boxers of the city of Sang Chow, on the canal, invited 2,000 Boxers to a feast. While the Boxers were eating, and their weapons were stacked, Imperial soldiers, by his orders, fell upon them and slaughtered all of them.

There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Peking and members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports and that the condition of foreigners was never one of such extremity as official dispatches represented. The besieged accuse the generals of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have made the march and relieved them a month sooner. The looting at Peking proceeds industriously and openly.

The officers of every nation, except the United States, ignore the repressive orders. All the allies side with the Americans for their abstention.

Missionary Green of the China Inland Mission, his sister, wife and two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing Hansen, near Pao Tung Fu, were well treated.

A company of Chinese Catholics held a town near Pao Tung Fu for three months against the Boxers and Imperial troops. Officials have offered large sums for their capture.

Native Newspapers Suppressed.

Hongkong, Aug. 31.—The acting viceroy of Canton has suppressed all native newspapers on the ground that they have been publishing false news, detrimental to the maintenance of peace.

Attitude of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The United States government having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, it is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to its various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days, and perhaps a week, may pass before all these replies are received.

According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point—they do not desire to enter upon a formal war with China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time.

The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the assurance of protection to foreign life and property. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese are not apt to

yield fealty to any government not in possession of its own capital.

The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily rehabilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its expressed desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen.

It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang, should he arrive at that place en route to Peking. The reports of the naval commanders to their governments rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remy found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory, for the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku.

Secretary Root, in speaking to-day of the statement in the Conger dispatch saying that Prince Chang was coming to Peking, said that it was a favorable indication. Prince Chang has been known as favorable to foreigners, and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials. It was also stated that the situation seemed to be improving.

So far no orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China or their removal from Peking to Tien Tsin or to any other point of the sea coast.

Communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival in Taku. This resolution, being inexplicable in view of the fact that all the powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services in the eventual negotiations for peace, and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in his character of plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision.

"Inquiry of Admiral Remy, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the Deutscher Legation at Peking instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remy dissented from the last proposition.

"We take the same view as expressed in the Russian note. In the interests of peace and the effective protection of the just demands of all the powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own government and the United States military command, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities as required in my telegram to you of August 22nd. The Chinese minister here is without power or advice. Li Hung Chang is, prima facie, authorized by Imperial decree to negotiate, and is the only representative of responsible authority now in China, so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note. Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives of the powers in China would be unfortunate, and we would be glad to learn from the other powers if there are reasons, not known to us, why, in their judgment, they should hold to a view different from that which we take.

"You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs, awaiting early response." (Signed) Adee, acting secretary.

Trade of The Dominion

Hon. W. Paterson Tells of the Increase During the Reign of Liberal Government.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held here last evening. Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, delivered a speech dealing with the prosperous condition of the country during the last few years. He intimated that when the fiscal returns for the year were published it would be seen that Canada has had during the past year a total foreign trade in imports and exports of \$370,000,000. The exports of manufactured goods from Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1900, amounted to \$13,000,000, an increase of four millions over 1895 and 1896.

The Ontario Beet Sugar Association, in session here yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution urging the Dominion government to grant a moderate bounty for the production of beet sugar.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held here yesterday, at which the executive committee reported the introduction of Kansas Durum Red wheat for seed. Over 12,000 bushels have been distributed to Ontario farmers with the object of improving the winter wheat grown in the province. This wheat, it is said, is a good

winter yielder. The president of the association, H. L. Rice, urged millers to buy wheat manufactured in this country.

It is reported here that a big deal has been completed which involves the amalgamation, under the name of "The Inverness, Richmond Railway and Colliery Co.," of numerous Nova Scotia interests representing millions of dollars. Mackenzie & Mann and several English capitalists are at the back of the scheme.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Furniture Association yesterday the opinion was expressed that the commodity rate schedule might be extended to Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, it being contended that this action of the railways would benefit the manufacturers as well as the railways by an increase in shipments. The transportation committee was instructed to make a report to the association as to the advisability of asking the railways for a change in classification and rates. The committee will co-operate with the committees from the Toronto Board of Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It was reported that many inquiries had been made for Canadian furniture from Holland, Denmark and Norway, and the manufacturers prepared to ship.

A meeting of Ontario apple shippers was held here yesterday at which a number of prominent shippers pledged themselves not to ship inferior fruit, and agreed that each exporter shall brand his packages with his name and grade of fruit.

Norwich, Ont., Aug. 31.—Sir Richard Cartwright was again re-nominated by South Oxford Liberals for the forthcoming general elections last evening. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in response to an address tendered him, intimated that the general elections would take place within the next three months. He said the large expenditure of the Liberal administration was due to the large bills incurred by the Conservative government prior to 1896, which had to be met by the Liberals.

New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31.—The Guyshoro Liberals have again chosen D. C. Fraser, sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections.

Kingston, Aug. 31.—Eliza Jane, relict of the late Col. Wm. M. Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, died here last night, aged 60 years.

Gerret Francis, aged 84 years, was knocked down by a trolley car this morning and seriously injured.

MINERS' STRIKE OVER.

Company Accedes to the Demands of the Men Who Will Resume Work.

(Associated Press.)

Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 31.—A meeting of strikers at Cardiff to-day confirmed the action of their committee in agreeing to a resumption of work, the company having acceded to the demands of the strikers. The men will resume work generally on Monday. About 50,000 colliers went to work this morning.

PANIC ON ELECTRIC CAR.

(Associated Press.)

Akron, Aug. 31.—As the result of a panic on an electric car at Silver Lake, a suburban resort, late last night, one person was killed, and three others were injured.

The panic was caused by a fuse burning out and the flames bursting up through the car floor. The passengers became terrified and made a frantic rush to get off. Ferdinand Bargetz died from injuries received in jumping.

Canadians Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The general commanding the Natal army reports the following casualties among Strathcona's Horse: Severely wounded—551, Pte. P. H. Switzer, of Carberry, Man., through the lungs; R. H. Towner, London, foot; H. C. Elders, London, foot. Slightly wounded—R. H. Hammond, Melbourne, Australia, arm.

Positions For All.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Private McKellar, of the second Canadian contingent, writing to his parents here, says positions are open there to all who desire to remain and take chances in South Africa.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

There Has Been No Increase in the Number of Cases.

(Associated Press.)

Glasgow, Aug. 31.—Assistant Surgeon A. R. Thomas, of the United States marine hospital service, will investigate the bubonic plague outbreak here and take the necessary precautions in regard to outward bound vessels. There has been no increase in the number of cases of plague in the city and no undue alarm as to the spread of the disease is felt. The authorities are acting with promptitude, and are confident of confining the outbreak within the present scope.

Eleven Cases.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following cablegram was to-day received by the marine hospital service: "Glasgow, Aug. 31.—The local board of health declares Glasgow infected with plague. There are eleven cases and one suspicious case in the hospital to-day."

Inspection of Vessels.

London, Aug. 31.—The port authorities of Southampton, Liverpool, and elsewhere have already started a special inspection of vessels from the Clyde. The prices of iron have hardened in expectation that Spain will immediately enforce a quarantine against Glasgow, which would seriously interfere with the Scottish steel makers by delaying the receipts of iron ore.

PURCHASED STEAMERS.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—As a result of negotiations, Elder Dempster & Co. will acquire a fleet of 25 steamers belonging to the British and African Steam Navigation Company at a cost of £900,000.

Still on The Move

President Kruger and the Commandoes Have Retired to Pilgrim's Rest.

The Much Talked of Stand Near Machadodorp Failed to Materialize.

Boers Abandon Their Position—British Occupy Watervalhoven.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 30.—Lord Roberts, under the date of Belfast, August 29th, reports to the war office: "Buller telegraphs from Heilvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position.

"The South African Light Horse, after a little opposition, entered Watervalhoven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town.

"French's column reached Doort's Nek, overlooking Watervalhoven, and was slightly opposed. Dundonald, with Strathcona's Horse, is further on, near Nootgedacht.

"We have occupied Watervalhoven and Watervalender.

"Buller reports that Nootgedacht is deserted except by the British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line towards Watervalender. No Boers are visible.

"The natives report that Kruger and the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalender, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed."

Boers Scattering.

London, Aug. 31.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Belfast, Aug. 31.—About 1,300 British prisoners, released at Nootgedacht, have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed and some are said to be half starved. Ambulances are out picking up many of the sick and weakly ones.

"The officers are reported to have been taken to Barberton. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Leitrim and Viscount Ennismore.

"The prisoners report that Kruger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas Meyer and Schalk-burger left Nootgedacht on August 29th for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

Canadians Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The general commanding the Natal army reports the following casualties among Strathcona's Horse: Severely wounded—551, Pte. P. H. Switzer, of Carberry, Man., through the lungs; R. H. Towner, London, foot; H. C. Elders, London, foot. Slightly wounded—R. H. Hammond, Melbourne, Australia, arm.

Positions For All.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Private McKellar, of the second Canadian contingent, writing to his parents here, says positions are open there to all who desire to remain and take chances in South Africa.

Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, more delicious.

It is worth while to exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get the kind that makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

NOTE—There are many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powder, which it is prudent to avoid. They are lower in price than pure powders, but they are made from alum. Alum in food is poisonous.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

TE
OF THE
ver,
Spence's
ty-Mile
own as the
de north to
the Tula-
ation before
establish the
bad are both
ges just com-
opper Moun-
will being
CO.,
Dowdney's
ted
flowering shrubs,
riment certificate
ERIES
therefore give the
RKERS
which protects trees
ne. It is in great
ronto.
From one of the hills,
taken prisoners and
Most of the fighting
the big guns, as the
The first time I was
were out scouting,
ing a bill and start-
bring in grub. The grub
We were standing
our fellows on an
udden a bullet came
You may be sure
I never laughed so
see the other fellows,
checking our heads
I am sure the nearest
is off. The first hit
er my horse. They
rood shots. What I
they are anything
ur nigger scouts was
bring in rifles every
thorle carloads, at a
to their farms.
In camp the other
the war will be over
th. They will have
on, as they have no
bring in grub. The grub
hind us. It was only
mp, so didn't matter
brings the stuff as
wagons go and get
up in a day or two,
he line will be open
s, that the other 50
is sent to Roberts
y say it was a mis-
on purpose.
ot a lot of Victoria
urse went the round
ot a lot of war news
t get a bit here at
t even know what
at Pretoria. Buller
w what is going on
ery seldom with his
from one camp to
wonderful what he
country he had to
at Colenso. A per-
what the country is
been there. It looks
ken up rock.
to go as escort as
th some women and
back some grub.
w pretty some of the
is morning we went
to Gen. Clery's
early, so this is the
een in camp before
w how long. Grey
are camped, consists
one hotel and a bar-
t accept a conce-
e owned by an Eng-
of course, the
much as they could.
H. I. FRASER.
TO THE ARMY.
ar, as well as in our
a diarrhoea was one
lesome diseases
with. In many in-
chronic and the old
from it. Mr. David
Greene Co., Pa.,
dise Chamberlain's
Diarrhoea Remedy
found anything that
h quick relief. It is
son Bros., wholesale
d Vancouver.

Will They Withdraw?

London Press Comments on the Russian-American Proposals to Evacuate.

Li Hung Chang in Communication With the Imperial Household.

It is Reported That the Chinese Troops Are Murdering Imperial Officials.

London, Sept. 1.—There being no further news from China, the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks: "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of that matter. The Times editorially represents the Emperor's intention by dispatching Count von Waldersee to see a master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times editorially represents the opinion of all. The Times says: "The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest, and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years. Negotiations with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Peking. Much mischief already has been done by hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Peking would be interpreted as proving not only that all the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the others are bound to leave Peking and withdraw to the restoration of a government guilty of gross international crime."

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized both in Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Peking would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

The Daily Mail says: "Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time the United States government has advanced such valid reasons why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that the other powers will concur."

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British government does not communicate a particle of information respecting the important negotiations, calls Mr. Ade's dispatch "very able," and asks what the British government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coup attempts since the times, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

"Germany's attitude toward the Chinese crisis," says the London Standard, "is a special case of the most important kind, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing August 29th, sends a special that an important edict was recently issued ordering Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau, and Hsu Kung, guardian of the heir apparent, to proceed south to investigate the conduct of the Yang Tse viceroys, and that they have already started from Pao Ping Fu.

"A Clever Move."—The Russian note relative to the withdrawal of Russia from China and the United States' response thereto were made public today by the state department after the cabinet had fully considered the expediency of so doing. The correspondence is unique in the history of diplomatic exchange. It may be said to illustrate a clever move by which the United States government has assumed the lead in precipitating the policy of the powers respecting the Chinese troubles. This was accomplished by the state department availing itself of the Russian note to address to the powers an inquiry as to their policy, an answer to which scarcely can be avoided.

While Russia announces a purpose to withdraw her troops from China, still as to the occupying force at New Sinciang a condition is attached that almost negatives the proposition to that point. Respecting the United States' attitude it appears that, while believing the best course to pursue is to remain in Peking, the government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there is to be separate action by the powers in China, the United States proposes to deal with the situation with a free hand. It may be noted, in connection with the United States' withdrawal statement, that whereas Russia proposed to withdraw from China the United States offer is to withdraw only from Peking. A significant fact in this connection is that General Chaffee, who is well ad-

vised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian actions, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China. Indeed, unless the men are aloft and out of the Pei Ho within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China perforce, being ice-bound.

General Chaffee was further advised of the developments in the situation in a comprehensive statement of the points in the Russo-American correspondence being cabled to him for his guidance.

As bearing further on the prospects of the future, it may be noted that the war department has stated that the government has not considered the question of the evacuating of China.

It scarcely is expected that even with the aid of the cables a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day only the two telegrams had been received through the United States embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London and merely promising consideration of the note.

The German response indicated a wish on the part of the German government for time to consider the propositions.

The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan at least is fully in accord with the United States' objects set out in the note and rather expect an early answer from that government. France has not been heard from on the subject, her last note alluding solely to Li Hung Chang's status.

It has developed in the course of careful consideration which officials have given to Li Hung Chang's credentials that they were issued by the Empress Dowager and not by the Emperor Kwang Tsu. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'etat of September 9th, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor.

It involves also the issues between the Empress Dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the Emperor, who is pro-foreign. Still a further consideration by the press Dowager, as against the British sympathies entertained by the Emperor, protect foreigners and punish and suppress the Boxers. (Signed) Li Hung Chang.

A dispatch sent to Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, who is at Cape May, asking his opinion of the message from Earl Li Hung Chang was answered as follows: "Earl Li Hung Chang's answer is correct. He will undoubtedly do what he says."

Minister's Opinion. New York, Sept. 1.—Sir Ernest Satow, British minister to Japan, who is returning to his post after a three month's vacation at home, was called to Peking on the steamer Campania which docked today. He will cross the continent by rail and will sail for Tokio from San Francisco.

About the Chinese situation Sir Ernest said: "I am a little behind in that matter on account of crossing the Atlantic and when I left the other side I supposed that a settlement of the trouble would be left in the hands of the military authorities of the allies. But according to American newspapers which I received at the quarantine I see that settlement will be a diplomatic matter."

There seems to be a sort of agreement between Russia and the United States to withdraw troops from China, and it should say that whatever America wants England will consent to."

Walderease at Aden. Berlin, Sept. 1.—Field-Marshal Count Walderease has come to Aden, where he arrived yesterday, announcing the passing of international amities which marked his entry into the port. The French troopship La Champagne steamed near the vessel on which the Field-Marshal was a passenger, the former's band playing the national anthems.

The Field-Marshal was formally received by the British political resident at Aden and afterward proceeded on his journey to China.

Another Record Gone. Remarkable Trip of the Steamer Deutschland to New York.

New York, Sept. 1.—The famous express steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, has eclipsed all records for fast Trans-Atlantic travelling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time on the voyage just ended is 5 days, 12 hours, 29 minutes between the Mole at the entrance of Cherbourg harbor, and the Sandy Hook lightship.

At noon on the 31st she passed the record for the fastest day's run making 584 knots. Her average speed was 23.02 knots per hour.

The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg on August 29th, Southampton and Cherbourg on August 29th. She passed the Mole at the entrance of the latter port at 9.55 on the evening of the 20th, arriving at Sandy Hook lightship at 5.24 a.m. today.

Premier Emerson Retires. And is Succeeded by Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—The New Cabinet.

Frederickton, N. B., Sept. 1.—Hon. H. R. Emerson, Premier of the Dominion, was handed in his resignation to Lieutenant-Governor McLellan last night, intending, it is stated, to either go to the Supreme court of the province or contest a constituency for the House of Commons.

L. J. Tweedie is Premier and Provincial Secretary, who announces the following as his cabinet: Attorney-General, Hon. Wm. Pugsley; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. H. Lablouis; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. L. P. Farrington; General Hon. A. T. Dunn; Ministers without portfolio, Hon. S. H. A. H. McKeown and G. A. Hill.

RECEIVED BY MENELEK. (Associated Press.) Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Eclair scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which recently arrived at Addis Ababa, has been cordially received by Emperor Menelek.

Home via London

Her Majesty Will Review Colonial Forces in the Empire's Capital.

Banners Are to Be Presented to Canadian and Other Troops.

Five Hundred and Sixty Men of First Contingent on the Roll.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Col. Otter in a letter to the militia department today says he was asked by Lord Roberts how many men of the regiment would like to go home by way of England to be inspected by Her Majesty along with other colonial representatives, and replied that at least 650 would prefer to do so.

The review will be for the presentation of banners and Col. Otter has hopes his request will be granted.

Writing on the 20th of July from Springs, near Johannesburg, he says that fully 140 men, who were on the sick list, had rejoined the regiment. Col. Otter's parade sheet shows 500 of all ranks at headquarters on July 20th. Out of 45 officers who went from Canada, two have been killed or died of wounds, two have been transferred and four invalided to England. There were 835 of the men in South Africa, 37 had been either killed or died of wounds, 20 were dead of disease, 12 had been transferred and 198 invalided to England.

How Colonials Caught Olivier. London, Sept. 1.—A "Queenstown" dispatch, dated yesterday, describes dramatically the capture of Gen. Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg.

Eight Queenstown volunteers made a sortie from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position. As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were struck up one by one and put under the charge of a couple of men; out of sight, until the colonials captured 28, including Olivier and three following behind in close order, the colonials began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

Gamble at Quebec. Quebec, Sept. 1.—Steamer Tunisian from Liverpool arrived here at 6.20 last evening with a number of invalided Canadians from South Africa, among whom are the following British Columbians: Pte. W. H. Brooking, New Westminster, Sixth Regiment; Pte. C. W. Gamble, Victoria, Fifth Regiment; C. A. Pte. W. S. Mackie, Vancouver, Sixth Regiment.

Brooking was wounded in the knee at the battle of Paardeberg and was shortly afterwards stricken with enteric fever. He is still lame from the effects of the wound. He and all other invalids who arrived on the Tunisian speak in high terms of treatment accorded them in the hospitals in South Africa and England, and also of their treatment while on the steamer homeward bound. Brooking was much elated when informed of the success of the New Westminster lacrosse team. He remarked that "they were all right," they could beat any team in Canada.

Why Don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for Headache, and all the ills produced by disordered bile. Only one pill a dose.

HON. F. G. MARCHAND. (Associated Press.) Quebec, Sept. 1.—Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec, is improving, but his condition is still considered critical.

Home via London

Her Majesty Will Review Colonial Forces in the Empire's Capital.

Banners Are to Be Presented to Canadian and Other Troops.

Five Hundred and Sixty Men of First Contingent on the Roll.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Col. Otter in a letter to the militia department today says he was asked by Lord Roberts how many men of the regiment would like to go home by way of England to be inspected by Her Majesty along with other colonial representatives, and replied that at least 650 would prefer to do so.

The review will be for the presentation of banners and Col. Otter has hopes his request will be granted.

Writing on the 20th of July from Springs, near Johannesburg, he says that fully 140 men, who were on the sick list, had rejoined the regiment. Col. Otter's parade sheet shows 500 of all ranks at headquarters on July 20th. Out of 45 officers who went from Canada, two have been killed or died of wounds, two have been transferred and four invalided to England. There were 835 of the men in South Africa, 37 had been either killed or died of wounds, 20 were dead of disease, 12 had been transferred and 198 invalided to England.

How Colonials Caught Olivier. London, Sept. 1.—A "Queenstown" dispatch, dated yesterday, describes dramatically the capture of Gen. Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg.

Eight Queenstown volunteers made a sortie from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position. As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were struck up one by one and put under the charge of a couple of men; out of sight, until the colonials captured 28, including Olivier and three following behind in close order, the colonials began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

Gamble at Quebec. Quebec, Sept. 1.—Steamer Tunisian from Liverpool arrived here at 6.20 last evening with a number of invalided Canadians from South Africa, among whom are the following British Columbians: Pte. W. H. Brooking, New Westminster, Sixth Regiment; Pte. C. W. Gamble, Victoria, Fifth Regiment; C. A. Pte. W. S. Mackie, Vancouver, Sixth Regiment.

Brooking was wounded in the knee at the battle of Paardeberg and was shortly afterwards stricken with enteric fever. He is still lame from the effects of the wound. He and all other invalids who arrived on the Tunisian speak in high terms of treatment accorded them in the hospitals in South Africa and England, and also of their treatment while on the steamer homeward bound. Brooking was much elated when informed of the success of the New Westminster lacrosse team. He remarked that "they were all right," they could beat any team in Canada.

Why Don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for Headache, and all the ills produced by disordered bile. Only one pill a dose.

HON. F. G. MARCHAND. (Associated Press.) Quebec, Sept. 1.—Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec, is improving, but his condition is still considered critical.

Fought Against Comrades.

Musical Union of United States Volunteers Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years' Imprisonment.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: "Musical Union Henry Vance, late United States volunteer, was brought from the Philippines on the transport Thomas under the sentence of 99 years' imprisonment at Alcatraz."

"This man, it was proven, not only deserted the ranks of the American army, but took arms against his comrades and while serving as a major with the Philippines, attacked wagon trains and escort. Vance was captured, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but owing to the clemency of President McKinley his punishment was commuted to 99 years' imprisonment."

STEAMER OVERDUE. San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The big steamer Californian, bound from this port for Manila with 6,000 tons of supplies for the army in the Philippines, is now 4 days out and 20 per cent. reinsurance has been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue from Honolulu to Manila, and the impression here is that she has broken her shaft or met with some other accident. The Californian was launched on May 12th, and this is her maiden voyage.

She is 488 feet long and her capacity is 15,000 tons. Her captain is Geo. D. Morrison, who was sent here from New York to take command.

NEW CABLE TO GERMANY. Montreal, Aug. 31.—The new direct cable to Germany, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway & Commercial Cable Company, was opened for public business today. This new cable line is laid from New York to Fayal Azores, and from Fayal to Emden, Germany. It is the only direct cable route to Germany, and the only one in direct connection and communication with the telegraph lines of Germany. The cables are the best construction and are duplexed and operated automatically. Cablesgrams for Germany should be filed with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph and ordered "via Azores-Emden."

"PARADISES" OF TO-DAY. That is What Englishmen Call Refuges for Moribund Species.

A "paradise" is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerston Castle, near Beale; Leonardlee, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey, Leicestershire. The nearest approach to perfectly wild conditions, and the innumerable foreign species—the big red kangaroos, the wallabies, the mouflon, or wild sheep, the prairie dogs, the Patagonian cavies, and countless other species, give the landscape a very un-English appearance. A writer in The Quarterly Review thus describes a visit on the Duke of Bedford's estate at Woburn Abbey:

"There, in a single picture, axis deer, Japanese deer, Pekin deer, red deer, Caucasian red deer, Virginia deer, and a mouflon sheep may be seen grazing quietly together, while the portraits of many stags and bucks show to what health and vigor the animals attain in this unique paradise. But no photograph could ever do justice to the general effect of the herds there gathered together. Probably nothing like it could be seen anywhere nearer than the Athi plains in our East African Protectorate, where the great fauna of Africa still wanders and feed in herds of hundreds of individuals, all at peace with one another and not greatly scared by man. In the centre of the scene lies the big gray palace, set among rolling waves of park, studded with ancient trees. Under the trees, out on the open lawns and glades, all along the sky line, and round the pools, graze the fallow bucks and does, Japanese stags, red deer, and hybrid forms and stags. Among them stalk gigantic wapiti, lords and masters of the mixed multitude. Under the chestnut trees is a herd of black and white yaks, with their calves, with their and other sheep; and close to the river is a small herd of zebras, with a foal or two, as much at their ease as if they were commoner ponies on Matley Heath in the New Forest."

The variety of strange birds is just as great. Chiefly remarkable are the brilliant Reeves's pheasant and the Australian brush turkey.

One of the most useful functions of a "paradise" is to preserve moribund species which once flourished in this country. The beaver, for instance, is busy with his marvelous feats of engineering and architecture in the brook at Leonardlee, though it is probably 800 years since a beaver made a weir on a British stream. Says the writer in The Quarterly:

"If beavers are to flourish on a river they must have a constant depth of water in which to dive, and to cover the entrance of their lodges, even if the surface is frozen thick with ice. As few small rivers or brooks have a constant flow, but are sometimes shallow, sometimes in flood, the beavers make a weir to keep up a head of water. How serious are the difficulties of building and maintaining such a weir every engineer knows. The phenomenal dexterity and industry of beavers are devoted to this end. This is not the place to give details of their lolling paths, canals, woodcutting and weirmaking; but, apart from the two processes, which were not needed in their home at Leonardlee, all the mechanical skill of beavers may there be seen to admiration. They soon made and have ever since maintained a large weir, cutting down all the unprotected trees, except some large beeches and big pines, and using all the branches, large and small, for building with. They left one tree, a small oak, to support what was to be the centre of the weir. Soon a long, deep pool was formed above the weir, flooding the adjacent banks and submerging the basis of several large trees which the beavers had begun to cut. One, a large beech, they rooted up when the water had moistened the earth below. In order to cut down another, round which their pool had formed deep water, they built a platform, and then sat on that and gnawed the tree. Later they cut down the adjacent oak, probably knowing that the dam was strong enough without it, and began a new weir.—London News."

Leniency Toward the Prisoner. Incline his friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home-bound Americans this week is limited by capacity of the steamers.

Sousa has been in London this week but resisted the temptation to play in England as he expects to return next season, when he will appear at the Glasgow international exposition. "The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne, and Berlin as at Paris. My interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany. A brass band that can accompany a violin soloist is an unknown thing in Europe where attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of a band are an innovation which surprised many."

BACK AT WORK. (Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Six hundred longshoremen, who went on strike at the Erie railway ore docks several days ago, returned to work this morning, pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitration. The men quit work as a result of the refusal of the owners of the steamer Simon J. Murphy to allow extra compensation for unloading a wet cargo of ore.

May Resume Command

General Buller Will Probably Conduct the Campaign in South Africa

When Lord Roberts Returns to Take Up Duties of Commander-in-Chief.

Home Affairs Are Now Attracting the Attention of the British Public.

(Associated Press.) London, Sept. 1.—Pending the discovery by diplomats as to how best to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment, public interest is diverted to the nation's private affairs and the war in Africa, the outbreak of bubonic plague in Glasgow, widespread disturbances and disaffection in railway circles, and the dissolution of parliament are attracting much attention.

It is considered evident from the speech of the Right Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for an election. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts's movement will have a decisive bearing

Upon the Length of the War is justified or not remains for the present a matter of conjecture, but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize any appreciable military successes and ride into office again on the back of "Bobs," who, it is expected, will soon well, will return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief and aid in the election.

Lord Roberts's commendation of Gen. Buller's strategy at Mafeking looks like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested. In connection with the ultimate settlement of the Transvaal matters.

Recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul Adelbert Hay might be advantageously utilized. "Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Lewis Devilliers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony chief justice, who lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria, public opinion had been making matters difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were believed. But he behaved with such quiet good sense that he got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his opinion that Britons in the main were right in the war. An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathy added:

Mr. Hay's First Perplexities. by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his pro-British purposes. But he outwitted all this, was helpful to British prisoners, and under British espionage interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers. A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell, the prisoner's counsel, with a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Edward Russell of Kilworth, Chief Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence and declaring his conviction that she

Had Been Unfairly Condemned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial, praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, at his summer house in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his consideration. Mr. Bell started for the continent to-day satisfied with the effect of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration, but has secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Miss Bessie Derouques. The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, and many recent evidence of

Leniency Toward the Prisoner. Incline his friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home-bound Americans this week is limited by capacity of the steamers.

Sousa has been in London this week but resisted the temptation to play in England as he expects to return next season, when he will appear at the Glasgow international exposition. "The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne, and Berlin as at Paris. My interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany. A brass band that can accompany a violin soloist is an unknown thing in Europe where attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of a band are an innovation which surprised many."

BACK AT WORK. (Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Six hundred longshoremen, who went on strike at the Erie railway ore docks several days ago, returned to work this morning, pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitration. The men quit work as a result of the refusal of the owners of the steamer Simon J. Murphy to allow extra compensation for unloading a wet cargo of ore.



A Positive Woman.
A woman has a right to be positive on matters which are matters of personal knowledge and experience. Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the womanly organs is positive as to its wonderful curative value, and confidently recommends it to similar sufferers.
"Women who suffer from inflammation, ulceration, female weakness, or nervous diseases caused by disease of the womanly organs will find a complete cure by the use of 'Favorite Prescription.'"
"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prostrated, and menorrhagia, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect." Fannie S. Sinton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past, but I should have returned to the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle, and if they are not benefited by it, I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

The List of names on the right side of the page, including names like 'List of names', 'The List of names', 'The List of names', etc.

sume mmand

Probably Con- Campaign in Africa

Returns to Chief of Com-

Now Attracting of the Brit-

ending the discov- how best to wash Chinese embarrass-

is diverted to the and the war in of bubonic plague and disturbances and ay circles, and the ment are attracting

vident from the Hon. Wm. St. John reary of state for ednesday, that the end of the war horizon to be prepared for an fr. Broderick's an- Roberts' movement bearing

h of the War ans for the present but there is no on of the govern- appreciable military to office again on

no, it is expected, return in October e of commander-in- election.

mediation of Gen. Machadodopy looks e public confidence volution of the fu- nation upon the t originally rested, the ultimate settle-

Matters. South Africa think services of United ert may be used. "Young Hay use both the Boers Lewis Devillers, the Colony chief rived, to a repre- Associated Press, at Pretoria, public k making matters diffi- cles of his English

per feeling was so ats that Hay was glish spy were bed with such quiet at the respect of the ile he did not part Britons in the main ar. An American er sympathy added

Perplexities campaign to win e. Failing in this, of his pro-British dived all this, was isoners, and under rposed more than of the Boers."

of the recent visit rick at Aylesbury ell, the prisoner's restatement of the as the discovery of letter from the late lowen, Lord Chief to Mrs. Maybrick, e in his client's in- his conviction that

ly Condemned. made the basis r praying for Mrs. nd so strong is Mrs. it had been sent to ridley, secretary of department, at his rthumberland, ac- nest that he give it r. Bell started for satisfied with the England. He has a seeing his client h her incarceration. Mrs. Maybrick an- mother, Baroness very of the Russell s important, and of

the Prisoner believe that her e prolonged. -bound Americans by capacity of the

London this week opation to play in ts to return next appear at the emed quip. "The e med quip as pop- logne, and Berlin nterpretations of stically received in d that can ac- list is an unknown e attempts to concern him as instrument as the in Germany, and eeds which secure and are an inno-

WORK. (Press.) 1.-Six hundred t on strike at the e several days ago morning, pending a rances by arbitra- rkers as a result of the steamer w extra compensa- cargo of ore.

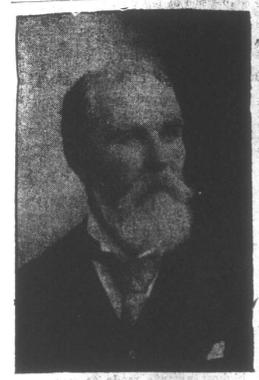
The Island Veterans

List of Ex-Fighting Men Who Parade To-Night Before Lord Minto.

All the Services Represented-Some of the More Prominent Members.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In the procession which parades to-night in honor of the Governor-General and Lady Minto, Veterans will have an opportunity of seeing for the first time an organization recently formed, but which already numbers among its members many of the most prominent and influential members of the community. The members of this organization are not bound together by any hard and fast rules, nor influenced by a desire for social or political advancement, or for personal gain. They are associated in a fraternal way, the strength and depth of which is only realized by those who have shared together the hardships of a campaign, or who have been associated together in the many pleasurable fields of a tary training. The best forms of fellowship and fraternity are developed, and ship and comradeship are fostered, which are the school from which every member of the organization has graduated.



LIEUT. COL. WOLFENDEN, Commanding Veterans' Association.

The organization to which reference is made, The Vancouver Island Veterans' Association, has been in existence only a few weeks, but the enthusiasm manifested and the promptness with which the membership roll has been augmented is a proof that it is destined to be a powerful organization. It was born simply of a desire to bring together in one association all those who had served with the colors in any part of the world, and of the knowledge that nowhere perhaps in the Queen's colonies are there as many men, compared to the population of the place, who have worn Her Majesty's uniform. No exceptions were made, and it will be noticed in glancing over the following list that the members are drawn from every development of the British military system—from the crack Guards to the less obtrusive, (but who shall say less useful), volunteer company. The comprehensiveness of the services represented will be sufficiently indicated by the appended list, which embraces the members to date:

- J. H. Turner, Lieut. Victoria Rifle Volunteers; Lieut-Col. Militia Reserve. Henry P. Fellow Cross, Lt. Lieut. Seymour Artillery. Neil McDonald, Gr. M. S. 92nd High-landers. J. A. Mara, Lieut. 5th Batt. York Co., Upper Canada. J. R. Anderson, 1st Victoria Rifle Volunteers. Ed. Scroppe Shrapnel, 8th Batt., Quebec; 35th Batt., Simcoe; 34th Batt.; 5th Regt. C. A. Victoria. J. G. Brown, 90th Batt., Winnipeg. James Meathur, R. B. Clement Roper, R. N. Henry Martyn, C. R. Rifles, Devon Regt. C. E. Phipps, Major Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st Royal Irish Regt. F. Allatt, No. 1 Co. V. R. B. C. G. A. F. Mellor, B. M. L. I. D. Cartmel, Fleet Engineer, R. N. Ed. Palmer, Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery. J. M. Jones, Ottawa F. B. J. Berkeley Mitchell, late Capt. 88th S. Regt. Wm. Davis, Northwest Mounted Police. Geo. Jay, No. 1 Co. V. R. and B.C.G.A. Hugh Caldwell, Toronto F. B. G. S. Baxter, B. C. B. G. A. J. E. Worsfold, late Batt. Sergt.-Major, B. C. B. G. A. E. C. B. Bashaw, Boulton's Scouts. Beaumont Boggs, Lieut. Princess Louise Fusiliers. Robt. Butler, late Sergt.-Major B.C.G.A. Edw. Mallandaine, Victoria R. Vol. and Canada Militia. W. H. Cullin, Col. Sergt. 90th Batt. Wm. Haynes, Royal Engineers, Bandmaster, Woolwich-1855 to 1860-Victoria Volunteers. Geo. T. Duff, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C. A. J. Foxhall, 1st Regt. R. I. L. I., and B. C. B. G. A. T. Watson, B. C. B. G. A. J. L. Caldwell, Corp. P. L. F., Halifax, N. S. C. Spring, Victoria Rifles, and B.C.G.A. Alex. Watson, Victoria Rifles. Geo. E. Smith, R. N. Chas. Ireland, R. N. G. Sheldon-Williams, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg. Hamilton Smith, B. C. B. G. A. H. L. Salmon, B. C. B. G. A. School of Gunnery, Victoria, B. C. H. B. Ringdell, 3rd Somerset Rifle Co. S. Gunter, D. R., Royal Engineers. S. Gunter, Sergt. Ins. 3rd Hussars. James Wilkerson, 18th Hertford Volunteer Rifles. W. L. J. Prevost, Gr. M. Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery. Thos. Redding, Staff Sgt. Royal Canadian Artillery.

- Hugh Macdonald, N. S. Militia. E. J. Wall, Victoria Rifles. James Blackwood, Sergt. 5th Regt. C. A. W. Armstrong, H. M. 12th Regt. W. A. James, 5th R. C. A. E. B. McKay, Nanaimo R. V., and B. C. B. G. A. Phillip D. Geopel, B. C. B. G. A. H. H. Roper, 2nd Batt., Victoria Rifles; B. C. B. G. A. James Pottinger, No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles. Chas. Minckler, 90th Batt., Canadian Militia. D. G. McNaughton, N. B. Brigade of G. Artillery; A. Battery C. A., Kingston; B. C. B. G. A. E. H. Fletcher, Capt., late Victoria Rifles. E. Wolfenden, Lt.-Col., late B. C. B. G. A.; served also in Royal Engineers, New Westminster Rifle Volunteers, Victoria Rifle Volunteers, and Victoria Rifles (Militia). P. C. Gamble, late O. O. E., Toronto. George J. Potts, Surgeon, 15th Batt., P. E. I. F. Dabbage, Royal Navy. Jos. Mellon, late Staff Sgt. R. C. O. E. E. Homfray, Gr. late Victoria Rifles—28 years' service; B. C. B. G. A. School of Gunnery, B. C. J. G. Mann, late Victoria Rifles. Wm. Graham, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers. C. T. Fenwick, Lt. Devon Volunteers. H. G. Proctor, Transporter, B. C. A. Fred. J. Claxton, Lieut. 1st Est. Prince of Wales Regt. Thomas Harman, Petty Officer, Royal Navy. F. E. Manion, B. M. B. R.; B. C. B. G. A. J. F. Settelarigton, Gr. A. B. Battery, R. S. G. Thos. Shotbolt; Pte. No. 1 Victoria Rifle Vol., 1894. W. Hawkey, Pte. 62nd Regt. Wm. E. Robertson, Capt. 6th Fusiliers, Montreal. Thos. Box, Pte. 90th Batt., Winnipeg. John Devereux, Pte., Victoria Rifle Co. G. Hargreaves, Victoria Rifle Co. Louis J. Seymour, 1st R. V. (Bretery). Edw. Woodruff, Algoma Rifles; 1st S. St. M. E. Woodruff, Tpr., Royal Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Maljeed Richardson, late Capt. 35th Royal Sussex Regt. H. de M. Mellin, late Lieut. 4th B. Manchester Regt.; Sergt. 2nd Norfolk Regt. John Nicholson, 4th Cheshire Volunteers. Alfred Huggitt, 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers. John W. Switzer, Corp. No. 4, B. C. B. G. A. Geo. Webb, Pte. No. 2, B. C. B. G. A. John Nelson, Capt. and Adjt. 32nd Batt. George Millett, 1st Batt., 5th Fusiliers (Pte.) Born in the regiment 20th May, 1842, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire. Thomas Roberts, Pte. No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., Belleville, Ont. G. F. O. Simpson, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C. F. W. Davey, Victoria Rifle Co. Charles Bunting, No. 3 Company, B. C. B. G. A. Sam'l. W. Edwards, 45th Batt., Grenville Rifles, Victoria, B. C. James Stewart, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A. Andrew Calderwood, 5th Regt., and M. Rifles. Arthur Keast, London Rifle Brigade. B. W. Pearce, late Capt. Victoria Rifle Volunteers, 1895. E. H. Hilscocks, No. 1 Co., B. C. B. G. A. Thos. Deasy, Victoria Rifles; Sergt., B. C. B. G. A. Edw. Carter, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A. W. P. Allen, 2nd Devon Prince of Wales Mounted Volunteers, Plymouth, Eng. Jos. Wriglesworth, Sergt. Victoria Rifles, and Canada Militia. P. S. Barnard, Victoria Rifles. Geo. W. Wynne, B. C. B. G. A. W. G. Cameron, Victoria Rifles. C. N. Cameron, Victoria Rifles. A. H. Maynard, Victoria Rifles. W. Beckford, Victoria Rifles. W. Wilson, No. 1 Wellington Rifles—5th Batt., Quebec. Reginald Hanson, Bte., D. E. O. V. R., Capetown, S. A. Wm. Burns, Sergt. 10th Kent Rifle Vol., and 36th Peel, Ont. Robert Foster, Pte., 20th Hussars. John J. Coolesky, Petty Officer, Royal Navy. Daniel Mowat, Major Ottawa Rifles. Brinkley Robinson, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Alex. Duncan, Sergt. No. 3 Co., 33rd Batt., Canada Militia. Edgar Fawcett, Senior Sergt. Victoria Rifles. James Orr, Lieut., Perth, Ont., Volunteers, 1855. F. R. Sargison, No. 1 Co., Victoria Rifles, 1870. H. A. S. Morley, Robin Hood Rifles; 1st No. 1. Chas. W. Jenkinson, Victoria Rifles, and B. C. B. G. A. Wm. Gordon, late Lieut. 63rd Regt. S. Phipps, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Thos. Bamford, 1st Lanc. Engineers, Liverpool. John Graham, New Westminster Home Guards. William Knox, Crimea and Turkish, also Indian Mutiny medal. H. B. Sheppard, Victoria Volunteers. John C. Macdonald, R. C. A. John MacAngler, No. 1 V. R., and B. C. G. A. Thos. Mitten, Royal Horse Artillery, India, 1857; China, 1860. Strond L. Redgrave, Garrison Artillery, Victoria. Richard Llewellyn, Royal Marine Artillery. Wm. H. Handley, 5th Regt. C. A., and 1st Lancashire Engineers. Malcolm Blackstock, 1st Argyle and Sutherland. Charles T. Budden, 1st Hants R. V., England. G. P. Weller, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. C. S. Edinlison, Lieut. 3rd Batt. Inc. Militia and Rifle Co's. Donald Graham, late 1st Royal Dragoons, and 94th Regt. Jas. S. Murray, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria; 3th Batt., Haldimand, No. 7 Co. T. B. Macabe, 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont. P. R. Brown, Victoria Rifles, No. 1 Co. J. P. Sargison, Victoria Rifles, No. 1 Co., and B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. A. Heathorn, Victoria Rifles. J. P. Walls, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. C. W. Rhodes, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Francis Page, Victoria Rifles, B. C. Chas. L. Raymur, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Jas. Kent, 1st Manchester Regt., England. Chas. Maclean, Ross-shire Volunteers. Chas. Hayward, Beacott's Rifles (5th Essex Regt., Essex, Eng.). Geo. W. Anson, Jr., B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Edgar Crow Baker, Nav's Lieut., Royal Navy. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Lieut. of B. C. Artillery, 1861. J. W. Mackay, Staff, Victoria Voltigeurs. R. F. Styles, Victoria Rifle Volunteers. Emanuel J. Salmon, V. R. V., Victoria.

A. G. Sargison, Major 5th Regt. C. A. G. M. Sprout, Victoria Rifles. Wm. J. Deasy, Victoria Rifles No. 2. H. B. W. Atkman, Ensign 2nd Batt. Wentworth Militia, and Pte. in Victoria Rifle Volunteers. Paulus Aemilius Irving, late Major 5th Regt. C. A. John J. Wilson, Victoria Rifle Volunteers. Wm. A. Franklin, Royal Sappers and Miners, 1854, and New Westminster Rifles, 1859. A. Campbell Reddie, late Hongkong Artillery and Rifles. Henry S. T. Henderson, No. 3, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Francis Partridge, Garrison A. B. C. Victoria. Fred. Shakespeare, Garrison A. B. C. Victoria. Richard Jones, 63rd Chebucto Greys, Halifax, N. S. Geo. Cross, St. John's. R. W. Fawcett, No. 1 Co., Victoria Rifles. J. M. Mutter, Major Argyll and Butte Artillery; Southern Division Royal Artillery (retired). John H. Stratford, Ensign 3rd Walkato Regt. of New Zealand. John Johnson, No. 8, Victoria Rifles. It will be noticed that this list extends from men holding the most responsible posts in the province to those in humble walks in the community. Surely no other profession but that of arms could produce such a list embracing cabinet ministers, ex-cabinet ministers, judges of the court, the mayor of the city, and members of the civil service, and of every profession, trade, and occupation almost in the municipality. Sir Henry Crease, Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. B. W. Pearce, Mayor Hayward, Judges Drake and Irving, and others little less conspicuous in the public eye. It will be noticed that all the departments almost of the civil service are represented, that Mayor Hayward has with him in his ranks a number of civic officials, such as Messrs. Piché, Kent and Raymer, and that both Chieftains Langley and Deasy, themselves veterans, bring into the organization many of their men. A service which can give to the community such an array of useful and capable men merits the respect of the public. The fleet, as might be expected, is liberally represented, a fact accounted for in part by the attractions which Victoria possesses as a place of residence and which leads many of the officers sent here, originally on duty, to select it as their home when their terms of service expire. The officers of the association are as follows: Lieut-Col. Commanding Lieut-Col. R. Wolfenden Major Capt. M. Richardson Adjutant Capt. E. H. Fletcher Captain Capt. J. B. Mitchell Captain Capt. Olive Phillips-Wolley Lieutenant Capt. A. E. McPhillips Lieutenant George Jay Lieutenant Beaumont Boggs Lieutenant H. H. Roper The officer in command, Lieut-Col. Wolfenden, was one of the promoters of the organization, and, as will be seen in the list, he himself enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest soldiers in the province. His selection as commanding officer of the Veterans is therefore peculiarly fitting and appropriate. It is possible that as the organization increases in numbers it may be extended to other parts of the province, and that other features, such as benefits, will be included in the system. Several drills have recently been held to revive in the memories of the old fighting men the rules of the red book so long unused. The rapidity with which the instruction of the parade ground is back to the members was remarkable, and this evening, when the ex-soldiers march past His Excellency it will not be with the uncertainty of advancing age, but with a touch at least of the old military stride and martial swagger, and as steady as a stone wall. It is possible that in the next few days an announcement will be made regarding the honorary patron of the society, which will give the society additional cause for gratification and pride.

HUMOR FROM THE CAMERA.

"Many ludicrous developments happen in the studio of a country photographer, aside from what the chemicals bring out in the dark room," said a man who has photographed nudes for many years. "I recollect on Fourth of July that a young farmer and his sweetheart came to me, and I posed them in a flight of state in each other's arms. When I came from my dark room after developing the plate, the young fellow stepped up to me and said: 'S-a-y, couldn't ye take that over again?'

Drum-Head Service

Will Be Held at Macaulay Point To-morrow Afternoon-Band Concerts.

Details of Mobilization Arrangements About Completed-Tents Pitched.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Advance parties from the corps participating in the mobilization on Monday went down to Macaulay Point to-day to make preparation for the accommodation of the troops.

The following regimental order has been issued by Lieut-Col. Gregory, commanding:

- No. 1 Company, 1 sergeant and 1 gunner. No. 2 Company, 1 gunner. No. 3 Company, 1 gunner. No. 5 Company, 1 gunner. No. 6 Company, 1 corporal and 1 gunner.

Officers commanding companies will detail the above for duty before leaving the drill hall.

On leaving the drill hall the guard will fall in rear of the regiment, and it will be posted immediately on arrival in camp, continuing on duty until relieved at 10 a.m. Sunday morning.

On arrival in camp the officers commanding Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 companies will each detail one gunner for duty at flying camp on Sunday from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Each officer commanding a company will hand to the adjutant at 10 a.m. Sunday morning a complete parade state of his company.

The following calls will be sounded on a Saturday and Sunday at the hour named:

Lights out—Saturday, 45 minutes after arrival in Camp. Reveille—Sunday, 6.30 a.m.; breakfast, 8 a.m.; dinner, 12 p.m.; lights out, 5 p.m.; ration, 5 a.m. and 7 p.m.; first post, 9.30 p.m. last post, 10 p.m.; lights out, 10.15 p.m.

Every care must be used that the tents are not disclosed or marked.

Rations will be issued at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday.

The following officers will perform the duties of orderly officers: Capt. D. B. McConnan from arrival in camp until 10 a.m. Sunday; 2nd Lieut. and Capt. Alexis Martin from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. Sunday.

A meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, was held last evening, when company arrangements were completed. The members of No. 3 Company need not bring cups with them to camp.

The drumhead service will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday, and upon the conclusion of the Fifth Regiment band will render a sacred concert.

THE KAFFIR.

Apart from the "Christian" Kaffir—of whom the per centage is very insignificant—the natives are without any religion, though they have an undefined belief in some power, called "Mwali," which daily lifts, without any conception of a hereafter. They are not divided therefore by creeds, but their tribal jealousies and hatreds are quite as pronounced as are the national antipathies in Europe. But for this circumstance, a white man would have no difficulty in converting the natives to Christianity, and naturally intelligent and cheerful. They are full of traditions and superstitions entirely foreign to our ideas. They speak in parables. "I killed an elephant," means "I have had a great stroke of good fortune." "To kill an ox" is of the same significance, though less in degree. They are a complex mixture of treachery and cunning, fierceness and brutality, childlike simplicity and quick-wittedness. They are merry and loquacious to an incredible extent, and conversing the narrowness of their horizon, and in their wild state regard life and duty from a standpoint entirely different from ours. Only an infinitesimal per centage are educated at all. They require a master, and respect justice and firmness; generally they are very docile, and obedient; they invariably attribute to some god or some sinister cause. To give our Kaffir servant an extra unearned sovereign is, as a rule, to lose him, for he imagines you have some evil design, and generally takes his departure unannounced and at night. They are by nature and custom extremely idle. Their staple food consists of mealies (maize) or Kaffir corn (the labor in producing which is mostly performed by the women), with an occasional fowl of meat as a luxury, generally when an ox has died from natural causes. An English farmer in Natal formerly permitted his Kaffirs to eat any of the oxen that died, but the mortality among the herd gradually became alarming, and only decreased after the practice of burying every dead beast was resorted to. In fact, the introduction of civilization in the first instance unfortunately results in the natives acquiring every vice of the white man without any of his virtues. It is a natural consequence, self-restraint being an outcome of education and discipline. Drink is a curse to which they easily fall prey, and a law was passed in the Transvaal to combat it, but owing to corrupt officials, who there is every ground for believing, derived benefit from the illicit trade in liquor, its provisions were never enforced. The natives have hence certainly been some extent debauched by the advent of the white man, but on the other hand those tribal wars which decimated whole clans, and which were constantly being waged, have been stopped, as well as the wholesale slaughter that was practiced at the very kraals. The population was restricted by these means, but the scenes of torture and bloodshed that were enacted at the bidding of the chief, the misery and terror in which the people lived had indeed appear to be living to-day in Swatland, a baffling description—Contemporary Review.

STARFISH AND OYSTER.

The oyster, when at home, lives in a hard lime shell which not only protects him from the attack of enemies, but which his tools, can open the shell and remove the soft animal, but besides man the oyster has few foes. Oddly enough, his greatest foe is not, as might be expected, an animal with powerful jaws and strong teeth, but one wholly without jaws. It is the common starfish, so common everywhere at the seashore.

Now, the starfish is a soft, flexible creature, very sluggish, seemingly helpless, and utterly unable to attack such an animal as the oyster. Its mouth, which is in the centre of the disk, has no teeth or jaws. How can such a helpless creature open the formidable oyster shell and get at the animal concealed within?

The method of doing so is odd enough. It first clasps the oyster in its arms, wrapping its five arms around the shell tightly. Having thus seized the oyster, it quietly waits. Just exactly what happens next even our scientists do not exactly know. The two shells of the oyster are held together by a string which is called the siphon. The siphon is so adjusted that the shells will be pushed open unless they are held together by the muscles. Some scientists think that, after the starfish has held the oyster for a while, the oyster itself is unable to get food, and the starfish has been waiting for this now. It injects into the shell a little reddish liquid. This acts as a poison, paralyzing the muscles and thus making it impossible for the animal to close its shell. Others tell us that the process is simpler, and that the starfish simply holds the shells tightly together until the oyster is smothered. As soon as it is smothered by the suffocation, the muscles relax, and the shell opens.

Whichever of these two accounts is true, it is certain that after a little the oyster shells fly open. Now comes the oddest feature of all. The stomach of the starfish is very large and elastic, and is now thrown out of the animal's mouth much as one would turn a bag inside out. The stomach is then thrust within the oyster shell, and wrapped around the soft animal, beginning at once to digest it. The starfish does not take the trouble even to remove the oyster from its shell, digesting it in its own mouth, and eventually crawling away, leaving behind the empty shell. St. Nicholas.

The lumber yard owned by Alex. McLaren, of Buckingham, caught fire and with several houses was burned; loss, \$30,000.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM

In Western Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia—Farmers Suffer Severely.

Winnipeg, Aug. 29.—A wind and rain storm passed over the western portion of Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia last night, causing enormous loss to farmers in the district, of barns, stables and houses. Fortunately no loss of life is reported, but in several instances occupants of houses were badly injured. The storm came from the west and gave ample warning of its approach.

At Whitecourt, buildings were demolished and windows broken. The estimated damage is \$10,000. Crops were destroyed and farm houses, implements and fences damaged.

At Elkhorh, the Pipestone Creek district suffered severely. Standing crops were almost a total loss, with the house of Mr. Taylor blown to pieces and Mr. Taylor and wife injured. W. Lund's house turned 18 feet around, while Mr. Finlay's is a wreck, and a granary was blown half a mile off the site. R. Travis's stable in town was struck by lightning.

At Pilot Mound, the north end of the town was swept by the wind, and the agricultural hall, O. Webster's stable, Gibb & Morton's workshop were laid in ruins. A stock car was carried several miles, and over into the ditch. Frank Pulbow's fine new brick residence, just outside the town, was wrecked, and the roof carried half a mile.

At Moonbeam, A. Steinburg, farmer, had his large barn blown down; Sutton's barn and house were destroyed, and Moran lost his stables and outbuildings. Mrs. Milne was injured. The town of Souris and district were badly damaged. In the town of Snowden, the rink was lifted off its foundation and collapsed, the other large skating and curling rinks also suffered. The tower of the Roman Catholic church and front of Crawford's brick store were also blown down, as well as the smokestacks of the elevators. Farmers arriving in the town report considerable damage to outbuildings, while grain is scattered in all directions.

The roof of the W. J. Wilcocke, at Virden, was taken off and all the stock exposed to three hours' rain. Cameron's heavy stable, Healy's furniture store and other buildings were damaged, also barns and outbuildings in the country. A stable containing eleven horses belonging to Mr. Nichol, of Calf Mountain, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground; not one of the horses escaped.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PAINT BRUSH.

It is somewhat remarkable that since man first learnt the art of painting, practically the only medium employed for applying paint to canvas has been a bunch of hairs on the end of a stick. The only substitute for the paint brush that has found favor with art workers is a new instrument which is now largely used, especially for the coloring and tinting of pottery.

The aerograph, as the spraying tool is called, is not unlike a fountain pen in appearance. The color is forced on from the point by air pressure, supplied by a hand or foot pump, so as to fall in a fine spray. Several prominent artists are known to use the machine for producing fine stippling effects, and when putting in shading and backgrounds. "Having control over the amount of color that is deposited, the painter may pass from a fine line, the width of a lead pencil mark, to a solid band of color; without a change of color the softest and most delicate shadows may be converted into heavy, dark shadows.

The inventor originally used glass decoration in his instrument for drawings in water color, black and white, but it has been found to fill a wider range of usefulness. Several thousand aerographs are now employed by photographers for touching up and coloring photos. In pottery and glass decoration it is revolutionizing certain classes of decoration, on account of its adaptability for producing delicate gradations of color and blending of tints, while in lithographic work it is being largely employed. The latest modification of the aerograph is for mural decoration, it being possible with it to procure softly blended tints either in distemper or oil—Pearson's Magazine.

"THE MEN ARE SPLENDID."

Seymour Hastings O'Leid. There's a call from a southern country, the clank of a broken chain, The cry of a nation's sadness, the sigh of an empire's pain; But justice has called us forward, and duty impels us on, To fight the fight of franchise and to right the rampant wrong.

On the call of the great Queen Empress, Echoed across the world, Thousands of men stand ready where the Union Jack's unfurled, Ready to take up her battles, danger and death to face, Ready to keep our Empire in her proud and proper place.

And now from the battle plains, from the hills, from the scorching yeld, Comes the message, "The men are splendid!" Saxon, or Scotch, or Celt, Irish or Colonist, splendid! splendid! in England's ranks, Hurling the loftiest tribute, the warmth of a nation's thanks. There's many a gallant story that the papers daily tell, Tales of marvellous daring in a blizzard of shot and shell.

They team of the power of empire—the deeds of Canada's sons— Men who rushed the trenches, facing the enemy's guns; Men who never faltered, but eagerly forward went, And took their death wounds like heroes— Few in number, but their monument, But what of their widows and orphans? Ah, you do not work in vain, For you have remembered that someone will never come home again.

You, too, have fulfilled your duty as a duty should be done, You have helped a hero's widow, you have helped a hero's son; You have brought upon sorrow, comfort; and upon darkness, light, And that's why we're proud to thank you for helping us on to fight.

FISHING FOR AN OBJECT.

Washington Post. "After I had watched a colored man fishing in a South Carolina brickyard pond for forty minutes without pulling up his hook," said the traveller, "I asked him if he thought there were any fish there-to be caught."

"No, sah, I reckon not," he replied. "But you seem to be fishing."

"Yes sah," "But perhaps you are not fishing for fish."

"No, sah," "I waited ten minutes for him to explain, but as he did not, I finally asked him what particular object he had in view."

"De oblect, sah," he repeated, without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole, "de oblect of my fishin' for fish whar dere habin' any is to let de ole man see dat I habn't got no time to pick up de hoe and walk in de truck patch!"

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

The Montreal Gazette very properly says that those who are endeavoring to catch votes in Quebec by the anti-Imperialist cry, will not be the gainers. The Tappertes ought to accept this timely warning from one of their best friends.

TO AVOID EMBARRASSMENT.

Kingston Whig. The suggestion is a good one that immigrants for Canada should pass an inspection at the place of departure. Such a thing being done would save Canada the embarrassment of refusing a landing to anyone.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Halifax, Sept. 3.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell left this morning for Charlottetown.

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 1.—The body of Capt. John Elderkin, well known in the Maritime Provinces, was found in his son's barn here yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. He was 82 years of age.

St. Catharines, Sept. 1.—Capt. Patrick Larkin, one of the best known captains on Lake Ontario, and later more widely known as head of the contracting firm of Larkin, Connolly & Connolly, who have been prominently identified with large government contracts, died last night, aged 70.

Marmora, Ont., Sept. 1.—Isa Derry of Malone, and another man named McLaughlin, were instantly killed by an explosion at Cordova Exploration mine here last evening. Both were engaged in putting dynamite caps on a large charge of dynamite when the explosion occurred.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Premier and his colleagues are in the city. A cabinet council will be convened some time to-day.

HOW WILL THE WORLD END?

The opinions of many scientific men, and of imaginative writers, as to how the world will end, are gathered together in a most readable paper by Mr. Herbert C. Frye, in the Peterson's Magazine.

Mr. Frye discusses the theories of such men as Lord Kelvin, who predicted that the world was doomed to die of suffocation; of Mr. Nikola Tesla, who thinks that we may set fire to the atmosphere with our electrical discharges; of Mr. H. G. Wells, who conceives that insects will end life on the world; of Sir William Crookes, who thinks that our food supply will fail; and of others who have predicted the end of the world through collision with a comet, or the supervisor of the beast creation over man. One of the most novel theories discussed is that of M. X. Stanier, the celebrated Professor of Geology, who puts forward the idea that man will die of thirst.

"M. Stanier allows that the idea of mankind dying from thirst seems paradoxical when we consider the seemingly inexhaustible supplies man possesses in the oceans and seas which cover three-quarters of the surface of the globe. Still, there is some danger of this vast quantity disappearing. In the past the terrestrial crust, says M. Stanier, has absorbed large quantities of water; this action is always going on, and is likely to assume greater proportions in the future. On account of its weight water tends to descend into deep holes; while the centre of the globe remains in a very condition this absorption is slow, but as the cooling of the interior goes on, the surface water will penetrate more and more, and will enter into combination with the recently solidified rocks in the heart of the earth, which are specially absorptive by reason of their metallic composition.

"The oceans," prophesies M. Stanier, "will grow smaller and smaller; the rains which nourish the continents will become rarer and rarer, while the deserts will enlarge their boundaries and gradually absorb the fertile plains."

"THE MEN ARE SPLENDID."

Seymour Hastings O'Leid. There's a call from a southern country, the clank of a broken chain, The cry of a nation's sadness, the sigh of an empire's pain; But justice has called us forward, and duty impels us on, To fight the fight of franchise and to right the rampant wrong.

On the call of the great Queen Empress, Echoed across the world, Thousands of men stand ready where the Union Jack's unfurled, Ready to take up her battles, danger and death to face, Ready to keep our Empire in her proud and proper place.

And now from the battle plains, from the hills, from the scorching yeld, Comes the message, "The men are splendid!" Saxon, or Scotch, or Celt, Irish or Colonist, splendid! splendid! in England's ranks, Hurling the loftiest tribute, the warmth of a nation's thanks. There's many a gallant story that the papers daily tell, Tales of marvellous daring in a blizzard of shot and shell.

They team of the power of empire—the deeds of Canada's sons— Men who rushed the trenches, facing the enemy's guns; Men who never faltered, but eagerly forward went, And took their death wounds like heroes

GREAT POLITICAL STRUGGLES.

During the present year there is every likelihood that the greater part of the English-speaking world will select rulers for the term of years which governments usually hold power. There is little doubt of the present governments in Canada, the United States and Great Britain being confirmed in their places for another term. The questions at issue are curiously alike in all three countries, and it is expected that in all cases the voice of the electorate will be emphatic enough to warn the politicians of the future against the raising of such issues. The administration at present in power in Great Britain could constitutionally hold on for a while longer if it were so inclined, but it is a curious fact that parliaments there seldom run to the end of their allotted span of life. A peculiar form of unrest seems to take possession of the members after the lapse of about five years, and nothing but an appeal to the people will cure it. After the pulse of the people has been felt the House settles down to work in a satisfied frame of mind as though its conscience had been assured that those assembled within its precincts were duly authorized to attend to the business of the country. That the Salisbury government will be returned to power with a majority over its Liberal and Home Rule opponents there seems to be little reason to doubt. There may possibly in the course of years be things revealed which will change the current of public opinion, but at the present time the country is with the government. It is felt that the Colonial Secretary did all in his power to avert war and only resorted to the last dread recourse when the fact had been enforced on the minds of all that Oom Paul considered himself strong enough to drive the British out of the country. In spite of differences of opinion over minor matters, there is no doubt that many of the Liberals are of the same mind as Mr. Chamberlain. The spirit of Imperialism is in the air; not the vain-glorious, arrogant type of expansion known as Jingoism, but the patriotic feeling that looks forward to the day when the Empire shall be essentially, as it is now practically, a unit. Its radical section in times like these is a great source of weakness to the Liberal party. Mr. LaBouchere, with the assistance of his journal, Truth, has devoted his life to the exposure of social humbugs. Probably there never sat in the House of Commons a greater political humbug than he. He has been in communication with and has been tendering advice to men whose object was the pulling down of the Empire which it is the burning desire of the soul of every patriotic man to see built up. The electors may deal with him in the coming contest, but that is by no means certain. He is a political showman after the heart of the late P. T. Barnum, and his constituents seem to delight in being "fooled." A party with men in its following who are avowedly in favor of casting all the colonies and dependencies of the Empire adrift and thus stripped leaving the Mother of Nations in these days of great national combinations all alone in her glories of the past, with no future before her, will never meet with a great measure of success in the battles at the polls. The Liberals of Great Britain have misread the signs of the times just as have the Conservatives of Canada. According to Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too Imperialistic for him. The Conservative leader is mean enough to accept of the protection of the Empire, but if he attained to power he would at once abolish the small preference to British goods; he would make a demand on Britain to tax her food supplies for the benefit of Canada, but he is agnostic at the thought of Canada doing anything in a practical way to show her appreciation of the sacrifices that have been made on her behalf. The old gentleman has reached the stage at which his son had arrived when he said some years ago that Britain had been driven from the civilized markets of the world and was forcing her goods on the heathen nations at the point of the bayonet.

OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Our provincial legislatures have devoted a great deal of time during the course of the session which closes to-day to discussing measures affecting immigration into British Columbia. The feeling of the people is undoubtedly hostile to Orientals, and their representatives, knowing this, will not rest until they have discovered some means of satisfying the desires of their constituents. We can not prevent the entry of these immigrants from foreign countries, but we can convince the Dominion government that we are in earnest in this matter by excluding them from all works over which we have control. Some of the gentlemen learned in the law are inclined to place a very elastic interpretation on the section of the British North American Act regarding the powers of the provinces regarding immigration. It reads as follows: "In each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada." It has always been conceded that the Dominion has complete control of the

coasts and frontiers of the country, and has power to decide as to the manner of persons who shall come in and share the fortunes of Canadians. The governments of the provinces have never taken a great deal of interest nor questioned the prerogative of the Federal government in this matter, and it is not likely British Columbia is going to create a precedent. But it can do no harm to let our sentiments be known. Hitherto all sorts and conditions of people have been welcomed to our shores and told that there was room and to spare for all. Of late, however, it has dawned upon those in authority that the indiscriminate dumping of miscellaneous collections of humanity upon our docks was not an unmitigated blessing and steps have been taken to make a selection; to winnow out the wheat and blow back the chaff to the place from whence it came. This process was commenced on the eastern coast, and we see no reasons why it should not be extended to the western one also. The law which has been brought into operation was passed by a Conservative government some years ago, but the order-in-council necessary to bring it into operation was never promulgated, and it remained in obscurity until recently. Under the idle and the vicious and the criminal and the diseased may be refused a landing and their evil influences prevented from contaminating those with whom they would be brought into contact. Europe is not the only continent containing criminals and paupers, nor are the ports on the east coast of America the only ones where such persons are seeking admission. We want bona fide settlers in all parts of Canada, and very few of the Asiatics are such. We have, unfortunately, too many rices of our own, and have no desire to add to them those of the Orientals. It is but too true that some of our people fall into the degrading practices of their heathen neighbors. Even in the East, where they are so few in numbers, the influence of the Chinese, as the records show, has been for evil and not for good. It may be said that the hundred dollar head tax will prevent the entry of all those whom it is proposed to exclude in the East by other means, but that is not by any means sure, as the commission which is to be appointed to go into all phases of the question will surely find out. Looking at this immigration question from the standpoint of workmen, are their demands for protection so unreasonable after all? The mechanics have their unions for the purpose of maintaining wages and securing to themselves certain rights which they might not be in possession of if they acted as individuals; the lawyers and the doctors have their societies, ostensibly for the protection of the public, but many are inclined to think the protection of their members also receives some consideration; our merchants and our farmers are guarded by the tariff against the competition of foreigners, and the profitable markets of the mining regions of the north and of our own province as far as possible preserved to them. After all, why shouldn't our workmen have some share of the protection that seems to be extended on all sides save one, apart altogether from the one great problem of filling our province with white men and permanent settlers?

NATURALLY NOT SATISFIED.

The Conservatives in session at New Westminster have not astonished anybody by expressing disapproval of the Laurier government and all its works. The convention has observed many things, denounced others, and condemned all, in the most emphatic manner. It is filled with indignation generally, but its chief source of worry appears to be over the refusal of the government to grant subsidies to railways in British Columbia. It is also said both members for Victoria are very much incensed because Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not introduced and passed into law a prohibition measure. Surely, like Mr. Foster, these gentlemen must have been overtaken by a moment of weakness. Perhaps the denouncing was done after dinner. The government was severely censured for subsidizing railways in other provinces and extending no aid to those of British Columbia. Surely the other provinces are entitled to some assistance. They have not been fully developed yet and the Dominion can never attain to its full stature as a coming power in the world unless it is opened up to commerce. No application for a subsidy to a railway in British Columbia, made in the regular way, has been refused by the government, so that portion of the denunciation, in keeping with all the others, is merely humbug. The government recognizes that it pays to assist railways in British Columbia, as the revenue returns from the territory opened up more than pay the interest on the capital expended, and no bona fide application for assistance has been refused. But for the action of the friends of these gentlemen in convention assembled British Columbia would have been in direct communication by rail with the Klondike country and we should not only have been free from the bullying operations of our friendly neighbors to the south, but an important and rich section of the country would have been opened up and trade made tributary to our cities. The government is also denounced for not spending the necessary amount of money on the public works of the province, when the fact is that very much more has been devoted to such purposes than was the case when the Conservatives were in power, and every representative from this pro-

vince supported them. But all this denouncing and condemning is not worthy of consideration. The convention was called for the purpose of finding fault with the present government and eulogizing the Tories. Everybody knows that, and because of it the denunciations and condemnations will be of no avail. No real fault can be found with the government; not a single case can be cited of crooked work or malfeasance, which were common enough under a former administration; the country is more prosperous than at any time in its history, and the people are better satisfied and are determined that the ministers who were responsible for the condition of affairs which set the whole English-speaking world jeering at us shall never again hold power in the Dominion. They are condemned to wander in the wilderness of opposition until the men who connived at Canada's shame have passed away—until comments like the following from the British press shall have been forgotten:

London Times: "Here in the Mother Country there can be only one feeling, that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair name of the eldest of her daughters." London Telegraph: "Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of corruption, the like of which we have not seen in our own country for hundreds of years." Birmingham Gazette: "Rascals out of office defraud the public in order to bribe rascals in office, and rascals in office prostitute themselves, sacrifice their honor and forsake their trust in order to keep on good terms with the rascals out of office." The Westminster convention is evidently of the same opinion as one of the organs of the party, which said lately that it was not that the Liberals have been guilty of any particular form of iniquity; but they are an organized gang of hypocrites and must be turned out. To be sure: to let the Tories in.

The sports of the East did not at first take the New Westminster lacrosse club seriously. Now they know that the young men from the West are not to be despised. Exhibition games in any kind of sport do not draw well, and it is possible the things the western men have met so far have not been the strongest their opponents could have selected if the matches had been for blood. But the recognized champions of the East this year, the Capitals, of Ottawa, cannot afford to allow themselves to be beaten, and when they meet the men from the coast we shall get an idea of the true form of western lacrosse as compared with that put up in the affete East.

Our esteemed morning contemporary is very severe in its denunciations of the member for North Nanaimo. His youth is an offence in its eyes beyond the reach of forgiveness. Is it not possible that if the Colonist were to examine the speeches and the professions of the majority of the members of the House, enunciated before the election, it would find that to be consistent they should have supported Mr. McInnes's labor bill?

Kruger and his staff have arrived at Saints Rest. It would be just like Roberts to hurry along and drive them into the wilderness to the north, giving the old patriarch an opportunity to say there is no rest for the sole of his foot, and that the wicked in this world never cease from troubling.

Wouldn't it have been more sensible as well as more healthful for the members if the Legislature had adjourned at a reasonable hour last night and completed the business this morning? The ways of parliamentary bodies are sometimes past finding out.

Certainly the Canadians will stay and help Lord Roberts to complete his job. Now that Sam Hughes has returned to the peaceful pursuits of journalism we know of no other way to bring the campaign to a speedy end.

Our Eastern friends are daily receiving evidence that British Columbians can shoot and hit almost anything in sight, from goals to targets.

The latest Westminster confession of faith in Tupper will not make the election of Conservatives in British Columbia sure.

A SAD CASE.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—Sergt. Englefield, R. C. A., has just returned from Dartmouth, N. B., having taken to the insane asylum there Private F. B. Strong, one of the Canadian invalids from South Africa, who returned to the Parisian about six weeks ago suffering from severe sunstroke received during the battle of Paardeberg. In England and here he was troubled with hallucinations that he must return to the front. He remained in the hospital here for some time in the hope that he would recover, but unfortunately he grew worse and the authorities had to send him to Dartmouth, where it is understood he belongs. The case is one of the saddest of the war.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Bellefleur, Ont., Aug. 30.—Miss Tillie McCruden, while returning to her home here from Toronto on an early Grand Trunk train, was fatally crushed between the station platform and a car this morning, dying a few hours afterwards. The young lady appears to have been asleep when the train arrived and did not awake till it had started again. In attempting to alight from the moving car she fell with the above result.

Scale of Fees Established

Regarding Proceedings Before a Special Commissioner in Porcupine District.

Number of Appointments Granted—Companies Incorporated.

The Official Gazette, published last evening, contains the notice of the appointments of Mr. Justice Martin special commissioner for the Porcupine district, and Louis Seymour official clerk and stenographer, as announced in these columns some time ago. Other appointments are as follows: Oliver Johnson Vail, of the City of Vernon, to be sheriff of the County of Yale, vice G. Trusdell. James Maitland-Douglass, of Duncan, Vancouver Island, assessor and collector, to be government agent for and within the Cowichan electoral district, and stipendiary magistrate for and within the County of Nahalmo. Thomas Alexander, of M. D. C. M., to be resident physician at Trout Lake, West Kootenay. The following scale of fees to be paid to the Crown in connection with any proceedings in regard to matters arising under the "General Act" and "Placer Mining Act" and amending acts in the porcupine district, brought before the special commissioner, have been established: Upon filing petition, to cover all charges in connection with the hearing of the same, \$25; for any person, other than the petitioner, who is notified by the commissioner, and who is desirous of being heard in connection with any petition, to cover all charges in connection with the same, \$25. The following school districts have been created: Harrison River and Camp McKinney school districts. Sealed tenders will be received at the lands and works department up to noon, Thursday, September 20th, for the purchase of lot 176, Cassiar district, containing 101 acres, situated at the junction of Pine Creek with Atlin Lake. Tenders will also be received at the same department up to noon, Wednesday, September 15th, for the purchase of lot 1,296, group 1, New Westminster district, containing 63 acres, situated at Montealegre Channel Howe Sound. The following companies have been incorporated: Golden Circle Mining Company of British Columbia, Ltd., of Rossland; capital, \$1,500,000. The Imperial Mines, Ltd., of Kaslo; capital, \$100,000. The Slovan City Miners' Union, No. 62, of the Western Federation of Miners, has made a declaration for incorporation under the provisions of the "Beneficial Societies Act." John S. Stannard, dry goods dealer of Nanaimo, has assigned to Gilbert McEminell, of the same city. A meeting of the executors will be held at the office of E. M. Yarwood, in the John Ross block, Commercial street, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, September 12th. Courts of Revision will be held on Monday, November 5th, in the various electoral districts as follows: North Victoria: Island; Revelstoke: Riding of West Kootenay, at 10 a.m., at Revelstoke; North Riding of East Kootenay at 10 a.m., at Golden, B. C.; Chilliwack Riding at 10 a.m., at Chilliwack; Victoria City and Esquimalt districts at 10 a.m., at Victoria; Nelson Riding at 1 p.m., at Nelson. The creditors of the Tangier Mine, Ltd., and of the Goldfields of British Columbia, Ltd., are requested to send their names and addresses, also of their solicitors, to Wilson & Senkler, Vancouver, solicitors for Robert S. Williams, of London, liquidator for the companies, on or before September 24th next, and if required to come and prove their debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in the notice. Alexander Kidd Evans, of Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the Vancouver Agency, Ltd., in place of J. G. H. Crawford.

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting Opens at Toronto—Report of Tariff Committee.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which opened this morning, Mr. Hess presented a report of the tariff committee of some importance. It referred to the resolution passed on the subject of the tariff by the executive committee of the association, based on the replies received to a communication sent to the members of the subject. The resolution had declared that the association did not object to a reasonable preference on British goods, but had objected to the latest increase in preference as injurious to Canadian manufacturers in certain lines, and also urging that preference should only be allowed on goods in which there is at least 50 per cent. of British labor. In presenting these recommendations, two delegates waited upon the government, together with the committee, to urge their claims in their respective industries. The committee, however, regretted to report that although a promise was received from members of the government of careful attention to this matter, nothing had been done, although in many lines redress asked for could have been got by lowering duties without injuring any other Canadian industry. Nothing, however, had been done by the government, their policy evident in being that they will watch the effect of the tariff for at least a year, without making any change, unless it is found as an actual fact that some industries are being injured.

W. K. McNaught stated that it had been urged upon the government that Canadian manufacturers not only wanted adequate protection against every country, but even against the motherland. While anxious to have trade with Britain increased, the delegation to Ottawa represented that it should not be done at the expense of Canadian manufacturers, but at the expense of those in the United States. Samuel L. Coulson, of Montreal, representing an important iron manufac-

AGAINST PICKETING.

London, Aug. 30.—A verdict against picketing during strikes was rendered to-day by Justice Farwell, of the High Court of Justice, who joined General Secretary Ball, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and Organizing Secretary Halmes, from watching and besetting the Great Western railroad stations and approaches with the view of inducing non-union men to refrain from taking the places of the Taffvale railroad-strikers.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30.—Thos. J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed last night by falling from a train in the suburbs of this city. When an examination of Powers's body and clothing was made it was learned that two rings set with a diamond and a ruby, which he had worn when last seen alive, were missing and a number of railroad passes, which was known to carry, could not be found. Only \$8 could be found, and as Powers usually had a large amount of money with him it is believed the body was robbed.

CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30.—Acting British Consul Baldwin to-day investigated charges of cruelty against Captain A. Hammond, of the British government's chartered collier Channing, preferred by 16 men of the ship's crew who desired their discharge. The Channing is now at Lambert's Point loading for the British government upwards of 4,000 tons of coal, which is destined for South Africa. John O'Rourke, quartermaster, claimed that Capt. Hammond threw him overboard while the Channing was in South American waters, and then prevented him from reporting the matter to the South American authorities. Attorney F. J. Morris, representing the 16 men who desired their discharge from the Channing, threatened to libel the vessel if Capt. Hammond would not come to terms, and the 16 men were paid off and discharged.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

London, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with Sir Thomas Lip-ton at Queenstown yesterday, in the course of which he said it was impossible that any fixture for an international race should be made as yet. He declared that he would name his new yacht Shamrock, and denied the report that he intended to make the challenge under the auspices of the Cork club. Nothing, however, he asserted, had yet been decided finally. He felt, however, that he would certainly retire if another challenger appeared in the field. In that event he would give the services of the Shamrock for trials.

ALLISON TOWNSITE. LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET. SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE Similkameen River. At the point where the railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge and in close proximity to Copper Mountain is the coming business centre for all the mining camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tulameen, and south to Copper and Kennedy mountains. NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced, and the government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and wagon road are both located through the centre of the town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen river, connecting with Copper Mountain wagon road. Stores and hotel now under construction, and sawmill being erected close to waste. Apply to J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 FORT STREET, and Room 7, Board of Trade Building. Head office, Dewdney's Canadian Syndicate, Ltd.

MCCORMICK WINS AT PARIS.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, has been awarded the Grand Prize on Harvesting Machines at the Paris Exposition. This is the highest award. The McCormick company also received the highest award, a gold medal, on binder twine, for the superior quality of its product. Special twine machinery from the celebrated McCormick twine mill was exhibited to the jury and awarded a medal. The McCormicks have received the largest number of awards, as well as the highest awards made to any American exhibitor. In addition to the Grand Prize on machines and Gold Medal on twine, they have received two medals in the department of metallurgy for superiority in forming metals into special parts for machines; in the department of machinery a medal for factory machinery, and also silver and bronze medals in other classes, six medals in all, besides the Grand Prize.

The international juries of the exposition have recognized the great revolution wrought by McCormick machines and this large number of awards is a great triumph for America. In addition to winning these awards, the Gold Medal and 2,000 francs, the single highest award for binders was won easily by the McCormick Binder, at the field trial at Coulommiers on July 19th, against all comers. This is the greatest and most important trial held in France during the Exposition year. Nicholles & Renouf, Limited, of Victoria, are the agents for McCormick machines.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 31.—Word has been received from Esenada that Mrs. Ryerson, wife of the late governor, Geo. Ryerson, of Lower California, has been found guilty of manslaughter and is now serving her sentence in the Esenada jail. About a year ago a Mexican boy, who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ryerson, was found dead, hanging to a tree near her residence. Mrs. Ryerson was charged with the murder of the boy. The case was appealed to the City of Mexico, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. The term of sentence is not known.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

New York, Aug. 31.—Pope Leo has appointed as a Mgr. and privy chamberlain to himself, the Rev. John Ignatius Barret, secretary to Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn. The appointment was asked by the pastors of the diocese of Long Island when on their recent pilgrimage to Rome. Mr. Barret was born in Brooklyn in 1865.

A NEGRO EXCUBITED.

Belair, Md., Aug. 31.—Wm. Black, colored, was hanged here at 8 o'clock this morning. He met death with calmness, although he was nervous on the scaffold. Black died for a criminal assault committed on February 21st on Miss Jessie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl, who lived near Aberdeen, this country.

KANSAS FIREMEN AT WINDSOR.

London, Aug. 31.—The detachment of Kansas City firemen, on their way home from the Paris exhibition, visited Windsor this morning and made a tour of the castle. They lunched with the Mayor at the Guildhall.

SIR JOHN B. LAWES DEAD.

London, Aug. 31.—The death is announced to-day of Sir John Bennet Lawes, noted for his work in regard to practical and scientific farming. He was born December 28th, 1814.

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

Pro... The Ho... Proroga... The leg... marked... last night... dustry... night for... them wit... in the fo... sion till... 2.15, and... hours w... from 8:30... ing—ten... steadily... he feat... victory o... River Ra... R. The... McL. Br... others... new road... last not... after a... All of... their po... nedding... counted... sportive... advice... ing, colle... the enjo... awake... business... trooped... their rel... On re... ver intro... cipal Cl... ly for the... ical erro... readings... The... of the... wation bi... Mr. B... that as... could co... the bill... pugnant... in the p... proposed... act wou... immigrat... parliame... With... Mr. Mc... situation... suggesti... constitut... leave the... House s... passed... From... out of... him not... censor to... The b... amended... passed... Mr. H... ing... a machine... mover so... to get... he there... now... and he... in line... Mr. M... ferent b... proposed... perial m... The... the bill... in the... machine... Govern... ported... The... mittee... ing the... many S... the bill... ment of... the gov... On... Labor b... eliminat... the pre... charged... their re... siation... ed, but... mcken's... a Domi... General... to home... nounced... less... His... who co... ropean... the fort... the bill... powers... Chinam... Province... These... country... which... whites... general... to excite... But by... they w... unfair... was in... to and... ult... Some... ture of... reached... any m... meet the... of the... giving... The... the tot... from t... whites... by kno... country...

Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Information has been received from the North of a painful accident happened to J. E. Smart, one of the proprietors of the Pioneer hotel at White Horse. His foot was run over by a car on the White Horse & Yukon railway and crushed terribly.

Dawson papers received through the mail from the Sound yesterday contain a story of a new and rich gold strike at the head of Stewart river. The exact location of the find is not given, but it is said the dirt went over \$150 to the pan.

The police statistics for the month of August are as follows: Assault, 3; cruelty to animals, 2; drunk, 17; infractions of the city by-law, 25; inmates of houses of ill-fame, 5; indecent exposure, 1; infractions of the Liquor Regulation act, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; infractions of Revenue act, 1; theft, 1.

The large pump for the North Dairy Farm pumping station was hauled to its new quarters this morning, four teams being required to draw the ponderous apparatus. Last evening the pump was hauled from the curio wharf, and incidentally the opportunity to test the bearing capacity of James Bay bridge was taken advantage of under the supervision of City Engineer Topp. Although the machinery weighs 14 tons, the bridge did not show the slightest indication of weakness.

The couple of aborigines bearing the cognomen of Jimmy and Jenny Krozenko, who were arrested by Provincial Constable Dan Campbell on the Saanich road yesterday, made their appearance in the provincial court this morning. Jimmy was fined \$5 and \$1 costs for being drunk, but his unfortunate spouse fared considerably worse, on the charge of having intoxicated her husband, her fine being \$25 and \$1 costs. Nat, the Japanese who was also arrested by Provincial Constable Campbell yesterday, on the charge of stealing a machine tool and other articles from his employer, Mr. Sidwell, of South Saanich, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

Fire returns for the month are as follows: August 1st, 3:45 a.m., still alarm; fire at Point Ellice bridge; cause unknown; loss nominal. 4 p.m.—Telephone alarm, grass fire at Jubilee hospital grounds; no loss. August 5th, 2:45 a.m.—Box 23, fire at old custom house, Wharf street; cause unknown; loss estimated at \$300. August 14th, 4:20 p.m.—Box 14, grass fire in orchard, Cook street; no loss. August 19th, 2 p.m.—Telephone, still alarm; smoke issuing from stove in Brunswick block; cause, defective chimney; no loss. 4 p.m.—Telephone alarm; still, grass fire, Leighton road; no loss. August 20th, 1:20 p.m.—Box 41, fire at one-story frame dwelling, 105 Pandora street; cause, sparks on shingle roof; loss estimated at \$350. 4:40 p.m.—Telephone alarm, box 27, fire at Law Courts, Langley street; cause unknown; estimated loss \$200. August 30th, 1:30 p.m.—Box 31, fire on shingle roof of one story frame building, 126 Fort street; cause, sparks; loss, \$10. Fires and alarms, 9; estimated losses, \$800.

Ald. Kinsman has been appointed inspector of the work on the new court house in succession to Geo. Jeeves, who resigned some days ago.

During her stay in Dawson Lady Minto was presented with a pretty basket of gold dust and nuggets by Senator Lynch and "Big" Alex. McDonald, on behalf of the miners of the district.

In private letters from England information has been received that Rev. P. McF. MacLeod, formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will perhaps become totally blind. He is now confined in a darkened room, in the hope that this would prove beneficial, recent operations on his eyes having proved unsatisfactory.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office in this city on Wednesday, October 24, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The stockholders of the Wellington Colliery Company, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting at the company's office in this city at the same time.

Yesterday morning, City Superintendent of School F. Eaton telegraphed to Ottawa for information regarding Professor Robertson's visit to Victoria, in connection with the establishment of the Sloyd-McDonald manual training school here. He received a reply stating that Mr. Robertson had been unavoidably detained at Ottawa and was consequently unable to visit Victoria at the time contemplated.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by putting one of Carter's Big Red and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

He Died For The Wounded

Capt. Blanchard Struck Down While Providing Shelter For the Injured.

Canadian Graves to Be Attended by the Women of South Africa.

A pathetic description of the way in which Capt. Blanchard came to his death is given by Frederick Hamilton, the London Globe's correspondent. It will be seen from this that in his letters to his father, the deceased adjutant of the Fifth Regiment minimized the serious nature of his wounds, probably for the purpose of reassuring his friends. Mr. Hamilton writes:

"The last I can give something like an authentic account of the circumstances under which poor Lieut. Blanchard met his death. As is probably well known, Captain MacDonell and Mrs. Blanchard were endeavoring to rejoin the regiment, and were with the small convoy when it was set upon by the shell-truck. A general story of the fight has been no doubt told you long ere this. Captain Grant of the Cornwallis commanded. Captain MacDonell acted as his adjutant. The little party made a desperate defense behind the mail-bags, endured shell fire for hours, and gave in only when the Derbyshire Militia, whose fight they could hear two or three miles away, surrendered, and set four more Boer guns free to shell Grant's 140 men.

Lieut. Blanchard showed undaunted courage, and finally was struck down by a shell. Captain Grant, Captain MacDonell and Mr. Blanchard were standing in a group, superintending the excavation of a small shelter for a wounded man, when a shrapnel burst right overhead. Lieut. Blanchard was struck down. How the others escaped was a matter of chance. A fragment of the shell struck Blanchard high up the left breast, and ranged down. Simultaneously a bullet raked through his left shoulder, and he was struck in the right knee, left calf and foot. In all he was wounded in five places. Desperate as his hurts were, they were not necessarily mortal, and he was moved which killed him a couple of days afterward. He bore his wounds with the fortitude which he showed in the action, and was bright and cheerful until the fatal coma set in.

"I may add that my informant, Lieut. Press of the Postoffice Cops, who was in the disaster, spoke in the highest terms of Captain MacDonell, alike for courage and efficiency. Both he and Captain Grant acquitted themselves well. I do not see how men could be so cool as they were," Lieut. Press said. It is thought that Captain MacDonell is in Machodora.

In a subsequent letter written from Capetown just before embarking for home, Mr. Hamilton touches upon a matter in which Victorians have now a sad interest. He states that Col. Biggar, D.A.A.G., to whom all letters relating to the members of the Canadian forces, which do not go directly to the officers in command of those forces, goes, is interesting himself in an unofficial enterprise of deep immediate concern to many Victorians and Canadian homes. The Royal Women's Guild of South Africa has undertaken to care for the graves of Canadians and Australians who have fallen in the war, and Col. Biggar and Col. Ryerson, of Red Cross fame, have been corresponding with them. It is hoped that the Imperial government will give an annual grant for the purpose, and various plans for honoring the graves are under discussion. The ladies hope to be able to find some permanent means of protecting the mounds which mark the last resting place of our countrymen, and to decorate the graves at least twice a year, at Easter and some other date.

He also mentions that the officer in command at the Springs acknowledges the receipt of a bale of sundries for the men from Miss Crease of Victoria.

THE BIRDS OF CHINA.

Very early in the world's history the nations of the West recognized that China produced things which were unmatched and unknown elsewhere, but naturally the living creatures of the country did not find their way elsewhere as soon as the silks and the tea. How eager those merchants who found the sea passage to China were to bring over these fine birds is shown by the very early date at which they were taken on board ship. Vasco da Gama only discovered the way to China recently in 1497. Sixteen years later the Portuguese had acclimated the ring-necked pheasant, the Far Eastern form of our common pheasant, in the Island of St. Helena, where probably Mr. Cronje will have the pleasure of dining off descendants of the birds then "planted" for their throats greatly. It was to feed another set of rebels and malcontents that the pheasants were sent there. Fernandez Lopes, who deserted from the army of Albuquerque at Goa, was exiled and banished with a number of negroes to St. Helena, and supplied with "roots, seeds, poultry, and pheasants." When the Elizabethan explorer Cavendish visited the Island in 1588 he found these ring-necked pheasants in great abundance there. In 1875 they were still very numerous, and not in any way altered in plumage from the indigenous stock of the North China variety. The same bird has almost replaced our common pheasant. America has also imported it as a form of Chinese immigration which is highly popular. A list of nine States was recently given in which the Chinese pheasants are thriving and increasing, other than those named previously. In Oregon it is said that the wild condition is also established in a gold country.—The Spectator.

In China, 12 1/2 miles from the village of Lion-Chek, there is a mountain of alumn, which, in addition to being a natural curiosity, is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it year by tons of the double sulphate.

HOSMER DEAD.

George H. Hosmer, one of the best known and most famous professional oarsmen in the world, is dead. He died of consumption on August 22nd, at the Carver hospital, South Boston, where his last days were made as comfortable as possible by the good sisters. Hosmer had not enjoyed good health for the last couple of years. He leaves a son, George Butler Hosmer, who is 17, and a daughter, still younger.

THE CUTTING ACID.—That arises from a concentration of the stomach's secretion. It is a forerunner of indigestion and is cured by the use of the "Cutting Acid" developed into the chronic state. Take one of the Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets in a box, 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Along the Waterfront.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Although to-morrow is the Rosalie's regular lay-over day here, she will not be in the harbor until the usual in-bound time, for Port Townsend, 8:30 a.m. She will also leave here on Sunday at 8:30 a.m. for Puget Sound points, but will not return as usual on Monday and Tuesday mornings, as the fine steamer Dolphin will take the run these two days, leaving Victoria both mornings at 7 o'clock instead of 8:30. On Tuesday, September 4th, the Rosalie will inaugurate her new schedule, on which she will arrive here at 3:30 p.m. and leave at 8 p.m., the City of Kingston's old favorite schedule. The Rosalie will continue on this new schedule in the future, as it gives good connections with C. P. N. Co. and E. & N. Railway Company here, also with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific at Seattle. Capt. Geo. Roberts will bring the Dolphin over on Monday and Tuesday, and will then take her on the Alaska run for at least one trip. Geo. H. Deane is to be engineer on the Dolphin. It is proposed to run the Dolphin through to Seattle on Monday's excursion, not stopping at Port Townsend. This will bring excursionists to Seattle not later than noon, and in ample time to see the big parade. The Dolphin will leave here sharp at 7 a.m. on Monday Tuesday, September 4th and 5th.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at William Head last night and at 11 o'clock this morning came alongside the outer wharf, leaving Yokohama on August 31st. The vessel was several days behind the R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived on Tuesday. She brought no freight for Victoria, but has 800 tons aboard for Seattle, for which port she sailed at 12:30 o'clock. Her Japanese passengers for Victoria numbered 55, and those for Seattle 20.

Captain Frank York, who returned from the Sound yesterday, reports that the little steamer Tussler has arrived safely at Cape Nome. The Tussler made its last expedition on August 31st, and occasionally much commotion. Captain the little steamer Tussler has arrived at Nome on August 18th of the river steamer Glenora.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Since the arrival of the steamer City of Topeka on Tuesday no news of the stranded Vancouver steamer Cutch, ashore on Horse Shoe rock, has been received. When the Topeka passed en route down soon after the accident, her crew and passengers had left her. The sea was so rough and they had no difficulty in making a landing. All were camped under tarpaulin-built tents on the beach. The steamer's bow was high and dry, while the stern was well down and filled with water. The vessel was then said to be rapidly settling. The Cutch is owned by the Union Steamship Company of Vancouver. She has been running to Skagway since the rush to Klondike in 1897. Prior to that she had been tied up for a time. When the rush began she was overhauled and practically rebuilt, and the loss of the Cutch 47 she has been lost altogether in 1884. She blew to the owners and shippers, for there is as much cargo offering at Vancouver and Victoria to more than all the vessels on the route from those ports.

The Cutch is an iron screw steamer, with 4700 tons, built in Hull, England, by J. Bremner & Co. in 1884. She is operated for some time on the Hoogo river in British East India, and in 1890 was brought to this Coast by the Union Steamship Company. She was rebuilt in 1898, when her tonnage was increased from 4700 to 4772 tons. She had four bulkheads, and ballast tanks fore and aft, and a false bottom of 25 feet in her aft hold. Her dimensions are: Length, 180 feet beam, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet 7 inches. The hull was insured with Robt. Ward & Co. for \$300,000, and her cargo, on her up-trip for \$25,000, mostly of H. E. MacLeod's goods. The consignees of the northern cargo were W. Braid & Co., W. J. McMillan & Co., G. Hobson, Galt Bros., Oppenheimer Bros., T. Dunn & Co., Kelly, Douglas & Co., Brackman & Ker, and W. Price, J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, T. A. Wood, A. B. Dickie, M. F. P., Mrs. J. D. Sinclair, R. Anderson and Mr. Burnette.

The rivalry between the Alaska steamship line, operating the Rosalie on the Puget Sound-Victoria route and Doak & Co., managing the Victorian, is becoming acute. First, the former introduced a new schedule to more successful cope with the Rosalie, but not finding this advantageous fell back to what is practically her old time table. Now the announcement is made that the Victorian is going to go the Rosalie people one better on excursion rates. The fare on the round trip from Victoria to Seattle has been put at 75 cents, as against \$1.50 charged on the Dolphin, which is to temporarily replace the Rosalie. The Victorian will leave the outer wharf at 9 a.m. to-morrow morning on the excursion trip, and tickets sold for the voyage will be good till Tuesday, September 4th.

The Willapa sails this evening for West Coast points. She will have among her passengers N. W. Nell, M. P. P., W. Price, J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, T. A. Wood, A. B. Dickie, M. F. P., Mrs. J. D. Sinclair, R. Anderson and Mr. Burnette.

George H. Hosmer, one of the best known and most famous professional oarsmen in the world, is dead. He died of consumption on August 22nd, at the Carver hospital, South Boston, where his last days were made as comfortable as possible by the good sisters. Hosmer had not enjoyed good health for the last couple of years. He leaves a son, George Butler Hosmer, who is 17, and a daughter, still younger.

THE CUTTING ACID.—That arises from a concentration of the stomach's secretion. It is a forerunner of indigestion and is cured by the use of the "Cutting Acid" developed into the chronic state. Take one of the Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets in a box, 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Their Labors Are Ended

Weary Legislators Relieved From Their Tasks by Sir Henri Joly.

A Brilliant Staff of Officers Attend the Lieut.-Governor-Bills Passed.

The attendance at the prorogation ceremonies yesterday afternoon was not as large as usual, the fact that few invitations were issued probably accounting for the small number who availed themselves of the opportunity to see the country's legislators relieved from their task.

Sir Henri Joly was attired, not in the plain black clothing with which he opened the assembly, but in Windsor uniform, and wearing the Star of St. Michael and St. George. He was attended by Rear-Admiral Beaumont and his A.D.C., by his secretary and his A.D.C., Mr. Powell and Lieut. Pooley, and by Colonels Grant, Bensen, Gregory and McKay, Majors Wynne, Williams and Munro, and by a number of regular officers from Work Point.

Preliminary to his arrival prayers were read by the Venerable Bishop Oridge, Bishop Orth and Bishop Perrin also being present. Upon His Honor taking his seat on the throne, the clerk assented in Her Majesty's name to the following measures:

- An act to amend the Evidence Act.
- An act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.
- An act respecting the closing of shops, and the employment of children and young persons therein.
- An act to incorporate the Vancouver and Westminster Railway Company.
- An act to incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.
- An act to incorporate the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.
- An act to amend the Companies Act, 1897.
- An act to incorporate the Kitimat-Caledonia Company.
- An act to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act.
- An act to amend the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Act, 1890.
- An act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster.
- An act to incorporate the Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway Company.
- An act to accelerate the incorporation of the city of Phoenix.
- An act to incorporate the Pacific, Northern and Omnica Railway Company.
- An act to amend the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Act (1891 Amendment Act, 1897).
- An act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.
- An act to amend the Rossland Water and Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896.
- An act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896.
- An act to amend the Land Registry Act.
- An act to amend the Judgments Act, 1890.
- An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.
- An act relating to extra-provincial investment and loan societies.
- An act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.
- An act to amend the Official Administration Act, 1897.
- An act respecting succession duties.
- An act relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts.
- An act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.
- An act to continue the assessment roll of the city of Greenwood for the year 1900.
- An act to permit the use of voting machines in British Columbia.
- An act to amend the law relating to costs allowed to mortgagors.
- An act to incorporate the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company.
- An act to authorize a grant to the corporation of the city of Vancouver of certain crown lands situate in said city.
- An act to amend the License Act, 1890.
- An act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897.
- An act to relieve the members of the Canadian troops serving in South Africa from the operation of certain provisions of the Placer Mining Act, the Mineral Act, and amending acts.
- An act to amend the Railway Assessment Act.
- An act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.
- An act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act.
- An act to amend the Mineral Act.
- An act to amend the Land and Coal Act.
- An act to amend the Land Assessment Act.
- An act to amend the Queen's Counsel Act, 1890.
- An act to vest the title to the "Discovery" placer claim, Atlin Lake mining division of the Cassiar Electrical District, in the discoverers of placer claims in the said district.
- An act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.
- An act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.
- An act to amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act.
- An act to further amend the Land Act.

The speech from the throne was then delivered as printed in yesterday's issue, and His Honor and staff withdrew.

After the ceremonies the guard of honor consisting of "A" Company, 3rd R. C. R., commanded by Lieut. Clarke, and the Fifth Regiment band, marched to the drill hall, where luncheon was thoughtfully provided by His Honor.

His Honor having withdrawn from the chamber, the assemblage dispersed, after cordial handshakes between government and opposition members, all rivalries being forgotten in the general expression of good-will and "hope to see you next session," and the session of 1900 became a memory.

B. A. Hunter, who spent his summer holidays making a tour of the East, returned last evening to resume his duties as assistant United States Consul. He is registered at the Dominion.

Sporting News

THE TURF.

RACE HORSES SUFFOCATED. Providence, R. I., Aug. 31.—Fire broke out late this afternoon in the cattle sheds and stables of Narragansett Park, where the grand circuit race meeting is being held, and before the horses could be taken out either had been either suffocated or burned to death, including Acee, Mack A. and Armon Jim, all owned by H. Simon, of Ontario.

LACROSSE.

WILL PLAY ON SEPTEMBER 8TH. Both the senior and intermediate lacrosse clubs are attending assiduously to practice, preparatory for future matches. On Wednesday night a practice game will be played between fifteen juniors and the senior team, and it is expected that the struggle between these two elements will be well worth witnessing. The seniors intend to place themselves in the best possible condition for their match with the Vancouver team here on September 8th, and all the members are requested to attend the practices. A full practice will be held to-night at 8:30 o'clock at the Oak Bay grounds, and another on Tuesday evening next.

THE GUN.

SEASON OPENS TO-DAY. The shooting season for deer, grouse and duck opened to-day, and early this morning both the E. & N. and the V. & S. railway carried many sportsmen.

SAANICH FARMERS' PROTEST. At a public meeting held on the 28th ult., it was agreed by the people present that Mr. Trench and Mr. Cadman should canvass the farmers of North Saanich for their signatures in order to have them published, notifying the public that after the 31st August no shooting is to be allowed on their farms without permission. The following have already signed: It. J. Clayton, G. S. Simon, Louis Herber, Sol. Cudman, E. M. le Poir, Trench, G. Bradley, Dyne, Wm. Tomner, E. Haskins, John J. Downey, D. Alina Downey, J. H. Downey, William Wain, Henry Wain, T. A. Collins, C. Messer, Alex. MacDonald, David John, A. Menagh, Joseph John, J. W. Brethour, James John, John Brashag, Thos. R. Smith, George W. Roy, J. T. Harrison, William Veitch, R. Harth, S. Fairclough (chairman), Adam Ross, Samuel Roberts, William Roberts, Peter Imrie, Walter N. Copeland, C. McIlroy, Stephen Sandover, George Sangster.

THE RIFLE.

WINNER OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE. (Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—This is the last day of the meet. The weather is excellent, and there is every prospect that the close of the meet will mark the finish of one of the most successful in the association's history. Firing was commenced this morning in the extra series at 800 yards. The first stage of the Governor's was also held, and Pte. Fowler, of 10th R. G., Toronto, dropped out. One hundred and fifty men in the Governor's commenced the second stage. In the extra series there were sixteen possible, while fifteen men fell only one point. None of these were Western men.

PRIZE WINNER. Later—Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 43rd, Ottawa, wins the Governor-General's prize, \$200 and gold medal; Skeden, Hamilton, second.

VICTORIANS FOR BISLEY. (Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—In the Buchan grand aggregate yesterday, the first twenty of which compose the Bisley team for next year, British Columbia has three members, namely, Fleming, Dominion Rifle Association, bronze medal and \$16, score 465; Bodley, \$8, score 458; Richardson, \$6, score 458. Macdonough won \$5 with 449, but is the last man (36th) in the grand aggregate list.

In the Tyro match, open only to those who have made the highest aggregate scores in the Tyro, Banker, Minister of Militia, Kirkpatrick and Walker, matches, McDougall, 5th Regiment C. A., won \$10, with a score of 232.

THE RING.

ORBETT THE VICTOR. New York, Aug. 30.—James J. Corbett knocked Kid McCoy out in the fifth round at Madison Square Gardens to-night. The fight was a tame one, and though there was some very clever work by both men, McCoy was no match for his opponent. When the men entered the ring Corbett extended his hand to McCoy, who refused to take it.

At 10:35 Referee White called the men to the centre of the ring. Round 1.—Corbett started feinting, McCoy breaking ground. McCoy tried with left, but missed. Corbett feinted with left, but stepped back. McCoy tried right swing, but missed. Corbett tried left for head, but McCoy threw it off. Both feinted cleverly and Corbett tried another left. McCoy rushed with both hands, but Jim stepped back, breaking ground three times. Corbett tried left and right, but was cleverly blocked, and McCoy made him break ground, trying left for head.

Round 2.—The cleverness displayed by the men was beautiful as they came to the centre in this round. McCoy was the aggressor, trying right inside, but fell short. Corbett tried a left hook to head, but failed. McCoy sent two left jabs to Corbett's mouth. Jim attempted right hook for head, but McCoy blocked. McCoy rushed, but Jim side-stepped. McCoy handed left on ear, and in close quarters put left to body and Jim put right to ear and face. They clinched. In the breakaway Corbett tried for the head, but missed. Corbett sent a right to the face and tried again and fell short. Corbett sent an arm to neck and crossed right to mouth. Again the bell found the men sparring.

Round 3.—Both feinted a few seconds, then Corbett sent a left for a body blow, blocked. McCoy tried left swing, but Jim stepped back. Corbett tried a left swing, but McCoy blocked. Corbett rushed in, but McCoy clinched and the men were separated. Jim tried a right for the jaw, but McCoy ducked. They came together in another clinch, McCoy's elbow going to Corbett's chest. McCoy was cautioned. McCoy was now on the defensive and blocked a left upper-cut. Both handed lefts on mouth. Corbett dropped his defence for a moment and began walloping without flinching.

Round 4.—Both came up quickly, Corbett being the aggressor. McCoy broke ground, being backwards. Corbett landed left on face, but the Kid broke away when Jim

tried left and right swings. Jim kept following, trying left swings, and they came to a clinch. Corbett rushed and landed left on ear. Corbett rushed and landed the Kid across the ring, swinging his right and upper-cutting with left. McCoy tried ducking, but Corbett got to him with both hands. Corbett jabbed two lefts to McCoy and kept after his man. McCoy ducked frequently and both showed signs of weakness when they went to their corners.

Round 5.—The Kid stepped in with a right to face. He tried right swing, but was blocked again, but Jim put right and left to head. Jim tried left for forehead, but McCoy was now in Jim's corner. Jim tried a left swing, under which McCoy ducked. McCoy again got into Jim's rights and lefts and body and foot blows. McCoy was then unable to do anything, and crossed his arms under his chin, but bett then seeing that he had McCoy in a miffy daze hard left to stomach, which had hard right over heart, which sent McCoy staggering, and Corbett following. McCoy quickly sent another to the same spot, and McCoy went to the floor. When the referee was counting the ten seconds, McCoy struggled to regain his feet, but Jim got up and did not seem to realize that he had been counted out. The referee had to tell him to go to his corner.

McCoy left the ring within a minute, and his corner counted out. Time of round 2 minutes and three seconds.

LAWN TENNIS.

FREEMAN V. VICTORIANS. Yesterday morning L. R. Freeman, champion tennis exponent of the state of California, played his initial match on the Alexis Martin of this city. The game was principally preliminary, the principal struggles on the programme, and was won by the Southerner after some close playing on both sides. This was the opportunity afforded Victorians to witness the "sallet" features of the style which vanquished Victoria's cracks, J. P. Poole and R. B. Powell, but the visitor was in his very best form, while his familiarity with grass courts militated against his acknowledged brilliancy of play.

In the earlier portion of the afternoon R. B. Powell met the visitor, and after a splendid game defeated him in two straight sets. The prime event of the day, however, was the doubles between Freeman and Powell and Foules and Goward, the players confronting each other at 4 o'clock in the presence of a fair number of spectators. This match gave the visitor an insight into Freeman's style of play, which has been previously described in these columns. The first two sets were taken by Freeman and Powell, who were playing brilliantly, the masterly strokes and accurate placing of the former being ably supported by the clever volleying and well-possessed play of the younger player. In the third set Foules and Goward branched up considerably, and won it with 6-2. The next set the match were won by Freeman and Powell, who were playing to advantage. Unfortunately the court in which the matches were played was not in the best condition, but the competitors made the most of the circumstances, and in their desire for victory, notably in the doubles, an idea of how tenacious should be played to advantage was fully demonstrated.

FROM ANDREDE. Stockholm, Aug. 31.—Captain Grenhall telegraphs the following message from Sljerve, Norway: "Andree's buoy, number four, has been found here and contains the following: 'July 11, 10 p. m., Greenwich—Our voyage goes well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 metres. Original direction north 19 degrees east; compass undeviating. Later, north 5 degrees east; compass undeviating. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits. Signed Andree.' " "Struberg (Stringberg), Frankal, above the clouds; due; 7:45 Greenwich mean time."

Capt. A. Wassin, who is interested in the Mt. Sicker mines, is staying at the Victoria.

BIRTHS.

MUNROE—At New Denver, on Aug. 29th, the wife of Philip Munroe, of a daughter.

SPROAT—At Nelson, on Aug. 28th, the wife of James Sproat, of a daughter.

SIMMONS—At Vernon, on Aug. 23rd, the wife of Wm. Simmons, of a daughter.

DAVIS—At Revelstoke, on Aug. 25th, the wife of G. P. Davis, of a daughter.

HANNA—At Fernie, on Aug. 17th, the wife of John Hanna, of a daughter.

BAILLIE—At Rossland, on Aug. 24th, the wife of Edward Baillie, of a daughter.

OSWELL—At Nelson, on Aug. 29th, the wife of F. C. Crosskill, of a son.

MARRIED.

BLAKEY-STANDEE—At Nelson, on Aug. 29th, James Blaky and Miss Standee, of London, Eng.

STEVENS-MCGUIRE—At Nelson, on Aug. 29th, by Rev. G. B. Greig, Richard C. Stevens and Margaret E., daughter of Charles Weaver, and Miss Robert McGuire, of Vancouver.

MCDONALD-FISHER—At New Denver, on Aug. 22nd, by Rev. A. E. Roberts, J. I. McDonald and Mrs. C. E. Fisher, of British Columbia.

WEAVER-WOODRING—At Rossland, on Aug. 28th, by Rev. W. G. Stackhouse, Charles Weaver and Miss Robert Woodring, of Marysville, Missouri.

SMITH-MERRYFIELD—At Vancouver, on Aug. 25th, by Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland, Robert Smith and Miss Merryfield, both of Nanaimo.

MURRAY-CORNING—At Revelstoke, on Aug. 24th, by Rev. J. Thompson, Daniel Murray and Miss Lida Campbell, of Vancouver.

WOODLEY-CHAMBERLAIN—At Vancouver, on Aug. 28th, Dr. Woodley and Miss Louise Chamberlain.

DEEDS.

SIXSMITH—At Vancouver, on Aug. 27th, Margaret Alice, second daughter of George S. and Frances A. Sixsmith.

CORNING—At Kamloops, on Aug. 28th, Mrs. E. Corning.

PILL-ANTHROPY

Or pillanthropy to give you good health for 10 people—the cost of Dr. J. J. Ross's Liver Pills. Sure, safe, quick and pleasant to act. No pain, no griping! 10c a vial. For Sick Headache, for distress after eating, for Biliousness, for constipation, for Bloating, for indigestion, for flatulency, for nervousness, for general debility, for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for all the ailments of the liver. Sold by all druggists. Price 10c a vial.

Pro

The last of M... spect was... clothes, w... expired i...

Judge E... and John... in the p... robbing a... boys are... account... light sent

On We... parlors of... E. Robert... C. E. Fis... Mr. H. I... The event... boys are... light sent

On We... of her d... Corning... ease from... experience... The dece... came to... her... Grand... her loss,

An att... Crown E... on Thurs...

Provincial News.

MARA.

The death occurred at Mara on Friday last of Mrs. John Sullivan, the much respected wife of one of the farmers of that settlement. She was hanging out clothes, when she suddenly dropped and expired immediately from heart failure.

NANAIMO.

Justice Harrison sentenced David Stowe and John W. Gowland to one year each in the provincial jail for holding up and robbing a Chinaman a week ago. The boys are but 17 years of age and on account of their youth were given a light sentence.

NEW DENVER.

On Wednesday, August 22nd, in the parlors of the Newmarket hotel, Rev. A. J. Fisher, late of Oakland, Cal., and Mr. H. L. McDonald, of Proctor, B. C. The ceremony was quietly arranged and was witnessed by only a few friends of the contracting parties.

KAMLOOBS.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. E. Goring succumbed to the beginning of a disease from which she had long suffered, namely, cancer, which, however, who was a New Yorker, she came to Kamloops in 1894, and in 1896 her husband and son-in-law took over the Grand Pacific Hotel. She leaves a husband and three daughters to mourn her loss, besides numerous friends.

TRAIL.

An attempt was made to burn the Crown Point Hotel at an early hour on Thursday morning, and the total destruction of the property as well as the loss of life was averted by the fortunate extinguishing of the flames and gave the alarm. It was about 4.30 a.m. when Mr. Ross, who occupied one of the rooms of the back parlor, was awakened by the light and smoke. He quickly opened his door and found that somebody had made a deliberate attempt to burn the building. There, in the centre of the floor, he found a pile of shavings. These were in a blaze and the carpet was burned about them. To make the work more perfect, one of the portieres behind the parlor had been set on fire. Mr. Ross pulled this down and, with the assistance of other inmates of the hotel, extinguished the flames.

VERNON.

Hop picking will commence in a few days on the Coldstream ranch, and about 70 Indians are expected from Lethbridge to take part in the work. Other pickers from Similkameen, Okanagan and Mission and the head of the lake will probably swell the number of pickers to about 300.

The death of Miss Margaret Sexsmith occurred in this city on Monday morning. She had been suffering from a disease of some weeks from stomach troubles and nervous prostration, under which she gradually sank. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Work will be started at once on a fine public hall which the local lodge of the Odd Fellows will build on the corner opposite the Bank of Montreal. The building will be 80x36 feet, two stories. The lower flat will be filled up with a stage, ticket office and cloak rooms, and with a balcony above, these rooms will be let to the Odd Fellows. The dressing rooms will be placed underneath the stage. Upstairs will be the lodge rooms, with two suites of offices in front.

NELSON.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of John Mount, Silica street, when his eldest daughter, Margaret E., was married to Richmond Kirkland Stevens, of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. B. Cross, acting pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, in the presence of a few intimate friends.

Work is now in full swing on the mattress factory which J. W. Holmes, G. R. Nagle and R. Winchester are erecting on First street. The building is to be 40 by 80 feet, three stories on one side and two on the other.

James V. Welch has seventy men at work on the improvements to the section of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road, recently acquired by the C. P. R.

James Blaky, a popular engineer on the Canadian Pacific, was married on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Standen, of London, Eng. The ceremony took place at the home of the groom in Nelson.

A garnishee of \$200 was recently served in Denver. The net result, amounting to five cents, were forwarded by the court officials to registrar Simpkins here by check. When the check was presented for payment an exchange of 15 cents was demanded, whereupon Mr. Simpkins decided to retain the check and has posted it in his office at the court house as a curiosity.

George McGowan, who arrived recently from Cape Nome, via San Francisco, is registered at the Silver King hotel. "I never saw a country," said Mr. McGowan, "where so much misery, destitution and sickness exists." Many of the goldseekers are old men, some of them crippled, and with little thought of the future, turned their available assets in to cash and struck off for the new Eldorado.

There is very little gold coming from Nome, says Mr. McGowan. Large amounts are being shipped from the north, most of it comes from Klondike.

VANCOUVER.

Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, has left for his field of labor in the north. Mr. Dawson will probably be transferred to the north on his arrival.

The other afternoon a picnic party comprising a man and three women returned from an outing. When their man had landed, one of the ladies proposed a little row on their own account. They got along famously for a few minutes and were returning in near shore when the boat went broadside into the trough of the sea. Large breakers were rolling in, and the ladies, who were in the boat, laughed gleefully at the white-captivity waves came toward them. An in-

stant later and the boat was upside down and the heads of the occupants of a moment before were bobbing up among a flotilla of books, rugs, baskets, etc. The water was not very deep, and the ladies waded ashore. For a minute there was silence, and then, as they saw the ridiculousness of the thing, the ladies joined loudly in the general laugh of the spectators.

The programme arranged for Labor Day celebrations under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council will provide varied attractions from 10 a.m. till sundown, including a grand industrial parade, athletic sports, bicycle races and Indian war dances, while at the Hastings race track the Jockey Club has arranged for an attractive programme of track events. The parade will start from the city hall, Westminster avenue, at 10 a.m. Over \$250 is offered in prizes for merchants' and manufacturers' floats, and a large number of entries have already been received. The athletic sports will start at Brockton Point at 1 p.m. No admission fee will be charged, and the grand stand will be reserved free for ladies and children.

The body of Thomas Stewart, one of Vancouver's pioneers, was found on the street yesterday morning by laborers going to their work. Deceased was aged 67. Cause of death was heart failure.

John Geddes, of Vancouver, died yesterday of heart disease. The deceased was a resident of Vancouver for several years. He leaves a widow and four children. Mr. Geddes came here twelve years ago from Ontario.

A meeting of the executive of the British Columbia Forestry Association was held in the rooms of the Forest and Stream Club on Wednesday evening, with Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., in the chair. The by-laws and constitution, as drawn up by the committee, were submitted, discussed in detail and adopted as a whole, after a few minor amendments had been made. These set forth as the primary objects of the association: 1. To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands. 2. To awaken public interest in the results attending the wholesale destruction of forests in the deterioration of climate, diminution of fertility, drying up of rivers and streams, etc. 3. To endeavor to have further areas of unappropriated lands permanently reserved for timber purposes. 4. To encourage afforestation, promote tree planting, especially in treeless areas, upon farms, highways, in parks, villages, etc., and to regulate the felling of forest trees on lands granted to settlers. 5. To collect and disseminate information bearing on forestry in general. 6. To study the means whereby the present destruction of timber, incidental to clearing for settlement and cultivation, may no longer be a cost to the settler and a waste of public capital, but may be turned into an asset of revenue, without any charge to the settler. 7. To consider the advisability of the placing of inland waters under the forest department, that the protection of these for the benefit of fish culture may be properly secured, and that the forest department be given charge of the protection of game and fish and of the destruction of noxious animals. The constitution provides for a membership fee of \$1 per annum, or \$10 for life membership; also that the annual meeting be held in Vancouver on the second Monday of each year.

It is reported that there is some cause for alarm as to the safety of wharves about J. M. Duval, who left, about three months ago, in the company of two other men on a prospecting trip in the mountains of the North. In just what direction the party went, no one seems to know, but Mr. A. M. Duval, a cousin of the prospector, states that the party expected to be away about three or four months, and stated that he would not look for their return for at least three or four weeks to come.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the Liberal-Conservative convention yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Hon. R. McBride, Westminister; vice-president, R. Reid, New Westminister; secretary, J. C. South, Vancouver; treasurer, F. S. Barnard, Charles-Wilson, Q. C. was mentioned for leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and on a vote being taken on the suggestion Mr. Wilson was the choice of the convention as the party's standard bearer. The next convention will be held at Revelstoke, the second Thursday in October, 1901.

Crown Timber Inspector James Leamy returned on Wednesday night from an official trip to the interior. He reports the country looking well, but the ranchers in the "dry belt" are having the unusual experience of quite a lot of rain, which is interfering with harvesting.

The Columbia cold storage plant is not freezing any more salmon just at present. Three carloads have already been sent East and as soon as the cool weather sets in the stock of over 200 tons now on hand will be sent to various European markets.

Fishing still continues on the Fraser, but the catch is light. Comparatively few fishing boats are to be seen now, but such as go out every day return with just about enough fish to encourage the men to keep on. Moreover, the larger percentage of the fish are cohorts and in anticipation of a fair run of these, several canneries will not close down until they get all their cans filled.

At the regular weekly meeting of the citizens' celebration committee on Tuesday night, the first business taken up was the report of the committee appointed to draft a programme of sports to be held on each of the days during exhibition week. The outline programme, already published, was practically adopted, and appropriations asked for and committees appointed under each head as follows: Lacrosse tournament, \$1,500; tug-of-war tournament, \$200; baseball tournament, \$900; children's day sports, \$125; ball committee, \$50; music committee, \$400; decorations committee, \$400; grounds committee, \$50.

Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Joly, has written to say he will arrive here on October 1st, by which date he hopes to have returned from the East with his family.

His Lordship Bishop Dometville, O. M. L. of the diocese of New Westminister, returned home by Wednesday's train from an extended visit to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Bishop Dometville also visited his old home in France, and from there proceeded to Rome, where an audience was held with His Holiness the Pope. The Bishop stated that he found His Holiness in the best of health, and although an old

man, over 90 years of age, he appeared comparatively young and full of vigor and vitality. His Holiness asked the Bishop a number of questions about the condition of the Church and people in British Columbia and Canada generally, and appeared to be particularly interested in the work in this part of the world. A large number of prominent members of the Catholic Church were at the station to welcome the Bishop.

One hundred and eighty-three delegates attended the provincial Liberal-Conservative convention here yesterday. The resolutions passed were: "Resolved, That this convention confines its attention to questions affecting federal policy."

"That the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, as expounded by the opposition in the House of Commons of Canada since 1896, has the hearty support of this convention."

"This convention observes the lavish appropriation and expenditure of federal funds by the Liberal government by way of subsidies for railways in the different provinces, amounting to millions of dollars, and condemns the government for also practically ignoring the necessity which exists in this province for the encouragement and promotion of railway transportation facilities."

"That this convention notes the lavish expenditure upon so-called public works throughout Canada by the present government, and denounces the government for its failure to provide for necessary public works in this province."

"That this convention observes that, while in recent years Canada, in common with the Mother Country and the United States, has been in command of enormous revenues, there has been a flagrant neglect on the part of the Canadian government to improve the navigation of the national arteries, the Fraser and other rivers; and this convention further deplores that no adequate measures have been adopted to protect the riparian lands of the province from the annual ravages made by spring freshets."

"This convention deploras the abuse of power which the Canadian government has continued to exercise, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in 1898 declaring the fisheries to be vested in the several provinces."

"This convention condemns the Laurier government for ignoring the protection of the marine fisheries of this province, as well as for its neglect to assist in the fostering and promotion of the fishing industry by the establishment of necessary fish hatcheries in the rivers and lakes of this province."

"This convention regrets that the Canadian government has neglected to amend the naturalization laws of Canada so as to prevent the notorious abuses which have prevailed in this province."

"This convention denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his scandalous breach of faith in not carrying out his solemn pledge regarding Chinese immigration as indicated by the following telegram, which was used in the general election in 1896: "Montreal, May 25, 1896. "J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B. C.: "Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East. Views of the J. C. crisis in the West will prevail with me. (Sgd.) Wilfrid Laurier."

"This convention condemns the Canadian government in that, instead of legislating along the lines of the Natal Act, as suggested by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, it has encouraged and assisted the immigration into our country of the degraded tribes of Europe and Asia."

"This convention regrets that the Liberal government at Ottawa has failed to read to settlers on Dominion lands the money paid by such settlers for such lands."

"This convention cannot express too strongly its indignation at the manner in which the claims of this province for representation in the federal cabinet have been ignored by the Laurier administration."

"We condemn the Laurier government for refusing to order a fair and impartial investigation into the affairs of the Yukon."

"This convention condemns the Laurier administration for its duplicity in dealing with the prohibition question."

WITH SOLIDIFIED AIR.

Our aim will be, not to admit the outside air, but to keep it carefully out of our houses. With that view, windows will be abolished, and light will be admitted through thick plate-glass, fixed permanently in place. On the other hand the servant will close the tight-fitting doors of each room and thoroughly exhaust the air with an air-pump. Good-sized pieces of solidified air will then be placed in the room, and it will immediately be filled with air that is really pure.

There is, however, one danger in connection with solidified air to which the attention of the public has not yet been called. It is well known that all sorts of microbes that are found in water are preserved unharmed in ice, and that when the ice melts they are set free to do their deadly work.

Swiss air, and may it not very soon happen that when the air is solidified whatever sounds may be contained in it may be preserved to be set free at some extremely inconvenient time? This solidified Swiss air may be full of rodents, and a block of it placed in a bedroom at night may suddenly give forth the unholy sounds in the middle of the night. Or air from Italy may contain compressed hand-organ music, or the unprintable remarks of tourists who have received their hotel-bills with extra charges for "View of Vesuvius" or "Association with the masonry of Milor Byron."

If these things are possible, and who shall say that they are not possible, solidified air will be as dangerous as solidified water, and we shall find that the common air of the city, in spite of its sulphurous acid, and its assailed microbes of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and pneumonia, is preferable to imported air, contaminated with all sorts of sounds, musical, commercial, and profane.—W. L. Alden in Pierson's Magazine.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given for indigestion, biliousness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Navigator On Furlough

Popular Skipper of Islander Back From an Extensive Trip to Europe.

Saw Paris Exposition—Imaginary Sea Voyage Which Puzzled the Captain.

After journeying and voyaging thousands of miles and visiting the land of his birth place, which he had not seen for 46 years, Capt. George Rudlin, of the C. P. N. steamer Islander, than whom there are few skippers more widely known, more genial or more popular, is home again from an extensive furlough. He arrived, as previously announced, on Wednesday evening, and that he has many little friends at home as well as abroad was very prettily signified by a party of young girls who on the occasion of his return dressed themselves up in soldiers' uniforms with three corned hats, and headed by Miss Switzer, the colonel of the corp, gave the captain a right royal welcome. It was a most happy event, one of the most impressive of his travels. As his carriage neared George street, the merry voices of the girls rang out in "Soldiers of the Queen," then in "We Are Young Good Fellows," and finally as the captain, buoyant with the warmth of his reception, entered his residence the girls once more lined up and sang "God Save the Queen."

This convention notes the lavish expenditure upon so-called public works throughout Canada by the present government, and denounces the government for its failure to provide for necessary public works in this province.

This convention observes that, while in recent years Canada, in common with the Mother Country and the United States, has been in command of enormous revenues, there has been a flagrant neglect on the part of the Canadian government to improve the navigation of the national arteries, the Fraser and other rivers; and this convention further deplores that no adequate measures have been adopted to protect the riparian lands of the province from the annual ravages made by spring freshets.

This convention deploras the abuse of power which the Canadian government has continued to exercise, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in 1898 declaring the fisheries to be vested in the several provinces.

This convention condemns the Laurier government for ignoring the protection of the marine fisheries of this province, as well as for its neglect to assist in the fostering and promotion of the fishing industry by the establishment of necessary fish hatcheries in the rivers and lakes of this province.

This convention regrets that the Canadian government has neglected to amend the naturalization laws of Canada so as to prevent the notorious abuses which have prevailed in this province.

This convention denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his scandalous breach of faith in not carrying out his solemn pledge regarding Chinese immigration as indicated by the following telegram, which was used in the general election in 1896: "Montreal, May 25, 1896. "J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B. C.: "Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East. Views of the J. C. crisis in the West will prevail with me. (Sgd.) Wilfrid Laurier."

This convention condemns the Canadian government in that, instead of legislating along the lines of the Natal Act, as suggested by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, it has encouraged and assisted the immigration into our country of the degraded tribes of Europe and Asia.

This convention regrets that the Liberal government at Ottawa has failed to read to settlers on Dominion lands the money paid by such settlers for such lands.

This convention cannot express too strongly its indignation at the manner in which the claims of this province for representation in the federal cabinet have been ignored by the Laurier administration.

We condemn the Laurier government for refusing to order a fair and impartial investigation into the affairs of the Yukon.

This convention condemns the Laurier administration for its duplicity in dealing with the prohibition question.

25 radishes, bread, two quart bottles of Bass's ale, two slices of tongue and some salad. A tempting dish of charr was also secured, but for this the two had to pay an additional four shillings. An all glass palace was still another sight of the exposition. This was handsomely illuminated with electricity, and in it one saw himself in any direction he looked.

After taking in the sights of the big fair, Capt. Rudlin returned to England. He visited Portsmouth during his travels, and there had a glass of whiskey with Admiral Seymour, formerly of this station who took him to his house in the dockyard and treated him in a handsome manner. Mr. Arthur Baker, the general passenger agent of the C. P. R. in London, was also exceedingly friendly. Lady Aberdeen was likewise visited in turn, and was greatly pleased on meeting the captain. She herself, helped to prepare the afternoon tea and Captain Rudlin was made a guest of honor. Since then he has received a most kindly worded letter from Lord Aberdeen.

It was on August 11th when the captain headed for home. Embarking at Tilbury on the Atlantic Transport Company's liner Minnie-ha-ha, he had a delightful voyage to New York. Only one class of passengers travel on this magnificent ship, and for comfort and convenience Capt. Rudlin says he can recommend her best day's run to 28,370 knots, but her poorest 248 knots. She has a accommodation for 175 passengers.

White on the East Coast, Capt. Rudlin made the voyage famous with tourists up the Hudson river to Albany. He was home prouder than ever of the Islander, a more finely fitted up ship he had not seen during his travels. He says all through the East crops look bad, but in England they are exceptionally good this year.

WOMEN IN MOROCCO.

Woman in Morocco is no more than a domesticated animal, but then students of social evolution assure us, that she was once a wild, ferocious and untractable beast, that she might do the work of the house and bear the race, in what are now civilized communities. It is the retrogression of the romance of marriage that she often shows herself wholly unable to grasp. They imagine these things differently in Morocco. The grave of a pacha pays a good price to her parents for Fatma; and Fatma by that same token he keeps within doors, carrying the key of her apartments in his sash, or intrusting it to a slave answerable with his head. Fatma is pampered as long as she is young, and may even be treated with kindness in middle age. She can eat sweet cakes and drink green tea or sherbet, and deck her comely form in shoddy jewelry, and she can ride to the bath, closely veiled, and get a passing glimpse of the outer world, of which, on returning, she looks like any other Chinese girl, or even a native of London.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

A stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking at Liverpool, he stayed the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old acquaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and whose name he could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

At a stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was passed, and a train was taken for London. Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Mersea he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, "extended" every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Atlantic "six days" to London, Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

the best is a clumsy and antiquated affair. These trucks are hauled by oxen, and all the trucking done in the dry season, the logs being placed on the banks of a river to await the time of the floods. No little judgment is required to determine at what exact stage of the flood to turn the logs adrift. Should the water be too high, the logs would be apt to be left high and dry on some of the low-lying grounds adjacent to the river, and probably covered up by sand and rubbish.

Mahogany trees give from 2 to 5 logs each, measuring from 10 to 18 inches in length and from 20 to 45 inches in diameter after being hewed.

The manufacturing process consists in sawing off the ends that have been bruised and splintered in transit down the river, and in reeling and re-hewing the logs by skilful workmen, who give them a smooth and even surface. The logs are then measured, rolled back into the water at the mouth of the river, and then made into rafts, to be taken to the vessels anchored outside the bar.—City of Mexico Herald.

FOOD FOR FISHES.

Prof. Charles L. Bristol has a paper in the August Century, illustrated with full-page pictures in tint, describing the "Treasures of the New York Aquarium." Strange as it may seem, the favorite tidbit of fishes that are a little "off their feed" is a bit of salted codfish!

Sometimes a fish will refuse to eat for days, as did the large moray that came from Bermuda. At one time this great eel fasted for eighteen days, and at another time for twenty-seven, thus causing its caretakers the utmost anxiety. Eagerly they study the bill of fare provided for their patients. Now a live herring is offered, now a dead one; now a soft-shell clam in the shell, now a quahog minced fine; and so on through the list until the fasting animal is induced to eat. The most attractive morsel to a moray fish seems to be a strip cut from a salted codfish, and manoeuvred about on a long stick to give it the appearance of being alive.

The regular daily feeding of the animals is another source of care, not only in regard to the special diets of the various kinds of fishes, but also in the variety of the diet. In quite a number of cases some fish are vegetarians, many are voracious and a few omnivorous. The vegetarians are few in number, and feed on soaked cereals or green plants in season. The carnivores have various tastes: some are fond of soft-shell clams alive in the shell, others will eat only quahogs or little-neck clams minced fine; some will eat only living fishes that they can capture, others thrive on fresh dead fishes from which the bones have been removed; some require a diet of live shrimps or small crabs; and almost all enjoy a bit of salted codfish as a delicacy. Besides the fishes there are the turtles, seals, lobsters, sea-anemones and others to provide for, each requiring a special knowledge of its wants and habits through all the seasons. The number of months to be fed regularly exceeds three thousands, and the supply of food comes largely from Fulton market, but the live fishes and shrimps must be caught and handled by the attendants, who draw their supplies almost entirely from the near-by waters of Sheepshead and Gravesend bays.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

Thomas Jones,

The House Prorogued

Government Whip Ellison Receives a Pleasing Souvenir From the Ministers.

The Governor's Speech—A Gentle Hint to the Victoria Junior Member.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The present session of the Legislature was brought to a close this afternoon when the House was prorogued in due form by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

The prorogation ceremonies took place at 3 o'clock. Sir Henri was as usual attended by his secretary, Mr. Powell, and by a brilliant staff of military and naval officers.

The guard of honor consisted of "A" Company, under Lieut. Clarke, while Chief Langley had eight men on duty.

Having ascended the throne, Sir Henri Joly read the following speech, retiring the members from their labors:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am pleased to express my appreciation of the earnestness and care you have manifested in dealing with the various important subjects submitted for your consideration during the session.

The liberal supplies which you have granted for carrying on the administration of public affairs, and particularly for the purpose of constructing roads, and for other public improvements, cannot fail to have a marked result in the development of the resources of the province affected thereby.

I am pleased to observe the substantial aid extended to agricultural industry, the measure of relief afforded to settlers by the Land Act Amendment Act is especially gratifying.

The several amendments to the Assessment Act, and the Act to levy a Tax on Coal and Coke, will result in a substantial increase in the revenue so as to more amply provide for carrying on necessary works of development in the future.

I am pleased to know that special measures of relief have been passed in the interests of the municipalities of New Westminster and Gastown.

It is gratifying to find that effective measures have been taken to protect our home labor, not only from unfair competition within the province, but from the immigration of undesirable classes of aliens.

I note with pleasure that an Act has been passed, and under it a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia has been appointed to proceed to Porcupine Creek, Cassiar district, to settle up in an expeditious manner disputes which have arisen in that locality between miners by reason of the uncertainty of the boundary between Alaska and this province.

The Act to protect the mining interests of citizens serving Her Majesty in South Africa, meets with my warmest approval.

The presence in the province of His Excellency the Governor-General at the present time is a matter for congratulation, and I feel assured that His Excellency will be deeply impressed with the expression of loyalty to Her Majesty, so conspicuous in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

In liberating you from your arduous duties it is with the feeling that your efforts will be amply rewarded by the increasing prosperity, and the general advancement of the interests of the province resulting therefrom.

The chamber was equipped only with seating accommodation for the limited number of ladies and gentlemen, who, owing to their official positions, were entitled to receive such recognition.

A feature which attracted much attention was at the desk of the genial and popular government whip, Mr. Price Ellison. Above his desk towered a beautiful driving whip with silver handle mountings, on which was engraved: "Price Ellison, whip, 1900." The little token of regard was from the ministers, who took this pleasing manner of testifying to the valuable services of the shepherd of the government flock.

Most of the members leave for home this evening or to-morrow morning.

The bill to prohibit the use of trading stamps under a penalty, which stood in the name of Mr. Hall, did not reach its final stages, being ruled out of order by the Speaker, as interfering with trade and commerce.

At the sitting last evening Mr. McPhillips received a little souvenir, though it could hardly be interpreted as a token of regard. It consisted of a rose on a card-board, with the significant inscription: "A flower for a flowery orator—but quit." Needless to say the hint was lost on the valuable member.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Police Court Officials Come Across Souvenirs of By-gone Days.

A few days ago a couple of officials whose duties are closely connected with the machinery of the law, and the meting out of justice, had occasion to investigate among the archives in the vicinity of the police court.

While so engaged they made an interesting, and for the time being, inexplicable discovery.

Away in the corner, indefinable of shape, in the uncertain light, lay a somewhat unrecognizable mystery of the contents was prospected, and finally a pair of stout shoes and an excellent pair of slippers were drawn from the recesses of the sack, to the great astonishment of the investigators.

Immediately the mystery deepened, and both officials scented a sensation. By deductions that would have done credit to Sherlock Holmes, they came to the conclusion that owing to the fact that the toe part of the boots turned toward the blue vault above the foot gear belonged to some personage in the habit of kneeling. It then became plainly evident that the shoes did not belong to any of the police court officials or those of the entire municipal headquarters, for that matter.

Finally the eagle eye of one of the pair alighted on an address dimly marked on the exterior of the sack. Closer scrutiny enabled them to make out the name of Mayor Grant, of Victoria, and the paper in which the shoes and slippers were wrapped was a San Francisco weekly Examiner, under date of 1890.

Thus was the mystery solved.

NANAIMO'S HOLIDAYS.

Big Time Promised by Those in Charge—Programme of Sports and Other Details.

All arrangements have been completed for the monster demonstration at Nanaimo on Monday (Labor Day), and judging by their elaborate character, the large number who are expected to be in attendance from the neighboring cities will have every opportunity to enjoy themselves.

The trains will leave the E. & N. station at 8 and 9 a.m., and the steamer City of Nanaimo at 7 a.m. The list of sports is as follows:

100 yards race, boys under 12—1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1 cash.

100 yards race, girls under 11—1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1 cash.

100 yards race, boys under 16—1st, \$4; 2nd, \$2.50.

75 yards race, for ladies—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.50.

100 yards race, for fat men—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

440 yards handicap race, for miners of Nanaimo and districts—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd, \$3.25.

100 yards race, for blacksmiths and carriage makers—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

440 yards race for M. E. A.—1st, \$8; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$2.50.

200 yards race for cigarmakers (conditions, to run 100 yards, drink a bottle of soda water, light a cigar and return with it lighted)—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3.75.

100 yards race for tailors—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Teamsters' three-legged race—1st, \$5 cash; 2nd, \$2.50.

100 yards backward race for printers—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Potato race for farmers—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Wheelerbarrow race for Artisan Club—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$1.50.

100 yards handicap, professional—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

440 yards team race (each union allowed to place not more than two teams in the race, to consist of two men who may divide the distance to suit themselves)—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.

220 yards, professional, open—1st, \$10 cash; 2nd, \$5 cash.

220 yards, amateur—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3.50.

Ball driving contest for ladies (conditions, to drive nine balls, run 25 yards and drive one ball)—1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.

Tag-of-War, open to miners' teams from the different mines of Nanaimo and surrounding districts—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Best two out of three pulls.

Baseball match—Nanaimo vs. Victoria—Prize, \$100.

Rules—The decision of the judges to be final. There must be three bona fide entries, or no second prize.

Prizes will be awarded to the various floats in the parade as follows:

Floats—New V. C. Co., best representative float, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Blacksmiths and carriage makers, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Groceries and feed, 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$5. Drygoods, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Bakers, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Butchers, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Farmers, 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$7.50. Best decorated float, 1st, \$20. Best comic, 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$4. Florist, medal, value \$10. Best decorated team, 1st, \$7.50. Breweries and soda water, special, \$10.

There must be two entries, or no first prize, and three entries, or no second prize.

Addresses will be delivered at the opera house, commencing at 8 p.m. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chairman; the speakers being G. R. Maxwell, M.P.; Ralph Smith, M.P.P.; A. Haslam, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, and Wm. MacClain.

The guests of the day will be: Victoria Trades and Labor Council; Nanaimo City Council; James Dunsuir, Premier; G. R. Maxwell, M.P.; Ralph Smith, M.P.P.; A. Haslam, John Ratcliff, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Samuel M. Robins, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Thos. Russell, W. H. Wall, W. MacClain.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The British cruiser Charlyth has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., for a short cruise along the northeast coast, where she has been adjusting disputes between the Newfoundland and French fishermen. The French stations on the northeast coast have obtained but a poor catch of cod and the season's fishing is now almost over.

Additional reports of Tuesday night's storm in Manitoba show that loss of life was caused at Wapella, where the house of Angus McDonald, C. P. R. section foreman, was blown over and McDonald and his little daughter were fatally injured. Nearly every business place in Whitehead village was damaged. The Wapella Presbyterian church was wrecked and Hotel Mundell damaged.

A cyclone that visited Mafeking on Wednesday evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed buildings and levelled the military camp, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two injured, and there were many narrow escapes.

The collapse of the Lancaster National Bank and the Lancaster Savings Bank of Clinton, Mass., following the flight of William McNeill, who left behind him a shortage of \$200,000, on December 30th, 1898, has been recalled by the announcement of his death in the little Quebec village of Hatley.

Premier Macdonald of Manitoba says the Prohibition act will be referred to the courts in November.

W. H. Culver, Q.C., a well known barrister, and member of the firm of Aikins, Culver & Pitblado, Winnipeg, is dead.

Sir Charles Tupper and H. F. McDougall have been nominated as Conservative candidates in Cape Breton. Sir Richard Cartwright was re-nominated as Liberal candidate for South Oxford.

John Baring, a Skagway longshoreman, while intoxicated, fell from a walk leading to his cabin near the bar, and died. The body was found with the head bent under the shoulder, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by strangulation.

Joseph LaFrance, a well known river man of Douglas, was drowned in the Madawaska river about four miles west of Amnigon, yesterday, while separating some timber which had become jammed in the river.

FOOT-BLIND. Soothers and cease bunion, corns, and ingrowing toe nails, and dispels all perspiration odors of the feet and armpits. Price 25c. a box, at all druggists, or by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Lord Minto Arrives

D. G. S. Quadra Reaches Home Port With the Vice-Regal Party.

The Programme For To-morrow Evening's Welcome-Illuminations and Decorations.

(From Friday's Daily.)

D. G. S. Quadra, with the vice-regal party on board, arrived at Oak Bay this morning at 11:30 o'clock, where their Excellencies debarked and proceeded to Mount Baker hotel, where they will reside while in the city. They expressed themselves as delighted with their northern trip and spoke in high terms of the splendid treatment accorded them both on their journey to and from the Klondike metropolis. The scenery in particular was greatly admired, and all the points of interest on the route were inspected.

The vice-regal party was received at White Horse by Major Wood and an escort of Mounted Police under Inspector Primm. The D. G. S. Quadra, the steamer Sybil was placed at their disposal and arrived at Dawson on August 14th. The Klondike metropolis was beautifully decorated, patriotic mottoes being features of the general display. Particularly handsome was the motto of the Northwest Mounted Police, "The party regaled in Dawson until the 17th, during which they visited Bonanza creek, and inspected Mr. McGillivray's property.

The return trip was as enjoyable as the journey in, and was made in excellent time.

On the way from Skagway the Quadra stopped at Metlakatla, where their Excellencies attended service in the Indian church presided over by the Bishop of Caledonia. At Alert Bay they visited S. A. Spencer's large cannery, which was in operation at the time.

The Quadra arrived at Nanaimo last evening, when a stay of several hours was made. A procession was organized, addresses presented and other means adopted to make the distinguished party welcome to the Coal City.

The programme for the official welcome to-morrow evening has already been published. Their Excellencies will arrive at the City hall at 7 p.m., where a procession will be formed and the party will proceed to the Drill hall along the route already indicated.

At the Drill hall addresses will be presented and a musical programme, as already mentioned, be carried out. The party will then drive to the City hall, via Beacon Hill Park, where the visitors are making their home.

The large platform at the Drill hall has been completed, and the street decorations have also been considerable augmented, a fine electric light device with five many colors as are displayed, has been installed at the corner of Government and Yates streets. Bunting and flags are also being liberally employed.

The Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at Beacon Hill after the Drill hall exercises.

D. G. S. Quadra arrived in port at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

CHINESE V. C.'S.

Odd Substitutes For the Little Bronze Medal.

To reward a defender of the Celestial empire in any tangible form, the delivery on the battlefield is practically impossible to him to a higher social standing than he ever enjoyed before. He will become the guest of the rich, and in short be lionized throughout the neighborhood he resides in.

The chief reason for this is that rewards are given for prowess on the battlefield in China, but when they are, the most acceptable of them all from the private soldier's point of view is a sack of rice valued at three taels, or nearly a month's pay. The commanding officer of each regiment has power to give many sacks as are deserved, and at the conclusion of every campaign he sends in a formidable bill to the government for rice. No inquiries are made, nor are the names of the recipients asked for, so in nine cases out of ten the officer sends the grain and the money into his own pocket, while the deserving soldier to whom the rice would have meant a good deal has to go without.

Another method of acknowledging a man's bravery is to make him a standard-bearer, and in this position he receives an extra such whenever pay-day comes round. Each regiment has a number of these standard-bearers, who upon going into action pray that they may be killed, for if they come back alive some doubts will in all probability spring up in the minds of their comrades as to their bravery.

The highest reward that can be bestowed upon a soldier in the Chinese army, however, is to make him a member of the Emperor's private bodyguard.

This force is a small one, containing about forty men in all, each of whom distinguished himself at some time or another on the field of battle. The honor corresponds to that of receiving the Victoria Cross in this country, and is equally coveted, despite the fact that he who has displayed sufficient valor to serve in the bodyguard is liable to be called upon to lay down his life whenever the Emperor thinks fit. But this strange to say, is considered to be the crowning honor of all.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it had a twofold purpose. From a few scattered penal colonies, that far from being a source of revenue, were a constant drain upon the Imperial treasury, Siberia gradually became the connecting link between European Russia and the whole of Asia. Through Siberia the goods of the world are sent, and the conquest of the Mongols, as this race had all but mastered her in ages gone, Siberia ceased to be a mere dumping ground for the national refuse. She became the most potent factor in her internal and external politics. But Siberia alone, with her ports frozen nine months out of twelve, with journeying unsafe and tiresome, with constant danger of European interference in Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara and Korea, and her own great army thousands of miles away—Siberia, as she was, gave but little satisfaction. Ways had to be found to remove these natural obstacles, to prepare Siberia as the battleground for what seemed, and seems now, an inevitable war of extermination of yellow against white.

The acquisition of Port Arthur, the building of the Trans-Siberian railway, the thousand and one other reforms that, to the outsider seem the work of yesterday, were decided upon decades ago. True

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Unlike other European nations, Russia in counting, enjoying, bullying and threatening China into some sort of an amicable peace, had a twofold purpose. From a few scattered penal colonies, that far from being a source of revenue, were a constant drain upon the Imperial treasury, Siberia gradually became the connecting link between European Russia and the whole of Asia. Through Siberia the goods of the world are sent, and the conquest of the Mongols, as this race had all but mastered her in ages gone, Siberia ceased to be a mere dumping ground for the national refuse. She became the most potent factor in her internal and external politics. But Siberia alone, with her ports frozen nine months out of twelve, with journeying unsafe and tiresome, with constant danger of European interference in Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara and Korea, and her own great army thousands of miles away—Siberia, as she was, gave but little satisfaction. Ways had to be found to remove these natural obstacles, to prepare Siberia as the battleground for what seemed, and seems now, an inevitable war of extermination of yellow against white.

The acquisition of Port Arthur, the building of the Trans-Siberian railway, the thousand and one other reforms that, to the outsider seem the work of yesterday, were decided upon decades ago. True

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe—while other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup, which was easy for China to fight in the open, but impossible for her to fight in the open, the founders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle all corners.—The Outlook.

Mining News

The Spokane Group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardau, as it will catch the eye of the men of shipper.

The Spokane Group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardau, as it will catch the eye of the men of shipper.

The Spokane group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardau, as it will catch the eye of the men of shipper. The Wide West, another Fish river company, is steadily developing their mineral property in that locality. They will push work all winter and hope to be heard from later on.

On the Nettle L. work is being steadily continued. The Nettie L. will ship about 500 tons of high grade ore as soon as raveling season sets in.

The upper tunnel on the Rob Roy is driven in to the ore body as per contract, and the advisability of continuing the long base tunnel demonstrated. A double shift is now working below.

The Lemke brothers are now in 135 feet on the Brown. They are prospecting to catch the lead on the northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

A. McRae and H. Morris are up at the Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks of a tributary of Pool creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods. C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, preparatory to the winter. They will continue work all winter with a good strong force, and hope to make steady shipments.

The Black Bear Mining Company, operating at the forks

The Gold Reef City

How Boer Misrule Was Replaced by British Law and Order.

The Change Was Effected Without Any Trouble-Working of Mines.

A world of romance is in the various methods by which Great Britain governs the outposts of the empire, says the Capetown correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle. He adds:

I have before me as I write a copy of the Johannesburg Gazette, "issued by authority." It is the only thing in the shape of a newspaper that the Rand knows at the present moment, and by the irony of fate it is printed with the plan of the Standard and Diggers' plant of the Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' plant, a journal which has served the Boer government, bolstered up its iniquities, retailed its lying reports of the progress of the war, and then only ceased publication when Lord Roberts and his men were within sight of the town. The Gazette, which is published in Johannesburg, is a printed epitome of British administration, and a perusal of its columns brings home to one more than ever a high appreciation of the wisdom of the authority of the military government.

One of the first things to be done when Johannesburg was captured was to arrange for the carrying on of necessary business. One of the first proclamations issued, that promissory notes issued by the Transvaal government would not be recognized by Her Majesty's government. Then there were the banks to be dealt with. A list was published of those allowed to do business. Banking houses, it is proclaimed, are from 10 to 12. Cheques must be met in specie only. No customer is allowed to draw more than £50 weekly without the authority of the military government.

The various tribunals are provided for one specially appointed for dealing with offences under martial law and another styled the "Court of the Chief Magistrate." The chief magistrate can sentence up to two years imprisonment, a fine of £100. It is also proclaimed that all civilians are required to remain within their homes between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., unless provided with a pass. No liquor is sold except on the written order of an officer. All jewellers' shops are closed.

The Food Question.

What will perhaps, interest readers at a distance as much as anything else is the great food question. Living was probably never much cheaper in Johannesburg than it is under the military rule. The maximum prices to be charged are fixed by the military governor, and here are some of the prices: sugar, 50s. per 100 lbs.; potatoes, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per bag; ducks and fowls, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; milk, 6d. per bottle; draught ale or stout 3s. per gallon; brandy, 90s. to 90s. per case; bacon, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound; bread, 7d. per lb.; butter, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; cheese, 2s. coffee, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; tobacco (cut), 8d. per lb.; coal, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bag; paraffin, 30s. per ten gallons, and so on. Of course, these are prices that would make the average Londoner open his eyes, but those who know their Johannesburg will wonder how Lord Roberts has managed it.

Then steps have been taken to prevent the "rumpling" of our furniture and other people's furniture. It must be remembered that thousands of Britishers could do no more than just look the doors of their dwellings and come away, leaving all their belongings behind them. During their absence many a Boer vrouw has been in danger, for many a Boer wife has helped herself to clothing, carpets, and, indeed, anything that her heart might desire for the embellishment of her home and person. Now, however, no empty house is to be occupied by any person, and no furniture is to be removed from any house in Johannesburg and district without orders from the military governor.

The Gold Mines.

It is provided that all work on and in the gold mines within the limits of the military jurisdiction shall forthwith be entirely stopped, subject to the following exceptions:

First—Necessary pumping for the preserving of the mines.

Second—Any process, subsequent to and exclusive of milling, for treatment of or dealing with products of crushing that may be in hand at the date hereof may be carried on to completion.

All persons in possession of any unwrought gold of any description are required forthwith to deposit the same at once at one of certain specified banks, and any person found in the possession of raw gold after three days from date will be severely punished under martial law. All raw gold recovered by completion of processes above referred to is to be deposited with one of the banks. Except for the purpose of such depositing, the transport of specie and raw gold is absolutely forbidden under pain of forfeiture, and the offender being dealt with under martial law.

So ends once and for all the nightmare indulged in by those who seemed only too glad to foretell that this great city of untold wealth would be laid low, and become a mere heap of debris. It really seems marvellous that the change in the administration of Johannesburg and Pretoria should have been effected with scarcely any local trouble.

THE DEVIL OF THE HINDUS.

Siva is typical both of destruction and of reproduction. But the most attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction, and in the achievement of physical evil and wrong, and in bringing death and devastation upon the people and their lands. He is represented in the sacred books of the Hindus as "the terrible destroyer"—"the one who delights in the destruction of men." But in all this there is no white-

ness as yet of any moral qualities of evil. The conception is entirely one of physical power, used with the utmost malevolence and injustice against men. Along with his principal wife, who is variously called Devi, Durga, Uma and Kali, he is portrayed as the incarnation of physical evil, wrong, injustice, or misfortune. In the Puranas Siva is described as wandering about surrounded by ghosts and goblins, inebriated, naked, and with disheveled hair, covered with the ashes of a funeral pile, ornamented with human skull and bones, sometimes laughing and sometimes crying. Devi, his consort, is represented with a hideous and a terrible countenance streaming with blood, encircled with snakes, hung round with skulls and human heads, and in all respects resembling a "Fury" rather than a goddess. The only pleasure which Siva and Devi feel is when their altars are drenched with blood, which, of course, could not be shed without the destruction of some form of life.—Westminster Review.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SORROWS.

Long List of the Bereavements of Her Eventful Life.

Queen Victoria's long life and reign, her large family circle, and her prominent position, have all tended, of course, to give the impression that she has been quite exceptionally exposed in her person and surroundings to the shafts of the grim archer. Perhaps it is not really so. It is but the common lot of all who are widely encircled by the love of kith and kin that they shall be subject to frequent inroads of the common enemy, and the fortune of the Queen has not, perhaps, been materially different from that of the generality of her people.

And yet there is no denying that it seems to be a long list of bereavements for which her people have mourned with her. To say nothing of personal friends like Lord Melbourne and the Prince Consort, the list may be said to have begun with the fatal year 1801, which opened with the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and closed with the death of the Prince Consort. Never has a people shared more fully in the grief of a sovereign, never have the highest and the lowest been brought more closely in touch, and the nation's love and sympathy more deepened than when they heard that their Queen at Balmoral was being mingled tears with a pious widow on her deathbed. "We both cried," said the woman afterward. "She was so thankful to cry with some one who knew exactly how she felt."

"But you saw your husband's death coming," said the desolate Queen. "I didn't see mine. It was so sudden." It was seventeen years before the death of the Prince Consort, and the Queen's life fell upon her. First came the sad tidings of the death of the tiny Princess May in 1878, and then the mother, Princess Alice, who had nursed her husband and children with the most devoted affection as one after the other they were smitten down with diphtheria, herself falling under the power of the dread malady, and died on the 14th of December, 1878, to the unspeakable grief of Her Majesty the Queen. But this loss of her own seemed hardly to distress her more than did the tidings which the following year came of the death of the young Prince Imperial in South Africa. "Poor, poor dear Ernest!" wrote the Queen, "her only child, her all gone!" and she hurried all the way from Balmoral to London to show her sympathy with the heart-broken mother.

In 1884 the Duke of Albany, Prince Leopold, died. He had always been the weakly one of the family, and in the spring of the year had gone to Canada for shelter against the bitter winds of his own country. Here he had an accidental fall, and injured his knee, and while family solicitude was anxiously discussing the possible consequences of what it was hoped would be nothing very serious, there came the tidings that the young Prince had been seized with apoplexy and had died. The Duke's inquiry. The year 1892 was marked by another sad event for the much-sorrowing Queen and the large family about her. In this sorrow there was a touch of romance, which, no doubt, did much to quicken the nation's sympathy. The Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, had been engaged to be married to the Princess Mary, and the wedding was arranged for February, 1892. The Duke, however, attended the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, caught a severe cold at the open grave, and died, leaving the young fiancée to be consoled by his brother, the Duke of York, to whom she was afterward married.

The next calamity for the royal household was one that touched the Queen's motherly nature with a very keen anguish, for it seemed to be for her daughter, Beatrice, very much the same crushing blow that the death of her own husband had been to her. The Princess Beatrice was popularly supposed to be the Queen's favorite daughter. She was, at all events, her constant companion, her closest associate, and she had married Prince Henry of Battenberg, the quiet little church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of a very pleasant marriage ceremony, and the marriage appeared to be a very happy one. There were four children born to the young couple. The soldier, however, must needs see some active service, and on the outbreak of troubles in Assam he volunteered to go with the expedition, and out there he contracted malarial fever and died, to the great grief of all the royal family, and especially of Her Majesty, the Queen, who appeared to have had great affection for him. His body was brought home to England, and laid to rest in the quiet little country church in which he had been married. The thought of the widow of the little soldier, and the Queen's sympathy for the little widow, was a very touching sight to all who saw it.

Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, this new sorrow is overwhelming and to me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son,

whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my dear daughter loses a noble, devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection. To witness the blighted happiness of the daughter who has never left me and has comforted and helped me is hard to bear."—London News.

COMMUNICATIONS

OUR MINING LAWS.

To the Editor:—The principal industry of British Columbia is mining. The mining laws have been constantly altered and tinkered, but are now most unjust in some ways and indefinite. They should be re-written after careful consideration.

I have interests in both mineral claims and placer leases, and have given the subject considerable attention. I send you some notes on the subject. I understand that the subject is to be considered by parliament, and it is to be hoped that the whole question will be gone into thoroughly and not only a few sections altered; thereby making the acts even more complicated than they are now.

Of course even those persons who are not affected by this question will differ greatly in their opinions on the subject, and most of those who hold mineral claims will object to having to do more work. But the publication of these notes will I hope lead to a discussion of the subject. The matter is very important, and before any act is finally passed and becomes law, it should be circulated amongst those it most concerns, and their help, suggestions and advice asked. Care should be taken that the personal interests of a few persons or party politics are not allowed to affect the matter, and especially that the prospectors and men engaged in developing mines are protected. Also that those working properties and employing labor are not harassed by vexatious regulations. It must be remembered that if they cannot work their properties without having a reasonable chance of making a fair profit owing to wages rising or increased cost of working from any cause, they will close down; capital will go where it can be used to better advantage, and the workman will not be able to find employment here.

MINING MANUQUE.

Mining in British Columbia may be classed under several heads: First, Placer mining worked on a small scale by single miners or a few working in partnership. The ground is taken up under the Placer Mining act as "claims." There is a small fee to be paid each year. There are no regulations as to the amount of work to be done or money to be expended; except that each claim has to be represented by one man working during the working season.

The laws concerning this class are generally fair and reasonable, and about the only alterations that appear to be required are in breadth according as they are classed as creek, bench, etc., which is more a case of opinion than fact. All claims should be of the same size: one hundred feet square.

Often a number of claims are staked out in a mining section, and after consolidation, and all the claims are entered on one record. In some districts a charge is made of only \$2.50 for the record instead of \$2.50 for each claim; thus causing considerable loss to the revenue.

This ought to be altered. Second—The mines taken up as leases under the Placer act which require expenditure of a considerable amount of capital. There are: (a) Dredging leases. (b) Precious stone diggings. (c) Creek diggings. (d) Other placer mining ground.

(a) Will be treated later on. (b) I believe that the precious stones are worked in British Columbia at present. Any person wishing to mine for them might apply for a concession; the terms and conditions to vary with the merits of each case. (d) and (e) The sizes and conditions for these should be the same. It is only in mining for gold, coal, or any other metals or minerals were obliged to take out a license, and it would add considerably to the revenue.

Sec. 11. Last line but one—Omit the word "placer" before the words mining property. Sec. 16. Substitute—A placer claim shall, if possible, be rectangular and all angles, if possible, right angles. No side shall exceed 100 feet in length. (Why should hill diggings have an indefinite area, which may be a very large one? In some cases a strip 2,000 feet or even more has been claimed under this section. The boundaries of creek and bar diggings are also matters of opinion, as it is not always easy to say what is the base of a hill nor what is high or low water. It would be better to have all placer claims of the same size.)

Sec. 17. After the words "following sizes," cancel the words "dry bar, bench or hill diggings." Cancel the last three lines of the section and substitute—"The boundaries of a discovery creek claim may be 2,000 feet in width and extend to the summit of the hills on each side, whereas an area of creek claim extends only from base to base of the hills." Sec. 34. After the word "itself" add "but not if the owner keeps them in good order and utilizes them for working any other mining property, nor for the period of one year after the claim is abandoned. The owner can also sell or transfer them to any other person, who shall have the right to use them for working any mining property."

A man ought to be allowed to utilize his ditch line and other works to work other claims than the one for which they were constructed.

Cancel Sec. 37. Part VII to be re-written (see special note). If this is not considered advisable, then make the following alterations: Substitute, after the first seven lines and last sentence, where possible, but not exceeding 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth as nearly as possible a rectangular form.

Sec. 38. Cancel all that comes after the word "uniting," and substitute—"The owner of a claim shall be entitled to a certain amount to be expended in work of improvements in each year; when, if in any year more than that amount is expended, the excess shall be credited to the following year or years." These are no real restrictions in mineral claims, and the two classes of mining should be put on as nearly as possible the same terms.

Cancel Sec. 40. Alter Sec. 101 in the same sense as the proposed alteration to section 34. Sec. 102A. As this reads, the latter part is not applicable to a single lease, but

only to the case where two or more leases have been consolidated. This is clearly unfair to the holder of a single lease and should be altered.

Sec. 148. Cancel, and substitute—"Every person holding a free miner's certificate shall, on application to the official from whom he received his certificate, have sent to him, free of charge, a copy of this mining act and any rules and regulations which affect him in his work as a miner, also all alterations to them as they are published."

Schedule (G). Lines 10 and 11, change the word "into" to "each." When a number of claims are put on one record the charge in some districts is only \$2.50 for the record, even if there are many claims on the record.

Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

Notes to the Mineral Act. As an appendix, extracts from the Water and Clauses Consolidation Act should be given. They might be sections 19 to 34, both inclusive, sample of notice mentioned in section 112, and the schedule of charges for record and re-record of water rights. Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

On the first page section 2, after "building stone shall," omit the word "not." The definition of the word mineral in the preceding paragraph is so comprehensive that it might as well include limestone, marble, clay and building stone.

Part II. See special note. Section 129. Cancel and re-write. Any person who has not found mineral, but believes that it is in a certain locality, ought to be allowed to get a prospecting license under the same terms as if he had actually found it and located the ground. At present the conditions are almost unworkable in districts where it is very difficult to prospect during even six months of the year. The present terms are at the rate of \$410 a year, but a man who locates a claim has only to spend \$100 in the same time.

Alter section 140 similarly to the proposed alteration to section 148, Placer Act. Reduce the fee for recording an abandonment from \$10 to \$2.50, the same as a placer claim.

Sketch of suggested regulations and clauses for mining on land for mining purposes (including coal, but excluding small placer claims):

The ground to be taken up for mining purposes is to be, if possible, square in shape; no side being more than 1,500 feet in length being the same size as the present mineral claims.

In locating the ground, one corner is to be marked by a legal stake, and on it a notice is to be posted, giving locator's name, number of his free miner's certificate, name of lease, full and clear description of the ground, and its boundaries, which corner post it is and date. Copy of this to be posted on the mining recorder's office for thirty days.

Within thirty days from the date of locating, an application in duplicate is to be sent to the mining recorder with the particulars set forth in the notice and a fee of \$10. In every year, except the first year, there shall be expended on machinery, labor, stores, etc., the sum of five dollars an acre (minimum amount, \$500 on each lease), such being bona fide for the working of the property as a mining property, but if more than the necessary amount is expended in any one year the surplus shall be carried forward to the credit of the following year or years.

During the first year the value of the improvements need not be more than one dollar an acre. A statement of work done, with details, to be sent to the gold commissioner each year. Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

only to the case where two or more leases have been consolidated. This is clearly unfair to the holder of a single lease and should be altered. Sec. 148. Cancel, and substitute—"Every person holding a free miner's certificate shall, on application to the official from whom he received his certificate, have sent to him, free of charge, a copy of this mining act and any rules and regulations which affect him in his work as a miner, also all alterations to them as they are published."

Schedule (G). Lines 10 and 11, change the word "into" to "each." When a number of claims are put on one record the charge in some districts is only \$2.50 for the record, even if there are many claims on the record.

Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

Notes to the Mineral Act. As an appendix, extracts from the Water and Clauses Consolidation Act should be given. They might be sections 19 to 34, both inclusive, sample of notice mentioned in section 112, and the schedule of charges for record and re-record of water rights. Forms of leases with the usual forms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

On the first page section 2, after "building stone shall," omit the word "not." The definition of the word mineral in the preceding paragraph is so comprehensive that it might as well include limestone, marble, clay and building stone.

Part II. See special note. Section 129. Cancel and re-write. Any person who has not found mineral, but believes that it is in a certain locality, ought to be allowed to get a prospecting license under the same terms as if he had actually found it and located the ground. At present the conditions are almost unworkable in districts where it is very difficult to prospect during even six months of the year. The present terms are at the rate of \$410 a year, but a man who locates a claim has only to spend \$100 in the same time.

Alter section 140 similarly to the proposed alteration to section 148, Placer Act. Reduce the fee for recording an abandonment from \$10 to \$2.50, the same as a placer claim.

Sketch of suggested regulations and clauses for mining on land for mining purposes (including coal, but excluding small placer claims):

The ground to be taken up for mining purposes is to be, if possible, square in shape; no side being more than 1,500 feet in length being the same size as the present mineral claims.

In locating the ground, one corner is to be marked by a legal stake, and on it a notice is to be posted, giving locator's name, number of his free miner's certificate, name of lease, full and clear description of the ground, and its boundaries, which corner post it is and date. Copy of this to be posted on the mining recorder's office for thirty days.

Within thirty days from the date of locating, an application in duplicate is to be sent to the mining recorder with the particulars set forth in the notice and a fee of \$10. In every year, except the first year, there shall be expended on machinery, labor, stores, etc., the sum of five dollars an acre (minimum amount, \$500 on each lease), such being bona fide for the working of the property as a mining property, but if more than the necessary amount is expended in any one year the surplus shall be carried forward to the credit of the following year or years.

During the first year the value of the improvements need not be more than one dollar an acre. A statement of work done, with details, to be sent to the gold commissioner each year. Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

ANIMALS AS SWIMMERS.

Camels, Monkeys, Giraffes and Llamas Learn With Greater Difficulty Than Men—Others Swim Well.

The August number of Pearson's Magazine has an article written and illustrated by Mr. J. G. Millais, F. Z. S., on how animals swim. It has often been said that among all the bipeds and quadrupeds alone is unable to swim naturally; but this, like many other sweeping statements, is not usually true. Many men have been known to swim on their first entry into deep water, while, on the other hand, there are several mammals whose natatorial powers are even inferior to that of man. Take, for instance, camels, monkeys, giraffes and llamas. Camels, it is true, may be taught to swim with artificial aids, and most other then pass manage to scramble over and row sheets of water without being drenched; but it may be confidently asserted that neither giraffes nor llamas can ever accomplish the art.

The vast majority swim well on their first immersion in the water; and, whether as a means of passage or to escape danger, most of them take to the element with the utmost confidence, even on their first attempt.

Strange to say, certain members of the seal family, which eventually take the place among the best swimmers in creation, are, at the outset of their career, the most helpless.

Sea lions, although they do not spend so long a time in the water as the true seals, never even move gracefully and nimbly upon land. In the water they are as supple as a cat, and they will and will even lie flat on their backs, at the bottom of the water without betraying any sign of uneasiness.

The rodents are perhaps the most interesting family of swimmers. All the good swimmers among the rodents are also expert divers, and they will go down to the bottom of the water without betraying any sign of uneasiness. The water-lilies pass across the water, the middle of the cheek, and the tail, and though the foot of the tail is in the water, the tail itself is generally under the sea, excepting when the animal is quite stationary.

The laws of horses and rabbits in swimming are like an ill-balanced ship down by the head. Like the squirrels, the two animals show great timidity in the water; and, naturally so, for their heads are so high, and their sterna so high that the slightest ripple on the surface would send their noses under water and so drown them, unless they at once returned to land. In perfectly still water, however, they can both swim considerable distances.

A friend of mine, who is a constant fisherman, says Mr. Millais, told me that he has three times seen hares try to swim in a stream, and each time, after going half way, the timid creatures had to return, the doubtless owing to water getting into their nostrils. As far as I have been able to ascertain, rabbits and hares are the only animals that expose the whole of the hind leg, except the foot, above water when taking a stroke; the effect of this is very curious, giving them the appearance of a slow, stertly-wheeled paddle steamer. When fairly started the legs are moved slowly, although the animals proceed at a fair rate of speed.

Ree, although good swimmers, move so slowly in water that a dog can outstrip them. As to the hippopotamus, all visitors to the "Zoo" are familiar with his aquatic powers; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain in the water thirty-six hours at a stretch, swimming all the time.

Major-General Keatinge, V. C., sometimes resident in Vancouver, and the Nerbah, told Mr. Millais that during the rainy season wild elephants occasionally came swimming down the river past his house. The nearest jungle from which they could come being 200 miles up stream. On these occasions the natives, who provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, would know the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go near them, fearing to be seized.

As a general rule they swim very deep in the water, only the top of the head and the trunk being visible; but occasionally they perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at the instigation of the mahout—they will swim high, even when they have a burden on their backs. Of pigs it is commonly reported that they attempt to swim they out their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of the legs, they are not powerful; but it is not so general a knowledge that the elephant, too, is a splendid swimmer, and will often remain

