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H. I. FRASER.

TO THE ARMY.

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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 Pekin May Be Adopted.

(Associated Press.)

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

proposals are antagonistic to British interests, and that the allies should remain in Pekin 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 Pekin, 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 Pekin with a view of facilipeace, has not only met with consider-

but is almost certain to be adopted. while the question of employing Li Hung Chang as an intermediary is 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

The Entry to Pekin.

Pekin, Aug. 14, via post via Tien Tsin. The army transport, when it reached Pekin, was a unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles and coolies trailed behind everything imaginable on wneels. 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 dropped dead. Two hundred junks 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 demoralzed, the generals trusted the transportation to luck and bent their efforts towards getting ahead. Only such an mergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon he troops.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hard-The ships the troops had undergone. besieged removed the barricades and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a wards Gen. Chaffee, riding at the head planation at least." great cheer on both sides. An hour afterof 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. Yamaguicht.

commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that a meeting of foreign ministers and commanders has decided to maintain guards 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 Pekin by a march of the allied troops through the imperial city on August 28th. Many of the eunich 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.

Capture of Summer Palace. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.-Gen. Linevitch, commanding the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, reports from Pe-

summer palace. The Russian artillery- communication from the imperial gov- yield fealty to any government not in men have unearthed at Pekin 30 cannon ernment informing me of the resolution and many rifles. A large quantity of, of the admirals of the allied fleets intersilver was found at the Tsung Li Yamen. | dicting the plenipotentiary of the Chi-

Massacre of Boxers. particularly the cities on the Grand

of Pao Ting Fu are closed and the peo- give orders to countermand the above. ple inside are suffering. Boxers are be- mentioned decision.' invited 2,000 Boxers to a feast. While the Boxers were eating, and their wea-

ed all of them. There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Pekin and ities. Remey dissented from the last members of the relieving force. Officers says that the besieged sent out alarmists reports and that the condition of foreigners was never one of such extremity as 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 The concensus of opinion is that the them a month sooner. The looting at Pekin proceeds industriously and openly. The officers of every nation, except the United States, ignore the repressive orders. All the allies ridicule 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 Hansien, near Pao Tung Fu, were well

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

Native Newspapers Suppressed. Hongkong, Aug. 31.-The acting viceoy of Canton has suppressed all native wspapers on the ground that they have been publishing false news, detrimental to the maintenance of peace.

London, Aug. 31.—The chief feature of the morning papers is the Russia-American "surprise" as it is called. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the tating negotiations for the conclusion of Empress Dowager and the Emperor ren-

At the same time, a very strong feel- plies are received. ing is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says: "The United

tates are almost morbidly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Pe-

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russia, with the assistance of the United tates and France, hopes to dictate to the other powers a Far Eastern policy, insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Pekin, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness.'

The Standard says: "It is not easy to overrate the importance of the decision of the United States. The desire of both Washington and St. Petersburg to withdraw from Pekin is very intelligible. Public opinion in the United States is adverse to foreign complications, while Russia has discovered that conditions are not propitious for her schemes of conquest. She lacks the necessary large army and wants the Trans-Siberian railway completed before she can stretch her arms over Northern Asia."

The Daily News says: "Considering that the Empress Dowager openly encouraged the attacks upon the foreign ers, the suggestion that the imperial personages are about to return to Pekin is rather startling, and the latest developments of Russian diplomacy requires ex-

The Daily Telegraph observes: ceptance of Li Hung Chang is almos the only thing the allies can do. His in tervention would undoubtedly make for peace. It is positively clear that unless statesmen can do something to relieve the tension of affairs, so far as the military deal with it, they have arrived at

a deadlock." The Times makes no comment upon the Russian proposals

Russians Killed. St. Petersburg, Aug., 30.-Dispatches received here under to-day's date report that Gen. Rehenkampf's flying column is pushing rapidly towards Tsin blai. The telegraph is working from Aigun to Mergen. The Russian losses during the advance were 3 officers and 22 men killed, and 5 officers and 79 men wound-

Powers and Barl Li. Washington, Aug. 30.—The Associated Press is able to present the following

text of official communications relating "Telegrams sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St.

Petersburg: Department of State, Washington, August 4th: 'The following note was rekin, under date of August 20th, that the ceived by us from the charge of the Russian detachment, on the previous Russian government at this capital, der captured without loss the imperial August 17th.—I have just received a

nese government, Li Hung Chang, from

all communication with the Chinese au-Taku, Aug. 28th, via Shanghai, Aug. thorities in the event of his arrival in 30 .- An intercepted letter written by the Taku. This resolution, being inexplicviceroy at Pao Ting Fu, who command- able in view of the fact that all the ed at Tien Tsin during the fighting there, powers have recognized the utility of complains that the Boxers are overrun- admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) sering the country southwest of Tien Tsin, vices in the eventful negotiations for peace, and especially because it would canal, despising the officials who at first be impossible for him to fulfill his miscountenanced them, and looting and kill-sion in his character of plenipotentiary ing the enemies of their organization and if this were done, it would be desirable fighting the Imperial troops. The gates that the interested governments should

"Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commandadopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the Dean pons were stacked, Imperial soldiers, by of Legations at Pekin instructions in standings as to the exact conditions at his orders, fell upon them and slaughtercase Li Hung Chang should arrive at | Taku. Taku and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore author-

proposition. "We take the same view as expressed in the Russian note. In the interests of peace and the effective protection of official dispatches represented. The 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 commandant, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostili-

ties as required in my telegram to you of August 22nd. The Chinese minister here is without power or advices. 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 it 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

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 Pekin, it is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to its vari-

According to their formal expressions, bring about this result. For the mo- over 1895 and 1896. ment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be ques- in session here, yesterday afternoon tioned at this time.

about a situation in China that will for the production of beet sugar. admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order power, for the Chinese are not apt to vince. This wheat, it is said, is a good | juries received in jumping.

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 express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen.

It appears that much confusion exists 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 Pekin. The reports of the naval commanders to their governments rather increased the confusion an international sense. Admiral mey found it difficult to sift out the from Europe vague and unsatisfactory for the reason that the various governments appear to have different under-

Secretary Root, in speaking to-day of the statement in the Conger dispatch saying that Prince Chang was coming to Pekin, 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 improv-

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

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

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

Moronto, Aug. 31.—The annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held here last evening. Hon, Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, deous representatives abroad for presenta- livered a speech dealing with the prosders the situation extremely difficult, and tion to the powers. Judging by the perous condition of the country during able favor at European chancellories, therefore that it might be wise to adopt rate of progress made in the preceding the last few years. He intimated that the Russia-American programme as the negotiations, several days, and perhaps when the fiscal returns for the year were a week, may pass before all these re-published it would be seen that Canada United States government is trying to \$13,000,000, an increase of four millions

> The Ontario Beet Sugar Association, passed a resolution urging the Dominion The object now in view is to bring government to grant a moderate bounty

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held here yesand the cessation of hostilities, the as- terday, at which the executive commitsurance of protection to foreign life and tee reported the introduction of Kansas roperty. It is with this object that Turked Red wheat for seed. Over 12,-Russia has suggested the withdrawal 000 bushels have been distributed to On-

association, H. L. Ricer, urged millers to have 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. President Kruger and the Com-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 The Much Talked of Stand Near to Manifoba, 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

sociation. 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 them-

The committee will co-operate with the

committees from the Toronto Board of

Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' As-

selves not to ship inferior fruit, and agreed that each exporter shall brand his packages with his name and grade 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 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 Guysboro Liberals have again chosen D.

C. Fraser, sitting member, as candidate at the next general elections. Kingston, Aug. 31.-Eliza Jane, relict of the late Col. Wm. M. Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, here last night, aged 60 years. Gerrot 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.

Passiciated Press.) Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 31.-A meeting of one point—they do not desire to enter tured goods from Canada for the year ers. The men will resume work generupon a formal war with China. The ending June 30th, 1900, amounted to ally on Monday. About 50,000 colliers weakly ones. went to work this morning.

PANIO 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

The panic was caused by fuse burning out and the flames bursting up through the car floor. The passengers became from Pekin, in order that the Chinese tario farmers with the object of improv- terrified and made a frantic rush to wet government may resume the reins of ing the winter wheat grown in the pro- off. Ferdinand Bargetz died from in-

## The Move

NO. 11.

mandoes Have Retired to Pilgrim's Rest.

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 Watervalender, and was take place within the next three months. slightly opposed. Dundonaid. with He said the large expenditure of the Strathcona's Horse, is further on, near Nooitgedacht. "We have occupied Watervalhoven

and Watervalender. "Buller reports that Nooitgedacht 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 commandees 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 Britstrikers at Cardiff to-day confirmed the ish prisoners, released at Nooitgedacht. has had during the past year a total action of their committee in agreeing to have reached French and Pole-Carew, foreign trade in imports and exports of a resumption of work, the company hav- They are badly clothed and some are all of the powers are agreed upon this \$370,000,000. The exports of manufacing acceded to the demands of the strik- said to be half starved. Ambulances are out picking up many of the sick and

'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 Schalkburger left Nooitgedacht on August 29th for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

Canadians Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The general commanding the Natal army reports the following casualties among Strathcona's

Severely wounded-551. Pte P. H. Switzer, of Carberry, Man., through the lungs; R. H. Tanner, London, foot; H. C. Hilders, 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 Hs 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 increased 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. Lonon, 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.

# 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.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

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.

with. In many inchronic and the old from it. Mr. David ge, Greene Co., Pa., uses Chamberlain Diarrhoea Remedy. found anything that h quick relief. It is on Bros., wholesale d Vancouver.

## Will They

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-United States 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 you 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. Emperor William intended by dis-

patching 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 Pekin. Much mischief may already have been done by hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Pekin 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 Pekin and acquiesce in the restoration of a government guilty of gross international crime."

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annovance 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 leave the other powers little option but

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. Adee's dispatch "very Tsin.-A medal will be struck commemable," and asks what the British government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The City." Russian proposals are among the most In the grounds of the British legation, extraordinary coups attempted of recent where a handful of men withstood the years, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung days, a memorable celebration is in produced by the British political resident at Aden and afterward proceeded days, a memorable celebration is in produced by the British political resident at Aden and afterward proceeded days, a memorable celebration of that on his journey to China. compromise with the Empress Dowa- principle. Missionaries, assembled about

nese crisis," says a dispatch to the Times lians of all nationalities are fraternizing. from Tokio, dated yesterday, "is causing The women are applauding the sound of much perplexity in Japan. The Chinese the cannon that are smashing the yellow authorities at Amoy guaranteed the se- roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired curity of life and property. The Jap- Sikhs are planting their tents on the anese will now withdraw."

special that an important edict was re- Tartar wall. the heir apparent, to proceed south to started from Pao Ting Fu.

"A Clever Move." Washington, Aug. 31.-The Russian note relative to the withdrawal of Rus- ese, who have earned first place, are absia from China and the United States' sent. response thereto were made public today by the state department after the ury of walking about, and immunity cabinet had fully considered the expedi- from bullets. ency of so doing. The correspondence scarcely can be avoided.

withdraw her troops from China, still a work named "Fort Meyers," which the it is stated, to either go to the Supremo as to the occupying force at New Marines held, completely screening both court of the province or contest a con-Chwang a condition is attached that al- sides of the walls, with steps leading to stituency for the House of Commons

it appears that, while believing the best, bars Legation street in front of the Ger- as his cabinet: Attorney-General, Hou, course to pursue is to remain in Pekin, man legation, and confronts the enemy's the government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there | more walls, enabling the foreigners to 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 nese shells. The rest of the foreign set-United States' withdrawal statement, tlements was almost demolished. Two that whereas Russia proposed to with- thousand eight hundred shells fell there draw from China, the United States' during the first three weeks of the bomoffer is to withdraw only from Pekin. bardment; 400 in one day. Bucketsfull A significant fact in this connection is of bullets were gathered on the ground.

Ho within the next six weeks, they are and 11 wounded. likely to remain in China perforce, being

ice-bound. General Chaffee was further advised of the developments in the situation. a compendious statement of the points in mors. 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 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 Dow ager since the coup d'état of September 9th, 1808, 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 is the Russian sympathies entertained by the Empress Dowager, as against the British sympathies held by the Emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials on any personal grounds mentioned, although they are forcible in shaping the action of the

several powers. Although the exact whereabouts of Li Hung Chang continues to be in doubt, it is understood that he is now in continuous communication with the Imperial household, and thus is enabled to convey to them the prospect of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Pekin is said to be a result of this communication between Li. Hung Chang and the Imperial family and to be the initial move of responsible authorities towards the capital.

Russians in Manchuria St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.-Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi Tsi Kar, which leaves only place the whole of Manchuria in Rus-

sian possession. Refused to Negotiate. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Telegrams received here to-day from Biagovetcheusk, capital of Amur, confirm reports and the United States from Pekin would from General Grodskoff, commander of The Daily Mail says: "Russia has with a flag of truce to General Renney wants England will consent to."

the Amur government, of the announcement that the Chinese sent a messenger forced the hand of the United States kampf. This occurred August 24th. The ter. At the same time the United States | tilities and in no case would make a government has adduced such valid reafurther attack. General Renneykampf sons why the Russian policy is a bad one replied that he had no authority to negocalled on the Chinese to retire, which "Men, Not Walls."

Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien orating the siege of Pekin. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a

Chang to negotiate some kind of a gress to night, in vindication of that on his journey to China. the bell tower, are singing the Doxology. "Germany's attitude toward the Chi- Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civi-

investigate the conduct of the Yang Tse Philippines and French disciplinarians lightship. viceroys, and that they have already from Saigen—who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front 584 knots. Her average speed was 23.when looting began. Only the Japan- 02 knots per hour.

Resident foreigners welcome the lux-

The new-omers are anxious to inspect is unique in the history of diplomatic tae evidences of an historic defence. exchange. It may be said to illustrate These barricades, after all, are the most a clever move by which the United wonderful sight in Pekin. The barriers States government has assumed the lead hedging the British legation are a mask in precipitating the policy of the powers of stone and brick walls and earthworks. respecting the Chinese troubles. This Sand bags shield over the space. The was accomplished by the state depart- tops of the walls have niches for the ment availing itself of the Russian note riflemen, and the buildings, at their to address to the powers an inquiry porticoes and windows, have armor boxas to their policy, an answer to which es, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, R. Emerson, Premier of New Brunstoo.

> contract the area of defence if pressed. The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chi-

vised of the situation, having several in the compound through the greater days ago been directed to prepare for part of the siege. Three hundred and just such an emergency as that precipi- four Marines, assisted by 85 volunteers, tated by the Russian actions, continues commanded by the English captain. his preparations for wintering the Am- Poole, defended the place. Eleven civerican troops in China. Indeed, unless ilians were killed and 19 wounded. Fifthe men are affoat and out of the Pei ty-four Marines and sailors were killed

> London, Sept. 1.-In the absence of Her Majesty Will Review Colonial definite reliable news from China, Shanghai is again distributing a crop of ru-

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 Empress to supersede them on account of their alleged pro-foreign tendencies. The guarantees are also said to include opposi- Five Hundred and Sixty Men of tion to all attempts to dismember China. The Imperial court, it is reported, re

mains at Tai Yuen Fu, the capital of been received through the United States | the province of Shang Si, afraid to move owing to the stories that 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 ecent 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 Tribune:

"The withdrawal of foreign troops from Pekin 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

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, was answered as follows: "Earl Li Hung Chang's answer is correct. He will undoubtedly do what he says."

Minister's Opinion.

British minister to Japan, who is returning to his post after a three month's vacation at home, was a cabin passenger on the steamer Campania which docked to-day. He will cross the from San Francisco. About the Chinse situation Sir Ernest said: "I am a little behind in that mat-

ter on account of crossing the Atlantic Moukden to be captured in order to and when I left the other side I supposed that a settlement of the trouble would be left in the hands of the military authorities of the allies. But ac cording to American newspapers which I received at the quarintine I see that settlement will be a diplomatic matter. There seems to be a sort of agreement between Russia and the United States to withdraw troops from China and I should say that whatever America

William from Aden, where he arrived fects of the wound. He and all other that it will hardly be expected that the tiate and would push to Tshichar. He yesterday, announcing the passing of in- invalids who arrived on the Tunisian ternational amnities which marked his speak in high terms of treatment acthe German ship responded with the Westminster lacrosse team. He r. Marseillaise and the French band re- marked that "they were all right," plied with the German National An- they could beat any team in Canada,

ANOTHER RECORD GONE. Remarkable Trip of the Steamer Deut-

schland to New York.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 1 .- The famous exlawn and the American and Russian press steamer Deutschland, of the Ham-The Shanghai correspondent of the contingents are lighting camp fires along burg-American line, has eclipsed all rec-Times, wiring August 30th, sends a the stretch of turf extending beyond the ords for fast Trans-Atlantic travelling. She has broken the eastern and western cently issued ordering Chauo Shu Chiao, Through the ruins of the foreign set-records. Her time on the voyage just commissioner of the railway and mining tlement, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is ended is 5 days, 12 hours, 29 minutes bureau, and Hsui Kung, guardian of jostling; Indians, Cossacks, legation between the Mole at the entrance of ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Cherbourg harbor, and the Sandy Hook

At noon on the 31st she passed the record for the fastest day's run making

The Deutschland sailed from Hamurg on August 25th, Southampton and Cherbourg on August 26th. She passed the Mole at the entrance of the latter port at 9.55 on the evening of the 26th, 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. wick, handed in his resignation to Lieut.-While Russia announces a purpose to Back of the United States legation is Governor McLellan last night, intending, most negatives the proposition to that it. There is a loop-holed banner across Mr. Emerson is succeeded by Hon. I the wall, which faces a similar Chinese J. Tweedie as Premier and Provincial Respecting the United States' attitude work a few yards away. Another wall Secretary, who announces the following Wm. Pugsley; Commissioner of Public barricades. Within these limits are yet Works, Hon. C. H. Labillois; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. L. P. Farris; Surveyor General, Hon. A. T. Dunn; ministers without portfolios, Hon. S. H. A. H. McKeown and G. A. Hill,

RECEIVED BY MENELEK.

(Associated Press.) Berlin, Sept. 1.-The Erlinger scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which rethat General Chaffee, who is well ad- Four hundred and fourteen people lived cordially received by Emperor Menelek. cently arrived at Addis Abeba, has been

## London

Forces in the Empire's Capital.

Banners Are to Be Presented to Canadian and Other Troops.

First Contingent on the

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 1.-Col. Otter in a letter to the militia department to-day says he 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. this is her maiden voyage.

The review will be for the presentation of banners and Col. Otter has hopes his is 15,000 tons. Her captain is Geo. D. request will be granted.

Writing on the 20th of July from Springs, near Johannesburg, he says that fully 140 men, who were on the sick list, had rejoined the regiment. Col. Otter's parade slate shows 560 of all ranks at 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 lilled or died of wounds, 26 were dead 198 invalided to England.

How Colonials Caught Olivier. London, Sept. 1 .- A Queenstown dis patch, dated yesterday, describes dramatic the capture of Gen. Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg,

Eight Queenstown volunteers made sortie from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position. As New York, Sept 1.-Sir Ernest Satow, the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were struck up one by one and put under the charge of a couple captured 28, including Olivier and three continent by rail and will sail for Tokio lowing behind in close order, the colonisons. As two hundred Boers were folals began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others who had no dea of the actual number in the donga.

Gamble at Quebec. from Liverpool arrived here at 6.20 last evening with a number of invalided Canadians from South Africa, among whom are the following British Columbians: Pte. W. H. Brooking, New Westminster, Sixth Regiment; Pte. C. W. Sixth Regiment.

Brooking was wounded in the knee Berlin, Sept. 1.-Field-Marshal Count shortly afterwards stricken with enter- nearer than the Athi plains in our East von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor ic fever. He is still lame from the efentry into the port The French troop- corded them in the hospitals in South ship La Champagne steamed near the Africa and England, and also of their lies the big gray palace, set among rolling vessel on which the Field-Marshal was treatment while on the steamer homea passenger, the former's band playing ward. Brooking was much elated when and her troops cheering. The band of informed of the success of the New

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.



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 recom-mends 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, prolapsus, and menorrhagin, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past, but if I should have any return of 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."

AVORILL PRESCRIPTION MARES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

FOUGHT AGAINST COMRADES. Musician of United States Volunteers Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years' Imprisonment.

Chicago, Sept 1-A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: "Musician Henry Vance, late United States volunteers, was brought from the Phillppines 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 Filipinos, attacked wagon trains and escort. Vance was captured, courtmartialled and sentenced to be shot but owing to the clemency of President Mc Kinley his punishment was commuted Home Affairs Are Now Attracting

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. reinvas asked by Lord Roberts how many surance 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

She is 488 feet long and her capacity Merrison, 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 Railyway & Commer headquarters on July 20th. Out of 45 cial Cable Company, was opened for officers who went from Canada, two 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 of disease, 12 had been transferred and are of 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 Refuge 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 Haggerstone Castle near Beale: Leonards lee, in Sussex, and Woburn Abbey, Leonof men, out of sight, until the colonials ardslee provides the nearest approach to perfectly wild conditions, and the innumerable foreign species—the big red kangaroos, the wallabies, the moufion, or has managed to please both the Boers wild sheep, the prairie dogs, the Patagon- | and the English," said Lewis Devilliers. ian cavies, and countless other species, a kinsman of the Cape Colony chief give the landscape a very un-English anpearance. A writer in The Quarterly Resentative of the Associated Press view thus describes a vista on the Duke Quebec, Sept. 1.—Steamer Tunisian of Bedford's estate at Woburn Abbey: There, in a single picture, axis deer, Japanese deer, Pekin deer, red deer, Cau- sympathies. The Boer feeling was so casian 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 good sense that he got the respect of the Gamble, Victoria, Fifth Regiment C. vigor the animals attain in this unique A.; Pte. W. S. Mackie, Vancouver, paradise. But no photograph could ever with his opinion that Britons in the main do instice to the general effect of the herds there gathered together. Probabthe battle of Paardeberg and was ly nothing like it could be seen anywhere 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 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 fawns and stags. Among | Associated Press, was the discovery of them stalk gigantic wapiti, lords and a hitherto unknown letter from the late masters of the mixed multitude. Under Baron Russell of Kilowen, Lord Chief the chestnut trees is a herd of black and white vaks, with their calves, with thar

and other sheep; and close to the drive | nocence and declaring his conviction that is a small herd of zebras, with a foal (r she two, as much at their ease as if they were commoners' 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 Aus- Bell's belief in the force of this docutralian brush turkey.

One of the most useful functions of a 'paradiso" 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 Leonardslee, 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 incarceration will not be prolonged. to keep up a head of water. How serious are the difficulties of building and maintaining such a weir every engineer steamers. knows. The phenomenal cleverness and industry of beavers are devoted to this end. This is not the place to give de- England as he expects to return next tails of their logrolling paths, canals, woodcutting and weirmaking; but, apart Glasgow international exposition. "The from the two processes, which were not | band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popneeded in their home at Leonardslee, all | ular at Frankfort, Cologne, and Berlin the mechanical skill of beavers may there as at Paris. My interpretations be seen to admiration. They soon made | Wagner were enthusiastically received in and have ever since maintained a large Germany. A brass band that can acweir, cutting down all the unprotected company a violin soloist is an unknown trees, except some large beeches and big thing in Europe where attempts to use pines, and using all the branches, large military bands to play concert music are and small, for building with. They left one tree, a small oak, to support what saxophone is unknown in Germany, and was to be the centre of the weir. Soon the vast number of reeds which secure a long, deep pool was formed above the the violin effects of a band are an innoweir, flooding the adjacent banks and vation which surprised many." 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, sat on that and gnawed the tree. Later

RESTRICTED AND ALL AND A STATE OF THE SECTION

## May Resume Command

General Buller Will Probably Con. duct the Campaign in South Africa

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

the Attention of the Brit. ish Public.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 1.—Pending the d ry by diplomats as to how best to was their hands of the Chinese ember ment, public interest is diverted to the nation's private affairs and the war Africa, the oftbreak 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 t government considers the end of the w close enough to the horizon to justif looking beyond it, and preparing for a election. Whether Mr. Broderick's an ticipation that Lord Roberts's movemen 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 if all goes 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 Machadodorp looks like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the fu ture conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested In connection with the ultimate settle ment of the

Transvaal Matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul' Adelbert Hay might b advantageously utilized. "Young Hay justice, who lately arrived, to a repre "When Hay arrived at Pretoria, public opinion had been making matters diffi cult for him by stories of his English intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were believed. But he behaved with such quiet Boer official class, while he did not part 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 outlived all this, was helpful to British prisoners, and under British supremacy interposed more than

once in the interest of the Boers'." A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell, the prisoner's counsel, with a representative of the Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, re-affirming his belief in his client's in-

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. ment that a copy of it has been sent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, at his summer house in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his consideration. Mr. Bell started for the continent to-day satisfied with the effect of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration. but has secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Baroness Derougues. The discovery of the Russell

letter is regarded as important, and many recent evidence of Leniency Toward the Prisoner incline her friends to believe that her The outflow of home-bound Americans

this week is limited by capacity of the Sousa has been in London this week but resisted the temptation to play in season, when he will appear at the not pleasing. Such an instrument as the

(Associated Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.-Six hundred longshoremen who went on strike at the round which their pool had formed deep brie railway ore docks several days ago water, they built a platform, and then returned to work this morning, pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitrathey cut down the supporting oak, probably knowing that the dam was strong the refusal of the owners of the steamer enough without it, and began a new weir Simon J. Murphy to allow extra compensabelow. London News. tion for unloading a wet cargo of ore.

List

All In

night i and L an opi time a here, l its mer and in nity. are not fast Pl social person which campa togeth tary school this : uated.,

Assoc a few fested which mente and o haps as ma Majes made over

> cientl which J. E teers; Hen Seyme Neil lander teers. Ed. 35th Guard

the

who

comp

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J. J. Staff Bea Fusil Roll Ed: Cana W.

mast Volu Ge

A. G. Sargison, Major 5th Regt., C. A.

H. B. W. Aikman, Ensign 2nd Batt.

Wentworth Militia, and Pte. in Victoria

Paulus Aemilius Irving, late Major 5th

John J. Wilson, Victoria Rifle Volunteers

Miners, 1854, and New Westminster Rifles,

A. Campbell Reddie, late Hongkong Ar

Henry S. T. Henderson, No. 3, B. C. B.

Fred, Shakespeare, Garrison A. B. C.

Richard Jones, 63rd Chebucto Greys

Sydney A. Roberts, Lieut. Royal Navy,

John Johnston, No. 3, Victoria Rifles.

every profession, trade, and occupation

almost in the municipality. Sir Henry

Crease, Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. B. W.

Pearse, Mayor Hayward, Judges Drake

and Irving, and others little less con-

spicuous in the public eye. It will be

noticed that all the departments almost

of the civil service are represented, that

Mayor Hayward has with him in the

that both Chiefs Langley and Deasy,

themselves veterans, bring into the or-

ganization many of their men. A ser-

vice which can give to the community

such an array of useful units of society

The fleet, as might be expected, is

iberally represented, a fact accounted

for in part by the attractions which Vic-

toria possesses as a place of residence

and which leads many of the officers

sent here, originally on duty, to select

it as their home when their terms of

The officers of the association are as

Captain .... Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley

Lieutenant ..... Capt. A. E. McPhillips

Lieutenant ..... H. H. Roper

The officer in command, Lieut,-Col.

will give the society additional cause for

HUMOR FROM THE CAMERA.

"Many ludicrous developments happen

in the studio of a country photographer,

have some tintypes taken together.

from my dark room after developing the

and said: "S-a-y, couldn't ye take that

plate, the young fellow stepped up to me

"'Why, what's the matter?' I asked in

"'We ain't goin' to like that picture a

'Wall,' he blurted out, blushing to the

roots of ms hair, 'she's too danged fur

off.' He refused to pay 50 cents for a

ew sitting, so at last they bore away the

tintypes as they were. But the next day

S-a-y,' he fairly shouted when he saw me,

"Often when I hide my head under the

cloth to get the focus, loving couples

confident that I cannot possibly see them,

take advantage of the moment to kiss each

other fervidly, but with great silence. I

remember, too, coming out of my dark

room one time to find a rustic with one of

my bottles pouring a thick, dark liquid

into the hollow of his hand. 'I guess you

don't mind if I use a little of your hair

fle,' he said, and promptly rubbed the

stuff into his hair. It was a varnish for

negatives, made to dry and harden very

rapidly, and before I could get that pic-

ture taken, hurrying feverishly, he had to

to out and get his head shaved. It is hard

o believe how green people can really be

in this age and generation until a man

drives a tintype studio on wheels through

the rural districts of our fair land."-Lip-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

he came back to my gallery very wrathful.

take that durned girl off this picture.

bit.' he answered, evasively.

I'm mad with her!

pincott's Magazine.

'But why not?' I persisted.

gratification and pride.

over again?

surprise

merits the respect of the public.

service expires.

in the system,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding ...

follows:

G. M. Sproat, Victoria Rifles. Wm. J. Deasy, Victoria Rifles No. 2.

Rille Volunteers.

tillery and Rifles.

Gunnery, Victoria.

G. A., Victoria.

Victoria.

Victoria.

retired.

Rifles.

lery (retired).

Regt., of New Zealand.

Regt., C. A.

# mmand

ill Probably Con. impaign in Africa

ume

erts Returns to ties of Comn-Chief.

Now Attracting of the Britblic.

Press.) Pending the discov. to how best to wash Chinese embarrass. is diverted to the rs and the war in of bubonic plague ad disturbances and ay circles, and the ment are attracting

evident from the Hon. Wm. St. John retary of state for ednesday, that the the end of the war horizon to justify d preparing for an r. Broderick's an-Roberts's movement bearing of the War

ains for the present re, but there is no on of the governppreciable military to office again on who, it is expected. return in October s of commander-inelection. mendation of Gen.

Machadodorp looks public confidence olution of the fucampaign upon the it originally rested. the ultimate settle-

Matters. South Africa think ervices of United ert Hay might be "Young Hay se both the Boers d Lewis Devilliers, pe Colony chief rrived, to a repre-Associated Press. at, Pretoria, public king matters diffiies of his English per feeling was so nts that Hay was glish spy were beed with such quiet the respect of the le he did not part Britons in the main ar. An American sympathy added

Perplexities campaign to win Failing in this. of his pro-British

tlived all this, was soners, and under erposed more than f the Boers'." of the recent visit brick at Avlesbury Bell, the prisoner's resentative of the s the discovery of etter from the late owen, Lord Chief to Mrs. Maybrick, in his client's inhis conviction that

ly Condemned. een made the basis praying for Mrs. d so strong is Mr. orce of this docut has been sent to kidley, secretary of lepartment, at his orthumberland, acest that he give it . Bell started for satisfied with the England. He has seeing his client her incarceration. Mrs. Maybrick an mother, Baroness ery of the Russell important, and

the Prisoner believe that her be prolonged. -bound Americans y capacity of the

London this week ptation to play in ets to return next appear at the exposition. "The emed quite as poplogne, and Berlin nterpretations of stically received in and that can acst is an unknown e attempts to use concert music are nstrument as the in Germany, and eds which secure band are an innomany."

WORK. Press.) 1.—Six hundred on strike at the several days ago norning, pending a vances by arbitraork as a result of ers of the steamer w extra compensacargo of ore.

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regulation of

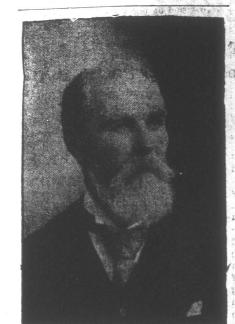
### The Island Veterans

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- itial. gight in honor of the Governor-General and Lady Minto, Victorians will have opportunity of seeing for the first an organization recently formed e, but which already numbers among and influential members of the commu- Gunnery, B. C.

The members of this organization not bound together by any hard and fast rules, nor influenced by a desire for social or political advancement, or for personal gain. They are associated in a fraternity, the strength and depth of of Wales Regt. which is only realized by those who have shared together the hardships of a Navy. mpaign, or who have been associated together in the manly pleasures of military training. The tented field is a R. S. G. school in which the best forms of fellowship and fraternity are developed, and this is the school from which every member of the organization has graduated.



LIEUT.-COL. WOLFENDEN, Commanding Veterans' Association,

The organization to which reference is made. The Vancouver Island Veterans' Association, has been in existence only a few weeks, but the enthusiasm manifested and the phenomenal rapidity with which the membership roll has been augmented is a proof that it is destined to be a powerful organization. It was born simply of a desire to bring together in one association all those who had served with the colors in any part of the world, and of the knowledge that nowhere perhaps in the Queen's colonies are there as many men, compared to the populaion of the place, who have worn Her Majesty's uniform. No exceptions were made and it will be noticed in glancing over the following list that the members | Batt., Quebec. are drawn from every development of the British military system-from the crack Guards to the less obtrusive, (but who shall say less useful), volunteer and 36th Peel, Ont. company. The comprehensiveness, of the services represented will be sufficiently indicated by the appended list, which embraces the members to date:

J. H. Turner, Lieut. Victoria Rifle Volunteers: Lieut.-Col. Militia Reserve. Henry P. Pellew Crease, Kt., Lieut. Seymour Artillery.

Neil McDonald, Qr. M. S. 92nd High J. A. Mara, Lieut. 5th Batt., York Co. Upper Canada.

J. R. Anderson, 1st Victoria Rifle Volun-Ed. Scrope Shrapnel, 8th Batt., Quebec: 55th Batt., Simcoe; 34th Batt.; 5th Regt. A., Victoria.

J. G. Brown, 90th Batt., Winnipeg. James McArthur, R. E. Clement Royds, R. N. Henry Martyn, K. R. Rifles, Devon Regt. E. Phipps, Major Scots Fusilier

Guards: 1st Royal Irish Regt. F. Allatt, No. 1 Co. V. R., B. C. B. G. A F. Mellor, R. M. L. I. D. Cartmel, Fleet Engineer, R. N. Ed. Palmer, Captain, Royal Canadian Ar-

M. Jones, Ottawa F. B. J. Berkeley Mitchell, late Capt. 88th Staff Regt.

Wm. Davis, Northwest Mounted Police Geo. Jay, No. 1 Co., V. R., and B.C.G.A. Hugh Caldwell, Toronto F. B. C. S. Baxter, B. C. B. G. A.

J. K. Worsfold, latt Batt. Sergt.-Major, B. C. B. G. A. E. C. B. Bagshaw, Boulton's Scouts.

Beaumont Boggs, Lieut. Princess Louise Fusiliers. Robt. Butler, late Sergt.-Major B.C.G.A. Edw. Mallandaine, Victoria R. Vol. and Canada Militia.

W. H. Cullin, Col. Sergt. 90th Batt. Wm. Haynes, Royal Engineers, Bandmaster, Woolwich-1855 to 1866-Victoria Volunteers. Geo. T. Fox, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria,

A. J. Dallain, 1st Regt. R. I. L. I., and B. C. B. G. A. T. Watson, B. C. B. G. A.

J. L. Caldwell, Corp. P. L. F., Halifax. C. Spring, Victoria Rifles, and B.C.G.A. Alex. Watson, Victoria Rifles. Geo. E. Smith, R. N.

Chas. Ireland, R. N. G. Sheldon-Williams, 90th Rifles, Winni-

Hamilton Smith, B. C. B. G. A. H. L. Salmon, B. C. B. G. A. School of Junnery, Victoria, B. C. H. B. Randell, 3rd Somerset Rifle Co. P. Gunter, D. R., Royal Engineers. S. Gunter, Sergt. Ins. 3rd Hussars. James Wilkerson, 18th Hertford Volun-

teer Rifles. W. L. J. Prevost, Qr. Mr. Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery. Thos. Redding, Staff Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery.

Hugh Macdonald, N. S. Militia. E. J. Wall. Victoria Rifles. James Blackwood, Sergt. 5th Regt. C. A W. Armstrong, H. M. 12th Regt. W. A. Jameson, 5th R. C. A. E. B. McKay, Nanaimo R. V., and

B. G. A. Philip D. Goepel, B. C. B. G. A. H. H. Roper, 82nd Batt., Victoria Rifles; B. C. B. G. A. James Pottinger, No. 2 Co., Victoria

Chas. Minckler, 60th Batt., Canadian Militia. D. G. McNaughton, N. B. Brigade of G. Artillery; A. Battery C. A., Kingston; B. E. H. Fletcher, Capt., late Victoria

Rifles. R. Wolfenden, Lt.-Col., late B. C. B. G. A.; served also in Royal Engineers, New Westminster Rifle Volunteers, Victoria Halifax, N. S. Rifle Volunteers, and Victoria Rifles (Mfl-

F. C. Gamble, late O. O. R., Toronto George J. Potts, Surgeon, 15th Batt., P.

F. Babbage, Royal Navy. Jos. Mellon, late Staff Sergt. R. C. R. Homfray, Gr., late Victoria Rifle ;members many of the most prominent 28 years' service; B. C. B. G. A. Schoe of

J. G. Mann, late Victoria Rifles. Wm. Graham, 9th Queen's Royal Lauce. C. T. Penwill, 1st Devon Volunteens H. G. Proctor, Trumpeter, B. O. A Fred. J. Claxton, Lieut, 1st Bat., Prince

Thomas Harman, Petty Officer, Royal F. J. Manion, B. M. B. R.; B. C. B. G. A. J. F. Setterington, Gr. A & B Battery,

Thos. Shotbolt, Pte. No. 1 Victoria Rifle Vol., 1864. W. Hawkshy, Pte. 62nd Regt. Wm. F. Robertson, Capt. 6th Fusiliers,

Montreal. Thos. Booz, Pte. 90th Batt., Winnipeg. John Devereux, Pte., Victoria Rifle Co. G. Hargreaves, Victoria Rifle Co. Louis J. Seymour, 1st R. V. (Exeter). Edwd. Murton, Algoma Rifles; 1st S. St.

T. E. Wooldridge, Tpr., Royal Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Mallcott Richardson, later Capt. 35th Royal Sussex Regt. H. de M. Mellin, late Lieut. 4th B. Manchester Regt.; Sergt. 2nd Norfolk Regt. John Nicholson, 4th Cheshire Volunteers.

Alfred Huggett, 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers John W. Switzer, Corp. No. 4, B. C. B G. A.

Geo. Webb, Pte. No. 2, B. C. B. G. A. John Nelson, Capt. and Adjt. 32nd Batt. George Millett, 1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers (Pte.) Born in the regiment 20th May, 1842, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire. Thomas Roberts, Pte. No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., Belleville, Ont. G. F. O. Simpson, Victoria Rifle Co., lictoria, B. C.

F. W. Davey, Victoria Rifle Co. Charles Bunting, No. 3 Company, B. C. 8 G. A. Sam'l. W. Edwards, 45th Batt., Grenville Rifles.

James Stewart, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A. Andrew Calderwood, 5th Regt., and M. Arthur Keast, London Rifle Brigade, B. W. Pearse, late Capt, Victoria Rifle

Volunteers, 1865. Thos. Deasy, Victoria Rifles; Sergf, B. the list of members, enjoys the distinct der a sacred concert, Edwd. Carter, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A. in the province. His selection as com-W. P. Allen, 2nd Devon Prince of Wales manding officer of the Veterans is there-Mounted Volunteers, Plymouth, Eng. Jos. Wriglesworth, Sergt. Victoria Rifles,

nd Canada Militia F. S. Barnard, Victoria Rifles. Geo. W. Wynne, B. C. B. G. A. W. G. Cameron, Victoria Rifles. C. N. Cameron, Victoria Rifles. A. H. Maynard, Victoria Rifles.

W. Bickford, Victoria Rifles, W. Wilson, No. 1 Wellington Rides-8th Reginald Hanson, Pte., D. E. O. V. R. Capetown, S. A. Wm. Burns, Sergt. 19th Kent Rifle

Robert Foster, Pte., 20th Hussars John J. Cooksley, Petty Officer, Royal Navy.

Daniel Mowat, Major Ottawa Rifles. Brinkley Robinson, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Alex. Duncan, Sergt. No. 3 Co., 33rd Batt., Canada Milifia. Edgar Fawcett, Senior Sergt, Victoria

James Orr, Lieut., Perth, Ont., Volunteers, 1855. F. R. Sargison, No. 1 Co., Victoria Rifles,

H. A. S. Morley, Robin Hood Rifles; 1st Notts. Chas. W. Jenkinson, Victoria Rifles, and B. C. B. G. A. Wm. Gordon, late Lieut. 63rd Regt. S. Phipps, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria.

Thos. Bamford, 1st Lanc. Engineers, Liv-John Graham, New Westminster Home Guards. William Knox, Crimea and Turkish, also

Indian Mutiny medal. H. B. Sheppard, Victoria Volunteers. John C. Macdonald, R. C. A. John M. Langley, No. 1 V. R., and B. C. G. A.

Thos. Mitten, Royal Horse Artillery, India, 1857; China, 1860. Stroud L. Redgrave, Garrison Artillery, Richard Llewellyn, Royal Marine Artil-

Wm. H. Handley, 5th Regt. C. A., and 1st Lancashire Engineers. Malcolm Blackstock, 1st Argyle and Sutherland. Charles T. Budden, 1st Hants R. V., England.

G. P. Weller, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. C. S. Finlalson, Lieut. 3rd Batt, Inc. Militia and Rifle Co.'s. Donald Graham; late 1st Royal Dragoons, and 84th Regt. Jas. S. Murray, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria; 87th Batt., Haldimand, No. 7 Co. T. B. Macabe, 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.

Jas. J. Sargison, Victoria Rifles, No. o., and B. C. B. G. A. Victoria. . Heathorn, Victoria Rifles. P. Walls, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria . W. Rhodes, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria. Francis Page, Victoria Rifles, B. C. Jas. L. Raymur, B. C. B. G. A., Victoria-Chas. Kent, 1st Manchester Regt., Eng.

P. R. Brown, Victoria Rifles, No. 1 Co.

Chas. Maclean, Ross-shire Volunteers. Chas. Hayward, Beacontree Rifles (5th Essex Regt., Essex, Eng.) Georg W. Ananson, jr., B. C. B. G. A., Vic-Edgar Crow Baker, Nav'g Lieut., Royal Navy.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Lleut. of B. C. Artillery, 1861. J. W. Mackay, Staff, Victoria Voltiguers. R. F. Styles, Victoria Rifle Volunteers. Emanuel J. Salmon, V. R. V., Victoria.

## Drum-Head Service

Wm. A. Franklin, Royal Sappers and Will Be Held at Macaulay Point To-morrow Afternoon--Band Concerts.

Details of Mobilization Arrange-Francis Partridge, Garrison A. B. C., ments About Completed-Tents Pitched.

Geo. Crowther, B. C. B. G. A. School of (From Saturday's Daily.) Advance parties from the corps par ticipating in the mobilization on Monday S. Y. Wootton, No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles. make preparation for the accommodation R. W. Fawcett, No. 1 Co., Victoria of the troops.

J. M. Mutter, Major Argyll and Butte been issued by Lieut,-Col. Gregory, com- town was struck by lightning. Artillery; Southern Division Royal Artilmanding: I. A guard will be formed from all six John H. Stratford, Ensign 3rd Waikato companies of the regiment as follows:

No. 1 Company, 1 sergeant and 1 gun-It will be noticed that this list extends No. 2 Company, 1 gunner. from men holding the most responsible No. 3 Company, 1 gunner. posts in the province to those in humbler No. 4 Company, 1 gunner.

walks in the community. Surely no No. 5 Company, 1 gunner. other profession but that of arms could No. 6 Company, 1 corporal and 1 gunproduce such a list embracing cabinet mer. Officers commanding companies will ministers, ex-cabinet ministers, judges of the court, the mayor of the city, and detail the above for duty before leaving the drill hall. members of the civil services, and of

On leaving the hall the guard will fall in 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. II. On arrival in camp the officers com-

flying sentry on Sunday from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. ranks a number of civic officials such III. Each officer commanding a comas Messrs, Page, Kent and Raymur, and pany will hand to the adjutant at 10 aim Sunday morning a complete parade state of his company. IV. The following calls will be sound-

> hour named: Lights out-Saturday, 45 minutes after a,m.; breakfast, 8 a.m.; dinner, 12 p.m.; one of the horses escaped. tea, 5 p.m.; rations, 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. first post, 9.30 p.m.; last post, 10 p.m.;

lights out, 10.15 p.m. W. Every care must be used that the tents are not disfigured or marked. IVI. Rations will be issued at 7 a.m. tically the only medium employed for ap-

and 7 p.m. on Sunday. VII. The following officers will per-Major ....... Capt. M. Richardson until 10 a.m. Sunday; 2nd Lieut, and instrument which is now largely used, Captain ...... Capt. J. B. Mitchell 6, p.m. Sunday.

A meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth The Aerograph, as the spraying tool is Regiment, was held last evening, when called, is not unlike a fountain pen in sp-Lieutenant ...... George Jay company arrangements were completed, pearance. The color is forced out from the Lieutenant ...... Beaumont Boggs | The members of No. 3 Company need | point by air pressure, supplied by a hand not bring cups with them to camp. The drumhead service will be held at tion of being one of the oldest soldiers

#### THE KAFFIR.

Apart from the "Christian" Kaffir-of fore peculiarly fitting and appropriate. whom the per centage is very insignificant It is possible that as the organization -the natives are without any religion, increases in numbers it may be extend- though they have an undefined belief in ed to other points, and that other fea- the supernatural as affecting their daily tures, such as benefits, will be included life, without any conception of a hereafter. They are not divided therefore by creeds, Several drills have recently been held but their tribal jealousies and hatreds are to revive in the memories of the old quite as pronounced as are the national fighting men the rules of the red book antipathies in Europe. But for this cirso long unused. The rapidity with which cumstance, the white man would have a the instincts of the parade ground came very poor chance of ruling in South Africa. back to the members was remarkable, Kaffirs are naturally intelligent and cheerand this evening, when the ex-soldiers ful. They are full of traditions and supermarch past His Excellency it will not stitions entirely foreign to our ideas. They be with the uncertain step of advancing speak in parables. "I killed an elephant," age, but with a touch at least of the old means "I have had a great stroke of good military stride and martial swagger, and fortune." To "kill an ox" is of the same "as steady as a stone wall." It is just significance, though less in degree. They possible that in the next few days an are a complex mixture of treachery and announcement will be made regarding cunning, flerceness and brutality, childlike the honorary patron of the society, which simplicity and quick-wittedness. They are merry and loquacious to an incredible extent, considering the narrowness of their horizon, and in their wild state regard life hard lime shell which nicely protects him and duty from a standpoint entirely differ- from the attack of enemies. Man, with his ent from ours. Only an infinitesimal per- tools, can open the shell and remove the centage are educated at all. They require a master, and respect justice and firmness; has few foes. Oddly enough, his greatest aside from what the chemicals bring out generosity is a quality they do not underin the dark room," said a man who has stand; they invariably attribute it to weakphotographed rustics for many years. "I ness or some sinister cause. To give our but one wholly without jaws. It is the recollect on Fourth of July that a young Kaffir servant an extra unearned sovereign common starfish, so common everywhere at farmer and his sweetheart came to me to is, as a rule, to lose him, for he imagines the seashore, I you have some evil design, and generally posed them on a flight of stairs with a takes his departure unannounced that ure, very sluggish, seemingly helpless, and balustrade between them. When I came night. They are by nature and custom ex-

tremely idle. Their staple food consists of mealies (maize) or Kaffir corp (the labor in produc- can such a helpless creature open the foring which is mostly performed by the wo- midable oyster shell and get at the animal men), with an occasional feed of meat as concealed within? a luxury, generally when an ox has died hand those tribal wars which decimated being waged, have been stopped, as well as the wholesale slaughter that was pracwas restricted by these means, but the scenes of torture and bloodshed that were enacted at the bidding of the chief, the ary Review

"It was only done in play," said Mrs. Florence Robinson, when arraigned at husband with a rifle at their house, 53 Ediscombe road. Charlton. The police said hat Mrs. Robinson and her husband were playing at "hide and seek." She had a charged.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM

In Western Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia-Farmers Suffer Severely.

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

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

At Elkhorn, the Pipestone Creek district suffered severely. Standing crops were almost a total loss, with the house of Mr. Taylor blown to pieces and Mr. Taylor and went down to Macaulay Point to-day to wife injured. W. Lund's house turned 18 feet around, while Mr. Finlay's is a wreck, and a granary was blown half a The following regimental order has mile off the site. R. Travis's stable in

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

roof carried half a mile. At Moosomin, A. Steinburg, farmer, had his large barn blown down; Sutton's barn our electrical discharges; of Mr. H. G. and house were destroyed, and Moran lost his stables and outbuildings. Mrs. Milne was injured. The town of Souris and district were badly damaged. In the town of will fail; and of others who have predicted Snowden, the rink was lifted off its found- the end of the world through collision with ation and collapsed, the other large skat- a comet, or the supremacy of the beast creing and curling rinks also suffered. The tower of the Roman Catholic church and front of Orawford's brick store were also manding Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 companies of the elevators. Farmers arriving in the of thirst. blown down, as well as the smokestacks will each detail one gunner for duty at town report considerable damage to outbuildings, while grain is scattered in all directions.

The roof of the W. J. Wilcocke, at Virden, was taken off and all the stock exposed to three hours' rain. Cameron's livery stable, Healy's furniture store and other buildings were damaged, also barns ed an Saturday and Sunday at the and buildings in the country. A stable containing eleven horses belonging to Mr. Nichol, of Calf Mountain, was struck by is likely to assume greater proportions in arrival in Camp. Reveille-Sunday, 6.30 lightning and burned to the ground; not

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PAINT BRUSH.

It is somewhat remarkable that since man first learnt the art of painting, pracplying paint to canvas has been a bunch of hairs on the end of a stick. The only reason of their metallic composition. form the duties of orderly officers: Capt. substitute for the paint brush that has ...... Lieut.-Col. R. Wolfenden D. B. McConnan from arrival in camp found favor with art workers is a spraying Adjutant ...... Capt. E. H. Fletcher Capt. Alexis Martin from 10 a.m. until especially for the coloring and tinting of pottery

or foot pump, so as to fall in a fine spray. Several prominent artists are known to use Wolfenden, was one of the promoters of 3 g clock Sunday, and upon the concluthe machine for producing fine stipling ef-E. H. Hiscocks, No. 1 Co., B. C. B. G. A. the organization, and, as will be seen in sign the Fifth Regiment band will ren- fects, and when patting in shading and The backgrounds! Having control over the amount of color that is distributed, the But justice has called us forward, and painter may pass from a fine line, the band of color; without a change of color the softest and most delicate shadows may be converted into heavy, dark shadows. The inventor originally intended the intrument for drawings in water color, and black and white, but it has been found to fill a wider range of usefulness. Several thousand aerographs are now employed by photographers for touching up and coloring photos. In pottery and glass decoration it is revolutionizing certain classes of decoraion, on account of its adaptability for producing delicate gradations of color and

#### to procure softly blended tints either in distemper or oil.-Pearson's Magazine. STARFISH AND OYSTER.

work it is being largely employed. The

latest modification of the aerograph is for

mural decoration, it being possible with it

The oyster, when at home, lives in a soft animal, but besides man the oyster foe is not, as might be expected, an animal with powerful jaws and strong teeth,

Now, the starfish is a soft, flexible creatutterly unable to attack such an animal as the oyster. Its mouth, which is in the centre of the disk, has no teeth or jaws. How

Its method of doing so is odd enough. It from natural causes. An English farmer first clasps the oyster in its arms, wrapin Natal formerly permitted his Kaffirs ping its five arms around the shell tightly to eat any of the oxen that died, but the Having thus seized the oyster, it quietly mortality among the herd gradually became | waits, Just exactly what happens next alarming, and only decreased after the even our scientists do not exactly know. practice of burying every dead beast was The two shells of the oyster are held toresorted to. Contact with civilization in gether by a hinge which is opened by a the first instance unfortunately results in spring. The spring is so adjusted that the the natives acquiring every vice of the shells will be pushed open unless they are white man without any of his virtues. It held together by the muscles. Some scienis a natural consequence, self-restraint be- tists tell us that, after the starfish has ing an outcome of education and discipline. held the oyster for a while, the oyster Drink is a curse to which they easily fall opens its shell in order to get food, and a prey, and a law was passed in the Trans- the starfish that has been waiting for this vaal to combat it, but owing to corrupt offi- now injects into the shell a little reddish cials, who, there is every ground for be- liquid. This acts as a poison, paralyzing lieving, derived benefit from the illicit the muscles and thus making it impossible trade in liquor, its provisions were never for the animal to close its shell. Others enforced. The patives have hence certain- tell us that the process is simpler, and ly been to some extent debauched by the that the starfish simply holds the shells advent of the white man, but on the other tightly together until the oyster is smothered. As soon as it is stupefied by the sufwhole clans, and which were constantly focation, the muscles relax, and the shell

opens. Whichever of these two accounts is true ficed at the royal kraals. The population it is certain that after a little the oyster shells fly open. Now comes the oddest feature of all. The stomach of the star fish is very large and elastic, and is now misery and terror in which the people lived thrown out of the animal's mouth much as (and indeed appear to be living to-day in one would turn a bag inside out. The Swaziland) baffle description.-Contempor- stomach is then thrust within the oyster shell, and wrapped around the soft animal, beginning at once to digest it. The starfish does not take the trouble even to remove the oyster from its shell, digesting Woolwich on a charge of having killed her it in its own home, and eventually crawling away, leaving behind the gaping empty shell.-St. Nicholas.

The lumber yeard owned by Alex, loss, \$30,000.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Hallfax, Sept. A .- Sir Mackenzie Bowell eft this morning for Charlottetown. Amherst, N. S., Sept. 1.-The body of Capt. John Elderkin, well known in the Maritime Provinces, was found in his son's barn here yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. He was 82 years of age.

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

Marmora, Ont., Sept. 1 .- Ira Derry, of Malone, and another man named McLaughlih, were instantly killed by an explosion at Cordova Exploration mine here last evening. Both were engaged in putting dynamite caps on a large charge of dynamite when the explosion occurred. Ottawa, Sept. 1.-The Premier and his colleagues are in the city. A cabinet council will be convened some time to-day.

HOW WILL THE WORLD END?

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

Mr. Fyfe discusses the theories of such men as Lord Kelvin, who predicted that the world was doomed to die of suffocation; of Mr. Nikola Tesla, who thinks that we may set fire to the atmosphere with Wells, who conceives that intense cold will end life on the world: of Sir William Crookes, who thinks that our food supply ation over man. One of the most novel theories discussed is that of M. X. Stanier, the celebrated Professor of Geology, who puts forward the idea that man will die

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

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

"THE MEN ARE SPLENDID."

Seymour Hastings O'Dell. There's a call from a southern country, the clank of a broken chain, cry of a nation's sadness, the sigh of an empire's pain;

duty impels us on, width of a lead pencil mark, to a solid To fight the fight of franchise and to right the rampant wrong.

the call of the great Queen Empress echoed across the world, Thousands of men stand ready where the Union Jack's unfurled. Ready to take up her battles, danger and

death to face, Ready to keep our Empire in her proud and proper place. And now from the battle plains, from the

hills, from the scorching veldt, Comes the message, "The men are splendid!" Saxon or Scotch or Celt. blending of tints, while in lithographic Irish or Colonist, splendid! splendid in England's ranks,

Earning the loftiest tribute, the warmth of a nation's thanks. There's many a gallant story that the papers daily tell.

Tales of maryellous daring in a blizzard of shot and shell They teem of the power of empire-the

deeds of Canada's sons-Men who rushed the trenches, facing the enemy's guns; Men who never faltered, but eagerly for-

ward went, And took their death wounds like heroestheir glory their monument, But what of their widows and ornhans?

Ah, you do not work in vain, or you have remembered that someone will never come home again. You, too, have fulfilled your duty as a

duty should be done, ou have helped a hero's widow, you have helped a hero's son; ou have brought upon sorrow, comfort;

and upon darkness, light. And that's why we're proud to thank you for helping us on to fight.

#### FISHING FOR AN OBJECT. Washington Post.

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

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

"But perhaps you are not fishing for 'No. sah. "I waited ten minutes for him to ex-

plain, but as he did not, I finally asked

him what particular object he had in view "'De objick, sah,' he repeated, without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole, 'de objick of my fishin' fur fish whar dere hain't any is to let de ole woman see dat I hain't got no time to pick

#### up de hoe and work in de truck patch!' " A FRIENDLY WARNING

Brockville Recorder.

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 Tupperites ought to accept this timely warning from one of their best friends.

TO AVOID EMBARRASSMENT.

Kingston Whig. The suggestion is a good one that immigrants for Canada should pass an inspection at the place of departure. Such a saloon rifle, which she pointed at him, and McLaren, of Buckingham, caught fire thing being done would save Canada the which was evidently accidentally dis- and with several houses was burned; embarrassment of refusing a landing to anyone.

GREAT POLITICAL STRUGGLES.

English-speaking world will select rulers ments of the provinces have never taken with the present government and eulogizfor the term of years which governments a great deal of interest nor questioned ing the Tories. Everybody knows that, usually hold power. There is little doubt the prerogative of the Federal govern- and because of it the denunciations and of the present governments in Canada, ment in this matter, and it is not likely condemnations will be of no avail. No Regarding Proceedings Before the United States and Great Britain be- British Columbia is going to create a real fault can be found with the governing confirmed in their places for another precedent. But it can do no harm to term. The questions at issue are curi- let our sentiments be known. Hitherto crooked work or malfeasance, which ously alike in all three countries, and it all sorts and conditions of people have were common enough under a former adis expected that in all cases the voice of been welcomed to our shores and told the electorate will be emphatic enough that there was room and to spare for all. to warn the politicians of the future Of late, however, it has dawned upon against the raising of such issues. The hose in authority that the indiscriminate are determined that the ministers who administration at present in power in dumping of miscellaneous collections of Great Britain could constitutionally hold humanity upon our docks was not an affairs which set the whole Englishon for a while longer if it were so in unmixed blessing and steps have been clined, but it is a curious fact that par- taken to make a selection; to winnow out liaments there seldom run to the end of the wheat and blow back the chaff to are condemned to wander in the wildertheir alloted span of life. A peculiar the place from whence it came. This form of unrest seems to take possession process was commenced on the eastern of the members after the lapse of about coast, and we see no reasons why five years, and nothing but an appeal to it should not be extended to the from the British press shall have been the people will cure it. After the pulse western one also. The law which has forgotten: of the people has been felt the House been brought into operation was passed settles down to work in a satisfied frame by a Conservative government some of mind as though its conscience had years ago, but the order-in-council necesbeen assured that those assembled with- sary to bring it into operation was never in its precincts were duly authorized to promulgated, and it remained in obscurattend to the business of the country. That the Salisbury government will be the vicious and the criminal and the disreturned to power with a majority over its Liberal and Home Rule opponents evil influences presented from contaminthese seems to be little reason to doubt. ating those with whom they would There may possibly in the course of years be things revealed which will change the only continent containing criminals 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 bers, the influence of the Chinese, as the is in the air; not the vain-glorious, arro- records show, has been for evil and not gant type of expansion known as Jingo- for good. It may be said that the hunism, but the patriotic feeling that looks dred dollar head tax will prevent the forward to the day when the Empire entry of all those whom it is proposed to shall be essentially, as it is now prace exclude in the East by other means, but tically, a unit. Its radical section in that is not by any means sure, as the times like these is a great source of commission which is to be appointed to weakness to the Liberal party. Mr. go into all phases of the question will Labouchere, with the assistance of his surely find out. journal, Truth, has devoted his life to the exposure of social humbugs. Probably there never sat in the House of their demands for protection so unreason-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 deis aghast at the thought of Canada doing anything in a practical way to show 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

### OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS.

reads as follows:

the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agrilature 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."

During the present year there is every persons who shall come in and share the of consideration. The convention was likelihood that the greater part of the fortunes of Canadians. The govern- called for the purpose of finding fault

> ity until recently. Under it the idle and eased may be refused a landing and their be brought into contact. Europe is not 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 vices 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 practics of their heathen neighbors. Even in the East, where they are so few in num-

Looking at this immigration question from the standpoint of workingmen, are able after all? The mechanics have their unions for the purpose of maintaining wages and securing to themselves cer tain rights which they might not be in possession of if they acted as individuals; the lawvers 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 foreigners, and the profitable markets of the mining regions of the north and processed to them After all why 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 mand on Britain to tax her food sup- things, denounced others, and condemnplies for the benefit of Canada, but he ed all, in the most emphatic manner. It if the Legislature had adjourned at a is filled with indignation generally, seasonable hour last night and combut its chief source of worry appears to pleted the business this morning? The her appreciation of the sacrifices that be over the refusal of the government ways of parliamentary bodies are somehave been made on her behalf. The to grant subsidies to railways in British times past finding out. Columbia. It is also said both members for Victoria are very much incensed bemeasure. Surely, like Mr. Foster, these the heathen nations at the point of the gentlemen must have been overtaken by know of no other way to bring the cama moment of weakness. Perhaps the denouncing was done after dinner. The government was severely censured for subsidizing railways in other provinces Our provincial legislators have devoted and extending no aid to those of British a great deal of time during the course of | Columbia. Surely the other provinces the session which closes to-day to dis- are entitled to some assistance. They cussing measures affecting immigration have not been fully developed yet and into British Columbia. The feeling of the Dominion can never attain to its the people is undoubtedly hostile to Ori- full stature as a coming power in the faith in Tupper will not make the elecentals, and their representatives, know- world unless it is opened up to commerce. ing this, will not rest until they have No application for a subsidy to a rail- bia sure. discovered some means of satisfying the way in British Columbia, made in the desires of their constituents. We can- regular way, has been refused by the not prevent the entry of these immi- government, so that portion of the degrants from foreign countries, but we can nunciation, in keeping with all the others, C. A., has just returned from Dartconvince the Dominion government that is merely humbug. The government re- | mouth, N. B., having taken to the insane we are in earnest in this matter by cognizes that it pays to assist railways asylum there Private F. B. Strong, one excluding them from all works over in British Columbia, as the revenue rewhich we have control. Some of the turns from the territory opened up more gentlemen learned in the law are inclin- than pay the interest on the capital ex- stroke received during the battle of in many lines redress asked for could ed to place a very elastic interpretation pended, and no bona fide application for Paardeberg. In England and here he have been got by lowering duties withon the section of the British North assistance has been refused. But for the was troubled with hallucination that he out injuring any other Canadian indus-American Act defining the powers of the action of the friends of these gentlemen must return to the front. He remained try. Nothing, however, had been done provinces regarding immigration. It in convention assembled British Columbia would have been in direct communi-"In each province the Legislature may cation by rail with the Klondike country ties had to send him to Dartmouth. making any change, unless it is found make laws in relation to agriculture in and we should not only have been free where it is understood he belongs. The the province and to immigration into the from the bullying operations of our case is one of the saddest of the war. province; and it is hereby declared that friendly neighbors to the south, but an important and rich section of the country culture in all or any of the provinces would have been opened up and trade and to immigration into all or any of made tributary to our cities. The govthe provinces; and any law of the legis- ernment is also denounced for not spending the necessary amount of money on tween the station platform and cars this the public works of the province, when the morning, dying a few hours afterwards. fact is that very much more has been de- The young lady appears to have been

coasts and frontiers of the country, and vince supported them. But all this decoasts and frontiers of the country, and has power to decide as to the manner of nouncing and condemning is not worthy Scale of Fees ment; not a single case can be cited of ministration: the country is more prosperous than at any time in its history, and the people are better satisfied and were responsible for the condition of speaking world jeering at us shall never again hold power in the Dominion They ness of opposition until the men who connived at Canada's shame have passed away-until comments like the following

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

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 hyprocites 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 teams 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 effete

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 by the tariff against the competition of of forgiveness. Is it not possible that if the Colonist were to examine, the speeches and the professions of the maof our own province as far as possible jority of the members of the House, enunciated before the election, it would shouldn't our workingmen have some find that to be consistent they should a.m., at Golden, B. C.: Chilliwack Rid-

> Kruger and his staff have arrived at Saints' Rest. It would be just like Ltd., and of the Goldfields of British Roberts to hurry along and drive them into the wilderness to the north, giving the old patriarch an epportunity to say Vancouver, solicitors for Robt. S. Wil- Court of Justice, who enjoined General there is no rest for the sole of his liams, of London, liquidator for the com- Secretary Bell, of the Amalgamated Sofoot, and that the wicked in this world panies, on or before September 24th next, ciety of Railway Servants, and Organiznever cease from troubling. A TOTAL OF THE P. L. ..

> Wouldn't it have been more sensible as well as more healthful for the members B. C., has been appointed the attorney from taking the places of the Taffvaler

. . . . Certainly the Canadians will stay and cause Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not intro- help Lord Roberts to complete his job. meeting of the Canadian Manufactur- Powers's body and clothing was made duced and passed into law a prohibition Now that Sam Hughes has returned to ers' Association which opened this Now that Sam Hughes has returned to the peaceful pursuits of journalism we the peaceful pursuits of journalism we of the tariff committee of some important worn when last seen alive, were missing paign to a speedy end.

evidence that British Columbians can munication sent to the members on the money with him it is believed the body shoot and hit almost anything in sight, from goals to targets. . . .

The latest Westminster confession of tion of Conservatives in British Colum-

### A SAD CASE.

Quebec, Aug. 30.-Sergt. Englefield, R. rica, who returned on the Parisian about six weeks ago suffering from severe sunin the hospital here for some time in the by the government, their policy evidenthope that he would recover, but unfor- ly being that they will watch the effect tunately he grew worse and the authori-

### CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 30.-Miss Tillie McCrudden, while returning to her home here from Toronto on an early Grand Trunk train, was fatally crushed befact is that very much more has been de asleep when the train arrived and did asleep when the train arrived arrived arrived arrived arrived arrive Dominion has complete control of the and every representative from this pro- car she fell with the above result.

## **Established**

Special Commissioner in Porcupine District.

Number of Appointments Gazetted--Companies Incorporated.

The Official Gazette, published last evening, contains the notice of the appointments of Mr. Justice Martin special commissioner to the Porcupine district, and Louis Seymour official clerk and stenographer, as announced in these columns some time ago. Other appointnents are as follows: Oliver Johnson Vail, of the City of

Vernon, to be sheriff of the County of Yale, vice G. C. Tunstall. James Maitland-Dougall, 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 Nanaimo.

Thomas Alexander Wilson, 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 "Mineral Act" and "Placer Mining Act" and amending acts in the porcupine district, brought before the special commissioner, have been estab-"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 n, 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 till noon, Wednesday, September 15th, for the purchase of lot 1,296, group 1, New Westminster district, containing 63 acres, situated at Montague Channel Howe Sound

The following companies have been in corporated: Golden Circle Mining Company of British Columbia, Ltd., of Rossland; capital, \$1,500,000. The Imperial Mines, Ltd., of Kaslo; capital, \$100,000. The Slocan City Miners' Union, No. 62, of the Western Federation of Miners, has made a declaration for incorporation under the provisions of the "Benevo-

John S. Stannard, dry goods dealer Nanaimo, has assigned to Gilbert Mc- their alternative of exacting an addi-Kinnell, of the same city. A meeting of tional rate of 50 per cent. the creditors will be held at the office of E. M. Yarwood, in the Johnston block, day, September 12th.

lent Societies Act."

day, November 5th, in the various court the United States and pay duty instead toral district at 2 p.m., at Salt Spring Eastern Canada and paying high freight wrought by McCormick machines and Island; Revelstoke Riding, of West rates. Railway companies, he said, this large number of awards is a great Kootenay, at 10 a.m., at Revelstoke; were becoming absolute mast North Riding of East Kootenay at 10 have supported Mr. McInnes's labor ing 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 Columbia, Ltd., are requested to send their names and addresses, also of their and if required to come and prove their ing Secretary Halmes, from watching and debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in the notice. Alexander Kidd Evans, of Vancouver.

for the Vancouver Agency, Ltd., in place railroad strikers. of, J. G. H. Crawford.

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION. Annual Meeting Opens at Toronto-Report of Tariff Committee.

Toronto, Aug. 30 .- At the annual subject. The resolution had declared was robbed. 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 Consul Baldwin to-day investigated charges manufacturers in certain lines, and also of cruelty against Captain A. Hammond, urging that preference should only be of the British government's chartered colallowed on goods in which there is ut Her Channing, preferred by 16 men of the least 50 per cent. of British labor.

urge their claims in their respective in- destined for South Africa. dustries. The committee, however, re- John O'Rourke, quartermaster, claimed of the tariff for at least a year, without are being injured.

W. K. McNaught stated that it had been urged upon the government that Canadian manufacturers not only wantcountry, but even against the motherland. While anxious to have trade with Britain increased, the delegation to Ot-

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

## Similkameen

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 townsite. Apply to

## J. F. FOULKES & CO.

35 FORT STREET.

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

tory, said that so far as protection was concerned he was well satisfied with

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 "Owner'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

the tariff.

During the discussion P. W. Ellis criticised very sharply the excessive rates Commercial street, at 2 p.m., on Wednes- of the C. P. R. across the continent. Courts of Revision will be held on Mon- often found it more profitable to buy in sides the Grand Prize. Merchants in Vancouver and Victoria ouses, as follows: North Victoria elector of purchasing from manufacturers in tion have recognized the great revolution

Dominion. Various resolutions were carried, among others one approving the policy single highest award for binders was of preferential trade as advocated by Sir Charles Tupper.

### AGAINST PICKETTING.

London, Aug. 30 .- A verdict against picketting during strikes was rendered besetting the Great Western 'railroad stations and approaches with the view of inducing non-union men to refrain

### 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 her residence. Mrs. Ryerson was chargthis city. When an examination of ed with the murder of the boy. The it was learned that two rings set with but the judgment of the lower court was worn when last seen alive, were missing known, ance. It referred to the resolution pas- and a number of railroad passes, which sed on the subject of the tariff by the he was known to carry, could not be executive committee of the association, found. Only \$8 could be found, and as Our Eastern friends are daily receiving based on the replies received to a com- Powers usually had a large amount of

### CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30 .- Acting British ship's crew who desired their discharge. In presenting these recommendations, The Channing is now at Lambert's Point two delegates waited upon the govern- loading for the British government upment, together with the committee, to wards of 4,000 tons of coal, which is

gretted to report that although a prom- that Capt. Hammond threw him overboard scaffold. Black died for a criminal asise was received from members of the while the Channing was in South Amerigovernment of careful attention to this can waters, and then prevented him from Miss Jessie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl,

can authorities. Attorney P. 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

#### discharged. ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

London, Aug. 30 .- The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton at Queenstown yesterday, in the course of which he said it was impossible that any ed adequate protection against every made as yet. He declared that he would fixture for an international race should be name his new yacht Shamrook, and denied the report that he intended to make the tawa represented it should not be done at the expense of Canadian manufacturers, but at the expense of those in challenge under the auspices of the Cork challenger appeared in the field. In that Samuel L. Coulson, of Montreal, rep- event he would give the services of the

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 su perior quality of its product. Special twine machinery from the celebrated Mc Cormick 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, be-

The international juries of the exposiriumph for America.

In addition to winning these awards. the Gold Medal and 2,000 francs, the 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.

-(Associated Press.) San Diego, Ca., Aug. 31.-Word has been received from Ensenada 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 Ensenada

About a year ago a Mexican boy, who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ryerson, was found dead, hanging to a tree near case was appealed to the City of Mexic), confirmed. The term of sentence is not

### 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 Kome. Mgr. Barrett was born in Brooklyn in 1865.

### A NEGRO EXECUTED.

(Associated Press.) Belaire, 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 sault committed on February 21st on who lived near Aberdeen, this county.

### KANSAS FIREMEN AT WINDSOR.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 31.-The detachment of terms, and the 16 men were paid off and 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.

(Associated Press.) 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 OERTAIN METHOD for cramps, d'arrhoea and dysentery is busing Pain-Killer. This medicine has sus tained the highest reputation for over 6 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but on Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Ho

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marked last nigh dustry night for them wi in the sion till 2:15, an hours from 8:3 ing-ten steadily he feat victory River R McL. Br others o last mor after a All of their po modding counted sportive selves " ing colle the enjo awake. business

trooped their rel ver intro ly for t ical erre readings The H of the v lation bi Mr. B that as could e the bill pugnant might 1 propose parliame With Mr. Mc stitution suggesti

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rvesting Machine has been awarded rvesting Machines on. This is the McCormick Comhighest award, a twine, for the suproduct. Special the celebrated Mcas exhibited to the

ave received the rds, as well as the to any American to the Grand ad Gold Medal on eived two medals metallurgy for sumetals into special the department of or factory machinnd bronze medals medals in all, be-

ries of the exposie great revolution ck machines and

ing these awards 2,000 francs, the for binders was cCormick Binder. lommiers on July ers. This is the portant trial held Exposition year. Limited, of Vicor McCormick ma-

NSLAUGHTER.

Press.) ug. 31.-Word has isenada that Mrs. late governor, Geo. alifornia, has been aughter and is now in the Ensenada

Mexican boy, who y of Mrs. Ryerson, ing to a tree near yerson was chargof the boy. The the City of Mexico, e lower court was of sentence is not

### INTMENT.

1.-Pope Leo has nd privy chamberlev. John Ignatius ishop McDonnell, intment was ask he diocese of Long recent pilgrimage ett was born in

XECUTÉD.

31.-Wm. Black, here at 8 o'clock death with calms nervous on the for a criminal as-February 21st on a 15-year-old girl, en, this county.

AT WINDSOR.

Press.) he detachment of on their way home on, visited Windnade 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.

HOD for curing dysentery is by medicine has susuration for over 60 m, there is but one is', 25c. and 50c.

### 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 them with the House. Meeting at ten sion till one. Business was resumed at 2:15, and continued until six, when two hours were taken for dinner. Thence from 8:30 last night until 6:30 this morning-ten hours-the House continued steadily in session.

victory of the Grand Forks and Kettle drastic in its present form. River Railway Company over the C. P. The latter's executive agent, theo. after a "bonny fecht."

nodding heads-chiefly gray ones were was available. counted in the chairs. Some of the Mr. Curtis said the Finance Minister selves decorating their elder and sleepthe enjoyment of those who remained awake. However, shortly after six the business was concluded and the members trooped out, shouting like schoolboys at

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming after luncheon, Mr. Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. This bill being merefor the purpose of remedying a clerical error, was passed through all its dings and finally passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Immigration Regulation bill, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. Mr. Brown, referring to section 2, said might nullify the bill. He therefore proposed a section setting forth that the

isor to the corridors. The bill was reported complete as

Mr. Helmcken moved the second readmachines in British Columbia. The to get the bill through last session, and

Mr. Martin said this was quite a difrial machines.

The House went into committee on the bill. An amendment was made vesting the power of authorizing the use of machines by the House, instead of the bles, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Mar-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 Burnaby Small Holdings and also a return showing the complaints against government officials in Atlin, and the reply of the government thereto.

the prerogative of the crown. He islation. Two measures had been adopted, but they were meaningless. Mr. Helmcken's measure could be evaded under Dominion charter, while the Attorneydeneral, and such an eminent legal authority as Mr. McPhillips, had pronounced Capt. Tatlow's motion value-

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 every Jap and Chinaman could be expelled from the province.

These classes were inundating the ountry 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 revolutionet this view he had extended the date

ginning of the year. The adoption of the bill would mean he total exclusion of this class of labor opolized for power purposes the land from the province, and its substitution by would often have to lie idle. If it was following table of precedence immediately whites. The latter was to-day kept out absolutely necessary to have power in ately after the Attorney-Generals of by knowing that by coming into the this way let the municipality come to the Canada and British Columbia:

into degrading contact with Chinese and

Hon. Mr. Turner regarded the act as revoluntionary, 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 province-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 inferior laborers as the hewers 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 signification, 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 in the forenoon, they continued in ses- 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 1 would never have supposed it. Mr. Oliver said he favored the principle of the bill, and would support its

he feature of the night session was the second reading, but he considered it too Hon. Mr. Prentice tried to move the

six months hoist, but Mr. Brown drew McL. Brown, and Barrister Cowan, and attention to the fact that the motion was others of Vancouver, who represent the improperly drawn. A hurried attempt new road, were busy lobbying up to the of Messrs. Prentice and Turner to corlast moment. The bill finally carried rect the error under a fusilade of ites from the opposition so agitated these their posts, though at one time fifteen the revised and corrected amendment the House.

sportive younger members amused them- had charged the member for North Nanaimo with constantly stirring up the ing colleagues with dunces caps, etc. to Mongolian question. To his mind, this 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 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. that as Chinese under the Dominion laws Why did Mr. Turner not suggest a betcould come in on payment of \$100, if ter word if he was anxious to exclude the bill excluded these it would be re- these people? His objection was a mere pugnant to the Dominion measure, and quibble, or, to use his own words, "a bogus argument.'

Mr. Hunter corrected the statement act would be inoperative in the case of of Mr. Curtis that Mr. Turner had chargimmigrants authorized by the Dominion ed the member for North Nanaimo with stirring up the Mongolian question. What With this Mr. Tatlow agreed, although he did say was that he was stirring up Mr. McPhillips almost expired in a con- strife between capital and labor, which stitutional spasm and averred that the was quite true. The bill would enable suggestion was sufficient to drive great an officer to come into his kitchen, take constitutional authorities like himself to his Chinaman by the neck and throw leave the chamber in disgust. At the him out. Had not the member for New suggestion of such a calamity the Westminster on one occasion said, when House shuddered. The motion, however, speaking to the Health act, that anyone ssed. Further on in committee the who invaded his home to violate his sociated with his name? (Laughter.)

blow at these industries, but he wanted ferent bill to that of last year, which to see some such bill carried, in order Queen's coursel, proposed to give a monopoly to the Im- 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, Sta-

tin, Curtis, R. Smith, Houston-10. Nays-Kidd, Munro, Green, Hall, Mc-Phillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rog-

ers. Taylor. Dickie. Mounce-24. The Vancouver City Hospital Incorporation bill coming up for second read-On moving the second reading of the ing. Mr. Martin opposed it, alleging that Labor bill, Mr. McInnes said he had it took the control out of the hands of eliminated the clauses encroaching on the city, which contributed the money to support the institution, and vested it in charged the government with shirking a board composed partly of nominees of their responsibility in regard to this leg- the House, and partly of men who contributed \$10 a year. What, for instance, had the Lieut.-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 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 outrageous charges which brought the

profession into disrepute. He advocated wiping out the tariff altogether. to believe the judges had framed a tariff

o rob and plunder people. The amendment was lost and the bill reported complete without amendment. The Weter Clarge 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. ary measures were required. Yet to He opposed diverting this water from the land for power purposes. Let the the operation of the act until the be- municipalities use steam. For irrigation purposes the water had to be taken from a very high point, and if it was moncountry they would be forced to come House for a special act.

the same reasons.

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 change in this bill. It lay with the

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

Mr. Martin said if the opponents of the bill didn't want water used for and Kidd-17. power purposes they should have the 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, re-

ported and read a third time. Mr. Stables's amendment to the Placer third time and finally passed. Act Amendment Bill was ruled out of order. Hon, Mr. McBride said that while this

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

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Martin.

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 un All of the members, almost, stuck to gentlemen that it was some time before oath, and report at the next sitting of

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

Mr. Pooley held that the only power was an indication of merit, and he that the House had to appoint a commiswished similar merit could be found in sion beyond the session was under the gentlemen opposite. The question would Public Inquiries Act, and this entailed a charge on the revenue, and as such could not be advanced by a private mem-

Mr. Ralph Smith quoted the appointment of a special committee in 1897 to the best judge of this matter, if not 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 not 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. McInnes congratulated the government on this step, and Mr. Smith withdrew his motion. Mr. Hunter asked leave to introduce s

bill to amend the Lands Act. Mr. McInnes objected that three weeks previously he had introduced a ber 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 adjourned debate on the

creased the number of Q. C.'s who could their brethren on the Mainland. be appointed in one year from two to

Mr. Brown replied that the last speak- ten. Then it gave the Attorney-Generalamended, read a third time, and finally er had complained of putting words into of Canada precedence over all of the House had supported Mr. Mc- The time for the completion of the road the mouths of honorable gentlemen, yet British Columbia bar, though he might this was exactly what had been done in not be a member of it at all. Then it on the statute, and its alteration would certain the eighty miles of road could not It is on the statute books and it is there ing of a bill to permit the use of voting his case. He had never used the words gave the Attorney-General of British cause not only great inconveniece but be completed before that time. It was of to stay." which had, since the incident, been at- Columbia precedence over the rest of the great irritation as well. He cautioned the greatest importance to his district that mover said it had been found impossible tached to his name. He favored the British Columbia bar. The leader of principle, but not the revolutionary de the opposition also objected strongly to therefore pressed for its acceptance tails of the bill. Its operation as it stood giving all members of the bar who have It had been adopted in Ontario at present would strike a serious blow at filled the offices of Solicitor General, preand he wanted British Columbia to be towns which were almost entirely de- cedence of the provincial bar. He urged in line with the march of municipal im- pendent on the coal and cannery busi- that the bill be confined to the one point, ness. No one wanted to deal a violent which had previously been in dispute regarding the standing of Dominion

> 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 1899 was not a fair bill. (Hear, hear.) It had been established that the prerogative 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. reflected seriously on the legal abilities of the gentlemen who believed they were properly endowed with the honor, and constituted a reason for not conwasting the time of the House on such ently necessary. frivolities when more important matters required attention in order that a few lawye 3 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 gravean amendment had not been introduced ly marched to the hon, gentleman's desk and deposited a glass of water thereon.

The amendment was lost. "How does the hon, geneleman from Nelson vote?" queried the Speaker. "The hon gentleman from Nelson does not vote either way." retorted Mr. Houston drily, "he don't know what a Q. C. (Loud laughter.)

On an attempt to pass the bill into committee, Mr. Martin protested that this could not be done without a suspension The Attorney-General would be sorry of the rules. Hon, members opposite claimed the rules had been suspended. A long debate followed on this, the government holding the suspension was to cover the sessions of the day, while the opposition held that it referred only to

the one sitting.

Finally the Speaker ruled that the suspension of the rules applied to all the emaining sessions of the House. Mr. Martin regarded this ruling as so extraordinary that he asked that it be spread on the journals of the House. In committee some of the amendments were withdrawn to expedite matters. Mr. Martin sought to have the words

while a member of the bar of the pro-

the debate be adjourned. Capt. Tatlow warmly thanked the At. posed by the V. V. & E. and the C. P. R. "The members of the said bar who

Mr. A. W. Smith opposed the bill for have filled the offices of Attorney-General of the Dominion of Canada or Attorney-Mr. Green insisted that a corporation | General of this province, according to seniority of appointment as such At-

torney-General.'

Mr. Martin complained that this was intended to give Sir Charles Hibbert that a private member couldn't father a Tupper precedence in the province. It was unfair to the British Columbia bar. The amendment carried amid opposi-

tion applause on the following vote: Ayes-Messrs, Hayward, Dickie, Hunter, Rogers, Murphy, Pooley, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green, Houston, McInnes, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Stables

Nays-Neill, Helmcken, McPhillips General Act which permitted water to Hall, Turner, Eberts, Dunsmuir, Elli son, Clifford, Fulton, Garden, Mounce, 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

Lieutenant-Governor recommending a necessary. He also had some amendbill to amend the Assessment Act. The ments he wished to include, was the case the government intended | bill was considered in committee of the whole and adopted. The bill was read a third time.

and orders. Mr. Hall presented the report of the

printing committee, Mr. Gilmour on the third reading of logued. the Supreme Court Bill moved an amendment restoring the old system of

and Vancouver.

Mr. Martin was sorry the government Debts Court bill was discharged. would not accept the amendment. As a port the proposal. He referred to the Western Railway Subsidy Act Amendment recling in Vancouver over the matter bill. and deprecated anything that would Mr. Martin opposed the bill. The comrevive the old Island-Mainland animosity pany had forfeited their land grant. Why In committee, Mr. McPhillips moved that which had been fast disappearing. It restore it, especially as Mr. Shaughnessy has been said that Vancouver should not had succeeded in cutting out his competicomplain because if got an appropriation at Ottawa by stating that he did not tion for a Normal school and for a re- want a honus, knowing they had this up formatory. But they were entitled to their sleeve? The road had never earned these, and the government was merely the subsidy. They had received the subgovernments. It was robbing the city of Columbia, while they had afterwards se- and ask leave to sit again. The division ancouver of its self respect.

aroused in Vancouver over the proposal posed to give away two millions of acres to remove the Court of Appeal. During to a company which had no claim, either and the amendment defeated by a majority the short time the court had been established 61 cases had been tried there. which had proved its desirability. If the Martin had extended the time of the rail-

Captain Tatlow read telegrams be had eceived from the Board of Trade and other bodies on the subject. He considered the government's action ill-

Mr. McPhillips denied the assertion that the present was a Victoria governmeasure and been upbraided by the mem- gation was tributary to Vancouver. On sources of the province. the contrary it was tributary to Vicolder provinces there was one head taxes on.

his constituency opposed the change, want to take up the most desirable lands, statement, and Mr. Curtis promised, if, an They were able to save two days by but he would compel them to take it along having the court in Vancouver. He drew the line of rallway. The government attention to the fact that the Attorney- should leave itself free to subsidize any General's bill provided for an equal num- line that would build that road. posal now before the House. He read Stables, Smith and Oliver voting nay. from a letter he had received from the The House went into committee on the

Greenwood Bar Association protesting bill, with Mr. Hall in the chair. The bill against the change. He believed the same was true of the Nelson bar. The feelings of the interior that their terests were not considered when it was to the selfish interest of Victoria to neglect them seem to be well founded. He contended that the Island had double the voice in the cabinet that the election re-

turns warranted. Mr. Munro deprecated the change. Public opinion often turned on little matters like this. It had been urged that there was no urgent necessity for a Vancouver court. The same argument obtained in regard to the Queen's Counsel

Mr. Houston, mover of the amendment, resented the statement that he had been the province's claim. unfair in introducing it. He was under the impression that British Columbia was a single-barreled province. One of was before the House at all. the best ways to knock out this sectional feelings was to have the capital either at amendment, read a third time and finally Vancouver or Victoria. They had heard passed. a great deal about the 61 cases tried at Vancouver, but a majority of these were Municipal Clauses bill, which passed comfrom Kootenay, and if there was to be mittee and was reported.

toria and Varcouver. Mr. Oliver warned the government that this would be an ill-advised step.

Hon. Mr. Eberts attacked the leader of the opposition for raising the sectional Rathway bill was also passed. feeling. With his mouth he deprecated the raising of this sectionalism, while in his heart he sought to revive it. The complete as amended, the report adopted, decentralization of an Appellant Court and the bill read a third time and finally was a most injurious one, and he defied passed. The same course was followed in the leader of the opposition to deny it. the case of the Kamloops-Atlin Rallway. When he passed the bill multiplying Appellant Courts he put a knife into the the second reading of the Grand Forks and administration of justice. When judges Kettle River Railway bill. Mayor Garden went to Rossland and Nelson to hold moved the second reading, and expressed court they usually only got started when the hope that the bill should meet with litthey had to post back to Appellant tle opposition.

Advances would be made to the Dominvince" after the word "Canada" in the

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08 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES

Mr. Martin thought the government vas acting very wisely in giving way to complete without amendment, read a the House. He pressed the putting through the remainder of the bill, many A message was received from the of the provisions of which were very

The debate, however, was adjourned. Mr. Curtis, on a question of privilege, complained that the eight-hour law mo-The House then passed to public bills tion had been passed over in his should sence, although a distinct understanding had existed that the matter was not to be passed over before the House pro-

The government assured the opposisittings of the Full Court in Victoria the orders and the matter dropped. tion that it would be given a place on The adjourned committee on the Small

Prentice, Wells, Pooley, Hayward, Tatlow, The Chief Commissioner recommended Ellison, Mounce, Rogers, Murphy, Hunter, member for Vancouver he could not supthe second reading of the Columbia & McPhillips, Helmcken-15.

making up for the delinquencies of past sidy under their incorporation in British that the committee rise, report progress cured incorporation in the Dominion, thus bells rang, the members trooped in, and Mayor Garden backed up the remarks avoiding being subject to the conditions of the first vote was declared by the chairof the opposition. Feeling and been the Provincial Railway Act. It was pro- man (Mr. Green) to bear out Mr. McPhilequitable or legal. The company would be of 18 to 15.

non-suited in such a claim. offset to this he would protest against way, though it had come under the general railway act the year previous. This was a specimen of the hon, gentleman's consistency.

Mr. Curtis characterized the bill as a proposal to do something for nothing. The italics. Mr. Martin took any blame atcompany had allowed their right to lapse taching to the matter himself, while Mr. and there was no hardship in insisting Brown pointed out that one letter in that a bargain be carried out. This was italics would vitiate the bill by such a ment. Three of the ministers out of six the policy of the from the Island held portfolios. The taking advantage of a legal quibble. They that he could supply arguments but not special act to prevent the company from ever heard of, while Mr. Brown retorted original change was made by a govern-certainly could not complain if the prov-brains to the member for Cariboo to underment, two of whom were from Van- ince insisted on the same adherence to its stand it. (Laughter.) bargain. Still, he had no doubt that there

Mr. Hunter felt the C. P. R. was entitled Pooley and Turner. toria. Here, too, was the fine library to the two million acres of land. It was The Extra-Provincial Loan and Investmaintained by the bar and all the facili- all rot to talk about giving away the peo- ment Society bill was passed.

the measure was copied from the On- destroyed the continuity of practice, and get the land they had earned from Ross the 8 hour law and the mining commis-Provincial Secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial Secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the privincial secretary Trovincial Secretary pronounced section rights as a citizen would have the four of order, but the House regarded liege of looking down the barrel of a cumstances were quite different. It indisposition to earn. To grant this would be lawyer it was impossit Mr. Brown said that in 1899, when the to tie up the land so that a bargain could The House would like a statement from court was established, only nine members not be made with another corporation. the Premier. Phillips's contention. The law was now to Penticton expired in April, and it was tion of the government to alter the law. care that this ill-feeling should not be the line be built, and it would have been built had it not been for Mr. Martin's Mr. Curtis said the 25 or 30 lawyers in policy of repudiation. The rallway would

> General's bill provided for an equation of sittings in Vancouver and Victoria, The bill passed its second ber of sittings in Vancouver and Victoria, Messrs. Martin, Curtis, McInnes, Glimour, Messrs. Martin, Curtis, McInnes, Glimour, and Cliffor voting nay. to Chinese immigration.

> > 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 Harbor. It followed then that the foreshore of Burrard Inlet was vested in the provincial government, and that the day. Bill, which Mr. McPhillips had insisted it was vested in the Dominion government, land had been grabbed by the C. P. R. If firming them in it. He protested against on introducing, and which was not urg- the latter only held it in trust, and not to part with to any party or corporation. He

hoped the Attorney-General would assert The Attorney-General denied that the question of the ownership of this land

The bill was reported complete with The House went into committee on the

second court it should have been in On report of the Vancouver Incorporation Kootenay. If they had to come to the Act Amendment bill, Mr. Gilmour sought Coast there was no choice between Vic- 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 The Kitimaat-Caledonia Company's bill

The House then reached, at 4:35 a. m.,

Mr. Curtis said there were principles underlying the bill so important that he on government asking for additional wished to draw the attention of the House judges. But if they did so they would to it. It was not backed by speculators be upbraided by the big additional bills or chartermongers, but by capitalists, inthe Dominion had to pay for this addi- cluding Hon. Mr. Stratton and Mr. Coffee. tional service at Vancouver. However, Out of eighty charters granted by the legdeferring to the views of the government islature eleven roads had been built, and supporters in Vancouver, he moved that nine had received a subsidy. The present road asked no subsidy. It was op

orney-General for giving the House a The opposition of the former he could not further opportunity to look into the quesy understand, for the line would act as & feeder to them if constructed, and he thought they were being used by the C. P. R. The Grand Forks & 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: Ayes-Eberts, McBride, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Green, R. Smith, Houston, Mc-Innes, Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, Garden, Taylor, Clifford-17. Nays-Turner, Dunsmuir, A. W. Smith.

As soon as the result was announced the opposition benches broke into loud ap-

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 Hys/s motion ; A recount was demanded,

Mr. McFhillips then attempted to burk the bill by moving that the committee rise. Mayor Garden moved that the commit-

tee 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 in

litical expediency. It was never necessary. He denied that the bulk of litible over one another to give away the reloud applause of its supporters and the choleric objections and protests of Messrs.

ties for the court. He saw no reason for ple's heritage. This land consisted of a perambulating court. In Ontario and the rocks and precipices that he would not pay 8 hour law resolution being reached, Mr. Queen's Counsel Bill, Mr. Martin said quarters. The result of the change had Mr. Emson thought the C. P. R. ought to an expression from the Premier regarding Martin asked, along with Mr.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir-"It is not the inten-

Mr. Dunsmuir added that he could not say whether the mining commission would inquire into the matter or not. Mr. Houston pressed for a more definite

assurance was given, to withdraw his motion. The previous question being put, it was defeated. Mayor Garden sought unsuccessfully to secure the passage of a resolution relating

tion from Phoenix opposing the appointment of a royal mining commission. The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock amid the singing of "God Save the Queen" and other tokens of joy at 6:30 a. m.

Mr. Curtis presented another long peti-

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 to-

late last night, and the men would have started work this morning but notice could not be sent to all in time. The matter now in dispute is the rate of wages to be paid the machinists, and this

will be settled by arbitration.

The schedules of machinists, allied me-

chanics and boilermakers were all signed



-0-(From Friday's Daily.)

-Information has been received from the North of a painful accident happening to J. E. Smart, one of the proprietors foot was run over by a car on the White .Horse & Yukon railway and crushed ter-

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

-0--The police statistics for the month of August are as follows: Assault, 3 cruelty to animals, 2; drunk, 17; infractions of the city by-law, 25; inmates of houses of ill-fame, 5; indecent exposure, 1; infraction of the Liquor Regulation act, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; infraction of Revenue act, 1; theft, 1.

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

-The couple of aborigines bearing the cognomens of Jimmy and Jenny Prozen- 140 men. toes, who were arrested by Provincial Constable Dan Campbell on the Saanich road yesterday, made their appearance in the provincial court this morning. Jimmy was fined \$5 and \$1 costs for being drunk, but his unfortunate spouse of having intoxicants in her possession. her fine being \$25 and \$1 costs. Nat, the Japanese who was also arrested by Provincial Constable Campbell yesterday, on the charge of stealing a macintosh and other articles from his employer, Mr. Sidwell, of South Saanich, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

-Fire returns for the month are as follows: August 1st, 3:45 a.m., still alarm; fire at Point Ellice bridge; cause unknown; loss nominal. 4 p.m.-Telephone alarm, grass fire at Jubilee hospital grounds; no loss. August 5th, 2:45 a.m. Box 23, fire at old custom house, Wharf street; cause unknown; loss estimated at \$300. August 14th, 4:20 p.m. Box 14, grass fire in orchard. Cook street; no loss. August 19th, 2 p. m.-Telephone; still alarm; smoke issuing from store in Brunswick block: cause, defective chimney; no loss. - 4 p. m .- Telephone alarm; still; grass fire, Leighton road; no loss. August 20th, 1:20 p.m.—Box 41. Fire at one-story frame dwelling, 105 Pandora street; cause, sparks on shingle roof; loss estimated at \$150, 4:40 p.m. Telephone alarm, box 27; fire at Law Courts, Langloss \$200. August 30th, 1:30 p.m.-Box 31; fire on shingle roof of one story frame building, 126 Fort street; cause. sparks; loss, \$10. Fires and alarms, 9; estimated losses, \$660.

-0 (From Saturday's Daily.) -Ald. Kinsman has been appointed inspector of the work on the new court house in succession to Geo. Jeeves, who resigned some days ago.

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

-0--In private letters from England in formation has been received that Rev. P. McF. MacLeod, formerly paster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will perhaps become totally blind. He is now confined in a darkened room, in the hope that this would prove beneficial, recent operations on his eyes having · proved unsatisfactory.

-The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office in this city on Wednesday, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The stockholders of the Wellington Colliery Company, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting at the company's office in this city at the same

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

ED HER LITTLE DAUGH-TER'S LIFE.

suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Backache is almost immediately relieved wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try and be free from pain. Price 25 cents

## He Died For The Wounded

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

of the Pioneer hotel at White Horse. His Canadian Graves to Be Attended by the Women of South Africa.

> A pathetic description of the way in which Capt. Blanchard came to his death is given by Frederick Hamilton, the Lonfather, the deceased adjutant of the Fifth Regiment minimized the serious Hamilton writes:

his death. As is probably well known, Captain MacDonell and Mrs Blanchard sion, not stopping at Port Townsend. were endeavoring to rejoin the regi- This will bring excursionists to Seattle ment, and were with the mail convoy not later than noon, and in ample time when it was cut off by Dewet. The to see the big parade. The Dolphia will general story of the fight has been no leave here sharp at 7 a.m. on Monday doubt told you long ere this. Captain and Tuesday, September 4th and 5th. Grant of the Cornwalls commanded. Captain MacDonell acted as his adjutant. The little party made a desperate fight they could hear two or three sel was several days behind the R. M. S.

"Lieut. Blanchard showed undaunted Donell and Mr. Blanchard were standing in a group, superintending the excavation of a small shelter for a wounded head. was struck in the right knee, left calf | steamer Glenora, and foot. In all he was wounded in five places. Desperate as his hurts were. they were not necessarily mortal, and it was the jolting of the wagon in which he was moved which killed him a couple with the fortitude which he showed in the action, and was bright and cheerful

until the fatal coma set in. "I may add that my informant, Lieut. Preese of the Postoffice Corps, who was in the disaster, spoke in the highest terms of Captain MacDonell, alike for courage and efficiency. Both he and Captain Grant acquitted themselves well. 'I do not see how men could be so cool as they were,' Lieut. Preese said. It is thought that Captain MacDonell is in Machadodorp." In a subsequent letter written from Capetown just before embarking for ter in which Victorians have now a sad He states that Col. Biggar, D.A.A.G., to whom all letters relating to the members of the Canadian forces, which do not go directly to the officers' in command of those forces, goes, is in-

teresting himself in an unofficial enterprise of deep immediate concern to many Victoria and Canadian homes. The Loval Women's Guild of South Africa has undertaken to care for the graves of Canadians and Australians who have fallen in the war, and Col. Biggar and Col. Ryerson, of Red Cross fame, have been corresponding with them. It is hoped that the Imperial government will give an annual grant for the purpose, and various plans for honoring the graves are under discussion. The ladies hope to be able to find some permanent means of protecting the mounds which mark the last resting place of our countrymen, and to decorate the graves at least twice a year, at Easter and some other date.

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

THE BIRDS OF CHINA.

Very early in the world's history the nations of the West recognized that China produced things which were unmatched and unknown elsewhere, but as soon as the silks and the tea. How ful cope with the Rosalie, but not findthese fine birds is shown by the very the announcement is made that the Vic they throve greatly. It was to feed September 4th. another set of rebels and malcontents A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAV- | that the pheasants were sent there. Fernandez Lopes, who deserted from the army of Albuquerque at Goa, was exiled and hanished with a number of I am the mother of eight children and negroes to St. Helena, and supplied with have had a great deal of experience with "roots, seeds, poultry, and pheasants." medicines. Last summer my little daugh- When the Elizabethan explorer Caventer had the dysentery in its worst form, dish visited the island in 1588 he found We thought she would die. I tried these ring-necked pheasants in great everything I could think of, but nothing abundance there. In 1875 they were seemed to do her any good. I saw by still very numerous, and not in any way an advertisement in our paper that altered in plumage from the indigenous Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarristock of North China. Recently the hoea Remedy was highly recommended same bird has almost replaced our comand sent and got a bottle at once. It mon pheasant. America has also improved to be one of the very best medi-cines we ever had in the house. It saved which is highly popular. A list of nine my little daughter's life. I am enzions States was recently given in which the for every mother to know what an excel- Chinese pheasants are thriving and inlent medicine it is. Had I known it at creasing, often with Sate aid and protec first it would have saved me a great deal tion. In Oregon it is said that the goldof anxiety and my little daughter much en pheasant is also established in a wild condition. The Spectator.

> In China, 1216 miles from the village of Lion-Chek, there is a mountain of alum. which, in addition to being a natural curiosity, is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it yearly tons of the double sulphate.

### Their Labors Rlong the Waterfront.

(From Friday's Daily.) Although to-morrow is the Rosalie's regular lay-over day here, she will not take a rest, but will leave at the usual hour, 8.30 a.m., for Port Townsend and Seattle. She will also leave here on Sunday at 8.30 a.m. for Puget Sound points, but will not return as usual on Monday and Tuesday mornings, as the fine steamer Dolphin will take the run these two days, leaving Victoria both mornings at 7 o'clock instead of 8.30. On Tuesday, September 4th, the Rosalie will inaugurate her new schedule, on which she will arrive here at 3.30 p.m., and leave at 8 p.m., the City of Kingston's old favorite schedule. The Rodon Globe's correspondent. It will be salie will continue on this new schedule seen from this that in his letters to his in the future, as it gives good connections with C. P. N. Co. and E. & N. Railway Company here, also with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific at nature of his wounds, probably for the Seattle. Capt. Geo. Roberts will bring purpose of reassuring his friends. Mr. the Dolphin over on Monday and Tuesday, and will then take her on the Al-"At last I can give something like an aska run for at least one trip., Geo. H. authentic account of the circumstances Tent is to be chief engineer on the Dolunder which poor Lieut. Blanchard met phin. It is proposed to run the Dolphin through to Seattle on Monday's excur-

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at William Head defence behind the mail bags, endured last night and at 11 o'clock this morning shell fire for nours, and gave in only came alongside the outer wharf. Leavwhen the Derbyshire Militia, whose ing Yokohama on August 15th the vesmiles away, surrendered, and set four Empress of China, which arrived on more Boer guns free to shell Grant's Tuesday. She brought no freight for Victoria, but has 800 tons aboard for Seattle, for which port she sailed at courage, and finally was struck down by 12.30 o'clock. Her Japanese passengers a shell. Captain Grant, Captain Mac- for Victoria numbered 55, and those for Seattle 20.

Captain Frank Yorke, who returned fared considerably worse, on the charge man, when a shrapnel burst right over- from the Sound yesterday, reports that Lieut. Blanchard was struck the litle steamer Tussler has arrived down. How the others escaped was a safely at Cape Nome. The Tusslen made marvel. A fragment of the shell struck an exceptionally long voyage, which has Blanchard high up the left breast, and occasioned much comment. Captain ranged down. Simultaneously a bullet the little steamer Tussler has arrived raked through his left shoulder, and he at Nome on August 18th of the river

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Since the arrival of the steamer City of Topeka on Tuesday no news of the stranded Vancouver steamer Cutch, of days afterward. He bore his wounds ashore on Horse Shoe rock, has been received When the Topeka passed en route down soon after the accident, her the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New crew and passengers had left her." The Westminster. sea was smooth and they had no difficulty in making a landing. All were camped under tarpaulin-built tents on the beach. The steamer's bow was high and dry, while the stern was well down and filled with water. The vessel was then said to be rapidly settling. The Cutch is owned by the Union Steamship Com- Island Rallway Act (1891) Amendment Act, dropped out. One hundred and fifty men pany of Vancouver. She has been run- 1897. hing to Skagway since the rush to the Klondike in 1897. Prior to that she had been tied up for a time. When the rush home, Mr. Hamilton touches upon a matly rebuilt. The loss of the Cutch if she has been lost altogether-will be a severe blow to the owners and shippers, for there is as much cargo offering attiVancouver and Victoria to more than all all the vessels on the route from those ports. The Cutch is an iron screw steamer with double bottom, built in Hull, England, by J. Bremner & Co., in 1884. She operated for some time on the Hoogly river in British East India, and in 1890 was brought to this Coast by the Union Steamship Company. She was rebuilt in 1898, when her tonnage was increased from 400 tons to 672 tons. She had four bulkheads, and ballast tanks fore and aft, and a false bottom of 25 feet in her aft hold. Her dimensions are Length, 180 feet beam, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet 7 inches. The hull was insured with Robt, Ward & Co. for \$30,000, and the cargo on her up trip for \$25,000, mostly with A. H. B. MacGowan & Co. The consignees of the northern cargo were W. Braid & Co., W. J. McMillan & Co., G. Hobson, Galt Bros., Oppenheimer Bros., T. Dunn & Co., Kelly. Douglas & Co., Brackman & Ker, and Poyd & Burns. The Cutch's place on the northern run will be taken by the Coquitlam.

The rivalry between the Alaska steamship line, operating the Rosalie on the Puget Sound-Victoria route and Dodwell & Co., managing the Victorian, is naturally the living creatures of the becoming acute. First, the former incountry did not find their way elsewhere troduced a new schedule to more sucesseager those merchants who found the ing this advantageous fell back to what sea passage to China were to bring over is practically her old time table. Now Act. early date at which they were taken on torian is going to go the Rosalie people board ship. Vasco da Gama only one better on excursion rates. The fa-e found the way to India round the Cape on the round trip of the Victorian to in 1497. Sixteen years later the Port- Seattle has been put at 75 cents, as uguese had acclimatized the ring-necked against \$1.50 charged on the Dolphin, pheasant, the Far Bastern form of our which is to temporarily replace the common pheasant, in the Island of St. Rosalie. The Victorian will leave the Helena, where probably Mr. Cronje will outer wharf at 9 a.m to-morrow morning have the pleasure of dining off descen- on the excursion trip, and tickets sold dants of the birds then "planted," for for the voyage will be good till Tuesday,

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

> > HOSMER DEAD.

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

THAT CUTTING ACID—That arises from the atomach and almost strangles is caused a fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia, and if neglected, will develop into the chronic stage. Take one of Dr. Yon Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion.—60 in a lox, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscorks and Hall & Co.

Sold by Dean & Hiscorks and Hall & Co.

## Are Ended

Weary Legislators Relieved From Their Tasks by Sir Henri Joly.

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

The attendance at the prorogation ceremonies yesterday afternoon was not as large as usual, the fact that few invitations were issued probably account- nesday night a practice game will be playing for the small number who availed country's legislators relieved from their

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

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

An act to amend the Evidence Act. An act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

An act respecting the closing of shops, and the employment of children and young persons therein. An act to incorporate the Vancouver & Westminster Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, Limited. An act to incorporate the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.

An act to amend the Companies Act, An act to incorporate the Kitimaat-Caledonia Company. An act to revise and consolidate the Van-

couver Incorporation Act. An act to amend the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Act, 1899. An act to amend an Act to Incorporate

An act to incorporate the Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway Company. An act to accelerate the incorporation of the city of Phoenix.

An act to incorporate the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway Company, An act to amend the Vancouver and Lulu and Pte. Fowler, of 10th R. G., Toronto,

An act to amend the Investment and stage. Loan Societies Act. An act to amend the Rossland Water and possibles, while fifteen men fell only one Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896. point. None of these were Western men. An act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act. 1896.

An act to amend the Judgments Act, \$200 and gold medal; Skeeden, Hamilton, An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien

An act relating to extra-provincial invest ment and loan societies. An act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company. An act to amend the Official Adminis

trators' Act. An act respecting succession duties. An act relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts.

An act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. An act to confirm the assessment roll of the city of Greenwood for the year 1900. An act to permit the use of voting machines in British Columbia. An act to amend the law relating to

costs allowed to mortgagees. An act to incorporate the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company. An act to authorize a grant to the corporation of the city of Vancouver of certain crown lands situate in said city. An act to amend the Licenses Act, 1899.

An act to amend the Water Clauses Conolidation Act, 1897. An act to relieve the members of the Canadian troops serving in South Africa from the operation of certain provisions to take it. of the Placer Mining Act, the Mineral Act,

and amending acts. An act to amend the Railway Assessment An act to amend the Provincial Elections

An act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act. An act to amend the Mineral Act.

An act to levy a tax on coal and coke. An act to amend the Land Act. An act to amend the Assessment Act. An act to amend the Queen's Counsel Act. 1899. An act to vest the title to the "Discov-

sion of the Cassiar Electoral District, in centre in this round. McCoy was the agthe discoverers of placer claims in the said gressor, trying right inside, but fell short, district. An act to amend the Municipal Clauses

An act to amend the Municipal Elections Act. An act to amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act. An act to further amend the Land Act.

The speech from the throne was then delivered as printed in yesterday's issue, and His Honor and staff withdrew. After the ceremonies the guard of honor, consisting of "A" Company, 3rd R. C. R., commanded by Lieut. Clarke, and then Corbett sent a left for a body blow, the Fifth Regiment band, marched to blocked. McCoy tried left swing, but Jim the drill hall, where luncheon was got away. Corbett tried a left swing, but thoughtfully provided by His Honor. His Honor having withdrawn from the McCoy clinched and the men were separat. Or chilanthropy to give you good health for chamber, the assemblage dispersed, after ed. Jim tried a right for the jaw, but cordial handshakes between government McCoy ducked. They came together in and opposition members, all rivalries be- another clinch, McCoyls elbow going to ing forgotten in the general expression of good-will and "hope to see you next session," and the session of 1900 became blocked a left upper-cut. Both landed lefts

B. A. Hunter, who spent his summer holidays making a tour of the East, returned last evening to resume his duties as assistant United States Corsul. He going backwards. Corbett landed left on wonderful cures. All druggists had

## Sporting News

RACE HORSES SUFFOCATED

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

LACROSSE.

WILL PLAY ON SEPTEMBER 8TH. Both the senior and intermediate lacrosse clubs are attending assiduously to practice, preparatory for future matches. On Weded between fifteen juniors and the senior team, and it is expected that the struggle themselves of the opportunity to see the between these two elements will be well worth witnessing. The seniors intend to McCoy went to the floor. When the place themselves in the best possible condition for their match with the Vancouver eam here on September 8th, and all the counted out before he could tembers are requested to attend the White had counted him out before ractices. A full practice will be held to- got up and did not seem to realize night at 6:30 o'clock at the Oak Bay had been counted out. The referee grounds, and another on Tuesday evening tell him to go to his corner,

> ---THE GUN.

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

> SAANICH FARMERS PROTEST. At a public meeting held on the 28th ult.; it was agreed by the people present that Mr. Trench and Mr. Cadman should canvass the farmers of North Saanich for their signatures in order to have them published, notifying the public that after the 31st August no shooting is to be allowed on their farms without permission. The following have already signed it: J. Claydon, G. S. Simon, Louis Herber, Sol. Cudman, E. M. le Poer Trench, G. Bradley Dyne, Wm. Tonner, E. Haskins, John J. Downey, D. Allan Downey, J. H. Downey, William Wain, Henry Wain, T. A. Collins C. Moses, Alex. MacDonald, David John, A. Menagh, Joseph John, J. W. Brethour, James Johns, John Brethour, Thos. R. Smith, George W. Reay, J. T. Harrison, William Veitch, R. Horth, S. Fairclough (chairman), Adam Ross, Samuel Roberts, William Roberts, Peter Imrie, Walter N.

George Sangster. THE RIFLE. WINNER OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 31.-This is the last day of the meet. The weather is excellent, and there is every prospect that the close of the meet will mark the finish of one of next set and the match were won by Fre the most successful in the association's history. Firing was commenced this morning in the extra series at 800 yards. The first stage of the Governor's was also held, in the Governor's commenced the second

Copeland, C. McIlmoyl, Stephen Sandover.

In the extra series there were sixteen

PRIZE WINNER. deut -Col Anderson 42rd An act to amend the Land Registry Act. | wa, wins the Governor-General's prize-

VICTORIANS FOR BISLEY

(Associated Press) Ottawa, Aug. 31.-In the Buchan grand aggregate yesterday, the first twenty of which compose the Bisley team for next year, British Columbia has three members. namely, Fleming, Dominion Rifle Association bronze medal and \$16, score 465; Bodley, \$8, score 450; Richardson, \$6, score 458. Macdongall won \$5 with 449, but is the last man (35th) in the grand aggregate

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

-0-THE RING. CORBETT THE VICTOR.

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

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

ground, trying left for head.

Round 2 .- The cleverness displayed by ery" placer claim, Atlin Lake mining divi- the men was beautiful as they came to the Corbett tried a left book to head, but fail ed. McCoy sent two left jabs to Cor bett's mouth. Jim attempted right hook for head, but McCoy blocked. McCoy rushed, but Jim side-stepped. McCoy landed left on ear, and in close quarters put left to body and Jim put right to ear and face. They clinched. In the breakaway Corbett tried for the head, but missed Corbett sent a right to the face and tried again and fell short. Corbett sent left to neck and crossed right to mouth. Again the bell found the men sparring.

Round 3.-Both feinted a few seconds McCoy blocked. Corbett rushed in, but Corbett's chest. McCoy was cautioned. McCoy was now on the defensive and on mouth, Corbett dropped his science for a moment and began walloping without

Round 4.-Both came up quickly, Corbett being the aggressor. McCoy broke ground, face, but the Kid broke away when Jim them. 40 in a vial, 10c.

a clinch. Corbett rushed and eft on ear. Corbett rushed again the Kid across the ring, swinging and upper-cutting with left. Mer lucking, but Corbett got to him hands. Corbett jabbed two left and kept after his man. McCon frequently and both showed signs ness when they went to their Round 5.-The Kid stepped in to face. He tried right swing rushed again, but Jim put right to head. Jim tried left for head clinched and broke at the refe ding. McCoy was now in Jim's Jim tried a left swing, under Kid ducked. McCoy again got corner. Corbett smothered Mc rights and lefts and body and lie McCoy was then unable to defend and crossed his arms under his bett then seeing that he had Mcc mercy drove hard left to stomac doubled McCoy in two. Jim the hard right over heart, which so staggering, and Corbett follo quickly sent another to the same was counting the ten second struggled to regain his feet

tried left and right swings. Jim

owing, trying left swings, and t

McCoy left the ring within a minute after he was counted out. Time of round minutes and three seconds.

LAWN TENNIS. FREEMAN V. VICTORIANS Yesterday morning L. R. Freeman

pion tennis exponent of the state of C fornia, played his initial match on Belcher street courts, his opponent bein Alexis Martin, of this city. The gar was principally preliminary to the cipal struggles on the programme and won by the Southerner after some cle playing on both sides. This was the opportunity afforded Victorians to witness the salient features, of the style which vanquished Victoria's cracks, J. F. Foulkes and R. B. Powell, but the visitor was not in his very best form, while his unfamilie ity with grass courts militated against hi acknowledged brilliancy of play.

In the earlier portion of the afterno R. B. Powell met the visitor, and after splendid game defeated him in two straight sets. The prime event of the day, how ever, was the doubles between Freema and Powell and Foulkes and Goward, players confronting each other at 4 o'c in the presence of a fair number of s tators. This match gave the visitors insight into Freeman's style of play, wh has been previously described in the columns. The first two sets were tal by Freeman and Powell, who were play brilliantly, the masterly smashes and curate placing of the former being supported by the clever volleying and se possessed play of the younger player the third set Foulkes and Goward bra up considerably, and won it with 6-2. The

man and Powell. Unfortunately the court in which matches were played was not in the be condition, but the competitors made most of the circumstances, and in the desire for victory, notably in the double

an idea of how tennis should be played advantage was fully demonstrated. FROM ANDREE

Stockholm, Aug. 31.-Captain Grendal elegraphs the following message Sl jervoe, Norway:

"Andree's buoy, number four, has be found here and contains the following 'July 11, 10 p. m., Greenwich .- Our voy gone well so far. Are now at an altit of 250 metres. Original direction north degrees east; compass undeviation. Late north 5 degrees east: compass undeviation Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They flying west. We are now over ice, whi is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits, (Signer

Andree.' "Strudberg (Stringburg), Fraenkal, abov the clouds; fine; 7:45 Greenwich mean time."

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

BIRTHS. MUNROE At New Denver, on Aug. 29t the wife of Philip Munroe, of a daug

ter. SPROAT—At Nelson, on Aug. 28th, wife of James Sproat, of a daughter SIMMONS—At Vernon, on Aug. 23rd, the wife of Wm. Simmons, of a daughter DAVIS-At Revelstoke, on Aug. 25th, the wife of O. P. Davis, of a son. HANNA-At Fernie, on Aug. 17th. wife of John Hanna, of a daughter. BAILLIE-At Rossland, on Aug. 24th, the wife of Edward Baillie, of a daughter

CROSSKILL—At Nelson, on Aug. 24th the wife of F. C. Crosskill, of a son. MARRIED. BLAKY-STANDEN-At Nelson,

29th, James Blaky and Miss Stander of London, Eng. STEVENS-MOUAT—At Nelson, on Au 20th, by Rev. G. B. Greig, Richmot K. Stevens and Margaret E., daugnt of John Mouat, of Nelson.

M'DONALD-FISHER-At New Den Aug. 22nd, by Rev. A. E. Robe I. McDonald and Mrs. C. E. late of Oakland, Cal. WEAVEL WOODRING—At Rossia Aug. 23rd, by Rev. W. G. Stackho Charles Weaver and Miss Reb Woodring, of Marysville, Missouri.

SMITH-MERRYFIELD-At Vanco Aug. 25th, by Rev. C. H. M. Sland, Robert Smith and Miss field, both of Nanaimo. MURRAY-CORNING—At Revelstoke, Aug. 24th, by Rev. S. J. Thompson Daniel Murray and Miss Lida Coaning

WOODLEY-CHAMBERLAIN-At Vander ver on Aug. 28th, Dr. Woodley wer, on Aug. 28th, Dr. Miss Louisa Chamberlain. THEY DIED. SEXSMITH-At Vernon, on Aug. Margaret Alice, second daughter George S. and Frances A. Sexsmith. CORNING At Kamloops, on Aug. 29th Mrs. E. Corning.

### PILL-ANTHROPHY

cents-the cost of Dr. Agnaw's Liver Man the off Pills

Sure, safe, quick and pleasant to act. No pain no griping. 10c. a vial.

For Sick Headache, for distress af eating, for Biliousness, for Tongue, for Constination. They work hat settly clothes,

expired Judge and John n the pro obbing ooys are

light sent Rober E. Fis Mr. H. The cere was with

On We of her ( Corning ease from experienc The dece ame to her hust the Gran husband

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An atte Crown on Thur struction loss of ate awa tinguishe alarm. It light and his door made a uilding. floor, he These W was bu hetween with the

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future, to cash dorado. ing fro Though ped fro from K

for his Pringle Dawson The compris turned had lar a little got alo and we the boa of the

in, and peril. 1s ped w

rings. Jim kept fo ings, and they ca rushed and lande ushed again, driv ig, swinging his r left. McCoy ot to him with ed two lefts in an. McCoy cli lowed signs of we to their corners. stepped in with eight swing. Me put right and eft for head, but it the referee's in Jim's corner ng, under which again got into Ji thered McCoy ody and head bl ole to defend him under his face. he had McCoy at to stomach, whi

Jim then plante which sent Me bett following to the same spot or. When the ref ten seconds, Mc his feet, but ne could stand m out before Me em to realize that The referee had within a minute after Time of round, 2 TENNIS.

VICTORIANS

L. R. Freeman, cham of the state of Caliinitial match on the his opponent being his city. The game iminary to the prinprogramme, and was er after some clever This was the ars: Victorians to witness of the style which cracks, J. F. Foulkes t the visitor was not while his unfamiliarmilitated against his

cy of play. ion of the afterno visitor, and after ed him in two straight nt of the day, how es between Freema kes and Goward, th ach other at 4 o'cloc fair number of spec gave the visitors an s style of play, which described in thes two sets were take ell, who were playing erly smashes and a ie former being abl er volleying and seff younger player. and Goward bra won it with 6-2. Th

tch were won by court in which was not in the bes ompetitors made the stances, and in their otably in the doubles is should be played demonstrated

ANDREE. 1.-Captain Grendahl

owing message from nber four, has be tains the following: eenwich.-Our voyag e now at an altitud inal direction north 10 s undeviation. Later compass undeviation. dispatched. They ar now over ice, which Weather splendid the

burg), Fraenkal, above 7:45 Greenwich mean

ellent spirits. (Signed

who is interested nes, is staying at the

RTHS. Denver, on Aug. 29th p Munroe, of a daugh n. on Aug. 28th, th

oat, of a daughter. on, on Aug. 23rd, the amons, of a daughter. ke, on Aug. 25th, the vis, of a son. on Aug. 17th, the

and, on Aug. 24th, the Baillie, of a daughter elson, on Aug. 24th. Crosskill, of a son. RRIED.

-At Nelson, on Aug-ky and Miss Standen,

At Nelson, on Aug. B. Greig, Richmond Margaret E., daugnter of Nelson, R—At New Denver, on lev. A. E. Roberts, H. d. Mrs. C. E. Fisher,

Cal.
NG—At Rossland, on
ev. W. G. Stackhouse.
and Miss Rebecca
arysvilfe, Missouri. D-At Vancouver, or lev. C. H. M. Suther the and Miss Merry

At Revelstoke, on Rev. S. J. Thompson, nd Miss Lida Coming. th, Dr. Woodley and

ernon, on Aug. 27th second daughter of ances A. Sexsmith. aloops, on Aug. 29th

THROPHY

ve you good health for of Dr. Agnaw's Liver Pills.

pleasant to act. No pair 10c. a vial.

che, for distress after for coate usness, They work tipation. All druggists have al, 10c.

\* Provincial News.

death occurred at Mara on Friday of Mrs. John Sullivan, the much rewife of one of the farmers of settlement. She was hanging out ad immediately from heart failure.

NANAIMO.

NEW DENVER.

Wednesday, August 22nd, in the of the Newmarket hotel, Rev. A. berts united in holy wedlock Mrs. Fisher, late of Oakland, Cal., and II. I. McDonald, of Proctor, B. C. remony was quietly arranged and itnessed by only a few friends of contracting parties.

KAMLOOPS.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. E. Corning succumbed to the painful disease from which she was beginning to experience suffering, namely, cancer. deceased, who was a New Yorker, to Kamloops in 1894, and in 1896 husband and son-in-law took over he Grand Pacific hotel. She leaves a jusband and three daughters to mourn her loss, besides numerous friends.

THAIL. oss of life was averted by the fortunate awakening of Henry Ross, who extinguished the flames and gave the alarm. It was about 4.30 a.m. when Mr. who occupied one of the rooms off the back parlor, was awakened by the light and smoke. He quickly opened door and found that somebody had ouilding. There, in the centre of the floor, he found a pile of shavings. These were in a blaze and the carpet the hotel, extinguished the flames.

VERNON.

gradually sank. The funeral took annual meeting be held in Vancouver on Tuesday.

with two suites of offices in front.

NELSON.

A pretty wedding took place on ednesday afternoon at the residence of ied to Richmond Kirkland Stevens, of attress factory which J. W. Holmes,

one side and two on the other. lames V. Welch has seventy men at work on the improvements to the secacquired by the C. P. R.

nes Blaky, a popular engineer on unusual experience of quite a lot of rain, dnesday afternoon to Miss Standen. the home of the groom in Nelson.

mounting to five cents, were forwarded tons now on hand will be sent to various the court officials to registrar Simp- European markets. the court house as a curiosity.

cisco, is registered at the Silver King "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, who have battled with fortune in many parts of the world all cash and struck off for the new Elorado. There is very little gold comed from the north, most of it comes

rom Klondike. 0 VANCOUVER.

Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, has left or his field of labor in the north. Mr. ringle will probably be transferred to will arrive here on October, 1st, by Dawson on his arrival. The other afternoon a picnic party from the East with his family. mprising a man and three women relanded, one of the ladies proposed little row on their own account. They of along famously for a few minutes of Great Britain and Ireland. Bishop

spectators.

The programme arranged for Labor Day celebrations under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council will prowhen she suddenly dropped and vide 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 Harrison sentenced David Stowe race track the Jockey Club has arranged John W. Gowland to one year each for an attractive programme of track Chinaman a week ago. The city hall, Westminster avenue, at 10 but 17 years of age and on a.m. Over \$250 is offered in prizes for of their youth were given a 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 suddenly in his chair 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. The by-laws and constitution, as drawn up by the committee, were submitted, An attempt was made to burn the discussed in detail and adopted as a Crown Point Hotel at an early hour whole, after a few minor amendments on Thursday morning, and the total de- had been made. These set forth as the freshets. struction of the property as well as the primary objects of the association: 1. To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodthe results attending the wholesale destruction of forests in the deterioration of climate, diminution of fertility, drying up of rivers and streams, etc. 3. To propriated lands permanently reserved afforestation, promote tree planting, especially in treeless areas, upon farms, highways, in parks, villages, etc., and was burned about them. To make the to regulate the felling of forest trees work more perfect, one of the portieres on lands granted to settlers. 5. To coletween the parlors had been set on lect and disseminate information bearing

Mr. Ross pulled this down and, on forestry in general. 6. To study the with the assistance of other inmates of 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 Hop picking will commence in a few public capital, but may be durned into in the Coldstream ranch, and an asset of revenue, without any charge 70 Indians are expected from to the settler. 7. To consider the advisotton to take part in the work. Other ability of the placing of inland waters washes from Similkameen, Okanagan under the forest department, that the ion and the head of the lake will protection of these for the benefit of swell the number of pickers fish culture may be properly secured, and that the forest department be given The death of Miss Margaret Sexsmith charge of the protection of game and ed in this city on Monday morn- fish and of the destruction of noxious The deceased had been suffering animals. The constitution provides for some weeks from stomach troubles a membership fee of \$1 per annum. or nervous prostration, under which \$10 for life membership; also that the

on the second Monday of each year, ork will be started at once on a fine It is reported that there is some cause hall which the local lodge of for alarm as to the safety or wherediffellows will build on lots nearly abouts of J. M. Duval, who left about poposite the Bank of Montreal. The three months ago, in the company of two ilding will be 80x36 feet, two stories, other men on a prospecting trip in the lower flat will be filled up with a mountains of the North. In just what ge, ticket office and cloak rooms, and direction the party went, no one seems a balcony above, these rooms will to know, but Mr. A. M. Duval, a cousin about 450 people. The dressing of the prospector, states that the party oms will be placed underneath the expected to be away about three or four tage. Upstairs will be the lodge rooms, 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 Mouat, Silica street, when his yesterday the following officers were daughter, Margaret E., was mar- elected: President, Hon. R. McBride, Westminster; vice-president, R. Reid, Greenwood. The ceremony was perform- New Westminster; secretary, J. C. by Rev. G. B. Greig, acting pastor South, Vancouver; treasurer, F. S. Bar-St. Paul's Presbyterian church, in nard. Charles Wilson, Q. C., was mentioned for leader of the Conservative Work is now in full swing on the party in British Columbia, and on a rute being taken on the suggestion Mr. Wiling on Front street. The building the party standard bearer. The next to be 40 by 80 feet, three stories on convention will be held at Revelstoke,

the second Thursday in October, 1901. Crown Timber Inspector James Leamy returned on Wednesday night from an of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, official trip to the interior. He reports een here and Five-Mile point, re- the country looking well, but the ranchers in the "dry belt" are having the

Canadian Pacific, was married on which is interfering with harvesting. The Columbia cold storage plant is London, Eng. The ceremony took place not freezing any more salmon just at present. Three carloads have already A garnishee of \$200 was recently been sent East and as soon as the cool served in Denver. The net results, weather sets in the stock of over 200

ins here by check. When the check Fishing still continues on the Fraser, as presented for payment an exchange but the catch is light. Comparatively 15 cents was demanded, whereupon few fishing boats are to be seen now, heck and has posted it in his office at with just about enough fish to encourage the men to keep on. Moreover, the George McGowan, who arrived re- larger percentage of the fish are cohoes these, several canneries will not close

citizens' celebration committee on Tueswas the report of the committee appointtheir lives, and with little thought of the tion week. The outline programme, already published, was practically adoptied, and appropriations asked for and ng from Nome, says Mr. McGowan. committees appointed under catchers as follows: Lacrosse tournament, \$1,500; committees appointed under each head Though large amounts are being ship- as follows: Lacrosse south and tug-of-war tournament, \$200; baseball tournament, \$300; children's day sports, \$125; ball committee, \$50; music committee, \$400; decorations committee,

\$400; grounds committee, \$50. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, has written to say he which date he hopes to have returned

His Lordship Bishop Dontenville, O. ned from an outing. When their man M. I., of the diocese of New Westminster, returned home by Wednesday's train from an extended visit to all parts were returning in near shore when | Dontenville also visited his old home in boat went broadside into the trough France, and from there proceeded to the sea. Large breakers were rolling Rome, where an audience was held with and the ladies, not aware of their His Holiness the Pope. The Bishop laughed gleefully as the white-cap- stated that he found His Holiness in the waves came toward them. An in- best of health, and although an old

discription and end eac other action as t

stant later and the boat was upside down man, over 90 years of age, he appeared and the heads of the occupants of a comparatively young and full of vigor moment before were bobbing up among and vitality. His Holiness asked the a flotsam of books, rugs, baskets, etc. Bishop a number of questions about the The water was not very deep, and the condition of the Church and people in adies waded ashore. For a minute British Columbia and Canada generally, there was silence, and then, as they saw and appeared to be particularly interest the ridiculousness of the thing, the ladies joined loudly in the general laugh of the A large number of prominent members of the Catholic church were at the station to welcome the B'shop.

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 provincial jail for holding up and events. The parade will start from the 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 Laurier 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 A meeting of the executive of the States, has been in command of enormous British Columbia Forestry Association revenues, there has been flagrant neglect was held in the rooms of the Forest and on the part of the Canadian government Stream Club on Wednesday evening, with to improve the navigation of the national Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., in the chair. artery, the Fraser and other rivers; and this convention further deplores that no protect the riparian lands of the province from the annual ravages made by spring

"This convention deplores the abuse of porer which the Canadian government has continued to exercise, notwithstanding land. 2. To awaken public interest in 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 endeavor to have further areas of unap- the marine fisheries of this province, as well as for its neglect to assist in the fosmade a deliberate attempt to burn the for timber purposes. 4. To encourage tering 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 so amend the naturalization laws of Canada as to he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd 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 this province to secure political support in the general elections in 1896:

" 'Montreal, May 25, 1896. 'J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B. C .: "'Chinese immigration restriction not a juestion in the East. Views of the Liberals 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 de-

graded tribes of Europe and Asia. "This convention regrets that the Librefund to settlers on Dominion lands the moneys paid by such settlers for such lands.

"This convention cannot express too which the claims of this province for reeen ignored by the Laurier administra-

"We condemn the Laurier government for refusing to order a fair and impartial investigation into the affairs of the Yukon. "This convention condemns the Laurier administration for its duplicity in dealing

with the prohibition question." WITH SOLIDIFIED AIR.

R. Nagle and R. Winchester are son was the choice of the convention as of our houses. With that view, win- sick and many went below and were really pure.

nection with solidified air to which the changed and the reports of the guns attention of the public has not yet been | could be heard. Even the smoke of the called. It is well known that all sorts powder thus expended could be seen, and, of microbes that are found in water are in the powerful rays of the searchlights preserved unharmed in ice, and that of the vessel, the complete rigging of the when the ice melts they are set free to ships could be seen. The water about do their deadly work. Now sound is the fleet was crowded with small boats. contained in air, and may it not very and the whole scene was one never to be soon happen that when the air is solidi- forgotten. Finally the ship's destination Simpkins decided to retain the but such as go out every day return fied whatever sounds may be contained was reached, and the perplexed passenin it may be preserved to be set free at gers descended a gang plank still wondersome extremely inconvenient time? ing. A splendid band was aboard, be-Thus solidified Swiss air may be full of sides harpists, banjo and mandolin cently from Cape Nome, via San Fran- and in anticipation of a fair run of yodelling, and a brick of it placed in players, and numerous young lady singa bedroom at night may suddenly give down until they get all their cans filled forth the unholy sounds in the middle At the regular weekly meeting of the of the night. Or air from Italy may contain compressed hand-organ music, day night, the first business taken up or the unprintable remarks of tourists money. who have received their hotel bills with ed to draft a programme of sports to be extra charges for "View of Vesuvius" or "Association with the memory of

Milor Byron." If these things are possible, and who idified air will be as dangerous as solidfied water, and we shall find that the common air of the city, in spite of its sulphurous acid, and its assorted microbes of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and pneumonia, is preferable to imported air, contaminated with all sorts of sounds, musical, commercial, and profane.-W. L. Alden in Pierson's Magazine.

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

office the a cut to all of foreign aft.

## Navigator On Furlough

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

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

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 extended 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' uniform 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 Queeh," then in "We Are Jolly Good Fellows," and finally as the captain, adequate measures have been adopted to buoyant with the warmth of his reception, entered his residence the girls once more lined up and sang "God Save the Queen

Captain Rudlin left Victoria on the 6th of May last, going from here to Nelson, where a couple of days were spent, and thence to Spokane. Minneapolis was reached, via the Great Northern, on the 15th. Mr. Chandler, the C.P.R. representative, was here met and Captain Rudlin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Minneapolis he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas, Gullagher, extended every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed the Canadian side, visiting first Niagara Falls and then Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, at which latter point

on the Dominion liner Vancouver. The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After ebarking a train was taken for London he same day, and on the following day Captain Rudlin found himself among old equaintances at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and of course 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 he numbers have multiplied until now

Anstay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brigh- his household, and would chuckle mightton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was most profitably spent. The great exposition was then in progress and there are eral government at Ottawa has falled to ment out of attending it than did Capt. hall—somewhat dull and blunt, and defew perhaps who derived greater enjey-Rudlin. His impressions are extremely manding perchance a second stroke to interesting. Mariner like, the ship "at make doubly sure; yet would it divorce tering the grounds, and a greater piece effectively than the grave deliberations strongly its indignation at the manner in of mechanical art was never conceived of a whole mosque full of sapient fellow in connection with the whole show. Go- citizens." And Fatma has seen the old presentation in the federal cabinet have ing aboard Captain Rudlin could not scimitar, and thinks it looks best where of the expense connected with the enterthing to the most minor detail about a off by a pretty face.-The Cornhill. ship. But this was not all. The vessel left her berth, steamed off in an imagin ary way, and as time went on rolled Our aim will be, not to admit the oven, the briny deep as though the outside air, but to keep it carefully out sea was rough. Passengers grew sea

dows will be abolished, and light will cared for. Capt. Rudlin was dumbbe admitted through thick plate-glass, founded, and tried in vain to find a key fixed permanently in the wall. Twice a to the situation. The same blue waves, Mexico, gave a Herald reporter an inday the servant will close the tight-fit- the same bright sky, the same churning ting doors of each room and thoroughly of the vessel's pumps were, however, matters connected with that prolific part exhaust the air with an air-pump, always in evidence—the illusion was perthen be placed in the room, and it will rounded and a pier with a lighthouse on immediately be filled with air that is one end was run out. Another point was There is, however, one danger in con- sels hove in sight. Signals were exers. The ticket agent aboard was also a lady, and one of the remarkable features of the experience was that she would take nothing but good English

Among the many other places of interest which Captain Rudlin visited on the great exposition grounds was the Swiss Switzerland could be bought. The vill- ing country. His practiced eye soon deshall say that they are not possible, sol- age extends over an immense area, and tects the mahogany by its peculiar foliistic, even to the curious rock formations, such as are found in the Alps pro- and distances, and then, descending, cuts 250 feet high, and at their base in places carefully blazes and marks, especially could be seen the pretty little hamlets if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity. for which Switzerland is noted. To see all this right in the heart of Paris was day's task for two men. On account Capt. Rudlin but all strangers marvelled at it. In the village was an old Swiss water mill from 500 to 1,000 years old, and an old church. Cow sheds were found at frequent intervals, and in many ing milk, though at somewhat advanced which modern ingenuity should certainly prices. A captain, who had charge of a devise some means to prevent. vessel running out of Calcutta, was with Great difficulty is sometimes had in

had to pay an additional four shillings. of a river to await the time of the floods. 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, After journeying and voyaging thou- and was greatly pleased on meeting the sands of miles and visiting the land of captain. She, herself, helped to prehis birth place, which he had not seen pare 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 captains headed for home. Embarking at Tillsbury 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 full-page pictures in tints, describing the magnificent ship, and for comfort and convenience Capt. Rudlin says he can Strange as it may seem, the favorite tidrecommend her to anyone. With a displacement of 27,000 tons, or 625 feed" is a bit of salted codfish! feet long, with a depth of 48 feet from 14,000 to 16,000 tons of cargo. voyage her best day's run to be 370 knots commodation for 175 passengers.

Islander, a more finely fitted up ship he had not seen during his travels. He says all through the East crops look bad, but in England they are exeptionally 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 on that footing, purchased and fed, tat 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 has raised her to a throne that she often shows herself wholly unable to grace. They manage these things differently in Morocco. The grave old 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 has reached the very modest total of marriage, she took leave like any Christian novice taking the veil. And the good Si' Elarbi, her lord, is secure in ily could he but read of the matters that

daily take up the time of Nazarene courts of divorce, Divorce, forsooth! A good old scimitar, with damascene blade, hangs between two silent timepieces in his inner sea" first attracted his attention on en- a thoughtless wife more rapidly, more distinguish between the feeling of the it hangs, and is circumspect in her experience and that of boarding any real glances, particularly when, in the narocean liner. There were passengers row market way, her mouse-colored mule aboard-few it is true, because no doubt brushes the glossy black charger of the blue-eyed Nazarene riding even then to tainment-there were the decks, the visit her owner and wondering whether saloon, the cabins, and in short every- that undulating form on muleback is set

MAHOGANY IN MEXICO

Difficult Work of Getting It to Market From the Tropical Forests.

An Englishman, who has arrived in the city from the peninsular portion of teresting conversation regarding many of the republic. Among other topics of Good-sized pieces of solidified air will fect. Bye and bye a point of land was conversation the mahogany supply came up, and he was asked his opinion as to how long it would be before the trees in passed and a French fleet of war ves- Mexico would all have been utilized commercially, and whether any caution was taken 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 Tobasco, Chiapas, Yucatan and Campeachy had not as yet been exploited in

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 village, where everything produced in the tallest tree and surveys the surroundthe mountain scenery is amazingly real- age and he counts the trees within the scope of his vision, notes the direction per. The "mountains" stand in cases a narrow trail to each tree, which he

To fell a large mahogany tree is one something to think of, and not only 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 of these Capt. Rudlin found himself buy the very best part of the tree, and one

Capt. Rudlin, and the two going to the getting the trunks to a point of trans-Blue" restaurant, one of the best look- portation, and crude trucks are general; No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given, when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side constipation, and disordered stomach.

"Blue" restaurant, one of the best looking eating houses in the village, paid 28 used, made by sawing off one end of a shillings for the following very modest tree trunk and fitting the wheel thus bill of fare: Three sardines, from 20 to acquired with a kind of axle, which at 

25 radishes, bread, two quart bottles of the best is a clumsy and antiquated at-Bass's ale, two slices of tongue and fair. These trucks are hauled by oxen, some salad. A tempting dish of charres and all the trucking done in the dry seasone were also secured, but for this the two son, the logs being placed on the bank

> 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 lowlying 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 feet in

length and from 20 to 44 inches in diameter after being hewed.

The manufacturing precess consists in sawing off the ends that have been bruised and splintered in transit down the river, and in relining 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 "Treasures of the New York Aquarium."

Sometimes a fish will refuse to eat for hold and beam 65 feet, this fine ship days, as did the large moray that came can carry besides 1,500 head of cattle from Bermuda. At one time this great eel fasted for eighteen days, and at an-Her log showed during Capt. Rudlin's other time for twenty-seven, thus causvoyage her best day's run to be 370 knots and her poorest 343 knots. She has acvided for their patients. Now a live While on the East Coast Capt, Rudlin herring is offered, how a dead one; now made the voyage famous with tourists a soft-shell clam in the shell, now a qualog minced fine; and so on through returns home prouder than ever of the ticed to eat. The most attractive morsel to a moping 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 ani-

mals is another source of care, not only in regard to the special diets of the various kinds of fishes, but also in the serving. The dietary is quite varied, as some fish are vegetarians, many carnivorous, and a few omnivorous. vegetarians are few in number, and feed on soaked cereals or green plants in season. The carniveres 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 eniov 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 mouths 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 nurderer 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** Breutsood

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. VER FOR TOPBUS . FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price Purely Vegetable, Journal CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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## The House Prorogued

Government Whip Ellison Receives a Pleasing Souvenir From the Ministers.

The Governor's Speech-A Gentle Hint to the Victoria Junior

(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,

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

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

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 mcasures have been taken to protect our home labor, not only from unfair competition within the province, but from the immigration of urdesirable 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

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 Do-

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 Robins, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Thos. 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 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; ald and his little daughter were fatally final stages, being ruled out of order by injured. Nearly every business place in the Speaker, as interfering with trade

At the sitting last evening Mr. Mc-Phillips received a little souvenir, though it could hardly be interpreted as a token | Wednesday evening did more damage inscription: "A flower for a flowery ora- levelled the military camp hospital, caustor-but quit." Needless to say the hint was lost on the valuable member.

### A MYSTERY SOLVED.

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

A few days ago a couple of officials whose duties are closely connected with the machinery of the law, and the meting out of justice, had occasion to investigate among the archives in the vicinity of the police court. While so engaged they made an interesting, and for the timebeing, inexplicable discovery.

Away in the corner, indefinable of shape, in the uncertain light, lay a someunravelling the mystery of the contents was prosecuted, and finally a pair of stout shoes and an excellent pair of skates 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 footgear 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 skates were wrapped was a San Francisco weekly Examiner, under

date of 1800. Thus was the mystery solved. NANAIMO'S HOLIDAY.

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 The Programme For To-morrow 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;

and, \$1 cash 100 yards race, boys under 16-1st, \$4; 2nd. \$2.50. 75 yards race, for ladies-1st, \$3; 2nd,

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

440 yards handicap race, for miners of and by a brilliant staff of military and Nanaimo and districts-ast, \$20; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd. \$3.25. 100 yards race, for blacksmiths and car-

riage 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 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:

Wheelbarrow race for Artisan Club-1st, \$9; 2nd, \$5.50. 100 yards handicap, professional-1st,

\$10: 2nd. \$5. 440 yards team race (each union allowed o place not more than two teams in the race, to consist of two men who may divide the distance to suit themselves)-1st,

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 nine nails, run 25 yards and

\$20; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.

Prize, \$100.

drive one nail)-1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50. Tug-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. Basebail match-Nanaimo vs.

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. Rakers, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Butchers, 1st, \$10; 2nd, Farmers, 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$7.50. Best decorated float, 1st, \$20. Best comic, 1st, of citizens serving Her Majesty in South \$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 ers 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:

toria Trades and Labor Council; Nanaimo City Council; James Dunsmuir, Premier; G. R. Maxwell, M.P.; Ralph Smith, M.P.P.; A. Haslam, John Ratcliff, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Samuel M. Russell, W. H. Wall, W. MacClain.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The British cruiser Charybdis has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., for a short cruise along the northeast coast, where she has been adjusting disputes between mountings, on which was engraved: the Newfoundland and French fisher"Price Ellison, 'whip,' 1900." The little token of regard was from the ministers, east coast have obtained but a poor catch of ced 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 McDon-Whitewood village was damaged. The Wapella Presbyterian church was wrecked and Hotel Mundell damaged.

A cyclone that visited Mafeking on of regard. It consisted of a rose on a than the seven months' bombardment. piece of cardboard, with the significent It blew down or unroofed buildings and ing 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 of Clinton, Mass., following the flight of William McNeill, who left behind him a shortage of \$200,000, on December 30th, 1885, 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. Mc-Richard Cartwright was re-nominated as Liberal cambidate for South Oxford.

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

Joseph LaFrance, a well-known river in the river.

FOOT ELM Soothes and eases bunlons, borns, and ingrowing toe nails, and dispels all perspiration odors of the feet and armpits. Price 25c. a box, at all druggists, or by

### **Lord Minto** Arrives

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

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 Excellencies debarked and proceeded to base tunnel demonstrated. A double shift 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 Primrose, The C. D. Co.'s steamer corated, patriotic mottoes being features i now. of the general display. Particularly handsome was the motto of the Northmained 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

On the way from Skagway the Quadra stopped at Metiakhatla, 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 presente and a musical programme, as already mentioned, be carried out. The affair will terminate with a drive to in the matter of ore shipping, and will take Oak Bay, via Beacon Hill Park, where the visitors are making their home.

has been completed, and the street decor- margin to work on. The gold values-from ations have also been considerable aug- \$10 to \$20-found in the Cup ore makes it mented, a fine electric light device with a smelting proposition. Under Supt. Mc-"God Save the Queen," in colored lights, being installed at the corner of Governopera house, commencing at 8 p.m. Br. ment and Yates streets. Bunting and is enough ore blocked out to ship 20 tons R. E. McKechnie, chairman; the speak- flags are also being liberally employed. of more a day all winter if expedient, The Fifth Regiment band will give concert at Beacon Hill after the Drill

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

CHINESE V. C.'S.

Odd Substitutes For the Little Bronze Meal.

To reward a defender of the Celestial empire in any tangible form for bravery on the battlefield is practically to promote 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 seldom 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 as 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 recipents asked for, so in nine cases out of ten the officer sells the grain and puts 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 acknowleging man's bravery is to make him a standard-bearer, and in this position he receives an extra tael a month whenever pay-day comes round. Each regiment has a number of these standard-bearers, who upon going into action pray that Bank and the Lancaster Savings Bank 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 Ch.nese army, however, is to make him a mem- four feet wide which has been traced over ber of the Emperor's private bodyguard. 40 feet. The pay streak varies from 12 to This force is a small one, containing 18 inches in width of selid ore, carrying about forty men in all, each of whom high values in silver and lead. distinguished himself at some time or The steady outputy of silver-lead ore another on the field of battle. The from the mines of Moyle and in the vicinhoror corresponds to that of receiving ity of Kimberley is now beginning to atthe Victoria Cross in this country, and tract attention. Last month the St. Eugene is equally coveted, despite the fact that Consolidated was the second largest pro-Dougall have been nominated as Con- he who has displayed sufficient valor to ducer of silver-lead ore on the American servative candidates in Cape Breton. Sir merit a place in the bodyguard is liable continent. At the North Star mine 100 to be called upon to lay down his life tons of ore is going out daily as steadily whenever the Emperor thinks fit. But as clockwork, while the Sullivan is send this, strange to say, is considered to be ing out 25 tons, which amount will shortly the crowning honor of all.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our jury rendered a verdict of death by late wer with Spain, diarrhoea was one. of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old man of Douglas, was drowned in the soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Madawaska river about four miles west Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., of Arnprior, yesterday, while separating is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's me timber which had become jammed Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ralph Smith. C. Munro and J. Oliver, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. respective homes.

The Spokane group has some fine ore, and its development is looked forward to with interest in the Lardeau, as it will seen add one more to the list of shippers. 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

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

The upper tunnel on the Rob Roy is driven in to the ore body as per contract. morning at 11:30 o'clock, where their and the advisability of continuing the long is now working below.

The Morning Star, up near the Triune.

has just been surveyed and the owners, Messrs. Abrahamson brothers, will do con siderable work next season. The survey was a most difficult one to make on ac count of the rugged peaks. The Triune lessees have another 20 ton

shipment ready for the packer and freighter. They will, if possible, have 100 tons down to Ten-Mile before snow flies. The result of their first shipment of 22 tons was not known up to yesterday.

The Lembke brothers are now in 135 feet on the Brow. They are crosscutting to catch the lead found in the east drift o Sybil was placed at their disposal and the Nettle L., but as there is considerable arrived at Dawson on August 14th. The wash to go through they may have to go Klondike metropolis was beautifully de- another 50 feet, which they are driving

The Black Bear Mining Company, oper ating at the forks of a tributary of Pool west Mounted Police. The party re- creek, over the summit, northeast of Ferguson, is making a test shipment this week, says Supt. Woods, C. E. Work is being vigorously pushed ahead, prepara tory 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 Eagle, a couple of miles from Fer guson, on the east slope of the south fork at the instance of John Grant, the well known mining promoter. Mr. Grant said that he intends to spend \$2,000 in develop ment and prospecting work, and if it proved worthy of more he would make the Eagle a shipper if possible.

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 they 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 out at least 1,500 tons this winter. The Cup ore nets about \$130 to the ton, so that The large platform at the Drill hall even without a railway there is a good Neill, the banner mine of the Lardeau has heen systematically developed and there

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

It is reported that six feet of solid galena has been encountered in the Aurora mine on Moyie lake, opposite Moyie. 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 mineral claim. 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 Canterhury, are taking out ore and have a considerable quantity on the dump. It is the intention of the owners to make a trial shipment of five tons at once to the Trail

smelter. Messrs. Michleson and Catchpole are working on the Vulcan group, situated on the south side of Toby creek, opposite the Mineral King, and have a very promising claim. The ledge is 25 feet wide, all through which is iron carbonates and ga-

A report from Perry creek received lately states that rich quartz has been struck in the tunnel of the Pearl claim. This tunnel has been driven a distance of 445 feet. It runs through a porphyry dyke some 80 feet, which pans gold.

Frank Dargis has in the Golden Eagle claim, on Law creek, a tributary of Horse Thief, 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

be increased to 60 or 75 tons.

RUSSIA AND CHINA. Unlike other European nations, Rus-

sia in courting, cajoling, bullying and threatening China into some sort of an understanding, 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 Czar, if he had been successful, might have been in a position to complete the conquest of the Mongols, as this race had all but mastered her in ages gone. Siberia ceased to be a mere dumping Ms. P. P., left this morning for their ground for the national refuse. She became the most potent factor in her inWhat is

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ternal and external politics. But Si- to their traditional fame for sagacity and beria alone, with her ports frozen nine faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the months out of twelve, with journeying crafty Hussian statesmen have had on unsafe and tiresome, with constant great advantage over the rest of Europe danger of European interference in While other nations, this country in Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara cluded, have been flooding China with and Korea, and her own great army thou-sands of miles away—Siberia, as she was, Christianity, Russia has been sending gave but little satisfaction. Ways had diplomats well versed in all matter to be found to remove these natural ob- cerring the Far East, masters of stacles, to prepare Siberia as the battle | various Chinese dialects, well trained in

ground for what seemed, and seems now, an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, an inevitable war of extermination of prepare the soil for the grand coup. yellow against white. The acquisition of Port Arthur, the the intruders who, by lack of del ouilding of the Trans-Siberian railway, wounded the national pride. It was no the thousand and one other reforms that, so easy to escape the nets laid carefully to the outsider seem the work of yester and with a view to entangle at all costs. day, were decided upon decades ago. True -The Outlook.

was easy for China to fight in the 0

London The ge of Canad never a now. esting w more They de points o tion whi cannot l good for whole should l ing of t the Prin Wilfrid might of conje of a do English joice the proof. Tupper that he frid I.a

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## **Imperialism** In Canada

New York Writer on the Relations Between the Dominion and Britain.

A Eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier -Bracketted With Mr. Chamberlain.

New York correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: The general relations of the Dominion Canada to the Empire were probably a more interesting subject than They have become far more interwithin the last few years, and still so during the last few months. deserve careful study from several tion which even the most casual observer help making. It was a piece of fortune for Canada and for the Empire that a Liberal ministry have been in power at the opening of the war in South Africa, and that the Prime Minister should have been Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What course events might have taken otherwise is matter of conjecture. That—the mere existence of a doubt-is reason enough why both Englishmen and Canadians should re-Quebec in line with Onbario? It all a patriotic obligation. mens on that. The attitude of French The superficial likeness between the Canada was not at first quite the same men I have named is not close; what

It Was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He could do it, and did it; not because he was more faithful to the Crown than his Conservative rival, but because he was a French Roman Catholic, and because his influence over Canadians of his own race and religion was unrivalled. England has long understood that she a great debt to Sir Wilfrid Lau-Nobody has forgotten what a figwas in London at the Jubilee, or the whole Empire, Canada first owes him. Whether that is land Canada. Sir Wilfrid well understood in England know. It is understood in Can-It is much the fashion in Canada speak of Canada as if she were a itical unit. Her loyalty and her serices are accepted, and rightly accepted, those of the whole people of the whole Dominion. In that sense she is unit. But there are parties in Canada as elsewhere, and a country in which the divisions are not merely political but en front. It has had that skilled lead-

There is no dispute that

one in this matter of war. The Glory of Canadian Troops have won in the field, the position of Canada with reference to the Empire of which it is an integral part have their sources in Canadian politics and, speaking generally, in the triumph of the Laberal party and its possession of power when the crisis came. As so often happens, spite of Macaulay's well known and well worn theory, the causa causans is to be sought in the genius of one man. Eliminate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and what would have been the history of Canada these last four years, and especially these last seven or eight months?

ing from Sir Wilfrid Laurier-it is be-

ause of what he has done that you are

ble to think and speak of Canada as

How much tact was needed for the task may be seen from the speech of Mr. Bourassa in the Canadian House of Commons early in June. Mr. Bourassa talked about a war forced on the people tional Anthem was sung, all members Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership which standing except Mr. Bourassa and three ensured the co-operation of Quebec.

matist, and not otherwise than by diplomacy can the heterogeneous provinces be governed. The task of Sir John Macdonald for the greater part of the generation during which, directly or indirecthan that of the Prime Minister of the was a man of extraordinary political capacity, with few scruples. vere to him so many political obstacles,

and he swept them away. The Political System of Canada

and the faults of that system as a matter of practical politics are a legacy from im. I make no comparisons. Sir Wilrid Laurier is entitled to be judged as ie is, and by himself. He can point to what he has done, which no man else able estimate of a Canadian Prime Minould have done. Into the tangled maze ister who has, I will not say prevented, of Dominion politics I have no wish to enter, nor any knowledge of it which of so many dangerous disputes between would entitle me to discuss details. One the two countries. nust judge broadly.

If personal impressions are permissible, nine are first impressions. I had never met Sir Wilfrid Laurier till the other patch of Canadian forces to South Africa. lay on a visit to Ottawa. You in Engof your own colonial statesmen as col- vice of the most various kinds. He was in Tsin. But the Cossacks settled this. He fined to his house. and are perhaps still too apt to think dier. Lord Minto has seen 30 years' ser-

rica or Canada only. Mr. Labouchere, with that proneness to think evil of his fellow men which he mistakes for know-The Little Englanders generally, if they empire. The two men have one crime

Imperial Politics,

and each has contributed to strengthen and not weaken the great fabric which a prevail here. It was an American who described Great Britain as:

"A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Mr. Webster was almost if not quite Englishmen and Canadians save the the first orator, the greatest advocate of joice that the matter was not put to the proof. Nobody questions Sir Charles his day, and a statesman to whom union, proof. Nobody questions or doubts in his own or any other country, was the Tupper's loyalty of the would have done what Sir Wil-secret of strength. He was an American that he would have did. When it came to a of the Americans, but never of that comat laurier and. Strong to South Af- pany, whether American or English, to estion of sending troops to South put whom the belittling of England seemed The Most Daring Feat in the

hat of English Canada. I do not brings them together is an identity of mean that it was less loyal, but that its view as to the end which they pursue of what loyalty required of the by varying methods. Sir Wilfrid's talk Dominion in that, emergency was one is on broad lines; his political conceptions in Ontario and another in Quebec. are not less Imperial than those of the Who harmonized those two views? ministers who assemble in Downing street, and a good deal more so than some of them. Not once did I hear a remark that I thought purely colonial in the narrow sense of that word. Canada first, no doubt-he is Prime Minister of Canada and her interests come first just as to any departmental chief of his own department comes first. But who can now think of Canada otherwise than in her relation to the Empire as a whole? much to draw closer the Imperial bonds how he was received. What he has which indissolubly unite them. The cays since adds vastly to the obligation of purely local considerations are past. Canada cannot forget England, nor Eng-

Does Not Narrow His Mind, it lights up as he talks and his eyes light up. Whoever has conversed with many Frenchmen knows that they generalize; they all have certain formulas to which all sets of facts are expected to adjust themselves. They take logical views. They are not content to ask of a law or custom or piece of political machinerysubject, and with it goes a suppleness It is quite consistent with the flexibility ed than the Englishman to whom England is the Alpha and Omega, but is sympathetic. That is why he was able to kindle in French Canada the flame of warlike lovalty which has burnt so brightly in South Africa. It is not necessary to cross the border in order to see that the Boer war has had an effect of lasting value in the British possessions of North America as well as in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain is rightly credited with a large share in bringing about a new and closer attachment between the mother country and her great American dominion. But I should bracket Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It

required A High Order of Statesmanship of England by politicians and financiers, on this side of the Atlantic to ensure the very much as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Labou- full fruition of the very brilliant and there have talked. He was met by the business-like statesmanship which has inloyal majority, Conservatives and Lib- spired the Colonial Office in Downing erals alike, with groans and hisses and street. And I imagine that even the cries of "Traitor." To smooth things Conservatives, whose strength is not in over, a Conservative member, Mr. Mon- the province of Quebec, would admit that tague, called for three cheers for the without Quebec any great measure of Queen. They were given, and the Na- success was impossible, and that it was

other French-Canadians. He is the Sir Wilfrid's attitude to the United member who resigned his seat for La- States would raise a very different series belle last November as a protest against of questions, into none of which do 1 the war and was re-elected. It has not wish to enter. I repeat what I have been an easy situation for even the pre- said before. It is not the moment. No sent Prime Minister to deal with; for friend of either country desires to see any other it might have been impossible. any one of them put at issue during a They say of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that presidential election. It may be supposhe lacks authority or the disposition to ed that the Americans have a greater rule by sheer force of will. In the cir- sympathy with Liberals as Liberals, or cumstances, it is a eulogy not a criticism. with anything which calls itself Liberal-Nature and education made him a diplo- ism, than with Conservatives or Conservatism. Possibly; but we have not found the present Prime Minister of which make up the Dominion of Canada | Canada a less resolute champion of Canadian claims than his Conservative predecessor. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who induced the British government to y, he ruled Canada was less complicated recede from its agreement with respect to other matters in order to force the present Dominion. Sir John Macdonald United States to yield to what the government at Washington thought an inequitable adjustment of the Alaskan boundary. The attempt failed, and the wiser second thoughts of Canada led her to accept the existing modus vivendi, under which the controversy is not adjusted, but adjourned. It need not, therefore, be thought that an American writer, because he is American, has any particular reason to take an unduly favor-

> Canada has had Another Piece of Good Fortune in connection with the war, and the dis-

> She has a Governor-General who is a sol-

but certainly postponed, the settlement

seem to the observer as much Imperial Afghan campaign of 1879, with Lord Robas colonial-indeed, more so. The parts erts, as private secretary, in South Africa which such men as Mr. Cecil Rhodes, for in 1881, in Egypt in 1882, in the Northwest example, and the present Prime Minister rebellion in 1885, which he put down. His of Canada have played leave their mark experience in military organization and adon the whole Empire, not on South Af- ministration was of the highest value when it came to embodying and equipping Canadian troops. The Radical view of the office of Governor-General in Canada and elsewhere is, I believe, that the post is ledge of the world, reviles Mr. Rhodes. mainly ornamental. It is ornamental, and ought to be, in the sense that, while any do not revile him, rebuke him in terms the subsists between the Crown and the which imply that an empire is to be won colonies, the dignity of the Crown ought to or kept by strict adherence to maxims be maintained, and maintained handsomefit for the conduct of a Sunday school ly. But to insist that it is mainly ornaor a conventicle. Sir Wilfrid is perhaps mental is not to agree with the Canadian a less masterful personage than Mr. Ce- view. The Canadians and the Canadian cil Rhodes, but he is just as much en. press have much to say about Lord Mintitled to the abuse of the Little England- to's policy and conduct of affairs pertainer as Mr. Cecil Rhodes, since he too, though in a different way, is a builder of the Ministry of Militia, or of other in common. They do not take the paro- have seen what official life means at Govelsewhere, that the degree of influence and depends at least as much on the man as on the office. Energy and good sense, a few recreant Englishmen—and a great knowledge of men and of the world, sagamany Irishmen-would pull to pieces if city in dealing with men and with affairs view. But there is one reflect they could. The parochial view does not are a power anywhere, and they are a power in the Governor-Generalship of Canada at present.

Watts's Ride

How the Brave Briton Brought the News of Tien Tsin's Plight.

Story of the Boxer Uprising.

The desperate ride of James Watts and his handful of Cossacks, through the ranks of the Boxer army investing Tien Tsin-his narrow escapes from capture -his thrilling adventures and his final success preaching Taku and bringing relief to the beleaguered garrison at Tien Tsin-these are the most thrilling and realistic incidents in the history of the Boxer rebellion.

Previous mails from the Orient have recorded the feat but not in detail. Sport Certainly not the man who has done so and Gossip, an Oriental publication, thus describes the briliant ride:

"Tien Tsin, with its women, its children, and its handful of defenders, was compassed about with enemies. The strain of attack tightened day by day, and launches were sent away to Taku with the news of how hard-pressed the settlement was, though none of these passed the enemy. Finally, on the 20th of June, things were getting desperate, and Jim Watts volunteered to ride through and bring back relief. The offer custom or piece of political machinery—
he, mounted on a hardy Cossack pony
and armed with revolver and sword, left
out ostentation, rather with a feeling the divisions are not merely pointical out principle in obedience to which it has racial and religious requires a great deal come into existence. That habit of mind skilled leading before it presents, on shows itself in the discussion of every of skilled leading before it presents, on shows itself in the discussion of every carried carbines and one of whom led a second pony for their leader's use. Darkwhich prevents it from proving an ob- ness had fallen, and in silence they trotstacle in the working of the machinery. ted past the defenders' lines, and left the Tien Tsin University on the left. which is a condition of political effi- The lines were half an hour's ride be- feit, but he went on undeterred. Britons ciency. All that seems to me true of Sir hind them when they came upon the should be proud of the story of how he Wilfrid. He is not only more open-mind- first obstacle—a village. The plan of saved Tien Tsin." operations to be pursued when this village was reached had previously been arranged, so that now they disposed themselves accordingly. The intention was charge at full speed through the maining two Cossacks. Thus was it ceive instruction; which means that in soldiering. done. As they entered they were fired case of war Germany will have two hunupon, but without result, and they tore dred and seventy-five thousand trained lies in reducing the weight to rational once again-at the other end of the village, when the shots whistled close. They had won, though, however, and were speeding in the open country, with behind them the crowd of Boxers who had been drawn out, and their shrill cries of "Sa! Sa!" which signifies "Kill."

> n Chinese, with excited demands that it. e should be shot. Evidently the enemy ncluded ex-mafoos who knew him. little party from ahead. They were, so From the second village advanced as might be in the darkness, for a village known to him, but missed it and came instead upon one larger than any nothing for it but a bold dash. They passed swiftly along a pathway, and ome upon a mud wall. There were men round with the suddenness bred of imninent danger, while the Cossacks unas they rode they went back on their

before the Chinese fired. "Suddenly Watts's pony stumbledonly a strong hand held him up. He had been shot in the leg, and it was but the work of a moment to dismount, change the saddle to the led pony, and hey! again for the open country.

"Conceive the position. Four men riding for life in a black night, with the country about them alive, for aught they knew, with hostile villagers alarmed by their passage. Over fields and bare country they passed swiftly, taking a wide sweep in their course. Then they halted, to find themselves again on the spot at which their perils began-about two miles between the race course and Tien Tsin. For some time Watts considered and the advisability of a return to Tien having fallen from a scaffold, is still con-

onial only or mainly. The best of them the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, in the made known to them roughly, but clearly his half-decision. They shook their heads and grinned, as they passed significant hands across their throats. The meaning was plain. Did they dare to return, would pay the penalty.

"Watts no longer hesitated-they must go through with it. Once again they set out, leaving the Taku road five or seven nules on their left. Thus they came upon the big creek which runs near Pei tangkou. They forded swiftly and set their course on the other side for the village itself. A stone bridge met them, over which they clattered noisily. The unwatchful sentries, roused by the ring of hoofs upon the stone, rose and fired. Again the riders struck off at a right angle from their course, and raced on till the trees which fringe the Taku road were dimly seen. With these trees as a mark Watts knew his position again, ministries. It is not the view of those who and they held on as far as the village such complete ignorance of the abnorof Shensikou, which is half way between mal conditions under which our cavalry ernment House. The truth is, there as Tien Tsin and Taku. Once again they served in South Africa that his adverse were met by sentries posted at a bridge, authority possessed by a Governor-General once again these sentries fired, and once ridicule on himself, the operations of the again the course was changed. This British cavalry in the South African war canal which leads to Hsiaochan, the press; and, moreover, by the commanmilitary camp. An even greater peril der-in-chief in South Africa unstinted which is above the Taku custom house. It was of high importance to know whether or not these forts were occufound themselves right underneath the forts. There were three of them-

one fort guarded each side of the head of the creek, and the third lay about half a mile away from its fellows. They gave no sign of life or occupation. Seeing this the party pushed on through the reeds, swam a canal, and came again upon the road. Ahead they saw another party of Chinese, but as they approached, to their surprise, these stood by, and saluted them as they passed. The bombardment and taking of Taku forts had taught a lesson in manners—this was education by cannon.

"Danger was over. By 8:30 that morning they had reached Taku. Twelve perilous hours it had taken to accomplish a ride usually done in three. Watts's arrival and news was the signal for busy preparation. A force of 1,500 men of all nationalities was prepared.

"How they fought their way to Tien Tsin, how they took their share in the awful work in the settlements there, is already an oft-told tale. But when the history of this war comes to be written, the gallant ride of Jim Watts and those three Cossacks should be writ large as an example and for encouragement, To save his fellows Watts adventured his own life-unselfishly, and with quiet plack. Tien Tsin was in parlous case, could have held out but little longer. A desperate measure was the only hope. was accepted, and at 9:30 that evening and he was found as the man ready to otherwise miserable business. Those in which their lives were saved, and rightly so. He knew the perils before him. may even have considered his life as for-

TRAINING GERMAN TROOPS

The total membership of athletic societies in Germany at the present time serving with the colors.

Up to the organization of the Royal

The training is not looked upon in the be in every case "Yes." In fact, the nature of a pastime or recreation, but only thing one cannot reduce is "By this time they had struck the road is in every sense a drill, whose object is weight of the rider; but after all these again, however, where half a mile ahead to develop the physical side of the sol- had been reduced to a minimum the of them was another village. Either the dier in a scientific manner. The meth- weight would still be an impossible hourse cries of those behind, or previous ods followed do not differ from those in one. What is to be done then? I have knowledge of this attempt, had prepared vogue in an ordinary gymnasium, ex- mentioned a rational weight, and you the inmates of this second village. Their cept that they are much less elaborate. will ask men what I call rationalvells, borne on the still night air, met the All soldiers receive daily instruction. from 13st. 7lb. to 14st. Then you will The bane of a recruit's life is the quer- say, how is it possible to solve to speak, between the devil and the deep balken, a horizontal bar with square problem, seeing that if one could reedges. Upon this the recruit hangs by duce the actual weight of arms and body of them, whereupon Watts and his hands, and he is then compelled to do equipment by 2st. (which would be the his followers swung off at right angles as many "pull ups"—in other words, to most one could hope for), it would his followers swung off at right angles as many "pull ups —in other words, to the road, and took to the open country again. In doing so Watts aimed, as well again. In doing so Watts aimed, as well level with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. Manilevel with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. Manilevel with the bar—as he possibly can. 2st. over the "rational" weight. "Setting up" exercises play a prominent part, too, and they, together with the various other exercises, soon whip the

agile soldier, if not a graceful one. The Germans have an apparatus rareburst into a narrow passage on the fringe ly seen in other countries. It is known of the village. Once again the order to as the sprungkasten, and consists of a charge was given, and they sped swiftly table-shaped box upon which a mat is and working out by an expert, or, better through the murky little ways-only to fastened. This is used for the purpose of mounting and vaulting. Wall scaling, there, armed men, and the riders came ditch leaping, rope and mast climbing, leaping, and swimming are all included in the school of the soldier. The instrucslung their rifles. Covering each a man tion in the latter is very thorough, and no dron-might be added to the establishtracks some two hundred and fifty yards

six to twenty feet in height. clad, than any other soldier in the world, and thoroughness which are displayed and games are unknown to him.-Munsey's Magazine.

John H. Meldram, who received a se-

# Gavalry

Lessons Learned From War in South Africa--Horses Over-Burdened.

Have Had to Carry Too Much Weight For the Work.

With the exception of one weekly journal, whose correspondent showed opinions and criticisms merely brought time they followed the banks of the have been done full justice to in the was to be expected there. Alert and praise has been bestowed on this branch vigilant they rode, keenly awaiting the of the service. We are gratified by the first alarm. But the usual sentry post commendations of the press of our counwas deserted. A thick fog had fallen, try, we are elated at the praise of our and they passed, shrouded in this, commander-in-chief, and we are therethrough Hsiaochan village. The merci- by certified of the value and undoubted ful white folds of the fog hid them from success of the branch of the service that delt of the soldiers there, and they we love. (I am alluding solely to cavalgalloped swiftly and safely through. ry operations on the frontier of Cape Still on they went, until the new city of Colony and in the Free State; I know Heinchang was reached. One shot was nothing of those in Natal, which country fired at them, but they won past the city is about as suitable as Switzerland for the forts at the head of the creek the operations of cavalry.) Nevertheless, in spite of the praise showered on us, I am quite prepared to admit that our calvary is very far from being perfect, pied. They halted, dismounted, and and I consider that any man of ordinary crept cautiously among tall reeds till intelligence who has taken part in the Kimberley relief march, the operations at Paardeberg, and the subsequent march to Bloemfontein could suggest many important, I might say necessary, changes. I contend that as our material in men and horses is by far the best in the world, so our cavalry is facile princepsbut do we make the best use of the splendid material at our command? No, certainly we'do not; and I maintain that | waterbottle and haversack. Do away our cavalry ought to be, could be, must be doubled in efficiency. Horses Too Heavily, Loaded.

Let us take the blackest spot first and see what can be done to eliminate it. This is, undoubtedly, the ridiculous weight that our horses have to carry. It is an impossible weight. All cavalry officers who have been brought up—as cavalry officers should be-in the hunting field, where they learn a very valuable part of cavalry soldiering by the same methods that ducks learn to swim (and this part of the science it is almost impossible to learn later on, that is the reason why some of our cavalry commanders, otherwise able, fail somewhat as horse masters), have recognized this for some time, and it is thrust on their notice in the most unpleasant way possible in a campaign like the present one. Think of it, that a lightweight horse should have at least 18 st. put on his back and after being piled up with this impossible weight must (if our cavalry is to be efficient) satisfy the following requirements. He must be able to march for many days consecutively at least 20 miles a day-30 would be nearer the is a great deal more to be said on this mark; he may then be called upon at any time, possibly at the end of a long day, to gallon two miles and charge, and then with his 18 st. on his back take part in a pursuit in which the problem to be solved is how to catch a fleeing enemy on comparative fresh horses riding 4 st. or 5 st. lighter. Is not this the reductio ad absurdum, and yet this is what our cavalry must do to give their full value? And why is it that our cavalry horses are crushed down with this ridiculous and unnecessary weight? Simply because none of our authorities have brought their ability and intelligence to place, in this order: One Cossack, then is five hundred and fifty thousand, over bear on this the most important and dif-Watts, and last a rearguard of the re- half being members who regularly re- ficult problem connected with cavalry When I say difficult, the difficulty

through the place only to be fired upon athletes in her army, exclusive of those dimensions, for there is no difficulty whatever in reducing the weight considerably, though there might be a Central Gymnastic Institute, in 1857, the little extra expense incurred. Put to training the German soldier received was any expert or to a committee on the left to a great extent in the hands of the subject the following problem: "Can officers in command. At the present you possibly reduce the weight of the time, however, this work has been placed saddle, the carbine, the sword, the Also Watts could hear his name called in charge of those specially trained for lance, the bit and a head-piece, the men's FORGET YOUR BUSINESS AT NIGHT. cloaks and capes?" The answer would must be carried elsewhere than on the horse. I feel sure that the majority they had yet encountered. There was gawky farmer's boy into an active and are with me as far as I have gone, that or another be taken off our troop horses' backs; but how they should be carried requires careful thought

Field Carts Proposed. May I, however, be allowed to offer the suggestion that light carts, one

per field troop-that is, four per squaone is considered proficient until he is ment for this purpose? These carts able to swim thirty minutes with the would, I think, be best drawn by mules breast stroke. The proficient swimmers and should accompany their squadrons are then taught to swim with knapsack in the field wherever they go, whether and rifle and execute all sorts of jumps with the main body of cavalry or on and dives from the different jumping outpost or other duty. I have no doubt and diving platforms, which range from that someone of inventive genius could construct a cart which when emptied, The wonderful endurance of the Ger- could be turned into a field kitchen or man soldier, who is probably handicapped some equally useful machine. Limit the by more weight, and less comfortably men's kit to be carried in these carts to, say, 28lb. weight, then each cart would is directly traceable to the infinite care have to carry 30 cwt. for one field troop of 120 men. I know there are disin his physical training. Athletic sports advantages to this, but the saving in horseflesh in sore backs alone would pay the extra cost many times over in one month of campaigning. There may be villiers, France, with the two young men other and better ways of carrying the as seconds and sole witnesses. The first vere sprain the other day owing to his kits than this. This is only one that shots missed, but fortunately they sufficed having fallen from a scaffold, is still consumers itself to me. The conditions to bring a policeman, who marched the that should be satisfied in carrying the whole party ingloriously to the station.

kit otherwise than on the horses are that they must be able to be got at any moment they are required, they should be kept dry, and every man in the troop should know where his kit is, and be able to get it without disturbing the rest. With a cart none of these requirements would be very difficult to deal with. In considering, therefore, how the weight can be reduced from 18st. to 14st., we should begin with this item-weight of kit to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, 2st. Then the problem would begin to solve itself, for the saddle, having much less to support, could be reduced enormously in weight. It now weighs the absurd burden of 28lb.: I am told that the American cavalry saddle weighs considerably less than 14lb. Have you ever taken up in your hands a cavalry bit and bridoon and head collar, reins, It is a marvel how a horse can carry his head with it all. Away with it, it can and must be reduced, say, 25 per cent. The lance weighs up to 5lb., making it a too heavy weapon for any but a strong man to use effectively, and this weight is useless. Take 3ib. off it. Look at the cavalryman's sword, heavy and clumsy throughout, with a needlessly heavy steel scabbard which is not only unnecessary but spoils the edge of the blade when sharpened. Let us return to the old leather scabbards with steel shoes and rings. Lee-Metford carbine, very heavy, if a magazine carbine is necessary for cavalry, which is open to question, still the weight can be reduced.

Economy in Horseflesh. No doubt all this means increased expenditure for the finer material, but if it could save the wholesale waste of horseflesh on service it would be true economy. One portion of lancers had more than 400 horses through their ranks up to the end of April in this campaign, and these were not by any means all killed by the enemy Another squadron of dragoons I saw, which only had seven horses left fit for duty, and these are not exceptional cases. But I am wandering somewhat from my subject We have got rid of 2st., to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, and have reduced all the items of equipment to their minimum. Let us see what must be carried on the horse. The soldier and his clothing, bandelier with 150 rounds, with his cloak and cape on service. The Indian regiments in South Africa have a garment called officially "the coat warm British" made of khaki serge, thick. with a flannel lining and pockets, much lighter and less cumbersome than the cloak. This rolled in the waterproof sheet, carried as either a front or rear pack, preferably the latter, is all the kit that should be required. Nose-bag with one feed, or even that might be in the cart (in a very dry and hot country the chagul for water might be carried), lance, sword and carbine. I think the wallets might then be done away with, the men would ride much better and more comfortably without them (for our cavalrymen would be far better horsemen than they are if wallets had never been invented, and the absence of straps and buckles would be a great advantage, the haversack would carry all that was necessary; in this case the coat and water proof sheet must, of course, be carried as a rear pack. Everything else should be carried in the cart-horseshoes, blankets, built-up rope (or one long rope for the troop), and any change of clothing that is absolutely necessary. There subject, but I hope I have written enough to give your readers food for reflecting whether some trouble and possibly expense should not be devoted to reducing

respondent of the London Times. That Is the Only Way to Be Sure of Doing Your Best Work.

the weight carried by our troop horses on

active service. From time to time it has

been hinted to me that our cavalry sol-

dier does not take sufficient care of his

horse on service. I believe this insinua-

tion arises from the excessive mortality

among horses during the war, and one

of your contemporaries even attributed

it to what he was pleased to call "the

peace traditions of the British cavalry."

I think if this writer were to study the

army list and note the honors won by

the British horse he would be shamed in-

to withdrawing this offensively silly par-

agraph. But alas! how many writers on

military subjects nowadays are grossly

ignorant of all military matters? I pro-

pose, therefore, in my next article to

show that this libel on the British caval-

ry soldier has no foundation in fact, and

for this equine mortality.-Capetown cor-

at the same time to explain the reasons

"Every business man of common sense knows, whether he chooses to acknowledge it or not, that the further away he gets in the evening from his commercial associations during the day, so that his business associates or thoughts of it or them cannot get at him, the healthier he is, the wiser life he leads: in short, the better off he is in every respect, and the abler for the duties of the morrow," writes Edward Bok of "The American Man and the Country," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Now, what does he get in the city in the evening, even if he live a carefully regulated life? There is no mode of life he can possibly follow which is in any way recuperative to his mental or physical being. He has never been out of hearing of the noises of the city or out of the range of its lights. Every night he has slept in the polluted air of the city, and in the morning has looked out on the gray sidewalks which he sees all day long. What does such a man know of the exhilarating refreshing and blood-quickening experience of opening the shutters of his chamber window upon a landscape of space and sunshine? And what is far worse, what do his wife and children know of such a lessing? Yet he deludes himself into the belief that he must live in the city so as to be 'in touch with things.' If you ask him what those 'things' are you invariably discover that they are of a business nature, either strictly business or some social convention which he feels has a bearing on his business. But it is always business, business! Now, a man living under this pressure rarely does his best work, although he fully believes that he is doing it. But he cannot be giving out the best because he does not allow the best to get

Two girls of fifteen, mutually jealqus concerning two youths of about the same age, fought a duel with pistols at Auber-

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fame for sagacity and and seeing ahead, the tesmen have had one er the rest of Europe. ns, this country flooding China with vert the heathen to has been sending ed in all matters con Dast, masters of the lects, well trained rusive, quiet way, the grand coup. a to fight in the open by lack of delicacy, nal pride. It was no the nets laid carefully entangle at all costs.

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 she 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 her large family circle, and her prominplant of the Standard and Diggers' ent position, have all tended, of course, are now. News, a journal which has served the to give the impression that she has been Boer government, bolstered up its in quite exceptionally exposed in her person not affected by this question will differ iquities, retailed its lying reports of the progress of the war, and then only ceashis men were within sight of the town. It is but the common lot of all who are The Gazette, which is about the size of four pages of the Daily Chronicle, is a kin that they shall be subject to frequent 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 generality of her people, of the military government. One of the first things to be done when

Johanneshurg was occupied was to arrange for the carrying on of necessary business. One of the first proclamations notified that promissory notes issued by the Transvasi 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 No customer is allowed to draw more ereign, never have the highest and the than £20 weekly without the authority lowest been brought more closely in of the military government.

styled the "Court of the Chief Magis- estate, up to two years imprisonment, a fine of to cry with some one who knew exactly £100. It is also proclaimed that all civi- how she felt." lians are required to remain within their houses between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., unless provided with a pass. didn't see mine. It was so sudden." It No liquor is sold except on the written was seventeen years before another of 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 Princess Alice, who had nursed her husthe great food question. Living was band and children with the most devoted probably never much cheaper in Johan affection as one after the other they nesburg than it is under the military were smitten down with diphtheria, herrule. The maximum prices to be charg- self fell under the power of the dread ed are fixed by the military governor, malady, and died on the 14th of Decemtand here are some of them: Flour, 40s. ber, 1878, to the unspeakable grief of to 50s. per 100 lbs.; potatoes, 12s. 6d. to Her Majesty the Queen. But this loss fact. All claims should be of the same 20s. per bag; ducks and fowls, 2s. 6d. of her own seemed hardly to distress her size; one hundred feet square; to 4s; each; milk, 6d. per bottle; draught | more than did the tidings which the folale or stout 3s. per gallon; brandy, 80s. lowing year came of the death of the to 90s. per case; bacon, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per young Prince Imperial in South Africa. pound; bread, 7d. per lb.; butter, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; cheese, 2s.; coffee, 1s. 6d. to 2s. Queen, "her only only child, her all 6d.; tobacco (cut), 9d. per lb.; coal, 1s. gone!" and she hurried all the way from 6d. to 2s. per bag; paraffin, 30s. per ten Balmoral to London to show her symgallons, and so on. Of course, these are pathy with the heart-broken mother. prices that would make the average Lon- In 1884 the Duke of Albany, Prince doner open his eyes, but those who know Leopold, died. He had always been the their Johannesburg will wonder how weakly one of the family, and in the Lord Roberts has managed it.

Then steps have been taken to prevent the "jumping" of empty houses and other his own country. Here he had an acpeople's furniture. It must be remem- cidental fall, and injured his knee, and bered that thousands of Britishers could do no more than just lock the doors of discussing the possible consequences of their dwellings and come away, leaving what it was hoped would be nothing all their belongings behind them. During very serious, there came the tidings that their absence many a Boer vrouw has the young Prince had been seized with been in clover, for she has been able to apoplexy and had died in the arms of help herself to clothing, carpets, and, his equerry. The year 1892 was marked indeed, anything that her heart might by another sad event for the much-sordesire for the embellishment of her home rowing Queen and the large family about and person. Now, however, no empty her. In this sorrow there was a touch house is to be occupied by any person, of romance, which, no doubt, did much and no furniture is to be removed from to quicken the nation's sympathy. The any house in Johannesburg and district Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the without orders from the military gov- Prince of Wales, had been engaged to be Pernor.

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 pre-

serving of the mines. Second-Any process, subsequent 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 reonce at one of certain specified banks. law. All raw gold recovered by completion of processes above referred to is Except for the purpose of such deposit-

with scarcely any local trouble.

THE DEVIL OF THE HINDUS.

one who delights in the destruction of whelming and to me is a double one, for men." But in all this there is no whis- I lose a dearly loved and helpful son,

per as yet of any moral qualities of evil. whose presence was like a bright sun- leases of placer benches the terms would only to the case where two or more leases The conception is entirely one of physi- beam in my home, and my dear daugh- be reasonable. cal power, used with the utmost malevo- ter loses a noble, devoted husband, to lence and injustice against men. Along whom she was united by the closes affeccal evil, wrong, injustice, or misfortune. to bear."-London News. 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, and surroundings to the shafts of the publication when Lord Roberts and grim archer. Perhaps it is not really so. inroads of the common enemy, and the been materially different from that of the

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 friend like Lord Melbourne and the Prince Con sort's private secretary, Mr. Anson, the list may be said to have begun with the fatal year 1861, which opened with the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and closed with the immeasurable sorrow of the death of the hours, it is proclaimed, are from 10 to Prince Consort. Never has a people 12. Cheques must be met in specie only. shared more fully in the grief of a soytouch, and the nation's love and sympa-The various tribunals are provided for thy more deepened than when they heard -one specially appointed for dealing with that their Queen at Balmoral had been offences under martial law, and another mingling tears with a poor widow on her "We both cried," said the wo trate." The chief magistrate can sentence man afterward. "She was so thankful

> "But you saw your husband's death coming," said the desolate Queen. "I-I the keenest bereavements of the Queen's life fell upon her. First came the sad be expended; except that each claim has tidings of the death of the tiny Princess May in 1878, and then the mother, during the working season. "Poor, poor dear Empress!" wrote the

spring of the year had gone to Cannes for shelter against the harsh winds of while family solicitude was anxiously married to the Princess May, 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 fiancee to be consoled by his brother, the Duke of | claims. York, to whom she was afterward mar-

ried. 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 quired forthwith to deposit the same at Beatrice was popularly supposed to be the Queen's favorite daughter. She was and any person found in the possession at all events, her constant companion. of raw gold after three days from date her closest associate, and she had marwill be severely punished under martial ried Prince Henry of Battenberg. The quaint little church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of a to be deposited with one of the banks. very pleasant marriage ceremony, and the marriage appeared to be a very ing, the transport of specie and raw gold happy one. There were four children is absolutely forbidden under pain of for- born to the young couple. The soldier, feiture, and the offender being dealt with however, must needs see some active service; and on the outbreak of troubles in So ends once and for all the night- Askanti he volunteered to go with the mare indulged in by those who seemed expedition, and out there he contracted only too glad to foretell that this great malarial fever and died, to the great city of untold wealth would be laid low, grief of all the royal family; and espeand become a mere heap of debris, It cially of Her Majesty, the Queen; who really seems marvellous that the change appeared to have had great affection for in the administration of Johannesburg him. His body was brought home to and Pretoria should have been effected England, and laid to rest in the quiet little country church in which he had been married. The thought of the widow and the little family and the Queen's Siya is typical both of destruction and affliction at the tidings ereated a strong of reproduction. But the latter attri- sympathy all over the kingdom, and it bute 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 to be subject to the sum of the property of the sum of the has all ways been remarkable, to thank my achievement of physical evil and wrong, achievement of physical evil and wrong, and in hurling death and devastation in a fresh grievous affliction which has upon the people and their land. He is befallen me and my beloved daughter represented in the sacred books of the Princess Beatrice, Princess Benry of Hindus as "the terrible destroyer"-"the Battenberg. This new sorrow is over-

called Devi, Durga, Uma and Kali, he of the daughter who has never left me s portrayed as the incarnation of physi- and has comforted and helped me is hard

#### COMMUNICATIONS

OUR MINING LAWS.

To the Editor:-The principal industry sideration.

you some notes on the subject.

I understand that the subject is to be few sections altered; thereby making the liable to have his lease forfeited if he

Of course even those persons who are

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 widely encircled by the love of kith and will I hope lead to a discussion of the subject. The matter is a very important one, and before any act is finally passed fortune of the Queen has not, perhaps, 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 politicians are not allowed to affect the matter, and especially that the prospector 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 to 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 em-

ployment here. "MENTE 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 to be represented by one man working

The laws concerning this generally fair and reasonable, and about the only alterations that appear to be required are the following: Claims at present vary in breadth according as they are classed as creek, bench, etc., which is more a case of opinion than Often a number of claims are staked

out and sold to two or more men after tered on one record. In some districts a charge is made of only \$2.50 for the record instead of \$2.50 for each claim; Notes and Suggested Alterations to the thus causing considerable loss to the revenne This aught to be altered

der the Placer act which require expen- thicate. This section appears to have diture of a considerable amount of cap- been omitted, the consequence being that ital. There are: (a) Dredging leases. many persons rock on bars and prospect (b) Precious stone diggings. (c) Creek without getting any certificates, thus diggings. (e) Other placer mining causing a loss to the revenue. It would be ground

(a) Will be treated later on. (b) 1 believe no mines for precious stones are worked in British Columbia at present. take out a license, and it would add con-Any person wishing to mine or them siderably to the revenue. might apply for a concession; the terms and conditions to vary with the merits of each case. (d) and (e) The sizes and purposes. conditions for these should be the same. It is only in very exceptional cases that an hydraulic mine can be worked more if possible, right angles. No side shall than 1,500 feet from the edge of a creek. plify matters and make all leases 1,500 may be a very large one? In some cases a and the survey to be completed within feet square, which is the same size as a claimed under this section. The boundaries mineral claim. If it be considered inexpedient to abolish the distinction be of opinion, as it is not always easy to say tween placer and ore mining, then in what is the base of a hill nor what is common justice the holders of placer high or low water. It would be better to terms and conditions granted to them as are granted to the holders of mineral sizes," cancel the words "dry bar, bench

requires very careful consideration. Up breadth of a discovery claim shall in no to the present time a very large amount case exceed 100 feet. of money has been expended, yet almost As sections 16 and 17 now run, the all the dredgers built in British Colum- breadth of a discovery creek claim may be bia appear to be more or less failures or 2,000 feet in width and extend to the sumto have discontinued working for some mit of the hills on each side, whereas an reason or other. Persons ought there- ordinary creek claim extends only from fore to be encouraged to build and work base to base of the hills. dredgers but prevented from holding Sec. 34. After the word "itself" add long stretches of rivers for purely specu- "but not if the owner keeps them in good lative purposes. Sometimes the best order and utilizes them for working any place to dredge is a low bank above high other mining property, nor for the period water but too low to hydraulic, and it of one year after the claim is abandoned. would simplify matters if there were no The owner can also sell or transfer them difference between an ordinary placer to any other person, who shall have the and a dredging lease. Or whatever right to use them for working any mining ground or water that is considered ne- property." cessary might be taken up and the ren- A man ought to be allowed to utilize his tal and expenditure calculated on its ditch line and other works to work other area and not on its length. At present I believe the terms are the same per mile whether the lease is on the lower Fraser with an area of 800 acres per mile or a with an area of 800 acres per male or a note). If this is not considered advisable, small creek with an area of say eight then make the following alterations:

The best way to develop the dredging industry seems to be that leases should only be granted to those who can show that they are likely to be able to work the leases to make them report at the end of each rear what work has been

work them. Third-Work carried on under the Min- on as nearly as possible the same terms. eral act. The conditions imposed under this act are far too lenient. If the rental were made one half and the value of proposed alteration to section 34.

can extract ore with a very small ex- should be altered. with his principal wife, who is variously tion. To witness the blighted happiness penditure of money and sell the ore or ery and they might be allowed to take up 100-foot claims under somewhat similar terms to that applicable in the case of placer claims. 'Or allow the owner of a placer claim to work it for alluvial gold or any minerals.

Fourth-Coal mining, the terms for which are far too lenient.

The conditions imposed on the holder of a placer are heavy. A holder of a mineral claim has only to expend \$100 of Britsh Columbia is mining. The a year and if he expends more than this mining laws have been constantly altered in any year the excess can be carried and tinkered, but are now most unjust forward and credited to the following in some ways and indefinite. They year or years, and when he has expended should be re-written after careful con- \$500 he can obtain a crown grant. The owner of a placer lease must, as a rule, I have interests in both mineral claims expend \$1,000 in each and every year. and placer leases, and have given the and any excess is not credited to the fol subject considerable attention. I send lowing years. He has usually to spend a very heavy sum in ditch lines and machinery before he can work his property considered by parliament, and it is to none of which is credited to future years be hoped that the whole question will and, according to the terms of his lease, be gone into thoroughly and not only a in spite of this heavy expenditure he is acts even more complicated than they allows a single year to clapse without expending \$1,000 in that year. Nor can he get a crown grant. Luckily the gold they see an owner trying his best to develop his property they do not forfeit it. If the terms and conditions of all leases marble, clay and building stone. were to be strictly enforced I believe that over three-fourths of the present leases would have been forfeited, probably

holders of placer leases should have the right to all minerals and that all ground should be taken up for mining purposes and the owners to have the right to work any alluvial gold or any minerals by any methods. The ground to be, if possible, 1,500 feet square; the rent 25 cents an acre (minimum \$10) a year: work to be done, one dollar in the first year, and five dollars an acre in each succeeding year (minimum \$100). Before obtaining a crown grant the owner must satisfy the Minister of Mines or his representative that he has actually extracted minerals or metals likely to be of commercial value in reasonable quantities and has expended at least \$50 an acre in development (minimum

\$1,000). A new act might be compiled based on the Placer, Mineral and Coal acts, with such portions of the Water act as relates to mining, and extracts from other acts which directly affect mining might with advantage be included.

Care must be taken to protect the rights of the minority; those who hold placer leases are few in number compared with those who hold mineral claims; but that is no reason why the terms granted to the former should be very onerous whilst the latter have very easy terms.

Mining, especially in the early stages, usually a very risky speculation, and those who take the risks, trouble and expense of developing mines ought to e enouraged to do so. They ought to be allowed the use of all timber on their property and elsewhere, where possible. free of al taxes and royalty, and should be helped in making roads. No taxes should be exacted from mines until they are paying concerns, but in lieu a tax might be put, of say five per cent., on all profits.

Placer Mining Act.

Part I.-There used to be a penalty of Second-Mines taken up as leases un- \$25 for mining without a free miner's cer. year. no great hardship if all persons actually engaged in mining for gold, coal, or any other metals or minerals were obliged to

> Sec. 11. Last line but one-Omit the word "placer" before the words mining Sec. 16. Substitute-A placer claim shall if possible, be rectangular and all angles. exceed 100 feet in length. (Why should hill diggings have an indefinite area, which strip 2,000 feet or even more has been of creek and bar diggings are also matters

leases ought to have similar have all placer claims of the same size). Sec. 17. After the words "following or hill diggings." Cancel the last three (a) The question of dredging leases lines of the section and substitute-"The

claims than the one for which they were constructed. Cancel Sec. 37.

Part VII to be re-written (see special Sec. 93. Cancel the first seven lines and substitute the following "The graind shall measure, where possible, but not exceeding, 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth in as nearly as possible a rect-

angular form.

Sec. 98. Cancel all that comes after the word 'manner,' and substitute—"If the covenant contains a clause that a certain done, and to insist on thorough prospecting or design being carried on, and an efficient dredger being Built and worked amount has to be expended in work or inwithin two years of the granting of the within two years of the granting of the least, unless some reasonable excuse can the excess shall be credited to the following the excess shall be credited to the exce miles are being held at rentals of \$10 ing year or years." There are no vexa-and \$50 a mile and no attempt made to tions restricted in mineral claims, and the two classes of mining should be put Cancel Sec. 100

Alter Sec. 101 in the same sense as the work to be done equal to one-quarter of Sec. 1024. As this reads, the latter porthat now imposed on the holders of tion is not applicable to a single lease, but

have been consolidated. This is clearly Under certain conditions a few men unfair to the holder of a single lease and

Sec. 148. Cancel, and substitute-"Every work it without any expensive machin- 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 charges, 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 "any" into "each." When a number of claims are put on one

ecord the charge in some districts is only \$2.50 for the record, even if there are many claims on the record. Alter the charge for filing any document from \$1 to 25 cents, which is the charge in the Mineral Act.

As an appendix, extracts from the Water 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 ferms and conditions, and the amount of work called for should also be added.

Notes to the Mineral Act

On the first page section 2, after "building stone shall," omit the word "not." commissioners are very lenient, and if The definition of the word mineral in the preceding paragraph is so comprehensive that it might as well include limestone, 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 remedy this state of affairs and to to be allowed to get a prospecting license. To remedy this state of analys and to under the same terms as it he had actually at the bottom of the water without betray. found it and located the ground, At present the conditions are almost impracticable in districts where it is very difficult to prospect during even six menths 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 \$102.50 in the

same time. Alter section 140 similarly to the proposed siteration 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 excepting when the animal is quite sta terms for taking up land for mining pur- tionary. poses (including coal, but excluding small placer claims);

The ground to be taken up for mining purposes is to be, if possible, square in animals show great timidity in the water; shape; no side being more than 1.500 feet and naturally so, for their heads are so 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 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

In every year, except the first year, there shall be expended on machinery, labor, stores, etc., the sum of five dollars an acre | slow, stern-wheel paddle steamer. When (minimum amount, \$100 on each lease), such being bona fide for the working of the slowly although the animals proceed at a property as a mining property, but if more than the necessary amount is expended in any one year the surplus shall be carried slowly in water that a dog can outstrip forward to the credit of the following year them. As to the hippopotamus, all visitors

During the first year the value of the improvements need not be more than one A statement of work done, with details,

to be sent to the gold commissioner each In lieu of improvements being done, cash resident at Mandalesswhur, on the Nerbudmay be paid to the gold commissioner at the rate of 50 per cent. of the value of improvements due but not done. Within ninety days after locating the

ground, the other three corner posts must have come being 200 miles up stream. On be put in, and the boundaries clearly mark- these occasions the natives, though provided out, and the mining recorder notified of the fact. The ground is to be legally surveyed

within five years of the date of record. If to be seized. the boundaries are not found to be correct they can be rectified by the surveyor; pro- the water, only the top of the head and vided that such alteration does not affect the rights of anyone who located previous- perhaps for their own satisfaction, or at ly to the owner's notice that he intended to have the ground surveyed. This notice swim high, even when they have a burden to be posted on the mining recorder's office, on their backs. A crown grant to be obtained at any time under somewhat similar conditions

as at present, except that the amount to be expended will be \$50 per acre (minimum \$1,000 for each lease), also that the owner the shortness of their legs, they just touch must satisfy the gold commissioner that minerals or metals in reasonable quantities, which are or are likely to be of com- of the Southern Seas are now inhabited by mercial value, have been extracted from the ground.

All owners of mining ground to have the great distances, from wrecked vessels. right to all metals and minerals (including coal) which are beneath or on the surface of their ground, and to work them by tunnels, shafts, open quarrying, hydraulicing, dredging, or any other method.

Claims or leases up to, but not exceeding eight, may be consolidated, as already provided for in the Mineral Act, section 24. the ships, and their drivers, plunging over-Any person locating ground and failing to comply with the above conditions, or if the location is abandoned or forfeited, shall not be allowed to re-locate the ground or any part of it, nor have any interest in it by purchase or otherwise, nor in any ground within one mile of such ground, within two years of such forfeiture or abandonment, unless he obtains the permission of the gold commissioner.

This is necessary, as ground is some times held for a year without any work being done, then re-staked by another and vent anything, Walter Scott invented the transferred to the first owner. This is especially the case when an adjoining mine for characters and events, which he colorbeing developed, and speculators, who ed and shaped and posed to serve the ends do not intend doing any work, try to hold of a fancied scheme. Historical personthe ground, hoping to sell if their neighbor ages had been used before his time, as in

After he had made a jocular remark, Charles Barton, of Limehouse Coffin, Lon-don, stepped out from the bar of the Three Compasses into the street. A scream was heard, and a friend rushing out found him

rived in Montreal last evening. The record in Montreal last evening. The Royal peculiarities of one epoch to another section by the Royal peculiarities of one epoch to another section and their pipers and a number of the kept a fairly good conscience as to local military men and escorted to the personality, and his historical characters windsor. To-day they inspect the city, realize in reasonable measure the ideal of tradition, if not of vertiable record.—W. Howells in Harper's Bazar.

ANIMALS AS SWIMMERS

Camels, Monkeys, Giraffes and Learn With Greater Difficulty Tha Men-Others Swim Well

The August number of Pearson's Man zine has an article written and illinst by Mr. J. G. Millais, F. Z. S., on how an mals swim. It has often been said among all the bipeds and quadruneds alone is unable to swim naturally; but like many other sweeping statem not usually true. Many men hay known to swim on their first deep water, while, on the other h are several mammals whose nata er is even inferior to that of man for instance, camels, monkeys, giraf llamas. Camels, it is true, may to swim with artificial aids, and then apes manage to scramb! row sheets of water without bei ed; but it may be confidently that neither giraffes nor llamas accomplish the art.

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

Strange to say, certain members seal family, which eventually take their place among the best swimmers in creat tion, 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, move even more gracefully, and rapidly when in search of food. The latter are so much at home in the water that they will sometimes so fast asleep among the waves 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 the first analy of swimmers. All the good swimmers among the rodents are also expert dvers, and are able moneyer to raise of depress the body in the water at will when swimming at ease and unsuspicious of danger the water like passes across the mount the middle of the cheek, and the shoulder, discussing on the surface rather more than one third of the whole body; and, though the root of the table. the whole body; and, though the root of the tail is seen, the tail itself is generally under the water,

The paws of hares and rabbits in swimning are like an ill-ballasted ship, down by the head. Like the squirrels, these two low and sterns 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 perfeetly still water, however, they can both

swim considerable distances. A friend of mine, who is a constant fisherman, says Mr. Millais, told me that ne has three times seen hares try to swim the Tweed, and each time, after going half way, the fimid creatures had to return. doubtless owing to water getting into their nostrils. As far as I have been able to ascertain rabbits and hares are the only inimals 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 once fairly started the legs are moved

fair rate of speed. Roe, although good swimmers, move so 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. Major.-Gen. Keatinge, V. C., sometime 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 ed with huge flat-bottomed punts, and well knowing the value of the animals, could not be persuaded to go hear them, fearing

As a general rule they swim very deep in the trunk being visible; but occasionallythe instigation of the mahout-they will

Of pigs it is commonly reported that so queerly fashioned are they that if they attempt to swim they cut their throats with their forefeet; but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to their throats with their forefeet, and beat the water very high. Many of the islands wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swam ashore, sometimes Camels cannot swim. They are very buoyant, but ill-balanced, and their heads go under water. They can, however, be taught to swim rivers with the aid of goatskins or jars fastened under their necks. During the Beluchistan expedition of 1898 the camels were lowered into the sea from board, clambered on the rump of their charges, causing the animals' heads to come up, and thus assisted they were successfully piloted ashore.

Several animals, such as hedgehogs and bats, who would, at first glance, be considered incapable of natation, are in reality quite respectable performers.

So far as any man may be said to inhistorical novel. His fiction drew upon life those monstrons and tedious fables classified in the annals of fiction as the heroical Asian and African s. Many wondrously romances. translated, figure in the illimitable pages of Comberville. prenade, and Scuderi; the rival families heard, and a friend rushing out touch but under the wheels of a heavy dray. Death ensued later. The werdlet of the lury was accidental death.

Eighty members of the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., and the Continentals, of Worcester, Mass., ardid not mind forcing a civillation in the bidden of the continentals.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

affes and Llamas r Difficulty Than wim Well.

of Pearson's Magaitten and illustrated . Z. S., on how ani. ften been said that, and quadrupeds, man naturally; but this, oing statements, is y men have been eir first entry into ne other hand, there ose natatory pow that of man. Take nkeys, giraffes and ue, may be taught aids, and now and scramble over nar thout being drown confidently asserted

swim well on their water; and, whether r to escape danger. ae element with the on their first at.

ior llamas can ever

ain members of the entually take their swimmers in creaof their career, the

ney do not spend so er as the true seals efully, and rapidly The latter are so vater that they will among the waves, alf an hour or more ter without betray.

aps the most interers. All the good dents are also exe moreover to raise the water at will. e and unsuspicious unsuspicious e passes across the the cheek, and the the surface rather the whole body; of the tall is seen ly under the water. ilmal is quite sta-

ad rabbits in swinllasted ship, down squirrels, these two idity in the water: their heads are so that the slightest would send their drown them, uned to land. In perver, they can both

o is a constant fishis, told me that ne res try to swim the e, after going half es had to return. er getting into their have been able to hares are the only whole of the hind above water when ect of this is very appearance of a le steamer. When legs are moved imals proceed at a

wimmers, move so dog can outstrip tamus, all visitors with his aquatio generally known is a splendid swimnain in the water stretch, swimming

e. V. C., sometime lur, on the Nerbudhat during the rainy occasionally came ver past his house which they could iles up stream. On ives, though provid ned punts, and well the animals, could hear them, fearing

y swim very deep in op of the head and but occasionallysatisfaction, or at mahout-they will they have a burden

nly reported that wo they that if they cut their throats this is only an old wild or tame, they though, owing to egs, they just touch forefeet, and beat any of the islands now inhabited by the descendants of ashore, sometimes wrecked vessels.

They are very and their heads can, however, be ith the aid of goat under their necks. expedition of 1898 into the sea from vers, plunging overhe rump of their animals' heads to sted they were suc-

as hedgehogs and rst glance, be conation, are in reality mers.

Historical person

ore his time, as in

dious fables classi-

tion as the heroical

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anslated, figure in

domberville, Cal-

he rival families of

service in the sup-

icles, were made

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IV'S court by the

se authors took lib-

of their creations

owed himself. He

or transposing the sech to another; but it conscience as to

storical characters

easure the ideal of

eritable record. W.

civilization in the

the

rell-loved parent. OVELS. Kelly, 1127 Pendrill street, on Wednesmay be said to inday morning. Miss Chamberlain is re-Scott invented the ction drew upon life from Buffalo, N. Y., and is a its, which he colordaughter of the late G. W. Chamberlain. d to serve the ends

Aylmer, Que. The regular meeting of the fire and committee was held on Wednes-An application was received from ptains of the fire halls for a rise in The officers stated that in the on years they had only received a 2.50 rise; they were receiving \$67.50 per month now, while in Seattle and other cities captains of fire halls were receiving \$80 per month. On motion it was decided to recommend the council that the aptains of fire halls be paid \$70 per

for Harrison, where they will spend their and is determined to go still further with | youd the city.

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REVELSTOKE.

body of the prospector Larson

back, was recovered last Sunday.

Third street on Sunday last.

Friday evening Rev. S. J. Thomp-

KAMLOOPS.

make their home in this city.

f Mr. Bostock, M.P., as Liberal candi-

The test of the new chemical appar-

atus on Monday night was quite suc-

essful, the fact being demonstrated that

blaze confined to a small space can be

extinguished by the chemicals, no mat-

ter how fiercely the fire may be raging.

The Brantford, Ontario, capitalists

who wrote to Nelson some time ago for

information to assist them in determining

where to establish a woollen factory,

are now taking decisive action and fig-

ure on having their industry in operation

at a comparatively early date. A repre-

sentative of the syndicate, Thomas Ken-

nedy, is now in the city securing informa-

tion, and at Monday night's council

ore the aldermen regarding the matter.

will be 25 operatives. John A. Turner,

overnment agent, has been consulted

improvements at the C. P. R.

should start in earnest within the

few days. On Monday morning the

for the new union depot were re-

The building is to accom-

W.

Howard Guest, the brakeman who was

njured in the collision on the Canadian

Pacific on Friday and was taken to the

general hospital, was still in a precarious

tion on Saturday morning. His chief

uries were to the spinal column and

not promise favorable results.

VANCOUVER.

ptoms of paralysis have set in, which

ry, the brakeman who had his collar-

ne broken, is doing well, having gone to

home immediately after the fracture

The Rev. Mr. Antle of Trinity parish,

airview, is mourning the death at an

modate eight locomotives.

as reduced.

NELSON.

late for Yale-Cariboo.

nland hospital for treatment.

at Nanaimo. A white boy stole two bottles of pop screams drew the neighbors' attention to amicable solution of the trouble." the eruel act, and the police have arrested

the man. There has been considerable excitement as drowned in Fish Creek a few numbers of Japanese residents of Tacoma Young sustained a bad sprain and Seattle have been seized and shipped foot by an accident with her bito Vancouver contrary to law. According to the Immigration Act, after an immicity council is curtailing their exgrant has been in the United States for ure and on the 1st of September one year he becomes a care of the state arrices of one of the officials of law where he resides, and cannot be deported ader will be temporarily dispensed to the country from whence he came, but the Japanese now being sent here have not only been residents of the Sound cities ted in the holy bonds of matrifor two years or more, but have never be-Daniel Murray, of Nelson, and fere been in Canada. Japanese Consul Miss Lida Corning, of Revelstoke. The Shimizu, on being spoken to regarding the was assisted through the ordeal by matter, said that he had heard of three McMillan, and the groom by Fred Japanese being sent to Vancouver from the United States in an irregular manner, but had understood that they had been or were to be shipped back, so that he had nothing to say officially regarding the

Elson and wife arrived in Kammatter, as he considered it as ended. Monday from their honeymoon A. M. McLane, a member of the Mate the east. Mr. and Mrs Elson beleland Mounted Police, is in the city. a runaway on Clinton Hill last Fri-Mr. McLane was all through the South African war, up to the time of the relief James Gannon, the stage driver, of Mafeking. He saw heavy fighting, and James Gannon, of the thigh. He and experiences in the war that he will brought up from Ashcroft to the remember for a long time to come. Mr. McLane was in the police for over two Kamloops District Liberal Association years before the war, and his company met on Monday evening to nominate was attached to Col. Plummer's corps in their delegates to the Revelstoke convention and the relief of Mafeking. The soldier now A resolution was unanimously in Vancouver is a great admirer of Col. dopted regretting Mr. Bostock's de-Plummer, whom he considers a very cauclared intention of retiring from politics, tions and capable officer, altogether too and requesting him to reconsider his described as some capable of the Boers. He Delegates were selected as fol- thinks that the men of the relief column lows: John Shields, Jas. Vair, J. D. had a very much harder time than those Swanson, F. J. Deane, A. Thompson in the town who were besieged. On Christand Jas. Palmer; alternates, J. M. Har- mas day they were put on about half raper, D. L. McLean, Geo. T. Mallery, A. tions, and they went through the entire Taylor, M. S. Wade, and A. Mc- rainy season without a bit of canvas. The rip was very rough, and they were great-The delegates were instructed to

mously support the re-nomination ly handicapped by not having heavy artillery. Time and again was the column driven from a base camp by shots from the Boer cannon, which were out of sight and useless to attempt to reply to. But the Boers are, according to Mr. McLane, a cowardly lot, and with the force around Mafeking, should, had they been British soldiers, have speedily reduced the town Long before the city was relieved, provisions were passed in large quantities, and fresh meat and other supplies given the people inside the town defences. This was done with the aid of the blacks. Mr. Mc-Lane says that in South Africa the conduct of the Canadians has won laurels on all sides. The Canadians are said there to be the best shots going, equal to the Staats brigade of the Boers, which was claimed for a long time to be better than anything that the British could possibly put up. The Canadiant were lucky, all through, and came in for a good share of meeting a communication was placed bethe glory. Mr. McLane thinks that the The company proposes to erect a brick and of the war is well in sight. The Boers have great confidence in Dewet and Botha. actory with a capacity of four sets of The Boers have very little faith in Kruger machines. Drying sheds and other neany more, and Mr. McLane believes that essary buildings will be erected, the the crushing of the two Boer generals just whole requiring a clear acre of ground. mentioned will about see the end of the On the start two sets of machines will conflict in South Africa, of which both rated, this plant to be increased as ess demands. The staff on opening tired. soldiers and civilians atike are thoroughly

TRAIL. site and other facilities on government at the smelter. It is located on the north The city council expressed it- end, near the new ore bins.

Houses suitable for housekeeping are in as anxious to secure the industry Nelson, and the matter was referred demand in Trail at this time. True, there special committee consisting of Ald. are many vacant shacks and cabins, but e, Hall and Morrison, with instruct neat, well appointed cottages are not to to go into the question at further | be had at all times.

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, such as signs, verandas, railings,

d by Superintendent Troup from the engineering staff to get out the etc. ifications of the building and call Mayor Goodeve presided at the joint tenders. The location will be at the meeting of the Minto reception commitof Baker street, a short distance tees on Friday evening. The question of a ond the bridge over the new chanbanquet or a smoking concert was discussof Cottonwood creek, now under coned, but no decision was arrived at. The The estimated cost of the electric light company's offer to light up oot building is \$12,000, and with fur-Columbia avenue was accepted. The school children will be assembled at the ings this amount will be swelled to corner of Washington street and Columbia \$15,000. The contract for the erection avenue, where they will sing. The decorathe new engine house has been let to Creelman, of Rossland, who is to tion committee reported that their efforts had been very well received among the start work on the superstructure as soon as the company's workmen finish on the

business men. Charles Weaver, of this city, and Miss Rebecca Woodring, of Marysville, Missouri, were united in the bonds of matrimony on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Stackhouse at the Baptist

parsonage. The grading for the half-mile track, which is situated midway between Rossland and Trail, is completed, and the roller is now being used to harden it. grand stand is not finished, but should be in a few days. The track is level with the exception of a small knoll. The first race meet will be held on this track on September 2nd.

school trustees from the chief commissioner of lands and works that it has been decided to build a four-roomed school vanced age of his mother, Mrs. Antle, house after the plans prepared by Mr. of Brigus, Newfoundland. Mrs. Antle John Honeyman last February. had for some time been in failing health. The stone foundations of the fire

but the end was not expected so soon, are about finished and the floor is now and her son had for some time hoped | being laid. against hope that circumstances would E. P. Bremner, Dominion labor commispermit him to pay a farewell visit to a sloner, arrived in the city on Thursday. He is making a tour of the Kootenay coun-

passed by the government are the concilia-tion act, the fair-wage resolution and the increase in the head tax on Charge. Is is A pretty wedding took place on Satur-ay morning at the parsonage of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church. Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland officiated, and the par-ties to the nupital knot were Robert Smith. Nanaimo, and Miss Merryfield, one of Chinese question. From what I have said hest known young ladies of the Black it is palpable that the government is doing and at each column are tubs and boxes of

honeymoon, and on their return will reside the good work." Mr. Bremner said in conclusion: "I would like to hear from rom a Japanese huckster. He caught the differences between capital and labor, boy and, taking him to a barn, tied him either now or at any future time, and will up to a beam by his thumbs. The boy's use my best endeavors to bring about an

of Manners." Some of her keenest shafts NANAIMO. A Liberal-Conservative Association n the Japanese colony of Vancouver for has been organized here, the officers bethe past week, owing to the fact that ing as follows: President, A. Haslam, ex-M.P.; vice-president, J. H. Simpson; as to over-shadow all the others and pass scended and still the clamor and tom-

GREENWOOD.

The Columbia Telephone Company are now engaged in extending the line from Bolster to Brewster, the terminus of the steamship line running from Wenatche. Other towns to be tapped by the system will be Chesaw, Molson, Oro, Loomis and Conconully. The distance between Bolster and Brewster is about 125 miles.

ON THE BOULEVARDS

The Distributing Centre of All the Flitting Fancies of France.

Continuing his acute and amusing comments on the Paris of To-Day, Richard Whiteing, in the Century, treats of "The Life of the Boulevards."

The very paving stones of great cities peace." Some of them may well complain of them, considering the time and trouble an army everlastingly on the march. It is a stage army, for it turns on its steps, to repeat the trick of entrance and exit half dozen times a day. The entrance, I may bserve as a stage direction is by the Rue Royale; the exit very little higher than the Roulevard des Italiens. Beyond that point the long line is simply a place of transit on lawful business, like any other street. The short stretch between the Madeleine and the Rue Richelleu forms the Grand Boule-

vard ancient of days. When the new Caledonian of the future seeks his arch of the opera-house to sketch the ruins of the Madeleine, he will not fail to observe that the asphalt here is ground to a finer surface than elsewhere. Its air of fatigue will be as eloquent of a too busy past as the rutted ways of Rome. The custom of ages, since these sites ceased to be open country, or open ditch, just beyond the city wall, has sent the people here for news and gossip every day. Once they came for fresh air as well; and having contracted the habit, they are loath to part with it, though now they are naturally retioned in that commodity like other inhabitants of walled cities. They seldom, however, fail to get a good blow of the winds of the spirit. The boulevard is the flitting fancies of France. You come here boulevard asks no more. There will be omething new to-morrow; and what you have is sufficient unto the day.

HAWK AND HERON.

"I had often heard it stated that when attacked by a falcon, the heron endeavors and has promised to afford the company and has promised to afford the company stone masons are hard at work laying to impale its assailant by so directing its every possible assistance in securing a the foundation for the new hand roasters beak as to transfix the latter in its stoop, but I am forced to admit that I was alewhat skentical regarding the statement until a friend of mine related the following, of which he was an eye witness: One day, when riding along the high road near his house to meet a friend, who was driving over to see him, he observed a peregrine falcon attacking a heron, and so waited to watch the conflict. Each time the falcon struck at the heron the heron dropped on the ground and pointed his bill upward at the falcon, which, being thus foiled, immediately mounted again with extraordinary speed, the heron meanwhile endeavoring to make good its escape. This took place several times, with the result that the falcon was unable to strike the heron. What the result of the encounter might have been it is imossible to say, as just then the birds were scared away by the appearance of and sailed across the road in front of my friend, then struck at a hare, which it missed, and disappeared, the heron flapping off as fast as it could, doubtless thankful for the unexpected interruption of the duel. When relating the above to another friend of mine, he informed me of an instance which had occurred to him some years previously when hawking, in which both falcon and heron were lost in a thick wood, and not recovered until a ong time afterward, when their bodies were found, the falcon being transfixed on the beak of the beron."-"The Act and Practice of Hawking." E. B. Michell.

CYCLONES AND HURRICANES

miles in diameter. Hurricanes operate 600 Word has been received by the Rossland to 800 miles wide. Tornadoes are very much smaller. They may be only a mile wide at the top and but a few feet at the bottom, but they are much more dangerous than either a cyclone or a hurricane. They form in all parts of the temperate zoneat sea they are water spouts, and on the desert they are sand storms. Sometimes a whole family of tornadoes will be born at once from the same cloud. As many as fifteen tubes have been observed at one time. In winter months they occur only in Dr. Woodley, of Ladners, and Miss try for the purpose of looking generally the Gulf states, but in summer they occur Louisa Chamberlain were united in marinto the labor situation. "I think," he in the North, in Nebraska, South Dakota, age at the residence of Mrs. J. D. said to a Miner representative, "there is Iowa and Minnesota. The average is twenno doubt the present government is en- ty-five a year. They are simple examples deavoring to do all within its power to of vortex motion. A mass of air rotating lessen the friction where disputes have at a low level runs into a vertex, and a arisen between capital and labor and to tube is projected downward. The velocity better the condition of the worker. This of the lower end of the tube may reach has been done by the agents of the gov- 200 miles an hour, and it is the partial ernment acting the parts of mediators and vacuum caused by the whirl and the sudpeace-makers. In view of the fact that den inrush of the outside air that causes so many disputes have arisen between cap- the disastrons explosive effects. Tornadoes 'tal and labor in this province, the wrecked \$31,000,000 worth of property in government thought it was a very necesthis country during the years from 1889 sary step to appoint a labor commissioner to 1896. Twenty-three million dollars of for British Columbia. The matter of ap- this amount was destroyed by three whiris pointing labor commissioners for the other alone. The Louisville tornado, March 27, provinces is under consideration. Among 1890, destroyed property worth \$3,000,000. the important measures in favor of labor The St. Louis ternade, May 27, 1896, caused a loss of \$18,000,000. A tornado swept from Oedar Keys to Washington, D. C., September 29, 1896, which caused a loss

of \$7,000,000. One of Philadelphia's hotels, 200 feet high, has devoted its entire roof to a garden. A rustic arcade has been built overhead, to be covered with trailing vines, Diamond City. They left this afternoon a great deal for the workers of Canada plants. The view extends for miles be

"SMART" BUT ILL-BRED.

both sides as to any existing or future Bad Manners as Exhibited by the Typical American Girl of To-Day.

are levelled at the girl of the period.

easy for the selfish instincts to come up- ease long ago." might sometimes cry out, "Let us have permost when the pressure of a law, written or unwritten, is removed. The that the foot of man makes too short work insolence of servants is sufficiently emphasized. Even the shop-girl waits upon it took them to grow. Those of the boule you with half-disguised impertinence, yard are surely entitled to this grievance, ten impertinence without any disguise as they are ground to premature dust by and replies to your civil word with a lofty polite to me you cannot be of much coasequence!

The causes are not far to sack. A nowhich everybody is intent upon doing of any city or town. They are now na-say, "There were seven Chinamen and the most in the least possible time. There tional institutions and were known to two Cantonese." A man from Tien the most in the least possible time. There is no leisure for small courtesies. It is exist in the days of Confucius, over 2,500 Tsin and a man from Canton can a heterogeneous scramble for the loakes and dishes, in which the survival of the brute force that gains the prize, whether it be a seat in the car or a seat in Congress. Indeed, we claim, as a part of our national glory, the trait so well expressed by the word "push." It makes little différence what one pushes so long as it stands in the way. Men in the garb of gentlemen do not scruple to thrust aside delicate women who happen to be moving before them in the procession. Wellmorals as that which prompts the Wall street magnate to walk over his weaker rival, and the laboring man who has organized in the name of freedom and husource or the distributing centre of all the man brotherhood to crush out of existence, if he can, his poorer neighbors who in the daytime for the sensation of the have not-the spirit of instinctive, though you may miss; and while you enjoy it, hot ther it be crudely clear or hidden under The art of life is, after all, but an art of fact without its significance that women, lasts, is sure to be to your taste. The well as conservators of morals, have been driven by necessity into the hustling crowd. It is an alternative between struggling for a foothold in the world or sinking; and success, nine times out of ten, is the triumph of aggression. This itself is fatal to the self-effacement which is so strong an element of good breeding, and tends toward a radical change in the habits and traditions of wo-

manhood, which must react more or less What "Society Woman" Means. By "society woman" I do not mean brilliant compound of style, daring and Paris gowns, whose life begins and ends to £1, 24 per cent., and on larger sums with entertaining and being entertained, who puts the fashion of a hand-shake. the porcelain and cut-glass of the dinner-table, and the cost of an equipage above the simple graces and fine breeding which betray the choice life of generations, or the inborn taste and nobility that ask nothing from inheritance. I mean something that compares with it as the rare old lace compares with the machine-made imitation, as the rich and mellow tones of the cathedral window. the carriage which my friend had gone to which the light of centuries has tempered meet. The falcon discontinued the attack, and softened, compare with the crude and garnish coloring of its modern copy. There are society women upon whom the mantle of the old-time lady has fallen through nature or heritage, whose social gifts are the sum of many gifts, the crown of many womanly virtues. One finds them everywhere, women who cherish the fine amenities, who are gracious, intelligent, tactful, kind, and active in all good works, who understand the art of elegant living, as well, as the intrinsic value of things, and like to open their hospitable homes for the pleasure of their friends. It is such as these who represent the finest flower of our womanhood and help to preserve the traditions of gentle manners, which are in the way of Cyclones or general storms may be 1,000 being trampled out in the mad march of something we call progress. It is for these to ostracize vulgarity, to put up the delicate barriers which have been permitted to be let down between the pleas ant comradeship of men and women, and the loud note of familiarity, to temper the sordid spirit of commercialism with the refinements of that higher class of intellect which sees things not only as they are, but as they ought to be,

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 smells." "There is a quiet, shady, forgotten lane running along the inner, Tartar side of the stupendons masonry pile, and a gate keeper with a greedy palm opens a small wicket in a blocked-up gate, and lets one ascend a sloping terrace walk to the terreplein between the parapets. Up aloft there, one may walk in peace on a board, flagged way more than thirty feet wide between the vast projecting buttresses, and which extends unbroken for fourteen miles round the Tartar City, and for sixteen miles round the Chinese City, Great towers like temples. with curving gable-roofs shining with green tiles, rise over each of the nine

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason discourses in the August Century of "The Decadence a question of tendencies. This typical Of Legation street, in or near which girl of the day puts on mannish airs with are all the foreign compounds, the authmannish clothes, spices her talk with oress writes: "It is a straggling, unslang, not always of the choicest, tosses paved slum of a thoroughfare, along her pretty head in proud defiance as she which one occasionally sees a European puts down her parents, her elders, and picking his way between the ruts and her superiors, though this scion of equal- puddles with the donkeys and camels; ity does admit inferiors and snubs them envoye, plenipotentiaries, and scions of la without mercy-pronounces a final opin- carrier diplomatique having lived along ion on subjects of which she does not this broad gutter for nearly forty years, know even the alphabet, shows neither and had just the effect upon imper al respect for white hairs nor consideration Pekin that many barbarians had upon im- an error at the bottom of many of our for favors which she claims as a right, perial Rome. But for the matchless and calls all this "swell," or "smart," climate of this northern, treeless plain, and a proper expression of her fashion- the same dry, clear, sparking, exhilaratable, or unfashionable, independence. | ing air of our Minnesota or Dakota, the The same spirit runs through the en- surface drainage, or rather the undraintire social gamut. There is nothing more ed, stagnant, surface sewage, would contagious than bad manners; it is so have killed all Europeans by zymotic dis-

"UP THE SPOUT" IN CHINA.

Peculiarities of "John's" Pawnshops-His "Uncle" May Be a Vicercy.

What the public house or hotel is to stare, as much as to say, "Since you are an English town the pawnshop is to a Chinese community. Its lofty solid building rears itself above the houses and forms the most tent one is the rush and hurry of life in prominent feature in the bird's-eye view

years ago. In those days usurers charged exorbitshylock there came an idea, As hostages were given in war as a guarantee of good faith, why should not borrowers The pawnshop is a square building, towering to some seventy or eighty feet above the ground. The first twenty feet are built of solid granite, the remainder of best brick. As precautions against dressed women run over one another. It fire and thieves, they are most solidly is the same spirit applied to the minor built. No woodwork is allowed on the outside, and the walls are raised several Chinese in one place to fight Chinese in feet above the roof. The windows are another. very small and tightly laced with thick iron bars, and inside are iron shutters as "China" that the military caste of to repel flames.

The eight or ten storied building stands several feet back from the street line. day. You get it of a surety, whatever else sometimes unconscious, selfishness, whe- There is a small doorway, and behind it stands a wooden screen bearing the and hot, truth seems but a spoil sport. some high-sounding name. Nor is the name of the pawnshop. Instead of the English "three balls" the Chinese pawnimpressions; and this impression, while it who are natural arbiters of manners as ing sign consists of two. This represents the bottle gourd, used in China as a natural life buoy, and thus proclaims

the pawnshop as "The Life Preserver." Behind this signboard is a small courtyard where all business is transacted. The front of the shop is fenced off with iron bars, like a lion's cage, six feet above the ground. The Chinee coming to pawn his winter clothes hands up the bundle to the broker behind the bars. The Chinese "uncle" fixes the price,

gives the "nephew" a ticket and the

money; the pledge is ticketed and packed away, just as in England. The rates of interest are high. the type that first presents itself, the advances of less than 10 shillings 36 per cent. per annum is charged. From 10s.

> slightly less. But during the winter months articles can be redeemed at a reduction of onethird on the interest, as a concession to the needs of the poor.

A pledge may hold good for three years. After that time it cannot be redeemed. Periodically the pawnshops sell off

their unredeemed pledges to second-hand shops, sales direct to the public being forbidden On migrating to Australia, America, or elsewhere, the Chinaman pawns his implements of worship-censur, urn, tri-

till his return. Pawnshops are also used as banks. A man having saved some money consigns it to the pawnbroker for safe custody, paying a small fee for the privilege. From time to time he is admitted to see

more to it. houses are more grasping in their busiconnivance with the officials, whose comand followed by the nighest men in the kingdom. Much of Li Hung Chang's of the tooth of a nervous patient can

pawnbroker as well as viceroy. The Chinese "uncle's" great enemies are fire and thieves. If fire originates in the shop the proprietor must pay the full value of all pledges destroy. If the building is wrecked by a fire starting outside the owner is exempt save for a small percentage. As to robbers, cartoads of stones are stored to repel an attack, prompted by the rich booty of the pawnshop. The attendants are also armed, but not infrequently the places don Daily Express.

KANG-DA IN TIBET.

From the village of Kang-da, a thriving place, four women were sent to carry my things and escort me to the next place, and they did it singing as they went. One sang the solo part, and the rest took up the chorus, while now and again one of the more plous broke the melody by turning to prayer, a combination that greatly helped one to forget the rough and difficult road. On this stage darkness overtook us when we reached the place where the road bends to the south, following down the Gyayul-chu, which we heard rather than saw city gates; towers empty, and squade of on our right. The women carried pine ragamuffin soldiers berding in small stone torches to show the way through the huts beside the panapets. All that upper forest, and we reached a solitary roadwalk is overgrown with weeds and side house about 9 p.m. The woman of the house made great objections to us brambles, a narrow beaten path running staying, but, as she knew the women between these banks of underbrush. No carriers, she at length consented to our

Chinese civilians, and never Chinese doing so. Once inside the house her women, are allowed to mount or to walk feminine curiosity overcame all other on the walls, but the privilege was ex- feelings, and she came holding up the tended to legation families by courteous | torch close to my face to inspect the new old Prince Kung, in the complaisant arrival. So astonished was she that she long ago, after the allies' war. This one smote upon her breast, saying "Holy regfuge and breathing-place, where one Trinity!" as much as to say: "What is free from the maddening, infragrant kind of creature have I admitted to my crowd, was closed to foreigners for a house?" Her fears were soon scattered, It seems a trifle unjust to the clever time, when one tourist had spurred his however, when I spoke to her in her own and well-bred American girl to dwell up- horse past a dazed gate-keeper and gal- language, and commenced to make myon a familiar type so much en evidence loped half-round the city before the dewhich became bath, dining and bedroom everywhere as representative, but it is toming at every guard-house in his rear." to us for the night.—The Geographical

CHINA NOT REALLY A NATION.

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

We are accustomed to speak of "China" and "the Chinese people" as if they were distinct entities. This is mistakes and confusions. We may use the word China as a convenient expression to connote a certain vast portion of the earth's surface, but in no more exact sense. What figures as China on the map is a number of districts often separated from each other and from the centre by immense distances, differ ing widely in climate, resources and configuration, inhabited by people of large varying race, temperament, habit, it ligion and language.

The Mohammedars, of whom there are 30,000,000, regard the Buddhists as irreligious foreigners. "The inhabias irreligious foreigners. tants of the central and northern prov-inces," says Mr. Keane, "scarcely regard those of the extreme southeast districts as fellow countrymen at all. A native of Shanghai was heard to

more talk to each other than a French man and a Dutchman. Moreover, there fittest resultes itself into a survival of the ant interest for money lent, and very exists between them a virulent race hat the strongest. It is something akin to brute force that gains the prize, whether his booty for good. To one ingenious I ever had because being from the north, nothing would induce him to accompany me in the south of good faith, why should not borrowers where his speech would have betrayed deposit pledges for the money lent them? him, "Cantonese velly bad man, mas. Thus originated pawnbroking in China. ter," he said to me; "I go home." This curious interhatred is conspicuous where Chinese from different parts of China meet together, as, for example, kok, or on the plantations in Malaya or the Dutch Indies. Savage faction fights are of constant occurrence. Consequently it is easy to raise a force of

It is because there is no such thing the Manchus, comparitively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. Thus it is unwise to predicate anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another.

Over the heterogeneous and conflicting masses of China there has never been any effective central control, and what control there has been has steadily grown weaker. There is, therefore, not the slightest possibility of the establishment by Chinese authority of a national army, or navy, or civil service. And the corruption which is the fatal curse of China is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials, or, in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, the language of physics, a mechanical mixture and not a chem-

ical compound, and therefore it is irresponsive to the action of any single reagent and incapable of exhibiting any common property.-Nineteenth Century Review.

TO CURE TOOTHACHE.

Electricity has conferred innumerable benefits on mankind, but if it will-as Dr. Frederick Giegler, of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Wurtemburg has discovered-cure toothache, it will have achieved a distinction which will, from the point of view of the average man, outweigh almost every other advantage it has bestowed on humanity. pod, etc., thus leaving them in security The method of application would seem to be exceedingly simple, and consists in merely putting the electrodes one on each side of the affected tooth, and passing a weak current through it. This sends what are described as "little darting arrow-like thrills" through the roots that his treasure is still intact or to add of the teeth, and in a very short time the pain ceases, while the microbes There are three classes of pawnshops which have been irritating the nerve or in China. The largest are, of course, the | decaying the bony structure are killed. more respectable, while the smaller In this way, it is said, a really painless process of dentistry can be insured, and, ness. Both are duly licensed by the as a rule, it is only necessary to keep up government and pay an annual fee. the electrical application from eight to There are also small secret pawnshops twelve minutes, although in other cases existing outside the law and only by as much as half an hour has been necessary to get a sufficient effect. Incidentplacency is purchased. In China the ally, the work of the dentist is considbusiness of pawnbroking is honorable, erably shortened, for what often requires an hour to do with the sensitive cavity vast wealth has come and still comes be done in ten minutes when the cavity from his five large pawnshops. He is has been made absolutely painless by this means, which leaves no subsequent feeling of exhaustion or discomfort .-Liverpool Post.

ROBBED BY BANDITS

(Associated Press.) 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. There were four men in the are wrecked by gangs of robbers. Lon- hold-up. The express and baggage cars were blown open and the safe blown to pieces. The railroad company say the loss was nominal. No one was injured. Officers are on the trail of the bandits. The Union Pacific offers a reward for each man:

> The new United States battleship Alabama, built by the Cramps of Philadelphia, made an average of 17 knots on her official speed test yesterday on a 32knot course off Bone Island.

Bush and Miss Bush, Charles R and Master Cross are a party of tourist from Boston registered at the Driard.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of lighds and Works for permission to pur-chase the whole of the Island known as Parker Island, situate at the mouth of Barciay Sound, and containing one hun-dred (190) acres more or less.

Dused this 16th day of July 1900.

MURRAY C. POTIS.

### Theory and **Practice**

In China Official Life Is a Vast Sink of Corruption.

But in Private Life There Is a Measure of Business Integrity.

Now when the attention of the Western world is so largely concentrated on the great mysterious Empire of the Far East, it is brought home to most of us how meagre is our knowledge of the ideas and ions of yellow men with which nevertheless we and all Europe are now so intimately concerned. Mr. D. Z. Sheffield, the late president of the North China college, gives some interesting informa-Chinaman, like most other human beings to him by the thinkers to whom he acknowledges allegiance.

ness to the nobility of human nature its a desire for a good reputation to ensure best thoughts and aspirations. The Sages taught that man is made for vir- the methods of achieving success are tue: 'To be benevolent is to be a man.' They taught that virtue distinguishes men from animals, and that when men fail to be virtuous they cease to be men. The heart of man tends towards goodness as water tends to flow downward. Water may be forced upward. but that is not its tendency; in like manner men may be driven to evil, but it is not according to their nature. Man's nature seeks, to clothe itself with virtue. but it is assailed by external evils, till finally the recuperative powers of the the lost heart, which is the 'child heart' that all men have in common."

The Teaching of Confucius.

"Orthodox Confucianists have always of state and look south, and lo! all classes of his subjects obeyed spontaneously the law of heaven. 'The virtue of the superior man is like the wind, the virtue of the common people is like the grass (upon the house-top); when the wind blows the grass bends.'

"Confucius tersely describes the ideal condition in human relations as realized and other religions. The same failure prince, the minister as minister, the fa-Paul and by Horace. However, Mr. charge faithfully the duties belonging to the Chinese "We have been strong to the Chinese "We have bee their place. The 'law of heaven' is the law of right, the law of duty, and wis dom consists in correctly applying this law in the relations of life. Confucius taught that the end of learning was to develop and make manifest the innate virtue, to renovate the people, and to rest in the highest goodness."

The Chinese Garden of Eden.

"The Chinese tell of a 'Golden Age,' far back in the dawn of their national history, when the noblest conception of family and social life were realized in the experiences of men. For brief periods, under the rule of benevolent princes, men had a taste of this Edenic order of society, when officers refused bribes and administered equal justice, when the people strove with one another

have found expression in the ancient classical literature of China, have been hend truth in open vision." (3) The narto the thoughts of the people of the ticulars. (4) The system of ancestorpresent generation as are the conceptions | worship, which "has helped to stamp the educated consciences. It is a mistake to think of them as having blurred and obscure notions of right and wrong. The Confucian system of education, which is the basis of Chinese civilization, largely consists of instruction in questions of political and social economy these questions being always considered in their relations to nature and to an-Wrong is not only committed against living men; it is committed against the orderly course of nature, and especially against ancestors, who are honored by the virtues and dishonored by the vices of posterity."

Chinese Character.

"To the superficial observer of Chinese life there seems to be a wide divergence in the moral character of different classes of the people. Official life is seen to be a vast sink of corruption, while there is a good measure of business integrity and mutual trust in general intercourse. To understand Chinese character we must search for the motive forces operating in the lives of the people. It is related of the Emperor Chi'en Lung, who was fond of going out incognito to study the condition of the replied: 'I see but two men passing out | one or two ends, to win fame or to secure wealth. The Chinese people, when they feel at liberty to speak with frankness, are severe critics of their own social condition. They do not declare that truthfulness and integrity are national virtues, but that untruthfulness and want of integrity are national vices. In these things the Sages failed to realize in practice their own exalted teachings, and their defects have been palli-

that men should not 'bend an inch' in order to 'straighten ten feet,' lest the evil principle being introduced they should bend ten feet to 'straighten an inch; but in the incidents of his life there are many cases of his bending for no better reason than that he was under the power of the spirit of the times. There is a saying often heard from the wisdom of the superior man.' The man of culture and virtue knows when and how to prevaricate. He is no bungler

"There is much business honesty in China, but the root of that honesty is Fighting Troops Number Over not fidelity to fundamental convictions of right; it is rather a strong sense of business responsibility, a realization that honesty is the best policy, and that failure to meet obligations will bring exposure and loss. The larger the transactions the greater the responsibilities, and the stronger and more numerous the checks against dishonest dealing. Thus, as business increases in importance the quality of business integrity improves, the actions of those four hundred mill- but the humble huckster who has a movshrewdness or gullibility of his custoprosperous merchant who sells at 'one price' to all customers The vast volume tion on this subject in the Forum. The of trade in China does not rest for security upon mutual confidence in character does not live up to the ideas presented but upon mutual dependence. Business is safe-guarded by family responsibility, by official supervision, by trade-guilds, "Ancient Chinese literature is a wit- by individual security, and above all by permanent prosperity. In official life wholly different; and so officers of the same essential character as the merchant class seem to be a less honorable and trustworthy type of men, as judged by their lives. Wealthy merchants often purbe feared as 'administrators of justice.'

The Practical Outcome.

"In spite of the teachings concerning the dignity and rights of men conferred in common by 'compassionate Heaven,' the heart become paralyzed, and we look up- strong in China have ever oppressed the on the evil man and say it is his nature weak, the cunning have circumvented the to be evil. Not so; his true nature has simple, the few have 'eaten the sweet,' been overcome by the evil that is alien and the many have 'eaten the bitter to it. "The end of learning is to recover | The ox of the rich man in times of general distress chews a full cud, while the family of the poor neighbor starves. Families sell the last article of furniture to buy the last cup of rice, and then wanlaid an emphasis upon the inherent good- der forth to perish in their search for ness of human nature; and because it is food. If the distress is widespread some 'natural' for men to be good they have small governmental provision is made; taught that it is an easy matter to be but too often these streams of 'imperial good. It is only necessary to have a grace' are lost in their courses as they right example set by men in high sta- flow out to the people through the chantions, and the 'people' will revolve around nels of corrupt officials. These illustrathem in virtuous conduct as the sun re- tions are taken from extreme conditions, volves around the earth. The great Em- but it is in such conditions that characperor Shun, who was the embodiment of ter is put to its surest test. Chinese all virtue, needed only to sit in his seat civilization is remarkable in its conceptions and remarkable in its partial ach ievements; but it has not 'renovated the people.' and they have not found it as easy as the flowing of water to follow the precepts of the Sages"

We do not know that the failure of the Chinaman to realize his moral ideal when the prince acquits himself as was noted in memorable auke by St. ization in its ideals and in its results. The radical cause of failure to realize these ideals have been pointed out-the weakness of human nature, the conflict in each individual between what Men- Manchurian Field Force ...... cius calls 'the great man' and 'the small Manchurian Irregulars ..... man,' the noble and ignoble affections and Fighting Braves ..... aspirations. Yet in the evolution of this civilization other causes reveal themselves and help us to understand its strength and weakness, its persistence and immobility."

Causes of Stagnation.

The causes of the arrested development of Chinese civilization enumerated by the writer are: (1) The isolation of in deeds of kindness, when bars were China, which "deprived Chinese thought not needed upon doors, when lost ar- in its formative period of the inspiration ticles were passed by untouched, and that would have been derived from the when the practice of virtue was univer- inflow of fresh ideas," (2) The supreme honor paid to the Sages, who are believ-"These conceptions of an ideal society ed to have perfect knowledge from birth; "without the need of study they apprediscussed by Chinese scholars for a row lines of Chinese education, of which hundred generation, and are as familiar the writer gives some interesting parof a Christian society in nominally Chris- thoughts and customs of China in its tain lands. The Chinese people have formative period upon the life of the people cult had assumed definite form twentytwo centuries before Christ and the ceremonies of worship then existing have undergone but little modification down to the present 'time."

Summary and Moral. or

The realization of its best thought must troops, the weapons being 9-pounder B. come from without. Christian civiliza- L. Armstrong guns, and 7-pounder and tion will bring to China a truer concep- 12-pounder B. L. Krupp guns. The gun people, that his attention was directed tion of the nature of man, a better un- teams consist of four ponies, thirteen by a companion to the multitudes pass- derstanding of his relations and duties, hands in height, hence the batteries are ing out of the city gate. The Emperor of his dignity and destiny. It will turn very deficient in mobility, and the men the faces of the people from the past themselves have hardly any training in of the city gate. Their names are Ming towards the future, and will enrich their gunnery; while in order to save trouble, and Li' (Fame and Wealth). All of this lives with a quality of love and fellowship a battery will as often as not appear on activity, the Emperor judged, was for and hope that Confucian civilization has parade minus its limbers. In the Chinobeen powerless to bestow."

A FORTUNE AWAITS HIM.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Emmett Burdock, of Honolulu, with his father, John Burdock, of Sacramento, Cal., has arrived on the steamship China, en route to England to claim an inheritance of \$1,-700,000, which they have been advised is ated by their disciples. Mencius taught awaiting them there.

# The Chinese

lips of the Chinese: 'Falsehood is the The Training of Men. Strength and Armament Described in Detail.

> Two Hundred Thousand --No Medical Service.

The enormous and complicated military power of the Chinese Empire is of a nature to defy any detailed description on a brief scale. The ramifications of the various systems relating to its origin, constitution and control have no cohesion ing price for his wares, according to the with each other. Each province of the empire has a separate force at the dispomers, is at heart as honest a man as the sal of its governor, consisting of troops belonging to the four classes named be- Chinese arsenals are now capable of

1. The Banner Men. These are descendants of the army which established the Manchu dynasty 250 years ago. The untrained, ill-disciplined, and cowardly, and since then little or no improvement in either respect has taken place.

2. The Green Standard Troops, forming the Chinese Territorial Army, and a survival of that which was conquered by the Banner Men. For many years chase official positions and are most to to be utterly inefficient, either as an army or as a police force.

3. The Fighting Braves, composed of originated in Gordon's "ever-victorious

Hung Chang, and is composed of the cream of the fighting braves—young men of good physique. They are the only "beef-fed" troops in the whole army. After the war, thirty-five German military instructors, under Capt. Reitzenstein, Familiar to my eyes is the typical instructors, under Capt. Reitzenstein, instructors of the fighting braves—young men ods of warfare have excited our admiration admiration and astonishment, while his treachers to not the point of commencement. The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres.

Familiar to my eyes is the typical instructors, under Capt. Reitzenstein, instructors, u opean lines. They are extremely unpopular with the remainder of the army. 5. Local troops, or raw levies, armed The Different Forces.

called out for training for only a few some parts of the country, which seems days in the year. The fighting troops to increase as years go on. is more glaring than that of other races and reserves under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing army. It is impossible to arrive at any definite loose-limbed, hairy farmer, active on occonclusion as to their strength, but it is casion, yet immeasurably lazy; big-boned Sheffield attempts to explain what upthe Chinese. "We have drawn a con- jor A. E. J. Marshall, the British offi- his ponderous, muscular vrouw, almost, trast," he says, "between Chinese civil- cer who is best acquainted with the if not quite, as strong as her husband, numbers and disposition of the nation's military forces, sums up the standing goats and holding the plough; the sons, army as follows:

Fighting Troops. 50,000 20,000 125,000 Chien-Chun, or Disciplined Troops. 10,000

Reserves Under Arms. Pekin Field Force ..... Banner Troops in Provinces ..... 95,000 Luh-Ying, or Green Standard Regiments ...... 506,000

689,000 ordinarily called out, between sixteen wisdom has ordained that they shall not and sixty years of age, including militia, marry until they have been confirmed, volunteers, gendarmerie, river and canal and that they shall not be confirmed unguards, grain transport and tribes. In the til they can sign their names and repeat oned by battalions or "ying" of 500 men it therefore follows that, when they in the infantry and 250 men in the cay- want to get married, they forthwith alry. Two or three companies go to a learn, not to write, but to form mechaniforce being opposed on the march to composing their name; and they also Pekin, the most formidable resistance learn, not to read, but they acquire mewould be encountered from the Chien- chanically, and in correct order, the letwould be encountered from the Chien-Chun and the Pekin field force. The Chien-Chun, however, may have been already placed hors de combat by the capture of the Taku forts, as owing to their quarrelsome behavior these crack troops have been expelled from the standing camps and relegated to the river and coast fortifications. The Pekin field force ple in subsequent ages. This peculiar Chien-Chun, however, may have been al- them to know, and in later life, for want coast fortifications. The Pekin field force and are then pronounced "vollgelernt," dates from 1862, and is composed of the or, in English phrase, "finished." These The author thus sums up his conclu- pick of the Pekin Banner Men. It is are the educated Dutchmen who read sions with regard to the influences oper- composed nominally of thirteen battal- "Ons Land" and similar publications. ating upon Chinese life to prevent pro lons of infantry of 1,000 men each, and digest the marvellous fictions therein gress: "China was secluded from the out- eleven of cavalry, of 500 each, with 1,500 contained; and of these is the Boer, side world; the Sages were the bracles of artillery. The latest accounts state that henceforward famous in history, who heaven; their teachings were the final the guns with this force are 4-pounder said that "he did not mind Lord Salisstatement of truth. Confucian learning cannon of antiquated design. The Chi- bury, and he could even put up with Mr. perpetuated and strengthened this sys- nese generals, however, assert that the Chamberlain, but he could not stand tem of thought; and ancestor-worship ad- Pekin arsenal is full of modern field that Mr. Franchise, and was determined ded its power to fasten the system upon pieces, which will replace these whenever to have a shot at him directly he got the the religious conviction of men, until hostilities break out, the worthless old chance!" their capacity for progress was weaken- guns being utilized for drill purposes oned, and the very thought of progress was ly. The Chinese field artillery proper apwell-nigh lost." And he then draws a pears to be under the management of the the sympathy of many people not othermoral that has especial interest in the "Fighting Braves," who are mainly stalight of recent controversy. "The hope tioned in the interior. There are at least tachment to the soil and his love of inof China," he contends, "is not in itself. thirty six-gun field batteries with these

> Japanese war this arm was most shockingly mismanaged; indeed, the majority of gunners did not know how to set the fuses of their shells. Curiously enough, the Chinese artilleryman displays considerable interest in the manipulation of fortress pieces, with which he often comes to make very fair practice.

Their Armament. nese arsenals have turned out a large lips after drinking the second cup.

number of 3.7 cm. quick-firing mountain guns, but their present whereabouts are unknown. The army possesses also a respectable stock of machine guns of various patterns. There are said to be hundreds of Nordenfeldts of 42 mm., 17 mm., and 57 mm. calibre, as well as Gatlings, Hotchkiss and Maxims. In the war with Japan the infantry were armed with rifles of various descriptions, both ancient and modern. Mausers, Remingtons and Winchester predominating. They had besides many native-made rifles of 1-inch calibre, each carried and manipulated by two men. The Chinese authorities state that the latter achieved great success, so 120,000 of these Gingals have since been manufactured. The weapon is 9 feet long, and is fitted with a home-made Mauser or Mannlicher breech mechanism, according to fancy. The tactics pursued by foreign firms in foisting on the army inferior and damaged lots of modern magazine rifles have at last proved too much even for Chinese officialdom. Consequently, it has recently been decided to rearm the whole infantry with one standard pattern rifle, and the choice has fallen upon the Lee which has a calibre of .433-inch, and possess the same magazine as our own. The manufacturing their own small-arm ammunition, including smokeless powder, but machine-gun charges have still to be

purchased abroad. Lastly, it may be pointed out that the war with Japan revealed the force to be army has no regular transport, commissariat, or medical service whatsoever, everything of this nature being left entireely to chance.-London Daily Chron-4 4 4

THE BOER AT HOME.

A residence of several years among a these regiments have proved themselves large Boer population of the most enlightened description has given me material, says a writer in the Cornhill, on which I may perhaps construct a fairly voluntarily enlisted men, a force that correct estimate of the character of the originated in Gordon's "ever-victorious army." The Braves were the first section of the Chinese army to be drilled in foreign style, but the instruction which they now undergo in this respect is merely nominal.

4. The Chien-Chun or disciplined troops. This force, numbering only 10,000 bayonets, was inaugurated by Li Hung Chang, and is composed of the cream of the fighting braves—young men of the deucated and progressive Dutchmen who is beginning to make his influence felt, and will do so make his influence felt, and will do so make his influence felt, and will do so more and more, let us hope, with every year; but the ordinary, uneducated as follows; Commencing at a stake or post at the mouth of a creek on the north shore of Boat Passage, Barcilay Sound, near Julia Island, thence due on the north shore of Boat Passage, Barcilay (80) chains, thence west one hundred and progressive Dutchmen who is beginning to make his influence felt, and will do so more and more, let us hope, with every year; but the ordinary, uneducated a stake or post at the mouth of a creek on the north shore of Boat Passage, Barcilay Sound, near Julia Island, thence on the north shore of Boat Passage, Barcilay (80) chains, thence west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence due south to the north shore of Boat Passage, Barcilay (80) chains, thence west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence on the class of the commissioner of Lands and Works for a special lifence to cut timber on Crown lands, herelaster unor particularly described as follows: Com average Boer-not the educated and pro-

were specially engaged to remodel, dril. Dutch homestead-I see it as I writeand train these troops on the latest Eur- four-roomed, dilapidated, dreary and unsavory, erected, perhaps, by the present owner's great-grandfather, and surrounded by a wilderness of his own creation, with spears, matchlocks, and bows and for the Boer always cuts down every tree, and every bush of any size, growing within a half-mile radius of his home-These five constituent sections of the stead. The reasons for this proceeding Chinese army are divided into three lines I have never yet been able to fathom; of defence, namely: Fighting troops, re- but there can be little doubt that this serves under arms, and reserves between wholesale destruction of trees has consixteen and sixty years of age, who are tributed to the terrible rainlessness of

Familiar are the typical figures that haunt the homestead-the tall, gaunt, equally capable of counting the like half-grown colts, all length of limb and unkempt hair; the daughters, more slender as yet than their mother, sometimes very pretty, in a rather rude style; and the whole family, as a rule, have remarkably little to say for themselves. The character of these Boers, like the 205,000 place of their habitation, is primitiveprimitive in its virtues as also in its de-13,000 fects. Like the Kaffir, whom they de-Banner Troops in Pekin ...... 75,000 spise, they are both courageous and superstitious, both childlike and cunning, both hospitable and treacherous, both ac-

tive and indolent. The Boers, as a rule, marry very young, between the ages of sixteen and There are also \$58,600 reserves, not twenty; and as the Dutch church in its Chinese army numbers are always reck- certain answers in the Dutch catechism, 'ying." In the event of an international cally, and in correct order, the letters

Two marked characteristics of the Boer, which have strongly appealed to and easterly direction to the point of com wise favorable to their cause, are his atdependence, the latter quality being marred by the circumstance that he does not willingly concede independence to any

The alarming increase of idiocy among the poorer classes in Ireland, the lunacy inspectors say, is due to the drinking of very strong tea. Mr. Michael McDonagh brows some light on the subject in an article in The Nineteenth Century. In his rambles through Kilkenny he was invited by a peasant to a cup of tea, the liquor eing black and strong through lengthy stewing, and giving the writer a sensation of dizziness in the head, although the peasant seemed to relish it highly. "If I do but get the cup o' tay," said he, "I'm contint. It rises the heart in me when I'm poorly." McDonagh asked, "Do you drink much of it?" The reply was, "I be at it mornin', noon and night. Oh, it's Quite recently, it is reported, the Chi- m'ghty refreshin'," and he smacked his



Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayo-quot, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900 By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Clayoquot, under the provisions of Sect. 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided half interest of Barclay Bonthrone, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: Nimrod, Sapphire, Brown Jug, Brown Jug No. 2, Frankfort, Frankfort Fraction and the Jennie Fraction, all situate on Hesquoit lake, West Coast V. I., and known as the Brown Jug Group, all which claims are held jointly by the said Barclay Bonthrone, Arthur Norris, A. L. Smith, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. A. Smith.

Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1189, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, Issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; And whereas application has been made And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1189, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of August, 1900.

AUGUST BRABANT.

agents:

AUGUST BRABANT.

NOTICE-

THE MILES CANON & LEWES RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewes River Tramway Company will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street. Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. eptember, A.D. 1800, at Clock in the afternoon,
Dated this 4th day of August, A.D. 1900.
L. P. DUFF.
Secretary.

THE MILES CANON' & WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canot and White Horse Tramway Company, will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated this 4th day of August, A.D. 1900.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands date we intend to make application to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for cannery purposes 40 acres of land or thereabouts, described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the head of a small bay at the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. B. and H. McK., N. B. corner," thence 10 chains south, thence along the shore 10 chains west, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains to point of commencement. Dated July 22, 1900.

F. RUDGE. H. M'KENZIE.

Secretary.

### A RARE CHANCE.

Wanted, party with capital to Wanted, party with capital to work Penton Mineral Claim, West Saanich; shafts 30 ft. and 20 ft. deep have been sunk, showing rich copper and magnetic iron and gold, samples of which may be seen at E. G. Prior & Co.'s. For further particulars apply to Thomas Graham, proprietor, Sluggett P. O., B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the west shore of Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sounl, Dated this 19th day of July, 1900. W. A. DIER

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the east shore of Vernon Bay, Barclay Sound, thence east forty (40) chains, thence north sixty (60) chains, thence west twenty (20) chains, thence west to the eastern shore of Effingham Inlet, thence following the shore line of the Inlet in a southerly direction one of the Inlet in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence east to Vernon Bay, thence following the shore line of Vernon Bay in a northerly The above described tract to contain as

early as possible one thousand acres. Dated this 20th day of July, 1900. GEORGE OKELL.

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

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modernand Successful Treatment of Rervous Diseases and Physica Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the mosts advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent leatmonnials showing successful cuses. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sea ed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON. 59 & 60. CHANOREY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Estabd. over 30 years.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA. PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Canada: Province of British Columbia No. 184.

This is to certify that "The Vital  $c_{\rm res}$ (B. C.) Mining Syndicate, Limite authorized and licensed to carry ness within the Province of umbia, and to carry out or effect of the objects hereinafter set which the legislative authority islature of British Columbia extends The head office of the Company is ate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Cor pany is £12,000, divided into 240 £50 each.

The head office of the Company Province is situate in the City of V and Israel Wood Powell, Doctor cine, whose address is Victoria is the attorney for the Company. The objects for which the Compact een established are: (a) To locate, peg off, or otherw

quire any mining claims, mines rights, and metalliferous land Columbia or other parts of An elsewhere, and to explore, work. and turn to account the same and ticular to acquire certain tions and rights in British with a view to the acquisition tenter into and to carry into effect enter into and to carry into effect without modification, an agreem between The Wilkinson Explora-dicate, Limited, of the one part, Vital Creek (B.C.) Mining Syndic ited, of the other part, the draft has already been prepared, and the purpose of identification been by two of the subscribers heret (b) To search for, prospect, exe exhlore any territories and place explore any territories and places in H ish Columbia or other parts of America elsewhere, and to employ and equip peditions, explorers, experts, and of agents:

(c) To acquire any concessions, decrees, rights, powers, privileges, or tracts from any state, company, or in British Columbia or other parts of erica or elsewhere, which may seem Company capable of being turned count; and to work, develop, carry exercise and turn to account the same (d) To crush, win, get, quarry, sm calcine, refine, dress, amaigamate, maniate, prepare for market and deal in o metals, diamonds, and other pred stones and mineral substances of and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects.

(e) To acquire by grant, selection, chase, lease, or otherwise, and to dithe resources of and turn to account iands, and any rights over or co with land belonging to or in whi company is interested, and in pa by laying out townsites and prepar same for building, letting on lease or agreement, advancing m or entering into contracts with it tenants, and others, clearing, di fencing, planting, cultivating, build proving, farming, and irrigating, romoting immigration and the ment of towns, villages and settlements:

(f) To carry on business as merchant storekeepers, miners, farmers, stockne graziers, carriers, builders, contracto and brickmakers, and to carry on all kind of species business. of agency business, and any other kind business which may seem calculated, or rectly or indirectly, to further the woring and development of any concession rights, or property of the Company, otherwise to benefit the Company; otherwise to benefit the Company:

(g) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, work, control, and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, steamers, ferries, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, embankments, telegraphs, telephones, sawmills, smelting and other works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, transport and postal arrangements, stands, stores, shops, stations, and other works and conveniences for the working and development of any concessions, rights or property of the Company, and to contribute to, assist in, or contract for, the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, management, improvement, working, control or

superintendence of the same:
(h) To purchase, hire, or otherwise quire, use, maintain, sell, exchange, otherwise deal with or dispose of and to account plant, machinery, live and dead stock, implements, stores, and materials of every kind requisite for any of the purposes of the Company; and to acquire, by purchase, lease, cr otherwise, any lands or buildings, real or personal property, easements, rights or privileges which the Company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business:

(i) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association, or company possessed of property suitable for any person. o account plant, machinery, live

firm, association, or company possessed property suitable for any of the purpo of this Company, or carrying on any buness which this Company is authorized carry on, or which can be conveniently or the conveniently of the conveniently of the conveniently of the convenient of the con ried on in connection with the same, of may seem to the Company calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this Company, and as consideration for the same to pany, and as consideration for the same to be supported by the contract of the company, and to enter the contract of the company, and to enter the contract of the contract into working arrangements, contracts agreements with other companies and

sons:

(j) To promote or concur in promoting any other company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this Company, or of advancing, directly or indirectly, lects or interests thereof, and in those therewith to remunerate and pulsions to the control of the contro missions to any person or persons to vices rendered in the formation such Company, and the share capital, debentures, or other securities or obligations or wise, and to purchase, subscribe otherwise acquire, and to hold the stock, or obligations of any Companthe United Kingdom or elsewhere, and on a distribution of assets or division profits to distribute such shares, stocklighting bligations amongst the members

ompany in specie: (k) To distribute (a) To distribute among the memiany property of the Company in specie (1) To borrow or raise money for purposes of the Company, and for the pose of securing the same and inter or for any other purpose, to mortgage charge the undertaking or all or any of the property of the Company, present the property of the Company, present the property of the Company, present the property of the Company. after acquired, or its uncalled d to create, issue, make, draw, and negotiate perpetual or redeemab bentures or debenture stock, bills change, promissory notes, or other tions or negotiable instruments: (m) To sell, let, develop, dispose otherwise deal with the undertaking

or any part of the property of the pany, upon any terms, with power cept as the consideration any shares, or obligations of any other company:

(n) To pay out of the funds of the pany all expenses of and incident formation, registration and advertising the Company and the issue of its cincluding brokerage and commission obtaining applications for or placing selections of the company and the same of the company and the same of the company and the same obtaining applications for or placing selections of the company and the same of the company and debentures or debenture stock:

(o) To make donations to such per and in such cases, and either in mone, kind, as may seem expedient:

(p) To carry out all or any of the stock in the stoc going objects as principals or agents, or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world:

(q) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place, or in any colony or elsewhere:

(t) To do all such other things as are in the Company of the Company of

tr) To do all such other things as are in cidental or are considered by the Companiconductive to the attainment of the above chiects. And so that the word "Company" in dom or elsewhere, and the objects in each of the paragraphs of this shall be regarded as independent and accordingly shall be in nowise by reference to any other paragraphs. Given under my hand and seal at Victoria, Province of British Company of June one thousa

his 15th day of June, one thous S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Revolti Ha

Russian Dog

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