

Not Yet Confirmed

No Official Message Received Regarding Arrival of Allies at Pekin.

One Report Says Ministers and Friends Are With International Troops.

Relief Column Was Ten Miles From the Chinese Capital on Friday.

London, Aug. 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday, says the allies are reported to have reached Pekin on Monday, adding: "Chinese official news confirms this statement but without details."

A Paris message reports this but the statement, especially as it emanates from China, must be accepted with considerable reserve. Other London morning papers are divided in opinion, some believing the allies must have already reached Pekin, and others preferring to believe that the chief will not be accomplished until the end of the week.

Telegraphing from Yang Tung Tsui, on August 6th, a Daily News correspondent says: "Sir Alfred Gaselee hopes to keep the enemy running and to follow him right into Pekin."

Ngan Hsia was occupied without firing a shot, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from that place, dated August 11th. "It is believed," the message adds, "that Generals Tung Fu, Siang Ma and Chung, are entrenched 40,000 strong at Tung Chau. The allies may avoid Tung Chau, putting the route northwest from Chang Kia Wan. Tung Chau appears to be about twelve miles from Pekin."

A dispatch to the same paper from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says the officials protest to be willing to hand over the foreign ministers, their families and servants, but will not permit the departure of native Christians.

"The Russian government," continues this telegram, "has notified Li Hung Chang of its willingness to receive M. de Giers outside the walls of Pekin, thus avoiding an entrance of the Russian forces."

This independent action is calculated to embarrass the other powers. Japan demands that General Yung Li shall meet the allies outside the city gates and deliver the ministers and all the native Christians.

The Times has the following dispatch from Shanghai: "The viceroy has withdrawn his opposition to the landing of British troops on condition that this does not entail the presence of a large force, but that instructions have been received from the British government that disembarkation is to await further orders. The fact is generally known that Great Britain is hesitating. The public, official and unofficial, is unanimously of the opinion that withdrawal at this stage would be deplorable and would produce the worst results."

Situation Improved.

London, Aug. 15.—Mr. W. St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking this evening at a Primrose League meeting, said that the government was not without hope that the legations in Pekin would shortly be relieved. He added that the government considered the situation more satisfactory than it was a few days ago.

Referring to the landing of British troops at Shanghai, Mr. Broderick said the government was prepared to land forces if necessary for the protection of British lives and interests, adding significantly, "We all know that we are determined to risk everything to put forward all our strength before allowing British interests to go down in any part of the world."

The appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Mr. Broderick said, was welcome, and he expressed the hope that it would strengthen the ties between England and Germany. Discussing the general situation in China, he declared there was every reason to hope that the viceroys in the Yang Tse valley would sincerely throw their influence against insurrection.

Messages at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The tension on the Chinese situation was intense throughout the day, for it is appreciated by the officials that the crisis has reached an acute stage which cannot be continued many hours without bringing word of momentous importance, either for good or evil."

One of the new developments today was the statement that messages are being received from Minister Conger which are not transmitted through any of the United States officials in China, or through the Chinese minister here, but direct to the state department. The messages come by way of Tsingtao. Some of them cannot be fully deciphered, and for this reason the statement cannot be definitely made that the dispatch sent by the government to Minister Conger were received by him. Nothing could be learned of the contents of the dispatches received, although it was said that there were quite a number from Minister Conger, some coming from the consular officers and General Chaffee, besides those which came direct.

It is expected that the German force now, on its way to China will land in the vicinity of Lin Wu, which is directly east of Pekin.

It was announced at the state and war departments that any communications from Minister Conger or the United States consul concerning affairs in China would not be made public. It was explained that this was in no way a desire to keep from the public information of an important character, but was based solely on the fact that the crisis involved so many possibilities of extreme hazard to the 800 legations in Pekin that the greatest caution must be observed against disclosures which would further imperil those in danger.

The actual developments of the day consisted of the Remey dispatch heretofore alluded to, and from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. The state department declined to make known the contents of the Goodnow dispatch. The cipher experts were busy with a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, which was so unintelligible that it had to be returned to the telegraph company to be repeated. So far as could be deciphered, it appeared that repeat a message sent by Minister Conger to Fowler, telling the latter that the situation was growing more critical at Pekin, and that the Chinese authorities were seeking to compel the legations to leave the city under Chinese escort.

Some of the Japanese officials believe that when the allies reach Tung Chow they will find the city deserted ahead of them, as it was reckoned that these tactics of withdrawal had occurred in 1890, when the British-French expedition reached Tung Chow.

The message of the French minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, to the French foreign office, was at first regarded here as identical with the last Conger message, which the state department had not made public. But without disclosing the nature of the Conger message, the officials made sufficient comparison between the Pichon and Conger dispatches to show that they were not identical in language or general statement. On the contrary, it was clear that each minister was forwarding to his government his own advices on the situation, and that there had not been a consultation between the ministers before the two dispatches were forwarded.

Sailing of German Troops.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The German government now admits that the advance upon Pekin is well under way, having received official confirmatory dispatches to-day. The foreign office is greatly astonished at the rapid advance of the international troops, but surmises that the Chinese will make one more desperate stand before the allies reach the capital before it is too late."

Chinese Falling Back.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Fung Chow, dated August 12th, says: "The Japanese troops occupied Fung Chow to-day. We are 10 miles from Pekin. The Chinese seem to have retreated towards Pekin. Last night arms and granary with great stores of rice were captured."

Entered on Monday.

New York, Aug. 16.—I learn from a trustworthy Chinese source that the army of allies reached Pekin on Monday. "The Foo Coop correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser in a cable dated Tuesday last, "I have reason to believe that the army forced an entrance and that envoys and friends are now safe with the Christian army."

Remey's Dispatch.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The navy department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Aug. 13.—Front unheeded from since 11th. Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff expressly to furnish me authentic information. Late reports from Japanese sources say allies occupied Tung Chow on August 12th and would attack Pekin to-day. (Signed) Remey."

Ask for an Armistice.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Chinese minister this morning received a belated cable from Minister Conger, in the American code, addressed to the state department. He delivered it to Secretary Ade a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

The department also received an appeal from Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy, to have the allied army stop their advance at Tung Chow, at which place he says they will be met by high officials of the Chinese government, who will be empowered to negotiate an armistice.

This government will reject Li Hung Chang's proposal for an armistice, it will stand on the proposition heretofore announced.

Conger's Message.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The department of state gives out the following:

"The department of state received late yesterday afternoon a cipher dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, dated the same day, which on being deciphered was found to embody an undated message from Minister Conger, transmitted from Tsingtao on August 15th. From internal evidence it would appear to have left Pekin about the 8th or 9th inst. It is very brief, adding little to what already is known, its most interesting statement being that with the exception of seven marines and the baby of Dr. Ingles, all the Americans are alive, although quite a number are sick."

Reply to Government.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The dispatch received from Minister Conger morning is the first one showing the cables sent by this government have reached him. A portion of the dispatch is an answer to inquiries. The dispatch also contains the names of the marines who were killed in the assaults on the legations.

Appeal Rejected.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Nothing short of complete compliance with the demands originally made by the United States government, and the Chinese authorities will prevent the onward march of the allied armies upon Pekin. This statement is made on authority. The appeal of Li Hung Chang for a halt at Tung Chow with view to opening peace negotiations will be promptly rejected.

From the first the administration has insisted that this government be put into free communication with Minister Conger, and, second, that he, with the other members of the legation and all that are under his protection, be immediately relieved from their perilous situation. The United States authorities believe that the rescue of the beleaguered ministers is now only a matter of a very short time. Nevertheless, the remote fear is ever in view that the Chinese in Pekin, realizing their desperate situation, may massacre every foreigner in the city, and then, taking the Emperor and Empress Dowager with them, leave the capital to its fate.

In all the anxiety felt by this government for the safety of all the people, the Chinese Christian converts have not for a moment been forgotten, and in any negotiations looking to the safety of the United States minister and the members of his legation, these helpless ones will surely be included.

Something has been occasioned outside of the President and the members of the cabinet by the withholding from the public of the message from Minister Conger, received on Monday, but it can be authoritatively stated that the message really contained no news not already in the possession of the public. For purely diplomatic reasons the message was not made public.

Terms of Powers.

New York, Aug. 16.—According to a dispatch published here this afternoon, under the date of Kobe, Japan, August 16th, Captain Remey proposed an armistice between the powers and China and China has accepted, adding, "The terms of the powers are that the ministers either be placed under the protection of allies at the gates of Pekin or that the

negotiations be suspended.

Consuls Ask for Troops.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday,

allsies be admitted to Pekin to receive them. Japan has begun negotiations."

Landing of Troops.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The consuls will meet to-day. The landing of British troops is not objected to by representatives of the other nations, but the latter have declared they will adopt the same course. To this the British have objected, and have threatened to withdraw the troops which are ready to land.

Rinderpest at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.—Rinderpest is prevalent among cattle shipped from Shanghai for the British troops. Shipments have been stopped.

Missionary on Troubles.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—At a meeting in Knox Presbyterian church last evening, Rev. S. E. Meech, a returned missionary from China, said one cause for the present trouble was the hatred entertained by the upper classes of China for foreigners. Another cause, he added, was the Roman Catholic church, which had stirred up strife and caused anger on the part of Chinese. A large amount of power, he said, had been given their lay teachers, many of whom were bad men, and as a result the feeling had reflected on Protestants.

Twenty Miles From Pekin.

London, Aug. 16.—An undated dispatch from Tien Tsin says the railroad between Tien Tsin and Pei Tsang has been restored, and that the Russians are repairing the line in the direction of Pei.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China, sails from Naples for the Far East on August 22nd.

White man disarmed him until the police arrested the negro. Following this another negro shot into the crowd and a free fight ensued.

Thorpe was the third white man to be assaulted by negroes in the vicinity and race prejudice was at fever heat.

During the riot 500 police were on duty, and ambulances from every hospital on the West Side were kept busy. A gross estimate of the result this morning puts the number of wounded at 50, and arrests at 40.

Harris Arrested.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Arthur Harris, who is wanted in New York for the murder of Policeman Thorpe, was arrested in this city this morning at the home of his mother. Harris was unaware that Thorpe had died and thought the charge against him was assault.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Ex-Premier Crispi Urges an Increase to Enable the Country to Guard Colonies.

Rome, Aug. 16.—Laravista Marittima publishes an article by Signor Crispi in which the ex-premier urges an increase of the navy. He says the navy has descended from third place in 1890, until now it is seventh among the naval powers. Sicily continues the article, cannot be defended without a strong fleet, nor can many of the Italian colonies be safeguarded against foreigners. To relinquish a fleet proportioned to the needs of the country would be to abandon the sole safety which Italy could trust her fortune in.

FATALLY FIRED.

Six Persons Killed in a Dwelling House in Chicago.

(Associated Press.)

Kruegersdorp, Aug. 15.—Gen. Dewet has crossed the Kruegersdorp-Pretoria railway and is making north to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg.

Kitchener and other generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

Private Carter Returning.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Private A. Carter, Fifth Regiment, Victoria, is also among the invalided Canadians returning on the Lake Ontario, expected in Quebec at the end of next week.

Where Will They Land?

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The militia authorities are considering the question as to which port Canadian invalided soldiers on the Lake Ontario will land, Montreal or Quebec.

Officers' Visit to Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Major Griffith, late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and E. S. Gillett, army veterinary department, London, are in the city. Their visit is believed to be in connection with the purchase of more army remounts, but both gentlemen refused to be interviewed by a newspaper man.

LOSS OF A DESTROYER.

Captain of the Framee Refused Assistance While His Men Were in Danger.

Toulon, France, Aug. 14.—Officers of the French first-class battleship Brennus, flagship of Vice-Admiral Fournier, which sank the torpedo-boat destroyer Framee on Saturday night during the manoeuvres of the French fleet off Cape St. Vincent, arrived here to-day. They give a new version of the circumstances in which the destroyer was lost.

According to their account, the Framee approached the Brennus at a speed of 16 knots to receive an order for the cruiser Foudre. Seeing she had gone too near the captain of the Foudre told the helmsman to steer to the left, but his order was misunderstood. The Framee was not cut in twain, but was thrown on her side.

On board the Framee, 100 men were lost.

Several sailors were rescued by boat.

BLAZE ON NAPHTHA LAUNCH.

(Associated Press.)

Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 16.—A special train to the Standard from Alexandria Bay says: "A naptha launch, owned by G. W. Lance of Watertown, with Laura, Alice, Emilie Lange, Anson Lance and Alice Davis, of Watertown, and Mr. Zimmer, of Montaña, on board, caught fire last night. All jumped overboard and were rescued by boatmen.

PREMIER LAURIER AT ARICHAH.

Ariach, C.B., Aug. 16.—Acadians of the Maritime Provinces met here yesterday in their fourth convention to commemorate the deeds of their forefathers and to welcome Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There were about 2,000 persons in attendance. Sir Wilfrid spoke eloquently of the deeds of the Acadians.

A RECORD TRIP.

New York to Plymouth in 5 Days, 11 Hours and 45 Minutes.

(Associated Press.)

Plymouth, Aug. 14.—The Hibernian American line steamer Deutschland, Capt. Albers, which sailed from New York on Aug. 8th, for Hamburg, arrived here at 8:20 this morning, making the fastest time ever attained by any ocean steamer. She made the run in 5 days, 11 hours and 45 minutes. Her highest speed was 23.32 knots.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 16.—The Canadian Freeman, the Irish Catholic weekly, says this morning that it learns on good authority that the general elections will take place on or about the second week in October.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—The French-Canadian Conservatives of the district of Montreal have appointed Hon. J. G. Bertrand, ex-deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, as president of the organization committee for the forthcoming general elections.

It has leaked out here that Hon. J. I. Tarle left Liverpool by the Lake Superior, which is due in Quebec to-morrow or Saturday.

Dr. Cavanagh, J. Pole Carew, Mrs. Seymour and Miss Seymour, the party who arrived at Vancouver on the last Oriental steamer from Hongkong, are staying at the Windsor Hotel here. Mr. Pole Carew laughingly at the story of Vancouver papers that Mrs. Seymour was the wife of Admiral Seymour. There are two Seymour families. This Mrs. Seymour is no connection of the Admiral Seymour family, said Mr. Pole Carew.

TWO HUNDRED JAPS DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

Yokohama, Aug. 15.—Severe floods have occurred. It is reported that 200 persons were drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
8th to 14th August, 1900.

During the first portion of this week the weather remained unsettled in the Cariboo and Kootenay districts, due to the continued low barometric pressure over the mountains. To the westward of the Cascade ranges the weather remained fine and not unpleasantly warm, caused by the hovering of the summer type of high barometer area along our Coast, and the prevalence of S. and S. W. winds over the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Gulf of Georgia. Towards the close of the week the Pacific high area spread inland over the provinces to the Rockies. This movement caused fairer and warmer weather in the interior, and by the 13th it had also spread to the Territories, where the almost constant showery weather gave place to bright sunshiny days.

With the exception of thunderstorms in Eastern Washington and Oregon, little or no rain has fallen throughout the American Pacific slope. The winds have been gradually moderate to fresh along the coasts of Vancouver Island and the North Pacific states, while California (as is customary during the summer months) the winds have been strong and sometimes reached the force of a gale from the westward. This phenomenon is caused by the cooler and heavier air off the Coast tending to move inland to the Sacramento Valley, where the air is excessively heated and consequently much lighter than that surounding it.

Victoria reports over 67 hours of bright sunshine, which means an average of nine and a half hours per day. No rain fell, and the highest temperature (70°) occurred on the 8th and the lowest (51°) on the 13th.

Kamloops reports 12 inches of rain. Highest temperature (82°) on the 10th, and the lowest (50°) on the 8th.

At New Westminster, 0.2 inch of rain fell. The highest temperature was 74° on the 14th, and the lowest 48° on the 8th.

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LABOR AND LAW.

Some of the members of labor organizations in British Columbia hold what may be called "advanced" opinions on social questions, and they contend there was no necessity for calling out the militia to prevent acts of lawlessness during the recent strike of the fishermen on the Fraser river. There are many people who are not members of labor organizations who share their views, but if the unions take the action threatened and expel members who at the call of duty obeyed the commands of the constituted authorities they may possibly create misgivings in the minds of the public as to the aims and objects of some of the leaders in these movements. On the whole the influence of labor combinations in the portions of the world where they have taken root and thrived despite the unwise counsels of wayward leaders have been for good not only to the membership, but to a large circle closely connected with it. Surely the unions of to-day have learned from the history of the movement that they, like every other organization, social or political, are subject to and circumscribed in their actions by public opinion. We are convinced that if the labor unions of Vancouver decide to expel all militiamen from their membership it will not be long before they will make the discovery that they have made a great mistake and have materially weakened the cause which they are so anxious to advance. But we do not believe the enlightened labor men of Vancouver will countenance for a moment such a proposal. The people of our sister city are wideawake and enterprising and always eager to be considered in the van in the onward march of humanity, but we think in this instance, if they take the action said to be contemplated, they will discover that they have so far outstripped all the rest of Canada as to leave themselves in a position of bewildering isolation. The preservation of our country from the menace of an enemy from without and from all anarchical disturbances and outbreaks within is one of the highest duties of citizenship, and although in some cases there may be abuse of the power placed in the hands of the authorities, such mistakes do not absolve the population from one of the most important duties incumbent on all patriots. The members of the labor unions are perfectly aware of this, a large proportion of the city regiments in the East being recruited from the ranks of workingmen. We are all so proud of the reputation Canada has gained as one of the most law-abiding countries in the world that it would be a pity should anything occur to spread rumors to the effect that our labor men had taken a stand that could not be construed as anything but a blow at the institutions for the preservation of the peace. It will probably be found that the man who has been giving his opinions so freely for publication was merely expressing his own views; that the members of the labor organizations of Vancouver have no intention of setting themselves up against "Queen, Country and Flag" and the traditions of British Patriotism, and that instead of being a menace to the state the unions are among the strongest bulwarks of true liberty and freedom.

MORE LAND GRABBING.

We gather from the Seattle *Times* that we have perpetrated another great wrong on the American people. A man who knows from personal observation assures our contemporary that the boundary line in the Kettle River country as now recognized between the United States and Canada is nearly three miles south of the forty-ninth degree of latitude. If this be true, and it must be true since an American citizen has established its truth by "personal observation," then the whole of the Kettle River country of any value is in United States territory. Naturally, under the circumstances, there is nothing for the Canadian officials whose only aim in life is to circumscribe and put a period to the sacred rights of Americans to trade wherever there is business to be done, but to pack up and take themselves off to their northern fastnesses. Our Seattle contemporary does not think there would be much use in calling the attention of President McKinley or of Secretary Hay to his discovery, as the one is under the domination of Lord Salisbury and the other is to all intents and purposes a British subject. The glamor of the Court of St. James and the influence of the British aristocracy were too much for poor Hay. All his republican simplicity is said to have vanished and now he takes a bath every morning and astounds the natives in Washington almost as greatly as the three Englanders in Paris did Svennigal. It is too important a matter to be placed in charge of these effeminate statesmen. On the 4th of March, 1901, however, a new era will be inaugurated. Bryan will then be placed in the presidential chair. The first thing he will do will be to take a firm grip of the lion's tail, and in spite of all lashings and growlings that rearward appendage will not be released until all the Canadian territory in the northwest that has been seized by private citizens of the United States and Old Glory reared thereon has been recognized as part of the domain of Uncle Sam. Then will joy be unconfined around Skagway. The mountains shall resound with the paeons of rejoicing and all the

stunted little firs shall clap their hands. In those days the citizens of the republic in the north shall cease from troubling and the crooked boundary lines shall be made straight. In the meantime the day of Bryan has not yet arrived, and the British interlopers will strive to make a living from what has been left to us through the generosity of McKinley and Hay.

A COMMENDABLE PROJECT.

In some cases it has proved disastrous to upset the balance which nature has set up in the distribution of animal life in the universe. In Jamaica the mongoose was introduced for the purpose of abating the snake pest, and it accomplished its purpose, we believe, but the trouble was that it was not satisfied with the extermination of life that was objectionable, but extended its operations to all forms of useful domestic animals. The rabbit was taken to Australia for sentimental and sporting reasons, and it was so pleased with the climate and the general surroundings that it has increased and multiplied at so prodigious a rate as to become a veritable pest and all sorts of expedients have been advocated to accomplish its utter destruction. It is extremely improbable that anything untoward would result from the introduction of British song birds into this country. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and one of his correspondents calls attention to this matter in today's Times and shows that the presence of these songsters is more likely to be beneficial than detrimental to the farming interests of British Columbia. Apart altogether from the utilitarian, however, all who have lived or travelled in the old land know what an additional charm would be added to the attractions of British Columbia if our forefathers responded with the songs of the feathered creation as do the woods of that favored portion of the earth. Instead of laughing and jeering at those who have taken up the project we should do all in our power to encourage and assist them in their commendable enterprise, and we do not know but it would, in view of the opinions expressed by the correspondent in our columns to-day, be justifiable for the government to lend them some assistance towards an undertaking which promises such beneficial results to our agricultural interests. The climate of a great part of this province should prove perfectly congenial to all manner of bird life found in such profusion in the British Isles, and the only chance of failure lies in the presence of a possible superabundance of birds of prey. No doubt those who are the original promoters of the agitation have informed themselves fully on that point and are satisfied that the chances of success are sufficiently great to justify the experiment.

MESSRS PRIOR AND EARLE.

It is said that our present representatives to Ottawa should bring up their claims again because in the event of a change of government Victoria would then have cabinet representation. We are not so sure about that. The Montreal Star and the Toronto World, two of the leading organs of the opposition, have said that Sir Charles Tupper must give an undertaking that when he is called upon to form a government he will throw aside all the old cabinet material and select timber of younger and more vigorous growth; in a word, that few if any of the members of former Conservative administrations were representative of the brains and ability of the party. There is no doubt of the fact that the proprietor of the Star has great influence with Sir Charles, and if his counsels are accepted it may be Sir Hubert Tupper, who will have to be provided with a seat in any event, who will be the representative in the cabinet of British Columbia. But that is an aspect of the matter that is not worthy of serious consideration; the chances of the Conservatives being returned to power are so remote that it is mere waste of time to consider Col. Prior's chances of becoming a cabinet minister.

It is perfectly true that the genial Colonel said a great deal at the last session of parliament, and that he faithfully forwarded all his remarks and his interrogations to the Colonist for publication. These were the only reports of the parliamentary proceedings that were published by that paper, and it is hardly fair for it to presume that because there was nothing in the reports furnished by Col. Prior of what the other members said that he was the only man who said or did anything for the advancement of the interests of his constituents. The present government has done more for British Columbia during the few years it has been in power than the Conservatives did in ten, and it was not through the inquiries of Col. Prior for campaign material that the duty on mining machinery was abolished or steps taken for the improvement of our communications with the North. The most imperative need of British Columbia at the present time is an all-Canadian route to the Yukon country. All British Columbians will be delighted to know that that is the case, but their satisfaction will be mingled with indignation when they are told how much such a work will cost them and then reflect upon the fact that but for the action of Messrs. Prior, Earle and Macdonald and their Tory coadjutors we might have had such a line long ago without the cost of a cent to the Provincial or Dominion treasuries.

The Colonist hints that negotiations are proceeding between the Provincial and Dominion governments for the purpose of arriving at an agreement looking to a fair division of the cost of building an all-Canadian railway line into the Yukon country. All British Columbians will be delighted to know that that is the case, but their satisfaction will be mingled with indignation when they are told how much such a work will cost them and then reflect upon the fact that but for the action of Messrs. Prior, Earle and Macdonald and their Tory coadjutors we might have had such a line long ago without the cost of a cent to the Provincial or Dominion treasuries. The question for the people to consider is, should men whose pernicious political propensities are so highly eulogized this morning be given the opportunity to again sacrifice the interests of their constituents on the altar of party exigencies?

paired against it, and Senator Macdonald was made the tool of the Tory senators to move the six months hoist, which sealed the fate of a project which we now know better than ever was of such vital importance to the West. Do not these facts prove that the men, whose abilities and labors for their constituents were so fulsomely extolled this morning, are so extremely partisan that where the interests of constituents and party conflict their duty to the former is a secondary consideration? There is a strong probability that if Senator Macdonald had upheld and announced his intention of voting for the bill providing for the construction of the Canadian road to the Yukon country Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Tory senators would have seen it would do so much to make the Liberal government popular in the West, and so the great opportunity to place the business men of British Columbia absolutely beyond the hostility of their unscrupulous rivals passed away. That one act alone, we take it, is sufficient to damn Messrs. Prior and Earle politically in Victoria.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Notwithstanding the increased taxation, the government of British Columbia proposes to expend in the neighborhood of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars more than the estimated revenue. There are few who will be inclined to carp at the increases in the salaries of government employees. The people do not expect their servants to work for less than is paid by mercantile establishments for services of the same character. The proposed expenditure on trails, roads and bridges is very large, but no doubt the members are acquainted with the needs of their constituents, know what is required for the development of the potentialities of the province, and have convinced the government that their demands are not at all unreasonable. But there is a limit to all things, even to the credit of British Columbia. Some day and it cannot be so far off now—we shall have to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. If the money we are borrowing now so lavish and wisely and economically laid out it should result in largely increased receipts in the next future and in the establishment of something more nearly approaching a balance than we have been in sight of, for a long time. There are many items in the estimates that will meet with severe criticism, notably that of \$10,000 for the re-establishment of an agency-general in London. British Columbia is an important province and has had a record of its own; but we are not so sure about that. The Montreal Star and the Toronto World, two of the leading organs of the opposition, have said that Sir Charles Tupper must give an undertaking that when he is called upon to form a government he will throw aside all the old cabinet material and select timber of younger and more vigorous growth; in a word, that few if any of the members of former Conservative administrations were representative of the brains and ability of the party. There is no doubt of the fact that the proprietor of the Star has great influence with Sir Charles, and if his counsels are accepted it may be Sir Hubert Tupper, who will have to be provided with a seat in any event, who will be the representative in the cabinet of British Columbia. But that is an aspect of the matter that is not worthy of serious consideration; the chances of the Conservatives being returned to power are so remote that it is mere waste of time to consider Col. Prior's chances of becoming a cabinet minister.

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Mr. James G. Stowe, United States consul-general, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the commando was composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

Moses McGregor, of Port Hughes, was a passenger last evening by the Willapa for the West Coast.

Steyn a Prisoner

British Soldiers Say Ex-President Is Confined in Dewet's Camp, Under Surveillance.

Boer Leader Forced to Abandon Ammunition and a Number of Horses.

Methuen Is in Touch With Rear-Guard of the Retreating Enemy.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under the date of Pretoria, August 13th:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolplaats, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that Dewet blew up three of his own wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from Dewet's camp, state that Steyn was confined in the camp under surveillance; that Dewet was forced to abandon his ammunition and 30 horses, and they confirm the report that Methuen captured one of Dewet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively."

"Ian Hamilton telegraphed that he hopes to be at Blaauwband to-day with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing westward."

Another report from Roberts of the same date says: "Methuen and Kitchener, still following Dewet and Steyn, yesterday reached Modderfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with Dewet's rear guard."

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the Shropshires recently marched 43 miles in 23 hours, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers thirty miles in ten hours, hoping to prevent Dewet crossing the Dragersdorp-Potchefstroom river."

"Buller's occupation of Ermelo is having a good effect. A field cornet and 182 burghers of the Standerton commando surrendered yesterday to Cleverly."

Welcome to London:

London, Aug. 14.—One hundred Canaries who had been imported from Spain arrived in London this morning and were received with a salute by the Queen.

Express Running at Nearly Full Speed, Dashed Into a Passenger Train.

Nine Persons Were Instantly Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

Several Small Parties Have Been Attacked—Insurgents Use Smokeless Powder.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Aug. 13.—Reports from the Visayas Islands show there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. American losses in the Island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last.

Later Details:

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 15.—The worst wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad occurred about five a.m. to-day at Pierson, twenty-nine miles north of Grand Rapids. The north bound Northland express, which left the city at 4:05, collided, head on, with passenger train number 2, due here at six a.m. Nine lives were lost and many passengers were injured, some severely. Both engines and the baggage cars were completely demolished.

When the trains met, the day was just dawning and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than a hundred yards ahead. The trains were to have passed at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson, at 4:53. No. 2 was evidently late and was trying to make the siding. The Northland express had the right of way and was scurrying along at nearly full speed. Either the engineers blundered in their orders or were unable to see the signals on account of the fog.

A telephone message from Pierson says the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed, as well as five other persons. The express train was made up largely of Pullman cars. It was the finest train on the road and carried the Grand Rapids coach, a day coach, several sleepers from Cincinnati, and the south and buffet breakfast car and baggage cars.

The killed, as far as known, are: W. H. Fish, engineer on southbound train; Gustave Grootveldt, engineer on northbound train; M. Letts, conductor of No. 5, and Levan, baggagemaster of No. 5. The firemen of both engines are supposed to be dead.

Six bodies have been taken from the wreckage and it is believed that the bodies of several others are still buried in the mass of broken iron and wood. Eight persons, thought to be fatally injured, were taken to the hotel at Pierson. Men at work endeavoring to reach the dead and buried who are still imprisoned. Several physicians accompanied the wrecking train to the scene.

A CONFESSION MURDERER.

Interviewed in a Prison Cell by His Fiancee.

(Associated Press.)

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—Roslyn H. Ferrell, the confessed murderer of Express Messenger Lane in Friday night's Penna railway robbery, was removed to-day to Marysville for preliminary hearing. At 2 o'clock this morning the anguish of Miss Costlow, Ferrell's fiancee, became unbearable, and, after a long struggle with her pride, she begged her father to be taken to Ferrell's cell for a last interview. The visit was conducted with the utmost secrecy.

Cape Parliament.

Capetown, Aug. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, by a vote of 46 against 38, the motion of Mr. J. W. Sauer, former commissioner of public works, that the House appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the colony, was rejected. Mr. Schreiner, former premier, and Mr. Solomon, attorney-general in the Schreiner cabinet, voted with the government against the motion. This was the first crucial division, and resulted in a larger majority for the government of Sir John Gordon Sprigge than had been expected. The passage of the treason bill is now insured.

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Strikes Postponed.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 14.—Secretary Goldstein, of the Vest Makers' Union, to-day declared that the shirt-waist agitation had so seriously affected the trade of waistcoat making that the proposed strike for higher wages, which was to have taken place this week, had been indefinitely postponed.

Close Inspection

WE INVITE THE CLOSEST.
Inspection of every article we sell. In fact we prefer it.

It should be that the customer "knows what's what," and we keep nothing but that which is right both as to QUALITY and PRICE.

We are offering for this week the following exceptional values:

Snowflake Flour \$1.05 sack

Three Star Flour \$1.10 sack

Hungarian Flour \$1.35 sack

Granulated Sugar 17 lbs. \$1.00

Condensed Milk 10c. lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Prayers of the Home.

A petition signed by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Just before question by the Minister of Finance.

The budget brought down, however, will be serious.

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Provincial Parliament

A Long Debate on the Report of the Railway Committee.

Mr. Curtis Scores the Government Supporters on the Eight Hour Law.

Wednesday, August 15th.

The clever speech of the member for Rossland on his eight-hour resolution was almost the only oasis in the desert of points of order which marked the proceedings in the House this afternoon. Some sharp encounters took place, especially on the long discussion over the report of the railway committee, but they could scarcely be considered an enriching the records of the House.

Prayers were read by Rev. Rural Dean Barber.

A. W. Smith presented the report of the mining committee, the following amendments to the Mineral Act being recommended:

Section 8, Mineral Act:

"Every person who mines for any minerals for his own sole use and benefit on any Crown lands in the province of British Columbia without having taken out and obtained a free miner's certificate shall, on conviction thereof in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs."

Section 25B is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"25B. Upon the failure of any one or several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by section 24 of this act, the co-owners or co-owners who have performed the labour or made the expenditure may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner notice by publication in a newspaper published and circulating in the division in which the claim is situated, or in the absence of such local paper, in the one nearest thereto, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of the ninety days of publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by said section 24, together with all costs of advertising his interest in the claim shall become vested in his co-owners who have made the required expenditure, pro rata, according to their former interests, on the filing with the mining recorder of the division in which the claim is situated such notice in full, and where shall be attached thereto an affidavit of the manager or publisher of the newspaper in which the notice was printed, stating the date of the first, last, and each insertion of such notice therein, and where and when the newspaper was published during that time, and the name of such newspaper. Such notice shall be recorded as aforesaid within one hundred and twenty days after the first publication thereof."

Section 127 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"127. The owner of a mineral claim who has had his claim surveyed, and has filed in the office of the mining recorder in the mining division in which the claim is situated a declaration by the provincial land surveyor, stating that he has surveyed the claim as required by subsection (c) of section 36 of this act, and has delivered to the mining recorder a plat of one copy of the field-notes to the Island, and there make connection with a road from Kitimat. It was clearly the duty of the House to grant the charter.

Mr. Curtis was surprised that more sufficient reasons had not been given for throwing out this application. After the committee had considered the matter for days the government had intimated that the granting of the charter was opposed to government policy. If this course were to be followed it was a waste of time to consider these matters. How was it that it took so long for the government to reach a decision in regard to its policy?

If government deficits were to be overcome it would only be by the development of the province. He was sorry to see the present administration opposed to this development, and he proposed that the disallowance power lay with them and they could exercise it if necessary.

This opposition, he added, believed sprang from a desire to nurse the White Pass railway.

Yet the report of the president showed that the road paid three-fourths of its cost in one year. The profits, as stated at the annual meeting, were £174,000 for four months. The net profit yearly were half a million dollars and seventy per cent. Here was a company earning in four months 25 per cent of its cost, yet it must have a monopoly. Here was an opportunity for the government to cut down the rates by giving a charter to an opposing line.

He complained that any little statement of policy which was vouchsafed was dragged out of the government. Yet a newspaper in which the Premier was interested gave a definite announcement, holding that the Premier had a plan whereby the trade of the Yukon would bring to the British Columbia cities. If this was not an announcement of policy the government should deny it.

The Attorney-General asked if the government must constantly be denying newspaper reports?

The Finance Minister had said that charters would not be granted to railways through foreign territory.

Finance Minister—To foreign ports.

Mr. Curtis was glad to see the Hon. Finance Minister seeking refuge in port. (Laughter.)

The Speaker ruled the amendment of order, whereupon Mr. McInnes moved that the report be referred back to the committee. In doing so he pointed out that the committee did not properly state the reasons why the preamble should be rejected, as provided for in the rules.

No such reasons had been advanced, excepting that the chairman held in his hand a statement from the Premier that the government did not wish the charter granted.

Then Mr. McPhillips took his point of order that the proceedings in committee must not be referred to in the House.

A very long discussion followed, the Speaker holding that until the report and evidence was tabled reference must not be made to the proceedings in committee. Mr. Martin pointed out that in this House there was no formal debate taken in committee, and Mr. Gilmour reminded the government that they had refused to allow the Premier's letter to the chairman to go on file, and it thus was lost at evidence.

The charge was made by Mr. McInnes that an attempt was being made to keep the facts from the public. He had no intention of entering into details and therefore the junior member need not be so alarmed as he otherwise would have reason to be. That gentleman had reversed his position since last year, and

had altered his course even in this year's ago British Columbia shippers had been offered the rates now prevailing over the White Pass road they would have jumped at the chance. When a corporation had risked its money on such an enterprise they should not be unnecessarily hampered.

Mr. McInnes said it was always serious to interfere with honest competition, and especially so when it was attempted to smother out an enterprise in a hole-and-corner manner in this House. There was no doubt that the rates on the White Pass road were exceedingly excessive, \$60 being charged for freight per ton, while the rate from Montreal to Victoria was only \$14.

The company had shown a disposition to monopolize matters. They had purchased the Bracket trail and the aerial tramway, their only competitors.

It would have seemed probable that there would be no opposition to this railway, especially as it was drummed into them that there should be every encouragement to railways. Strangely enough up to a certain stage some members had supported the bill, and then on the submission of a certain message from the Premier they had wriggled and squirmed out of their position.

The government had positively avoided declaring their policy, but had put up two pliable members as buffers. He was not now surprised. If this was a specimen piece of their policy they were very wise to keep it quiet.

This policy was familiar to the people. The policy of siding with corporations against the public had been followed by the Laurier government, and was synonymous with Dualism.

An all-Canadian route from Kitimat Arm to Teslin lake would be 400 miles long. It would be impossible for it to come into competition with the White Pass road—forty miles of road. To build such a road a big subsidy would be required. The Dominion government had shirked this matter, as it did others. When a mining commission had been foreshadowed he understood it to be levelled at this law. It had been charged that this law adversely affected mining. He believed that of itself, it had not been prejudicial to British Columbia. In the interests of the health of miners he had always felt that some limitation should be placed on the time they should work. Some of the evils that were attributed to this law were traceable to the re-action from dissatisfaction in stocks. He could quote instances to prove this.

The law, he believed, had led to big saving in Rossland mines, by reducing three shifts instead of two. This meant a larger output of ore, a larger payroll, and a larger profit to the mine owner. Its operation had induced the adoption of the contract system. He read a statement from Mr. Davis, superintendent of the War Eagle, holding that more men were employed and at higher wages, and yet more economical work was effected.

He had brought up the matter partially because some members had taken strong ground against the law and he felt some effort would be made to emasculate it, if these men were true to their pledges.

The Premier himself was practically pledged to the abrogation of the compulsory clauses of the bill, and to the actual repeal of the law itself. He had even gone the length of promising to support Dr. McKechnie's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation act, if the coal-hoist bill was repealed.

The Attorney-General too had put himself on record as opposed to the law, and all the members for Victoria, including the Finance Minister, had in their anti-election speeches favored the abrogation of the compulsory clauses.

He read from the speeches of all these gentlemen to prove this statement. The Provincial Secretary was more fortunate than the other members of the government as he had no policy and made no speeches.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—And his opponent lost his money.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had held that the law was here to stay and should not be interfered with. Yet he occupied a seat in the same government with ministers holding contrary views. The same was true of the members for West Lillooet, West Yale and Revelstoke. They all approved of the eight-hour law and yet supported the government. Both the members for Esquimalt opposed the law. The Minister of Mines supported Chas. Wilson, who favored such a law. One by one the member for Rossland took up the election speeches of each of the members, some of whom favored the law, while others opposed it. Yet all were supporting a common government. He poked fun at the senior member for Cassiar, reading the election address of himself and Capt. Irving, which he said was a literary curiosity. (Laughter.) It concluded "God give us men, men who will not lie, etc." The authors adding: "We are men of this stamp." (Loud laughter.)

Then Mr. Green declared his fealty to the law and had practically dared the government to touch it.

Mr. Green—Hear, hear.

Mr. Houston also was pledged to support the measure, yet he gave the government his support. He challenged the members of the government to carry out their pre-election pledges to abrogate the law if they dared. If they were honest they would carry out their pledges, in the ringing words of the Cassiar candidates he urged them "be men of honor, men who dare not lie." (Laughter.)

Mr. McInnes—I did not state that.

Mr. Hunter—That was what he said, all the same.

Mr. McInnes—I have corrected the hon. member. He should have served his purpose by referring to the courtesy of the House, to withdraw.

The amendment was lost on the following:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Staples, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, R. Smith—10.

Nays—Messrs. Kidd, Neill, Green, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsuirn, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce—24.

Mr. Pooley then presented the report of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company.

Mr. Curtis, on a question of a village, drew attention to the report in the morning paper of the debate on his amendments of the previous day. One of his amendments had been ignored and the debate which appeared in connection with it seemed correspondingly ridiculous.

The charge was made by Mr. McInnes that an attempt was being made to keep the facts from the public. He had no intention of entering into details and therefore the junior member need not be so alarmed as he otherwise would have reason to be. That gentleman had reversed his position since last year, and

had expressed himself as unqualifiedly supporting the law. His election address stated so. He could not get behind that.

The Minister of Mines could not tie him down to the statement of a hostile paper like the Colonist.

Explaining the remarks of the Minister of Mines said they were individual opinions. The member for Rossland, even when Minister of Mines, had approached

the workingmen, but the mine owners—in regard to the eight-hour law, although he claimed to be a friend of the workingmen.

Mr. Curtis explained that he met the mine owners in reply to a representation for a hearing.

Then there was a plank in Mr. Martin's platform saying that the referenda would be invoked. This was a crafty step to shift the responsibility to other shoulders.

In conclusion the Minister of Mines said the question was settled—it was a dead issue, and yet his opponent was so anxious for political capital that he revived a matter on which the government had no direct policy.

Mr. McInnes—What do you mean by a direct expression of policy by the government?

Mr. McBride—Well, it's dead issue.

He closed by expressing regret that the matter had been reopened.

Mr. Hayward characterized the motion as a waste of time and moved that the motion be considered this day six months.

Mr. Martin said evidently the intention was to move the six months' hoist. This device was adopted regarding bills, but never applied to resolutions.

Mr. McInnes wanted the House to pass an amendment in the matter. There was a great deal of unrest over the matter.

Hon. McInnes—Where?

The statement in the speech from the throne, he added, had caused uneasiness, but it was admitted that it was put as a sop to the mine owners' association.

He moved that the question be put. This motion was lost at two minutes past six and Mr. Martin rose.

Hon. Members—Move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Martin gazed at the clock and burst into laughter as he said: "I can do so or not as I please. If I prefer to continue you can only sit me out through the Speaker leaving the chair and then we must resume at 7:30."

Finally, however, he consented to move the adjournment of the debate on the assurance that the matter would not be shelved, but would be given an early place on orders.

The House then rose.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre of Mount Forest, says: "I was sorely afflicted with rheumatism for over a year. I was almost totally disabled and at times suffered agonies of pain. I tried many remedies and doctors without avail until I began using South American Rheumatic Oil. I derive much benefit from one bottle and was so pleased with the results I continued using it, and advise to-day to all sufferers from rheumatism to use this great remedy. I feel satisfied it is the greatest of rheumatic cures."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co., London.

In some women's eyes there is a light which it vouchsafes to a few men to see, and which is the nearest approach to the light of heaven that ever illuminates this poor earth—H. H. Merriman.

Small Daily.

Law Stamp.

Probate Registry.

Bureau of Hospital for Provincial Printing Office.

Printing Office.

Sale of Goods.

Reimbursement Interest.

Sinking Fund.

Chinese Gold.

Refund.

Succession.

Royalty and Miscellaneous.

Total.

The Relentless, Unrespecting Pain Giant.

Is Shorn of His Strength by Old Age.

Mineral Tax.

Revenue Tax.

Fines and Small Debts.

Law Stamp.

Probate Registry.

Bureau of Hospital for Provincial Printing Office.

Printing Office.

Sale of Goods.

Reimbursement Interest.

Sinking Fund.

Chinese Gold.

Refund.

Succession.

Royalty and Miscellaneous.

Total.

Provisional is follow

Interest.

Sinking Fund.

Premium.

Discount.

Redemption.

Total.

Under-salaries submitted.

Lient-Gov.

Provincial Government.

Department.

Culture.

Lands and Natural Resources.

Attorneys.

Land Re-

Timber and

Legislative.

Steam-boats.

Assessor.

Administrator.

Official

Says It's Exaggerated

A Dawson Miner Gives Some Personal Observations on Indian River Strike.

A Breezy Letter from the North-Something About the Royalty.

A few weeks ago the Times published an interview with Capt. Woodside in reference to the conglomerate find on Indian river in the Klondike. A letter was to-day received from Wilson Foster, inventor and miner there, addressed to the editor of the Times, in which that gentleman takes issue with some of the captain's statements. The letter is dated Dawson, July 30th, and is as follows:

"I have just finished reading your article of the 16th inst., in the Victoria Times, in reference to the interview with H. J. Woodside, formerly editor of the Yukon Sun (now an ex-editor), who has given you the news of a wonderful quartz strike in the Indian River district of the Klondike, called conglomerate ore, like that of the famous mines of the Rand Company of South Africa (which averages \$5 per ton).

"The best assays I can learn of from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and other sources here is \$5 per ton (furnace test) and from several other tests from \$1.65 to \$2 per ton by grinding, panning and furnace tests. I know Donald McKinnon and John Bourke personally, and could have been the third man to stake on the Indian river conglomerate reef. I saw them starting out to stake, and met them at Grand Forks, at Eldorado creek and Bonanza on their return. I saw the samples they brought back with them, and saw an assay certificate by one Everett, showing \$2 from one sample and \$5 per ton from another sample (in gold), and was invited to go to Indian river and stake a claim, but refused to do so because it did not interest me sufficiently to tramp 40 miles or more into the wilderness and back again while I had much better prospects close to Dawson."

"Your paper stated that the assay values already given average \$200, which would be nearly correct if you put between the figure 2 and the next cipher a period, making it \$2 instead of \$200 per ton.

"Capt. H. J. Woodside, no doubt, has been misinformed by the excited quartz enthusiasts who staked on this conglomerate reef, and are ready to believe that it will assay anywhere from \$5 per ton to a fabulous value sufficient to buy a castle in Paradise."

"It is now 60 days since the strike was made, and there is no shaft being sunk, not \$100 worth of work done on this reef, even to serve as assessment work. I will send you a sample of the conglomerate ore here with, which was given to me last night by Mr. Burke, and you can assay it for your own satisfaction.

"John Bourke and Donald McKinnon are both estimable, sober, honest and sincere miners and prospectors, and I like them both, but they have been horribly misrepresented and their statements distorted. I hope this conglomerate will find some day prove by mill tests to run \$5 per ton, and also hope that Donald McKinnon and his associates will find coal near by of sufficient worth to mine the reef at a profit.

"McKinnon and another man are now prospecting for coal a few miles from the reef, hoping to secure fuel to crush or smelt their conglomerate ore. It would be criminal to allow exaggerated reports of untold wealth in quartz finds to go abroad uncontradicted and cause another wild stampede of thousands of 'cheechakos' or 'tender-feet' into the Klondike. We have as many people here now as we need until more work has been done to develop this country, with the exception of a 'handful' of capitalists with enough grit and speculative blood in their veins to develop splendid quartz prospects here that are now going a begging for the want of faith and nerve enough to let go of money in hand for an uncertainty."

"I am called the most enthusiastic quartz 'crank' in Dawson, own and control 26 quartz claims and placers in a radius of 20 miles, including Bonanza creek and Eldorado creek districts; carry around a pocket full of gold nuggets, have at least 500 pounds of samples in my shop, all of which I have 'pushed' to town on my back from 10 to 12 miles; can show quartz nuggets weighing from \$60 to \$187.50; own in fact the finest mineral collection in the Klondike; can show samples of quartz carrying gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and platinum that will assay from \$13 to \$150, \$250 up to and including \$642.25 per ton—sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars per ton—and yet, in spite of this fact, I doubt very much if I could sell an interest or even a whole claim 1500x1500 foot square—50 acres, on Bonanza or Eldorado creek for \$500, after nearly two years' hard work. I have 100-foot veins, 10-foot veins, and all sorts of veins in sight and in place, but the 'Placer' men has the 'Dust.'

"The 'quartz' man will 'bust.' Tells the capitalist 'don't trust,' Fills the quartz man with disgust."

Thinks the veins will 'pinch out,' And no new ones 'will sprout,' Tells the quartz man 'get out,' Don't blow your money, 'up the spout.'

"This is not a poor man's country. In fact the poor man has no country! As soon as a poor man strikes it rich he either goes insane, drinks himself to death, dissipates himself into an unfriendly grave, or becomes just as arrogant, greedy and insulting as his wealthy brothers in other camps, and tries to swallow up the whole creek, pay streak gravel, and all. This is not a personal remark, and there are few exceptions to this rule."

"There are at least 1,000 prospectors for quartz in the Klondike. Among this number is one company which deserves more credit (in my estimation) than all

other companies combined, and that company is the Alaska Exploration Company, who have already spent \$100,000 cash in quartz prospecting, and are still at it with energy and vim that deserves the applause of every miner and prospector in the Queen's realm.

"The Klondike is destined to be the richest quartz mining camp, or at least one of the richest in the 'civilized' world, as soon as it becomes 'civilized,' and as soon as the kicking, croaking, disgruntled placer miner receives his bottle of milt and stops his squalling, sweet peace will dwell in the land.

"Let the Dominion government enact a law forbidding the placer mine owner from receiving more than 10 per cent. royalty from his lay men, and throw off the 10 per cent. royalty now charged up to the mine owner, and this will force the mine owner to remain in the Klondike and work his own ground, or give his hard working lay men 90 per cent. of the product of his mine for doing the work and paying all expenses. The claim owner will not wax fat on his 10 per cent. royalty from his laymen.

"This liberal and just dose from the Dominion government would increase the population of the Yukon Territory by 100,000 people in 12 months, would enrich the treasury, win the applause of all nations and bring about a sort of primary millennium to all classes of people in the Klondike, excepting the greedy, grasping placer mine owner, who wants to rob us laymen of 50 per cent. royalty, and ticks and snarls at the Canadian government for taxing him 10 per cent. royalty from his laymen.

"If these men were forced to work the mines themselves, or lease the ground at 10 per cent. royalty to industrial miners, who would be the most disconsolate and inconsolable set of people here, having received a dose of their own medicine from the parent government which they had not expected.

"I am a placer and quartz miner, and could have been the third man to stake on the Indian river conglomerate reef. I saw them starting out to stake, and met them at Grand Forks, at Eldorado creek and Bonanza on their return. I saw the samples they brought back with them, and saw an assay certificate by one Everett, showing \$2 from one sample and \$5 per ton from another sample (in gold), and was invited to go to Indian river and stake a claim, but refused to do so because it did not interest me sufficiently to tramp 40 miles or more into the wilderness and back again while I had much better prospects close to Dawson."

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Permanent Sidewalks

Probability That They Will Be
Built in Connection With
Street Paving.

Short and Business Like Meeting
of the City Council Last
Evening.

Judging by the informal motion of Ald. Brydon and the favorable comments passed upon it at the regular meeting of the City Council last evening, there is reason to believe that the laying of the permanent sidewalks along Broad and Yates streets will go on simultaneously with the street paving now commenced, and in accordance with the generally expressed desire of many of the property holders along those thoroughfares. On suggestion of Mayor Hayward, Ald. Brydon will give formal notice of his motion and will bring the matter before the next meeting of the City Council. Ald. Hall was prepared to support the motion if it had been put, while others also appeared ready to express their approval, although favoring the formal course suggested.

The meeting of the council was remarkably short; all business being disposed of by 10 o'clock, except a few by-laws which have stood over for weeks.

Before the regular proceedings, Ald. Stewart drew attention to the non-commemoration of the Queen's birthday celebration business, and he asked what steps were being taken to wind up the accounts. The mayor was glad that the attention of the board had been directed to the matter, and explained that the delay complained of was the understood, due to a number of the subscribers not fulfilling their obligations. In a week or two, however, he hoped the whole business would be closed.

From C. J. Jones, the Governor-General's private secretary, and from Miss S. F. Wilson, corresponding secretary of the National Council of Women, communications were then read, the former expressing Her Majesty's sincere thanks at the message of sympathy sent by the city on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. The latter also expressed thanks to the city for the courtesies extended to the National Council, while here, and enclosed a copy of a resolution to the same effect passed by the Brandon council on behalf of the National Council.

Dr. Fred. S. Reid, of San Francisco, wrote recommending his life-saving apparatus for use in the city, and enclosed a page of the Examiner explaining its usefulness and method of working. The letter was received and filed, and will be acknowledged.

A. W. Moore & Co. gave notice that the insurance policies on a number of corporation buildings would soon run out. Referred to finance committee for report.

Thus Hooper, on behalf of his client, Jim Fook Yuen, asked for the privilege of admittance into the Old Men's Home.

Received and referred to committee.

A. W. Moore & Co. gave notice that the insurance policies on a number of corporation buildings would soon run out. Referred to finance committee for report.

City Engineer Topp recommended that a drain be built on Ontario and St. Lawrence streets at a cost of \$50, but the council, on the other hand, referred the matter to the bridges and streets committee, although Ald. Hall and Cookey were in favor of supporting the engineer.

Regarding the permanent sidewalk opposite the Humphrey building on Yates street, the city engineer reported that in giving the grades they were made as low as possible, and in fact, lower than if the building had not existed. The damage to the building, if any, could not possibly exceed \$3 or \$4, which simply meant putting on a new floor at the foot of the stairway. The engineer was authorized to proceed with the work.

Robert Mason submitted a proposition for the cutting of the hay on Beacon Hill park, offering on conditions that he get a five-year agreement with the council to remove all the stones and fill in all the holes where the hay grows and to pay the council \$6 per ton for the hay.

Referred to park committee and city engineer for report.

A lengthy communication from the Sir William Wallace Society was next read respecting the Burn's memorial. On this subject the park committee reported approving of the site previously selected at near the centre of the triangular piece of ground to the east of the deer enclosure in the park, and in fact it is considered doubtful if a sailing vessel could reach the Siberian coast from here before the weather turns cold, making the venture an impossibility.

It was first proposed to charter the sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie for the voyage, but it is understood the plans have now been changed and that if the expedition sets out at all this year it will be in a steamer, which after landing the expedition could engage in a trading expedition along the Siberian Coast.

Whales are found in big numbers off the Siberian Coast, and from the natives ashore whale bone and oil, together with other valuable can be readily obtained.

Captain Buckholz was with 80 miles of Anadyr when he was on his last voyage North. While waiting on the Alpha for an opening in the ice to proceed to Nome he was close to the Siberian Coast, and is therefore well acquainted with the difficulties in the way of a voyage to that part of the world. He is now said to be waiting for orders from Mr. Lehman.

HONOLULU NOTES.
Proposed Cable Station—Political Campaign Opened.

(Associated Press.)

Honolulu, Aug. 7, via San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The United States tug Iroquois returned on August 5th from her survey trip to the Midway Islands to investigate the practicability of locating one of the stations of the proposed Philippine cable on Midway Islands. Lieut. Chas. Pond will report in favor of the station being located at Sand Island.

The Republicans opened the first American political campaign in Hawaii on the night of August 4th, with a ratification meeting, which was addressed by the returning delegation to the Philadelphia convention.

Ad. Brydon moved that the water commissioners be instructed to have the water turned on again at the Douglas street fountain. Since the water had been turned off, he had been informed that keeping the fountain running made no material difference on the general pressure.

The motion carried.

Next was submitted a joint report

from the building inspector and sanitary officer and medical health officer, denouncing the premises at No. 14 Broad street as a menace to public health. There is, the report stated, 6 inches of semi-fluid putrid matter under the building.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and it was finally decided to let the matter lay over for a week.

In the meanwhile formal notice of a resolution to have the nuisance removed will be posted.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Young Man Killed on E. & N. Railway
Near Shawnigan Lake.

A ghastly discovery was made on the E. & N. railway by John Welsh, section man on section No. 4, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As he was going his rounds he found the body of a man lying dead about a mile and a half north of Shawnigan Lake. The top of his head was cut off and was lying inside the track, having evidently been run over by the train. The feet were lying on the track. Mr. Welsh at once sent to Cobble Hill for the coroner, and to-day the latter is holding an inquest into the cause of the accident. Deceased was a young man of about 22 or 23 years of age, and of medium size. A number of passengers who arrived on the noon train from Nanaimo today viewed the remains, and one or two thought they identified in the deceased a young man who had worked some time ago in the Mount Sicker mines, but on this the coroner was not very sure.

At first it was supposed the case was one of suicide, but the engineer in charge of the 6 freight train which passed the scene of the accident at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which evidently was the train which caused the death, says that it was impossible for the man to be on the track ahead of the locomotive without having been seen.

The victim of the accident is supposed to be Duncan Jarvis, who has lived in this city for a number of years. He left on yesterday's train for Shawnigan. The body will probably be brought down to-morrow for burial.

Dr. Fletcher Congratulates Mr. Anderson on His Efforts to Assist Our Farmers.

The Pest Not Likely to Prove so Destructive Next Year—Nature's Remedy.

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