

## 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 notions 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 Dept. of Legations 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.

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## Trade of The Dominion

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

The Production of Beet Sugar—Amalgamation of Nova Scotia Concerns.

(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 Guyboro Liberals have again chosen D. C. Fraser, sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections.

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

Gerot 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."

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# 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.

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# 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 of the century, 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 Tze 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 Peking, a condition is attached that at 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.

Russians in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi Tsi Kar, which leaves only Munkden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Refused to Negotiate. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Telegrams received here today from Biagovetshchinsk confirm reports from General Grodskoff, commander of the Amur government, of the announcement that the Chinese sent a messenger with a flag of truce to General Renneykampff. This occurred August 24th. The Chinese declared they would cease hostilities and in no case would make a further attack. General Renneykampff replied that he had no authority to negotiate and would push to Tschihar. He called on the Chinese to retire, which they did without offering resistance.

"Men, Not Walls."—Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City."

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital, for 66 days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night, in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about the bell tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling; Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon—who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuous to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about, and immunity from bullets.

The new masses are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defence. These barricades, after all, are the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British legation are a mask of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield over the space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen, and the buildings, at their porticoes and windows, have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

Back of the United States' legation is a work named "Fort Meyer," which the Marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loop-holed banner across the wall, which has a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and confronts the enemy's barricades. Within these limits are yet more walls, ending in steps leading to contract the area of defence if pressed. The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlements was almost demolished. Two thousand eight hundred shells fell there since the first three weeks of the bombardment; 400 in one day. Bundles of bullets were gathered on the ground. Four hundred and fourteen people lived

in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four Marines, assisted by 85 volunteers, commanded by the English captain, Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 wounded, and 174 four Marines and sailors were killed and 11 wounded.

London, Sept. 1.—In the absence of definite reliable news from China, Shanghai is again distributing a crop of rumors.

According to a report from that city, Great Britain has furnished Li Kun Yip, the viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chib Tung, the viceroy of Hankow, with strong guarantees against the reported intention of the Dowager's Empress to supersede them on account of their alleged pro-foreign tendencies. The guarantees are also said to include opposition to all attempts to dismember China.

The Imperial court, it is reported, remains at Tai Yuen Fu, the capital of the province of Shang Si, afraid to move Peking to the extent of placing the Chinese troops are ravaging the country far and wide and are even murdering Imperial officials who have been trying to join the fugitive Imperial court.

The dispatches assert that a German legation will be established at Shanghai at least pending the arrival in China of Field Marshal von Waldersee.

Britain's Attitude. London, Sept. 1.—The foreign office here apparently is not ready to declare publicly Great Britain's position in the recent Chinese situation, but all indications tend to confirm the belief that Lord Salisbury favors the principle contained in the American-Russian proposals, although he may have some modification to suggest.

From Li Hung Chang. New York, Sept. 1.—Li Hung Chang has sent the following cablegram from Shanghai, under date of August 31st, in answer to inquiries made of him by the Chinese press.

"The withdrawal of foreign troops from Peking will facilitate peace negotiations. No doubt need be entertained that I shall undertake to restore, order, 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.

Russians in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi Tsi Kar, which leaves only Munkden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Refused to Negotiate. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Telegrams received here today from Biagovetshchinsk confirm reports from General Grodskoff, commander of the Amur government, of the announcement that the Chinese sent a messenger with a flag of truce to General Renneykampff. This occurred August 24th. The Chinese declared they would cease hostilities and in no case would make a further attack. General Renneykampff replied that he had no authority to negotiate and would push to Tschihar. He called on the Chinese to retire, which they did without offering resistance.

"Men, Not Walls."—Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City."

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital, for 66 days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night, in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about the bell tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling; Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon—who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuous to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned first place, are absent.

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# 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 to-day 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 140 men, who were on the sick list, had rejoined the regiment. Col. Otter's parade state 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 Columbian: 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. 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 Biliousness, 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.

ANOTHER RECORD GONE. Remarkable Trip of the Steamer Deutschland to New York. (Associated Press.) 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. to-day.

PREMIER EMERSON RETIRES. And is Succeeded by Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—The New Cabinet. (Associated Press.) Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 1.—Hon. H. R. Emerson, Premier of New Brunswick, 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.

Mr. Tweedie is succeeded by Hon. L. J. Tweedie as 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.

# FOUGHT AGAINST COMRADES.

### Musicians of United States Volunteers Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years' Imprisonment.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: "Musicians Henry Vance, late United States volunteers, 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 to-day. 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. Cablegrams 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 wander 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, lions 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."

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 Northbrook, and 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, Mrs. Emma Derouques. The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, and many recent evidence of.

Leniency Toward the Prisoner. Her friends believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged. The outflow of home-bound Americans this week is limited by capacity of the steamers.

Souza 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 Souza, "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 company a violin soloist in the concert. 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 departure 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 quietude and sense that he has restored 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 good sense in the interest of the Boer cause. 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, re-affirming his belief in his client's innocence and declaring his conviction that she

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**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 Sicketon, 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."

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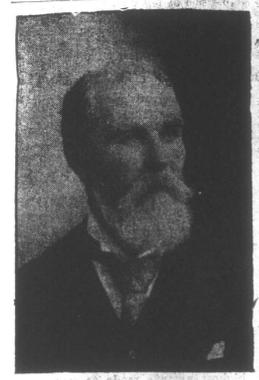
The Island Veterans

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...



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...

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- List of names and military ranks: Hugh Macdonald, N. S. Millita, E. J. Wall, Victoria Rifles, James Blackwood, Sergt. 5th Regt. C. A. W. Armstrong, Hon. 12th Regt. W. A. James, 5th B. C. A. E. B. McKay, Nanaimo R. V., and B. C. B. G. A.

- List of names and military ranks: A. G. Sargison, Major 5th Regt. C. A. G. M. Sprout, Victoria Rifles, Wm. J. Deasy, Victoria Rifles No. 2, H. B. W. Atkinman, Ensign 2nd Batt. Wentworth Militia, and Pte. in Victoria Rifle Volunteers.

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: I. A guard will be formed from all six companies of the regiment as follows: No. 1 Company, 1 sergeant and 1 gunner.

Officers commanding companies will detail the above for duty before leaving the drill hall. On leaving the 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 drumhead service will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday, and upon the conclusion of the fifth Regiment band will render a sacred concert.

Apart from the "Christian" Kaffir-whom the per centage is very insignificant-the natives are without any religion, though they have an undefined belief in some power, and that other features, such as benefits, will be included in the system.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM 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.

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.

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 to have some tintypes taken together. I posed them on a flight of stairs in each other's arms, and that other features, such as benefits, will be included in the system."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. It is the best medicine for children. It is a natural consequence, self-restraint being an outcome of education and discipline.

THE KAFFIR.

The Kaffir, when at home, lives in a hard life which he only protects him from the attack of enemies. Men with 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.

STARFISH AND OYSTER.

The oyster, when at home, lives in a hard life which he only protects him from the attack of enemies. Men with his tools, can open the shell and remove the soft animal, but besides man the oyster has few foes.

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 spray instrument which is now largely used, especially for the coloring and tinting of pottery.

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.

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."

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.

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 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 legislators 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 defining 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 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 McCrudden, while returning to her home here from Toronto on an early Grand Trunk train, was fatally crushed between the station platform and cars 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 electoral district at 10 a.m., at Salt Spring 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 manufacturer, said that so far as protection was concerned, he was well satisfied with the tariff.

The report was adopted unanimously after further discussion. J. M. Taylor brought up a report from the railway and transportation committee. The question of shipping at owner's risk had been taken up by the committee, and a decision obtained from the law section. The department of railways and canal regulation requiring shippers to sign "Owyah's risk" upon their shipping bills could only relieve railway companies from liability other than that caused by their own negligence. Railway companies were not enforcing the regulation uniformly nor their alternative of exacting an additional rate of 50 per cent.

During the discussion P. W. Ellis criticized very sharply the excessive rates of the C. P. R. across the continent. Merchants in Vancouver and Victoria often found it more profitable to buy in the United States and pay duty instead of purchasing from manufacturers in Eastern Canada and paying high freight rates. Railway companies, he said, were becoming absolute masters of the Dominion.

Various resolutions were carried, among others one approving the policy of preferential trade as advocated by Sir Charles Tupper.

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 prize machinery was exhibited to the 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. M... 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... the bill... 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...

# Provincial Parliament

## The House Sits All Night—The Grand Forks Railway Company.

### Prorogation This Afternoon—Premier Says the Eight Hour Law Stands.

Friday, August 31.

The legislature of British Columbia marked its final sessions yesterday and last night by a surprising attack of industry that involved a very tedious night for those whose business connects with the House. Meeting at ten in the forenoon, they continued in session till one. Business was resumed at 2:15, and continued until six, when two hours were taken for dinner. Thence hours were taken until 6:30 this morning—ten hours—the House continued steadily in session.

The feature of the night session was the victory of the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company over the G. P. R. The latter's executive agent, Geo. McL. Brown, and Barrister Cowan, and others of Vancouver, who represent the new road, were busy lobbying up to the new road, but they finally carried last night after a "boony" fight. All the members, almost, stuck to their posts, though at one time fifteen nodding heads—chiefly gray ones—were counted in the chairs. Some of the sportive younger members amused themselves decorating their desks and sleeping colleagues with dunces caps, etc., for the enjoyment of those who remained awake. However, shortly after six the business was concluded and the members trooped out, shouting like schoolboys at their release.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming after luncheon, Mr. Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. This bill being merely for the purpose of remedying a clerical error, was passed through all its readings and finally passed. The House then went into committee on the Immigration Bill. Mr. Taylor in the chair, Mr. Brown, referring to section 2, said that as Chinese under the Dominion laws could come in on payment of \$100, if the bill excluded these it would be repugnant to the Dominion measure, and might nullify the bill. He therefore proposed a section inserting in the case of immigrants authorized by the Dominion parliament.

With this Mr. Tatlow agreed, although Mr. McPhillips almost expired in a constitutional spasm and averred that the suggestion was sufficient to drive great numbers of Chinese into the street to leave the chamber in disgust. At the very suggestion of such a calamity the House shuddered. The motion, however, passed. Further on in committee the Provincial Secretary pronounced section 4 out of order, but the House regarded this as a technicality and the Victorian censor to the corridors.

The bill was reported complete as amended, read a third time, and finally passed.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of a bill to permit the use of voting machines in British Columbia. The motion had been found impossible to get the bill through last session, and he therefore pressed for its acceptance now. It had been adopted in Ontario and he wanted British Columbia to be in line with the march of municipal improvement.

Mr. Martin said this was quite a different bill to that of last year, which proposed to give a monopoly to the Imperial machines.

The House went into committee on the bill. An amendment was made vesting the power of authorizing the use of machines in the House, instead of the Governor-in-Council. The bill was reported, read a third time, and passed.

The fourth report of the printing committee was reported by Mr. Hall, ordering the printing of a return on the Burdett Small Holdings, and also a return showing the complaints against government officials in Allyn, and the reply of the government thereto.

On moving the second reading of the Labor bill, Mr. McInnes said he had eliminated the clauses encroaching on the prerogative of the crown. He charged the government with shirking their responsibility in regard to this legislation. Two members had been adopted, but they were meaningless. Mr. Helmcken's measure could be eradicated under a Dominion charter, while the Attorney-General, and such an eminent legal authority as Mr. McPhillips, had pronounced Capt. Tatlow's motion valueless.

His own bill provided that no person who could not read this act in some European language should be employed in the forty-four occupations specified in the bill. The Dominion had certain powers; the province also had certain powers. By his bill, a Jap and Chinaman could be expelled from the province. These classes were inundating the country and monopolizing industries which had formerly been carried on by whites. His bill dealt with them in a general spirit. Last year it was sought to exclude these people from coal mines. But by excluding them from one industry they were simply driven to another, and unfair discrimination between industries was instituted. The only proper way was to exclude them from all industries, and ultimately from the province.

Some had objected to the drastic nature of his bill, but the question had reached a stage where even revolutionary measures were required. Yet to meet this view he had extended the date of operation of the act until the beginning of the year.

The adoption of the bill would mean the total exclusion of this class of labor from the province, and its substitution by whites. The latter was to-day kept out by knowing that by coming into the country they would be forced to come

into degrading contact with Chinese and Japanese labor. Mr. Turner regarded the act as revolutionary, and out of order, as it excluded these people from every trade and calling. Mr. Martin—There is nothing in our rules ruling a measure out of order because it is revolutionary.

Hon. Mr. Turner said this was a bill for the prevention of white labor in the provinces—for the prevention of investing of capital by keeping labor matters in constant turmoil. Such legislation would keep out capital and thus prevent the employment of white labor.

What was required was legislation to induce capital and to keep the interests of laborers as the weavers of wood and drawers of water.

He also quarreled with the word "Caucasian." In the dictionary he found that the term had a very wide significance, including natives of the Caucasians and others who would be far worse than Mongolians. He supposed the hon. gentleman didn't know this.

Mr. McInnes—Oh, yes. The only difference is that I have read it all through and the Finance Minister has not, or he would know better.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I am bound by the rules of the House to accept the statement, though in the ordinary course I would never have supposed it.

Mr. Oliver said he favored the principle of the bill, and would support its second reading, but he considered it too drastic in its present form.

Hon. Mr. Prentice tried to move the six months hoist, but Mr. Brown drew attention to the fact that the motion was improperly drawn. A hurried attempt of Messrs. Prentice and Turner to correct the error under a cascade of jokes from the opposition so agitated these gentlemen that it was some time before the revised and corrected amendment was available.

Mr. Curtis said the Finance Minister had charged the member for North Nanaimo with constantly stirring up the Mongolian question. To his mind, this was an indignity of merit, and he wished similar merit could be found in gentlemen opposite. The question would always be a burning one until satisfactorily settled.

The Finance Minister, too, had said the passage of the bill would prevent the employment of white labor. Who was the best judge of this matter, if not white laborers themselves, and they loudly demanded such a measure?

The term "Caucasian" was as easily interpreted as the term "Indian." He quoted from the very article read by the Finance Minister to prove that it referred to the fair type of man as opposed to the Mongolic or yellow type. Why did Mr. Turner not suggest a better word if he was anxious to exclude these people? His objection was a mere quibble, or, to use his own words, "a bogus argument."

Mr. Hunter corrected the statement of Mr. Curtis that Mr. Turner had charged the member for North Nanaimo with stirring up the Mongolian question. What he did say was that he was stirring up strife between capital and labor, which was quite true. The bill would enable an officer to come into his kitchen, take his Chinaman by the neck and throw him out. Had not the member for New Westminster on one occasion said, when speaking to the Health act, that anyone who invaded his home to violate his rights as a citizen would have the privilege of looking down the barrel of a weapon, which had ever since been associated with his name? (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown replied that the last speaker had complained of putting words into the mouths of honorable gentlemen, yet this was exactly what had been done in his case. He had never used the words attached to his name. He favored the principle, but not the revolutionary details of the bill. Its operation as it stood at present would strike a serious blow at towns which were almost entirely dependent on the coal and cannery business. No one wanted to deal a violent blow to these industries, but he wanted to see some such bill carried, in order that the evil arising out of this question might be mitigated.

The amendment (six months hoist) was carried on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, B. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Martin, Curtis, R. Smith, Houston—10. Nays—Kidd, Munro, Green, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Taylor, Dickie, Houston—24.

The Vancouver City Housing Corporation bill coming up for second reading, Mr. Martin opposed it, alleging that it took the control out of the hands of the city, which contributed the money to support the institution, and vested it in a board composed partly of nominees of the House, and partly of men who contributed \$10 a year. What, for instance, had the Lieutenant-Governor to do with it? What had the general superintendent of the C. P. R. to do with it? He protested against such an arrangement.

The debate was adjourned.

The Mortgagees Costs bill was read a second time, Mr. Martin regretting that an amendment had not been introduced limiting the charges which lawyers could insist upon, and by which the public were robbed. Subsequently in committee he moved that these costs be struck out. The leader of the opposition quoted instances showing the advantage that was taken of this rule, and said he was ashamed to have his attention drawn to the outrageous charges which brought the profession into disrepute. He advocated wiping out the tariff altogether.

The Attorney-General would be sorry to believe the judges had framed a tariff to rob and plunder people.

The amendment was lost and the bill reported complete without amendment.

The Water Clauses Amendment Act, proposed by Mr. Houston, that gentleman explained, empowered municipalities to acquire water records the same as companies.

Mr. Ellison opposed it as interfering with the spirit of the Water Clauses Act. He opposed diverting this water from the land for power purposes. Let the municipalities use steam. For irrigation purposes the water had to be taken from a very high point, and if it was monopolized for power purposes the land would often have to be irrigated. It was absolutely necessary to have power in this way let the municipality come to the House for a special act.

Mr. A. W. Smith opposed the bill for the same reasons.

Mr. Green insisted that a corporation was a collection of individuals and should enjoy quite as much of a privilege as a company or individual.

Mr. Ellison took the point of order that a private member couldn't father a change in this bill. It lay with the government.

Mr. Houston thought it had been approved by the Attorney-General, and therefore a private member need not object.

Mr. Martin said if the opponents of the bill didn't want water used for power purposes they should have the General Act which permitted water to be used for power purposes repealed.

The bill was read a second time, Messrs. Turner, A. W. Smith, Ellison and Pooley alone voting against it. The bill was then taken up in committee, reported and read a third time.

Mr. Stables's amendment to the Placer Act Amendment Bill was ruled out of order.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that while this was the case the government intended to incorporate the reforms therein mentioned in the act.

Mr. Stables regretted the government had taken no action.

Mr. McPhillips's amendment to the Queen's Counsel Act was reached when the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Martin.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker having taken the chair Mr. Ralph Smith moved as follows: "That the present select committee appointed to look into certain grievances within the E. & N. railway belt be appointed a royal commission to look into all matters involved in this question, with power to examine witnesses, on oath, and report at the next sitting of the House."

Mr. A. W. Smith challenged the right of the committee to make a recommendation, or the right of the House to appoint such a commission.

Mr. Pooley held the only power that the House had to appoint a commission beyond the session was under the Public Inquiries Act, and this entailed a charge on the revenue, and as such could not be advanced by a private member.

Mr. Ralph Smith quoted the appointment of a special committee in 1897 to revise the rules of the House as a precedent for the committee's recommendation, while others reminded the Speaker that the case referred to was not a royal commission. Mr. Martin thought while a royal commission could be appointed a special committee could be.

Hon. Mr. McBride announced that the government had decided to issue a royal commission to enquire into the matter, quite apart from that made by the Dominion government.

Mr. Hunter asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Lands Act.

Mr. McInnes objected that three weeks previously he had introduced a measure and been upbraided by the member for Cariboo for doing so at such a late stage. Surely if the remark was true then it was true now.

The bill was introduced and read a first and second time.

On the debate on the Queen's Counsel Bill, Mr. Martin said the measure was copied from the Ontario law, notwithstanding that the circumstances were quite different. It increased the number of Q. C.'s who could be appointed in one year from two to ten. Then it gave the Attorney-General of Canada precedence over all of the British Columbia bar, though he might not be a member of it at all. Then it gave the Attorney-General of British Columbia precedence over the rest of the British Columbia bar. He favored the opposition and objected strongly to giving all members of the bar who filled the offices of Solicitor General, prothonotary of the provincial bar. He urged that the bill be confined to the one point, which had previously been in dispute regarding the standing of Dominion Queen's Counsel.

The Attorney-General said he did not like the complexion of the bill as a whole, but had been assured that certain amendments would be introduced which would meet his views. The measure of 1890 was not a fair bill. (Hear, hear.) It had been established that the practice of making the appointment of Q. C. lay with the province, but he thought that as these men had believed they were wearing the silk from the proper authorities they should have been confirmed in the honor.

Mr. Curtis thought that as the Privy Council had ruled that they did not wear the silk from the proper authorities, it reflected seriously on the legal abilities of the gentlemen who believed they were properly endowed with the honor, and constituted a reason for not confirming them in it. He protested against wasting the time of the House on such frivolities when more important matters required attention in order that a few lawyers might "shut about with a silk gown."

This reference opened the flood gates of Mr. McPhillips's wrath, and the House was treated to another paroxysm which only subsided when a page gravely marched to the hon. gentleman's desk and deposited a glass of water thereon.

The amendment carried amid opposition applause on the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Hayward, Deane, Hunter, Rogers, Murphy, Pooley, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green, Houston, McInnes, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Stables and Kidd—17.

Nays—Neill, Helmcken, McPhillips, Hall, Turner, Eberts, Dunsuir, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Garden, Monce, McBride, Wells and Prentice—16.

The bill was then read a third time. Mr. Hunter's bill to amend the Land Act was taken up in committee, reported and read a third time, and finally passed.

A message was received from the Lieutenant-Governor recommending a bill to amend the Assessment Act. The bill was considered in committee of the whole and adopted. The bill was read a third time.

The House then passed to public bills and orders.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the printing committee.

Mr. Gilmour on the third reading of the Supreme Court Bill moved an amendment restoring the old system of sittings of the Full Court in Victoria and Vancouver.

Mr. Martin was sorry the government would not accept the amendment. As a member for Vancouver he could not support the proposal. He referred to the feeling in Vancouver over the matter, with power to examine witnesses, on oath, and report at the next sitting of the House.

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Mr. Pooley held the only power that the House had to appoint a commission beyond the session was under the Public Inquiries Act, and this entailed a charge on the revenue, and as such could not be advanced by a private member.

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torney-General for giving the House a further opportunity to look into the question.

Mr. Martin thought the government was acting very wisely in giving way to the House. He pressed the putting through the remainder of the bill, many of the provisions of which were very necessary. He also had some amendments he wished to include.

The debate, however, was adjourned. Mr. Curtis, on a question of privilege, complained that the eight-hour law motion had been passed over in his absence, although a distinct understanding existed that the matter was not to be passed over before the House prorogued.

The government assured the opposition that it would be given a place on the orders and the matter dropped.

The Chief Commissioner recommended the second reading of the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act Amendment bill.

Mr. Martin opposed the bill. The company had offered to grant 75% of the cost, especially as Mr. Shingnessy had succeeded in getting out of his competency at Ottawa by stating that he did not want a bonus, knowing they had this up their sleeve. The road had never earned the subsidy. They had received the subsidy under their incorporation in British Columbia, while they had afterwards secured incorporation in the Dominion, thus avoiding being subject to the conditions of the Provincial Railway Act. It was proposed to give away two millions of acres of land, which had no claim, either equitable or legal. The company would be non-suited in such a claim.

Mr. McPhillips said that in 1890 Mr. Martin had extended the time of the railway, though it had come under the general railway act. This was the year previous to a specimen of the non-gentleman's consistency.

Mr. Curtis characterized the bill as a proposal to do something for nothing. The company had allowed their right to lapse and they were now handily insisting that a bargain be carried out. This was the policy of the C. P. R., and this session it had been found necessary to pass a special act to prevent the company from taking advantage of a legal quibble. They certainly could not complain if the province insisted on the same adherence to its bargain. Still, he had no doubt that there were gentlemen opposite who would tumble over one another to give away the resources of the province.

Mr. Hunter felt the C. P. R. was entitled to the two million acres of land. It was all rot to talk about giving away the people's heritage. This land consisted of rocks and precipices that he would not pay taxes on.

Mr. Brown thought the C. P. R. ought to get the land they had earned from Rossland to Midway, but not between Midway and Penitico, which they had shown no disposition to earn. To grant this would be to tie up the land so that a bargain could be made with any party or corporation. The time for the completion of the road to Penitico expired in April, and it was certain the eighty miles of road could not be completed before that time. It was of the greatest importance to his district that the bill be built, and it would have been built had it not been for Mr. Martin's policy of repudiation. The railway would want to take up the most desirable lands, but he would compel them to take it along the line of railway. The government should leave itself free to landize any line that would build that road.

The bill passed its second reading, Messrs. Martin, Curtis, McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith and Oliver voting nay.

The House went into committee on the bill, with Mr. Hall in the chair. The bill was reported complete.

Mr. Martin moved that nothing in the extension of time should be held to affect in any way any question which may arise with respect to said land subsidy. The amendment was defeated.

The bill was finally passed. The House then went into committee on a bill to grant certain lands to the city of Vancouver. On this bill Mr. Martin drew attention to the fact that the government was asserting its title to the foreshore of Coal Harbour. It followed then that the foreshore of Burrard Inlet was vested in the provincial government, and that the land had been grabbed by the C. P. R. If it was vested in the Dominion government, the latter only held it in trust, and not to give to any party or corporation. He hoped the Attorney-General would assert the province's claim.

The Attorney-General denied that the question of the ownership of this land was before the House at all.

The bill was reported complete with amendment, read a third time and finally passed.

The House went into committee on the Municipal Clauses bill, which passed committee and was reported.

On report of the Vancouver Incorporation Act Amendment bill, Mr. Gilmour sought to have a referendum clause inserted, but it was voted down.

The bill was finally passed through all its readings.

The Vancouver Northern and Yukon Railway bill was also passed.

The Kitimat-Caledonia Company's bill was taken up in committee, and reported complete as amended, the report adopted, and the bill read a third time and finally passed. The same course was followed in the case of the Kamloops-Atlin Railway.

The opposition of the former he could not understand, for the line would act as a feeder to them if constructed, and he thought they were being used by the C. P. R. The Grand Forks and Kettle River railway had gone far to placate the C. P. R. by dropping the Cascade portion of the route in favor of the C. P. R. Even if Canadian ores went to Republic, which he very much doubted, it would still benefit Grand Forks, the speaker illustrating his remarks by a reference to the development of Rossland, even with the shipment of its ores to Northport.

He asked had the C. P. R. more influence than the people?

The division being taken, the bill passed its second reading by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, Garden, Taylor, Clifford—17. Nays—Turner, Dunsuir, A. W. Smith, Prentice, Wells, Pooley, Hayward, Tatlow, Ellison, Monce, Rogers, Murphy, Hunter, McPhillips, Helmcken—16.

As soon as the result was announced the opposition benches broke into loud applause.

In committee, Mr. McPhillips moved that the bill be not allowed to go into operation until proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council, and in any event not until one year from the passage of the bill. No notice having been given, the motion was ruled out. Mr. McPhillips then moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The division being taken, the members trooped in and the first vote was declared by the chairman (Mr. Green) to be in favor of Mr. McPhillips's motion. A recount was demanded, and the amendment defeated by a majority of 16 to 17.

Mr. McPhillips then attempted to bury the bill by moving that the committee rise and report the bill complete.

Major Garden moved that the committee rise and report the bill complete.

Then Mr. Pooley was up with an objection he had tried to force a short time previously. He wanted the bill thrown out because one section was "set up on halles." Mr. Martin took any blame attaching to the matter himself, while Mr. Brown pointed out that one letter in Italian would vitiate the bill by such a principle. Mr. Hunter characterized this as the most ridiculous argument he had ever heard of, while Mr. Brown retorted that he could supply arguments but not brains to the member for Cariboo to understand (Laughter).

The Speaker ruled the bill in order, and it passed through the final stages amid the loud applause of its supporters and the choleric objections and protests of Messrs. Pooley and Turner.

The Extra-Provincial Loan and Investment Society bill was passed.

On the adjourned debate on Mr. Curtis's 8 hour law resolution being reached, Mr. Martin asked, along with Mr. Houston, for an expression from the Premier regarding the 8 hour law and the mining commission. Mr. Houston said Mr. McBride had given some assurance, but being a lawyer it was impossible to understand it. The House would like a statement from the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Dunsuir—"It is not the intention of the government to alter the law. It is on the statute books and it is there to stay."

Mr. Dunsuir added that he could not say whether the mining commission would inquire into the matter or not.

Mr. Houston pressed for a more definite statement, and Mr. Curtis promised, if an assurance was given, to withdraw his motion. The previous question being put, it was defeated.

Major Garden sought unsuccessfully to secure the passing of a resolution relating to Chinese immigration.

Mr. Curtis presented another long petition from Phoenix opposing the appointment of a royal mining commission.

The House then adjourned till 8 o'clock amid the singing of "God Save the Queen" and other tokens of joy at 6:30 a. m.

### RETURNED TO WORK.

Strike of C. P. R. Employees Has Been Declared Off.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—Employees of the C. P. R. shops from Fort William to the Coast, who went out on strike one month ago, returned to work at one o'clock today.

The schedules of machinists, allied mechanics and boiler-makers were all signed late last night, and the men would have started work this morning but notice could not be sent to all in time.

The matter over in dispute is the rate of wages to be paid the machinists, and this will be settled by arbitration.

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**Exposition year.**

**r. Limited, of Vic-**

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**NSLAUGHTER.**

**(Press.)**

**ng. 31.—Word has**

**measured that Mrs.**

**late governor, Geo.**

**California, has been**

**laughter and is now**

**in the Esenada**

**Mexican boy, who**

**of Mrs. Ryerson.**

**ing to tree near**

**Ryerson was charg-**

**of the boy. The**

**the City of Mexico,**

**the lower court was**

**of sentence is not**

**MENT.**

**L.—Pope Leo has**

**his responsibility**

**John Ignatius**

**Bishop McDonnell,**

**pointment was ask-**

**the diocese of Long**

**recent pilgrimage**

**rett was born in**

**RECUTED.**

**(Press.)**

**31.—Wm. Black,**

**here at 8 o'clock**

**death with calm**

**is nervous on the**

**for a criminal as**

**February 21st on**

**a 15-year-old girl,**

**en, this county.**

**AT WINDSOR.**

**(Press.)**

**The detachment of**

**on their way home**

**tion, visited Wind-**

**made a tour of the**

**with the Mayor at**

**AWES DEAD.**

**(Press.)**

**The death is an-**

**Sir John Bennet**

**work in regard to**

**farming. He was**

**1814.**

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**is, 25c. and 50c.**



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 Linton 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 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 to be 40 by 80 feet. Three stories on one side and two on the other.

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.

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, G. 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 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. H. 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."

"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."

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. Now, if solidified air is contained in 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.

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."

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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, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, flatulency, and all the ailments of the bowels, and all the ailments of the stomach.

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 best day's run to 28,370 knots, but he possesses 348 knots, a double 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 home prouder than ever of the Islander, a more finally 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 even ferocious, and she might do the work of the house and bear the race, in what are now civilized communities. It is the utter misconception of the romance of marriage that she often shows herself wholly unable to manage. 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 arrival, she looks like any other Chinese girl, or even a native of the East.

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 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.

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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 fact that the diet is quite varied, as some fish are vegetarians, many are carnivorous 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.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. Wood.

MAHOGANY IN MEXICO. Difficult Work of Getting It to Market From the Tropical Forests. An Englishman, who has arrived in the city from the peninsula portion of Mexico, gave a Herald reporter, interesting conversation regarding many matters connected with that prolific part of the republic. Among other topics of conversation the mahogany supply came up, and he was asked his opinion as to how long it would be before the trees in Mexico would all have been utilized commercially, and whether any caution was needed toward preserving a supply for the future. His reply was that there was an unwritten law against the cutting down of young trees, and many parts of Tobacco, Chiapas, Yucatan and Campeche had not as yet been exploited in that line.

The mahogany hunter, he said, is the most important and best paid laborer in the service. The trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered promiscuously through the forest and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines, and creepers, and it often requires a skilful and experienced woodsman to find them. No progress can be made in tropical forests without the aid of a machete, for the way must be cut step by step.

The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practiced eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage and he counts the trees within the scope of his vision, notes the direction and distances, and then descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes, and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at the base, scaffolds are often erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, which leaves a stump from ten to fifteen feet in height, a sheer waste of the very best part of the tree, and one which modern ingenuity should certainly devise some means to prevent.

Great difficulty is sometimes had in getting the trunks to a point of transportation, and crude trucks are generally used, made by sawing off one end of the tree trunk and fitting the wheel thus acquired with a kind of axle, which at

FREE TO WOMEN. I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods. It will regulate in 3 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless. Mrs. Norton, W. Ferry St. Buffalo.

wings, Jim kept following, and he came rushing and landed, rushing again, driving his wings, swinging his right leg left. McCoy kept going to him with both feet, two lefts in face and two rights in back. McCoy's clinched showed signs of weakness, to their corners, stepped in with left right swing. McCoy put right and left left for head, and left left at the referee's feet, in Jim's corner and under which the arena got into Jim's corner. McCoy's blows, and he beat McCoy under his face. Corbett had McCoy at his feet to stomach, which Jim then planted on Corbett following up to the same spot over and over. When the referee ten seconds, McCoy's feet, but was Jim out to realize that the referee had to corner.

Time 77 round, 2 rounds.

VICTORIANS. L. R. Freeman, champion of the state of California, match on his opponent being his city. The preliminary to the programme, and was after some eleven minutes.

This was the first of the style with cranks, J. F. Poulter, at the visitor was not while his unfamiliar militated against his eye.

The afternoon visitor, and after a straight of the day, boxes between Freeman and Howard, the each other at a fair number of spectators.

The two sets were taken well, who were early smashes and a former being able to volley and soft younger player. In and Howard boxed with 62. The which were won by Freeman.

court in which the was not in the best competitors made the advances, and in the notably in the doubles, it should be played to demonstrated.

ANDREBE. Capt. Nelson, of the U. S. Navy, is now at an altitude of 10,000 feet, on a mountain peak, with two suites of offices in front.

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number four

# 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 Sandon.

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 meeting 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 pair of 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.  
Nail driving contest for ladies (conditions, to drive into nail, run 25 yards and drive one nail)—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, \$15; 2nd, \$10. 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 TICKETS.

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 Arnprior, yesterday, while separating some timber which had become jammed in the river.

### FOOT BLIN.

Soother and ceases blisters, burns, and in-growth to 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 rejoiced 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 tael each 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 were 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, and with a view to entangle all corners—The Outlook.

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## Mining News

### The Spokane Group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Larderau, 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 at least 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 crosscutting 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.

### Abrahamson brothers now have two men at work on the Alice mineral claim, located in the Lucky Jim belt, and from which they are taking ore much the same as that found in the Lucky Jim. An average assay gives \$53.97 in gold values alone. With the construction of a trail up Eight-Mile creek (Trout lake), the owners intend to make a test shipment, and if the values hold out, will ship right along next season, whether a railway appears on the scene or not.

### The Ferguson Eagle is informed on fairly good authority that the Silver Cup people have decided to get down to business in the matter of ore shipping, and will take out at least 100 tons this winter. The Cup ore nets about \$130 to the ton, so the mine has a railway there is a good margin to work on. The gold values—from \$10 to \$20—found in the Cup ore makes it a smelting proposition. Under Supt. McNeill, the claims of the Ferguson Eagle have been systematically developed and there is enough ore blocked out to ship 20 tons of more a day all winter if expedient.

### Galena has been uncovered in the Diamond C. group on Spring creek. Assay returns give a value of over \$200 to the ton.

### It is reported that six feet of solid galena has been encountered in the Aurora mine on Moyle lake, opposite Moyle. The assessment work which has been done on the Martin and Trilby, on Luke creek, is showing the property up better than ever, the veins seem to be widening. The Estella is now showing up four feet of solid ore in the bottom of the 80-foot shaft. The property never appeared better than at present.

### Miles McMillan and Isaac Nolan have gone up Toby creek to do considerable work on the Dressmaker mine. They already have a tunnel in ten feet and have some very fine looking gold and copper ore.

### The owners of the Bunyon mineral claim, situated about three miles back of Canterbury on Law creek, opposite the Dressmaker mine, have a very promising showing. He has already a tunnel in eight feet and will continue to work the property, and expects to have the tunnel in at least 20 feet further by the first of next month. There is a lead on the property between three and four feet wide which has been traced over 40 feet. The pay-streak varies from 12 to 18 inches in width of solid ore, carrying high values in silver and lead.

### The steady output of silver-lead ore from the mines of Moyle and in the vicinity of Kimberley is now beginning to attract attention. Last month the St. Eugene Consolidated was the second largest producer of silver-lead ore on the American continent. At the North Star mine 100 tons of ore is going out daily as steadily as clockwork, while the Sullivan is shipping out 25 tons, which amount will shortly be increased to 50 or 75 tons.

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# 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. 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 about the size of the London Daily Chronicle, 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 8:30 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: 20s. to 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.; cigars, 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 land. 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 plain widow on her bier. "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 Queen'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 all over the kingdom, and it was everywhere expressed. "I have, alas! once more," said the Queen, "lost one of those letters for which she has always been remarkable. To think my loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in my loss, especially the little widow, who had fallen in my beloved daughter, Princess Beatrice, Prince 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 and there are no stipulations 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 mining, men are engaged in 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. 57. 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. 58. 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 as the best classes of mining should be put on as nearly as possible the same terms.

Cancel Sec. 100. 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. Sec. 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. As prospecting licenses are now only obtainable 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-dha, 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, though provided with huge flat-bottomed pines, and not knowing 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 do not swim; but this is only an old wife's tale. 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 generally known 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.

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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.

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### 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 only man 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, when 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, when, 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 until they have been in the water for some time. In the water that they will and will even lie for half an hour or more 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 the latter resort to raise or depress the body in the water or more when swimming at ease and unsuspiciously. The water-lilies pass across the length of the middle of the chest, and the surface rather than the whole body, 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 stems 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 generally known 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.

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Provincial News.

REVELSTOCKE.

The body of the prospector Larson, who was drowned in Fish Creek a few weeks back, was recovered last Sunday...

KAMLOOPS.

W. H. Elson and wife arrived in Kamloops on Monday from their honeymoon trip to the east. Mr. and Mrs. Elson will make their home in this city...

NELSON.

The test of the new chemical apparatus on Monday night was quite successful, the fact being demonstrated that a blaze confined to a small space can be extinguished by the chemical...

ROSSLAND.

The board of works has sent out a circular notifying all concerned that the police have been instructed to enforce the city by-law to remove all street obstructions...

VANCOUVER.

The Rev. Mr. Antle of Trinity parish, Fairview, is mourning the death at an advanced age of his mother, Mrs. Antle, of Briggs, N. F. Antle...

JOVELS.

may be said to In-Scott invented the action dress upon life suits, which he colored to serve the ends of his person...

honey-moon, and on their return will reside at Nanaimo.

NANAIMO.

A Liberal-Conservative Association has been organized here, the officers being as follows: President, A. Haslam, ex-M.P.; vice-president, J. H. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, Gilbert McKinnell.

GREENWOOD.

The Columbia Telephone Company are now engaged in extending the line from Elstater to Brewster, the terminus of the steamship line running from Wenatche.

ON THE BOULEVARDS.

The Distributing Centre of All the Fitting Families of France.

HAWK AND HERON.

"I had often heard it stated that when attacked by a falcon, the heron endeavors to impale its assailant on its neck...

CYCLONES AND HURRICANES.

Cyclones or general storms may be 1,000 miles in diameter. Hurricanes operate 600 to 800 miles wide. Tornadoes are very much smaller. They may be only a mile wide at the top...

the good work." Mr. Bremner said in conclusion: "I would like to hear from both sides as to any existing or future differences between capital and labor...

"SMART" BUT ILL-BRED.

Mad Manners as Exhibited by the Typical American Girl of To-Day.

CHINA NOT REALLY A NATION.

Merely a Country of Districts With Peoples of Varying Race and Language.

TO CURE TOOTHACHE.

Electricity has conferred innumerable benefits on mankind, but it will—as Dr. Frederick Giegler, of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Wurtemburg has discovered—cure toothache.

ROBBED BY BANDITS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 30.—The Union Pacific passenger train No. 3 second section, was held up by bandits two and a half miles west of Tipton station last night.

THE CITY OF BLOOD.

The best view of Pekin, says Miss Skidmore, an American writer, in her newly-published book, "China, the Long-Lived Empire," is to be had from the top of the walls forty feet above the streets and walls.

Chinese civilians, and never Chinese women, are allowed to mount or to walk on the walls, but the privilege was extended to legation families by courteous old Prince Kung, in the complaint long ago, after the allies' war.

KAANG-DA IN TIBET.

From the village of Kaang-da, a thrilling place, four women were sent to carry their things and escort up to the next place, and they did it singing as they went.

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