

## THE HORRORS IN THE FAR EAST

### Rumors From China Are Unanimous Regarding the Massacres of Foreigners at Peking.

## GHASTLY SCENES IN CITY OF TIEN TSIN

### Thousands of Bodies of Chinese Lie Unburied in the Streets—Five Thousand Native Converts Reported to Have Been Killed.

(Associated Press.)  
London, July 6.—In response to an inquiry cabled to Shanghai in regard to the situation at Peking, the following cablegram has been received from an authoritative quarter:  
"Shanghai, July 5.—Prepare for the worst."  
Bremen, July 6.—The firm of Mathers & Company, of Shanghai, telegraphs under the date of July 6th: "We have reason to believe that all the foreigners in Peking have perished."  
"The rebellion is spreading in North China."  
"The foreigners at Tien Tsin must quit that city as fresh Chinese attacks are expected. The disturbances are increasing in Shang Fung."  
"We see at present no occasion for apprehension in the Yang Tse territory or at Shanghai, as the viceroys of Wu Chang and Nan Kiu do not recognize the present holders of power at Peking."

London, July 6.—There is a mass of wild rumors from the Far East. Though so contradictory on most points it continues unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Peking. To reports of the massacre of the whites are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiery butchered at the capital five thousand native Roman Catholic converts. This comes in a Shanghai dispatch of July 5th, which only adds to the reports given by respectable Chinese who have arrived from Chien Pa and who describe Peking as an inferno, as the streets run with blood. They confirm the stories of executions and untold tortures of isolated foreigners and European soldiers captured by the mob.  
The authority of Yung Lu, the Chinese imperial treasurer, who advocated moderation, was completely effaced by Prince Tuan and Tung Fuh Siang.  
The danger of a general revolt in China becomes more and more patent, and Europe is being confronted with a rapidly increasing fear, not merely that the international column will be forced from Tien Tsin, but that the international troops at the colonies and treaty ports will stand in grave danger of repulsion.  
In view of the fact that the previous assurances of the viceroys have proved untrustworthy, their promises of protection for the whites are hardly convincing.  
In the meanwhile, the hitherto unconquerable jealousies of the European powers stay the hands of Japan, though it is hoped an understanding will soon be reached.  
The foreign office here has received dispatches from Tokio to-day and the Associated Press understands that the Japanese government, through the foreign office, states that in addition to the forces already landed in China, Japan had 20,000 troops mobilized and ready for action the moment she should receive the mandate of the powers. Great Britain is now awaiting answers from the chancellors to its proposition.  
The British cabinet had a long meeting this morning under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, and fully considered the crisis.  
**Mutilating the Dead.**  
Tien Tsin, June 29, via Chee Foo, July 1, Shanghai, July 5.—The best informed in Tien Tsin consider the position of foreigners in Peking as almost hopeless. It is useless to attempt to force the way with the force. The commanders are willing to resort to desperate means, but to attempt a forced march from Tien Tsin with the forces at hand means destruction to the army, besides slaughter of the civilians left at Tien Tsin. Enough soldiers are necessary to defeat the Chinese army, maintain communication with the base of supplies and guard the hospital en route. The water supply is an important problem in a country furnished by none except river wells, which are being poisoned.  
The Chinese are committing terrible

If the allies' forces of the north, he says, should meet with reverses the disturbances certainly will extend to south China, resulting in the expulsion and murder of the foreigners in the interior and the ruin of trade. A strong force, he says, is necessary to check the viceroys in the north and to support the viceroys in the south.  
It is understood that the consuls of all the powers in China have sent identical dispatches to their respective governments.  
**British Legation in Danger.**  
Berlin, July 6.—The German consul at Tien Tsin wires under the date of July 1st that an authentic letter from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, to the British consul here, dated Peking, June 25th, has just arrived. The consul adds that it confirms the statements that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, has been shot dead on June 20th by Chinese soldiers, while on his way to Tung Li Yamen. His companion, an interpreter named Cordes, was dangerously wounded. Sir Claude Macdonald feared an immediate attack on the British legation.  
Canadians at Chee Foo.  
Toronto, July 7.—Dr. Warden last night issued an official statement as to the position of a large number of Canadian missionaries of the Canadian Presbyterian church in China. He directs attention to the cables from Chee Foo on Monday announcing that the steamer sent out by the consuls to gather the refugees had arrived at Chee Foo on Saturday last with 73 refugees, including 10 Canadians from Honan, where the Canadian Presbyterians are.

**Missionaries in Peking.**  
New York, June 6.—Dr. Halsey, of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, has received word from Chee Foo. The cable reads: "Chee Foo—Hodges, Sincaes, Taylor at Paoting Fu; Lowrie, at Tien Tsin; Millers, Corea; none left Peking; Shantung missionaries safe. Elterich."  
This means, said Dr. Halsey, that Dr. Corelandt, Van Rensseler, Hodges and his wife, Dr. G. Yardley, Taylor and the Rev. S. E. Simonses and wife are at Paoting Fu, and have not made their escape. The Rev. J. Lowrie has escaped from Paoting Fu and is now at Tien Tsin, and the Rev. J. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller have escaped and gone to Corea. The next statement is important as it indicates that all the Peking missionaries are still at the capital. The final part of the message is still more important, as it shows that all the missionaries, some sixty in number, in the Shantung district are safe.  
**Financial World Depressed.**  
New York, July 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "A severe decline in consols and securities of all kinds is indicative that the financial world is depressed by the alarming news from China. Berlin is more deeply interested than London in Chinese bonds, which have fallen heavily as evidence has been supplied that the empire does not now possess anything that can be described as a responsible government. But apart from these securities, there is general depression with rumors that another large war loan will be required for extensive military operations in the Far East, and that the financial position of European powers are likely to be clouded by jealousies and rivalry when a serious attempt is made to arrange the terms for the occupation of Peking."

London, July 6.—A story that all foreigners in Peking were murdered on June 30th and July 1st appears to be circulating simultaneously at Chee Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin, yet, as it is not confirmed by official dispatches and is not traceable to the southern viceroys, who are still in certain communication with Peking, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.  
Express correspondents at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted, the Boxers and imperial troops rushed the British legation and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The foreign troops were so hopelessly outnumbered that their fate was certain. The moment the mob broke in the courtyard was  
**Converted Into a Shambles.**  
Others of the invaders spread into the interior of the building. The correspondent adds:  
"There is only left the hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their women and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breaths. Their attitude towards the foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph; even the rabble in the native quarters are silent."  
Two Manchus who arrived at Shanghai certify to the truth of the statement that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and the Dowager Empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The Emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The Dowager Empress also chose poison, but craftily swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived.  
On the same day the Chinese customs bureau was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs, and his staff escaping to the legations.  
Intense indignation is felt in Shanghai against the supposed action of the powers in  
**Restraining Japan.**  
From sending an army to Peking immediately. The powers are accused of being guilty of murder, as are Prince Tuan's



IF THE OTHER FELLOWS DON'T WATCH OUT, THE BEAR WILL BE RUSSIAN CHINA.  
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

fanatics, and Sir Robert Hart is blamed for not having informed the foreigners of the immense imports of arms, especially four weeks ago.  
The Chinese commanders are preparing for a severe campaign, and are putting into operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for an invasion of the seaboard by Russia.  
The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of July 5th, 12:10 p.m., says it may be taken for granted that all the foreigners in Peking have been wiped out. Tacti Yu admitted to the correspondent that the case of the Europeans in Peking is hopeless, in his opinion. He believes that if they have not yet been massacred, it is only a matter of hours before they will be.  
A letter brought by courier from Peking, received in Shanghai July 4th, says the Boxers are gathering huge forces about Peking. Reinforcements are arriving from all directions. This is taken to indicate a concerted action among the nobles, who are believed to have thrown in their lot  
**With the Boxers.**  
The Emperor and Empress Dowager, the letter says, are completely under the thumb of Prince Tuan and Yang K'i.  
Jones says the "Triads" secret society are assuming a threatening demeanor.  
Li Hing Chang has sent 5,000 men to occupy the Borgho fort, at the mouth of the Canton river.  
The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires, under date of July 4th: "The governor of Shantung telegraphs the French consul here that Prince Tuan is preparing an edict ordering the extermination of all foreigners. It is probably intended to prepare the public for the worst news. Chinese cumulative reports, which are generally believed here, declare that all the foreigners in Peking have been massacred."  
**Safety of Foreigners**  
in North China depends upon Japan's prompt action. Japan has 70,000 troops, but is prevented from sending them to China by internal jealousy.  
The morning papers have various continental dispatches, handling the question as to why Japan does not send more troops to China; but none of them throws much light upon the subject.  
The Daily Mail offers some direct testimony from a Yokohama correspondent, to whom was sent the query: "Could Japan have relieved Peking if given a free hand?" The correspondent replied: "Yes, Japan's strength is ample, and her ability to use it is unquestioned. The truth is that the Mikado's ministers have been excessively cautious, fearing that a great  
**Display of Force**  
might precipitate complications among the powers."  
The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs, under date of July 4, as follows: "The commanders of the allies recognize the fact that they must wait for reinforcements some time before advancing. The worst is rumored and feared. Viceroys Liu Kun Yi wires to the British consul that he will be able with the Hunan troops to preserve order."  
The Times Odessa correspondent says that on July 1 orders were received from St. Petersburg to prepare the 13th division to embark for the Far East.  
**No Confirmation.**  
London, July 5.—In the House of Com-

mions to-day, Mr. Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that Rear-Admiral Bruce had telegraphed that all the allied admirals at Taku were working in perfect accord.  
Replying to other questions, Mr. Broderick said he thought it doubtful if any organized government existed in China, with which Great Britain could consider herself at war. The government, he also said, had no confirmation of the reported massacres at Peking.  
**Retreat Out Off.**  
Berlin, July 5.—The Deutsche Zeitung prints a Chee Foo special, saying that the Chinese banner troops seized on Monday night the Fei Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku, after repeated fierce attacks, in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They next drove off the Russians from their station outside Tien Tsin, after a two days' desperate resistance, and effected the concession, which military artillery is now dominating.  
The Chinese minister is still here. He told a representative of the Associated Press to-day that he did not know where the Empress, the Emperor and Tsung Li Yamen now are. He thinks it likely that Prince Tuan has seized the throne and especially as the Prince has legitimate claims thereto, his father having been appointed Emperor.  
Bishop Anzer before leaving Berlin declared it probable that the powers would master the present revolt if they acted harmoniously throughout. Otherwise he believed the revolt would spread throughout China, and then the task would prove to be an impossibility.  
**Preparing to Leave.**  
Berlin, July 5.—A telegram from Chee Foo says that owing to the threatening situation the American authorities are preparing for the departure of those under his protection. It is added that the peaceful relations heretofore existing between the foreign residents and natives were so endangered by the influx of agitators and the threatening attitude of the Chinese soldiers that special steps were necessary to safeguard the foreigners.

London, July 7.—Japan has received a free hand from the Russian government to apply military force in China.  
The terms of this consent are summarized in the following dispatch for St. Petersburg, under date of July 6th: "In reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet, regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Peking, the Russian government declared on May 27th that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, and the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops."  
Political considerations that were thought to have been benumbing the action of the powers are thus laid aside, for a moment at least, by the government supposed to have the clearest purposes.  
**Respecting China's Future.**  
Japan's sending troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Peking.  
Baron Kayhashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London on Friday, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statement contains these sentences: "If all the conditions Japan asked were conceded, I

see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the troubles. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means." From these authoritative utterances it is inferred that Japan does not mind conditions, and that the concert with the powers is a little tangled.  
Recitals of further horrors in Peking are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughtering in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces, and wherever there were native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these stories nothing further comes regarding the legation forces, except a repetition that they are all dead.  
The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital, they could do so, and therefore the  
**Worst Reports**  
are accepted as true.  
Prince Tuan's coup d'etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of ministers, at which Yung Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers promptly. The Dowager Empress gave her whole support to Yung Lu, and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately interposed, backed by Kang Hi. They rushed from the council, and their partisans raised the cry, "Down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The churches and palace officials of all sorts and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan, and his agents immediately put the Emperor and Dowager Empress under restraint.  
The Express Chee Foo correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien Tsin for Peking on June 11th. The Russians had a complete field gun complement and carried their own transport. As nothing has been heard from them for twenty-four days, it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed. News is received to the effect that all the country in the northeast of Peking is covered with corpses of men and horses of the western garrisons.  
**Fighting of a Desperate Character**  
took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien Tsin on June 30th.  
A Taku dispatch says an attack in great force is expected at any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.  
A Daily Telegraph dispatch from Shanghai says the loss of the allies up to June 20th totalled 600. According to the correspondent United States Consul McWade had great influence with Li Hing Chang and persuaded him to issue a proclamation containing detailed instructions to prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates. It orders them to detect, behead and otherwise severely punish Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians. The governors of two Quonngs join in the proclamation.  
Another proclamation issued by Li Hing Chang says that the persons starting any uprising shall be at once beheaded and that those spreading false rumors shall be severely punished. This latter phrase, in a Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by wooden collars.  
Official dispatches from Port Arthur

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to the Russian government, bearing date of July 2nd, show that the country northward is in

A State of Disturbance and that bands are destroying property. Six pirate ships have been captured by Russian naval vessels at the Island of Eilliong.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says the position of the allies at Tien Tsin is becoming increasingly critical, owing to lack of sufficient supplies. But only as a last resort will the town be evacuated in favor of concentration of the forces at Taku.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated July 3rd, says: "Twenty-two hundred Japanese troops, with 14 guns, have arrived at Taku, and 800 more are expected."

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, writing to a friend from Malta, says he has no knowledge of the intention of the government to send representatives to China, and adds: "I have reason to think my commercial mission to China a success, and I believe my plan would not have been broken, as she must now be into European provinces, thus creating the intensely irritating position of having spheres of influence under a flag that will be impossible for the powers to work together in harmony."

"The powers, including Great Britain, having by their policy completely undermined all Chinese Authority, will now themselves have to maintain law among the 400,000,000 people, and provide that security for life, trade and commerce which only an efficient police and military organization can give."

"My proposal for placing the Chinese army on the same footing as the maritime customs, under officers of all nationalities, would have certainly solved a problem that will now develop into the most serious and difficult question of the century."

Kaiser's Offer. Berlin, July 6.—The German government and press are sore over the imputation contained in foreign papers, that Germany assists in blocking the way to giving Japan a mandate from the powers regarding China. It was stated at the foreign office to-day that Germany merely refused to urge Russia to consent to this proposal.

Emperor William has telegraphed the commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, to the governor of Shantung, to the viceroys and to others, offering a thousand taels to anyone accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigners of any nationality who ever now shut up in Peking and who is handed over to any German magistrate, and offering to pay the expenses of the publication of this offer in Peking.

Mr. Broderick's Statement. London, July 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, announced that the government of Japan had received assurances that the prompt dispatch of a large force to Taku would be welcomed by Her Majesty's government. No objection, Mr. Broderick added, had been raised by any European power. As the negotiations continued, he was unable to say more about it.

Supplies for Troops. Washington, July 6.—Colonel Miller, quartermaster at Manila, acting under instructions from Quartermaster-General Ludington, has arranged to dispatch the transport Westminister from Manila to Taku with a full cargo of forage and other supplies for the United States troops in China. The troops on the Grant are expected to go to China.

London, July 7.—"The massacre of the foreign ministers, the women, the children, and the European guards at Peking after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 6th, and received in London to-day. "When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese hounds closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterwards they set the legation buildings on fire and the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this confirmation was received. It is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai dispatch, however, which states that the Director of Police in charge of several departments at Shanghai vicinity, now admits that no legations exist in Peking. They are said to have been exterminated and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had four thousand leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgy of blood and restrain his followers. The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers.

Reports from natives who left Peking on June 24th continue to be received, but they are to a large extent merely variations of the stories already published. A dispatch from Taku says the last message from Mr. Edwin H. Conger, the United States minister at Peking, brought there by runner, reads as follows: "We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

The runner also confirmed the report of the burning of the native city of Peking. In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the friends of those who were besieged at Peking cling to the last slender hope that Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of customs, who was thoroughly trusted by the Chinese, may have managed, by the promise of bribes, to induce the Boxer leaders to protect the women and children from the violence of the mob.

Another Report. London, July 7.—Jardine Matheson & Co., of Shanghai, have telegraphed their London house as follows: "Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing on July 2nd. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

Safe on Tuesday. Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the state department from

Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated Shanghai, July 7th, saying that the legations were standing on the third inst., and that the recent attack of the Boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation methods.

Ordered to Nankin. Shanghai, July 7.—Prince Tuan has ordered General Yuan Shikai to march on Nankin with 15,000 German drilled troops. It is doubtful if they obey, but in any case Viceroy Lu is believed to be able to hold Nankin safe. He has 15 warships in the Yang Tse Kiang and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the rebel government.

The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai Shen for Nankin is causing anxiety. All Quiet at Canton. Canton, July 6.—Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops on the streets to prevent disturbances. A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed to-day ostensibly bound for Kiu Kwang. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

Germany's Reply. Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In replying to Japan's request for saving the lives of the foreigners towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance and would accordingly assent to any measure not objected to in other quarters."

Victoria's Offer Accepted. Melbourne, July 7.—The Imperial government has accepted Victoria's offer of a naval contingent for service in China.

Japan is Ready. London, July 7.—The Japanese minister has received a cable dispatch from Tokyo this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of other powers, Japan was willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

Chinese Lose Heavily. London, July 7.—A cable dispatch, dated Thursday, July 6th, 5 p.m., received to-day from Shanghai at the London office of the inspector of Chinese customs, says: "Courier left Peking July 3rd, when two legations were holding out against the troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders."

The Advance to Peking. Washington, July 7.—An important dispatch to the state department from Consul-General Goodnow this morning has revived hope in a measure that the legations, or at least some of them, are still alive in Peking. Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible and certainly being alive five days ago the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may be holding out still. In fact, if the only active enemy they have now to face is starvation, as Consul-General Goodnow indicates, the officials believe there is substantial ground for the hope that they may hold out and that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legationaries are at least premature.

The main hope for speedy action is still in Japan. According to the Japan legation here, which has late advices from Tokyo, 20,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. Thus the Japanese government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials here see no reason why the advance on Peking should not begin at once. The international forest at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the move on Peking.

Anxious to Go to China. Toronto, July 7.—The Globe's London cable says some of the Canadians in England have a strong desire to serve in China.

Cablegram From the Kaiser. Canton, Ohio, July 7.—The following cablegram has been received by President McKinley: "Rendezburg, July 6.—To the President of the United States, Wm. McKinley: For your excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Peking I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of interests which binds the civilized nations together. (Signed) William, Emperor."

London, July 8.—A few dispatches have been received to-night but there is nothing to add to the ray of hope regarding the fate of the legation at Peking shed by yesterday's (Saturday) dispatches, indicating that the legations were still standing on July 3rd, and that recent attacks by the Boxers had been slight. News from other points was distinctly disquieting.

A report from Chee Foo, dated July 7th, says that a Catholic bishop, two priests and two nuns have been murdered. A report from Moukden, dated July 5th, says that a Danish mission at Pin-yu had been surrounded by Boxers. According to the report it would be impossible to hold out for two days. A party of Cossacks at Moukden and the British consul had started for the relief of those besieged at a Danish mission.

The situation at Tien Tsin on July 3rd is said to have been serious. Japanese and Russian forces are reported to have been hurrying there from Taku, but, according to some accounts, mutual distrust exists between the allies. A report from Shanghai, dated July 6th, says British warships are vigilantly watching for the purpose of preventing any attempt of the Chinese to cross the Yang Tse Kiang.

May Hold Out. London, July 7.—The foreign office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul-General Warren at Shanghai, confirming from a thoroughly trustworthy source the news received by courier from Peking on July 3rd, by way of Shanghai, to the London office of the inspector of Chinese maritime customs, saying that the legations were, the day the courier left, holding out against

the troops and Boxers, and that the troops had lost two thousand men and the Boxers many leaders. Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says the troops were very much startled by their loss, and that the Boxers claim that the mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners, and that they dare not approach the legations.

It is further asserted that the foreigners at Peking ought to be able to hold out for a long time, as they have sufficient food and ammunition. Feeling in Paris. Paris, July 7.—The French consul at Canton telegraphs that, according to the information he has received through Li Hung Chang, the situation at Peking had not materially changed up to July 1st. News of a general massacre of the Europeans was freely circulated in Canton on July 6th, but it was denied by telegrams received by one of the consuls.

The French consul at Canton added his dispatch to the news that at Peking the French consul had telegraphed the viceroy at Canton to consider as null and void all so-called imperial decrees promulgated since June 21st.

The latest dispatches from China to the French government say that all hope of saving the lives of the foreigners towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance and would accordingly assent to any measure not objected to in other quarters.

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The Advance to Peking. Washington, July 7.—An important dispatch to the state department from Consul-General Goodnow this morning has revived hope in a measure that the legations, or at least some of them, are still alive in Peking. Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible and certainly being alive five days ago the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may be holding out still. In fact, if the only active enemy they have now to face is starvation, as Consul-General Goodnow indicates, the officials believe there is substantial ground for the hope that they may hold out and that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legationaries are at least premature.

The main hope for speedy action is still in Japan. According to the Japan legation here, which has late advices from Tokyo, 20,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. Thus the Japanese government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials here see no reason why the advance on Peking should not begin at once. The international forest at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the move on Peking.

Anxious to Go to China. Toronto, July 7.—The Globe's London cable says some of the Canadians in England have a strong desire to serve in China.

Cablegram From the Kaiser. Canton, Ohio, July 7.—The following cablegram has been received by President McKinley: "Rendezburg, July 6.—To the President of the United States, Wm. McKinley: For your excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Peking I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of interests which binds the civilized nations together. (Signed) William, Emperor."

London, July 8.—A few dispatches have been received to-night but there is nothing to add to the ray of hope regarding the fate of the legation at Peking shed by yesterday's (Saturday) dispatches, indicating that the legations were still standing on July 3rd, and that recent attacks by the Boxers had been slight. News from other points was distinctly disquieting.

A report from Chee Foo, dated July 7th, says that a Catholic bishop, two priests and two nuns have been murdered. A report from Moukden, dated July 5th, says that a Danish mission at Pin-yu had been surrounded by Boxers. According to the report it would be impossible to hold out for two days. A party of Cossacks at Moukden and the British consul had started for the relief of those besieged at a Danish mission.

The situation at Tien Tsin on July 3rd is said to have been serious. Japanese and Russian forces are reported to have been hurrying there from Taku, but, according to some accounts, mutual distrust exists between the allies. A report from Shanghai, dated July 6th, says British warships are vigilantly watching for the purpose of preventing any attempt of the Chinese to cross the Yang Tse Kiang.

May Hold Out. London, July 7.—The foreign office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul-General Warren at Shanghai, confirming from a thoroughly trustworthy source the news received by courier from Peking on July 3rd, by way of Shanghai, to the London office of the inspector of Chinese maritime customs, saying that the legations were, the day the courier left, holding out against

the troops and Boxers, and that the troops had lost two thousand men and the Boxers many leaders. Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says the troops were very much startled by their loss, and that the Boxers claim that the mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners, and that they dare not approach the legations.

It is further asserted that the foreigners at Peking ought to be able to hold out for a long time, as they have sufficient food and ammunition. Feeling in Paris. Paris, July 7.—The French consul at Canton telegraphs that, according to the information he has received through Li Hung Chang, the situation at Peking had not materially changed up to July 1st. News of a general massacre of the Europeans was freely circulated in Canton on July 6th, but it was denied by telegrams received by one of the consuls.

The French consul at Canton added his dispatch to the news that at Peking the French consul had telegraphed the viceroy at Canton to consider as null and void all so-called imperial decrees promulgated since June 21st.

The latest dispatches from China to the French government say that all hope of saving the lives of the foreigners towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance and would accordingly assent to any measure not objected to in other quarters.

Victoria's Offer Accepted. Melbourne, July 7.—The Imperial government has accepted Victoria's offer of a naval contingent for service in China.

Japan is Ready. London, July 7.—The Japanese minister has received a cable dispatch from Tokyo this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of other powers, Japan was willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

Chinese Lose Heavily. London, July 7.—A cable dispatch, dated Thursday, July 6th, 5 p.m., received to-day from Shanghai at the London office of the inspector of Chinese customs, says: "Courier left Peking July 3rd, when two legations were holding out against the troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders."

five; Countess von Ketteler, nee Ledyard, widow of the murdered minister. France—S. Pichon, minister; D'Anthonard, secretary, and staff of five Europeans. Russia—Michael de Giers, minister, and staff of six. Italy—Marquis Salvago Ragzi, minister, and staff of two.

Australia—Baron Caikann von Wahlborn, minister. Japan—Baron Nishii, minister. Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Holland also have representatives at Peking.

Table with 2 columns: Nationality, Officers, Men. American 7 56, British 3 72, German 2 35, French 2 72, Russian 4 71, Italian 3 30, Austria 2 30, Japanese 2 24, Total 26 399.

Missionaries. American and Canadian missionaries were stationed at Peking and are supposed to be there now are: Presbyterian—Rev. John Werry, D.D., Rev. J. L. Whiting, Rev. C. H. Fenn, Mrs. C. H. Fenn, Rev. Charles A. Killie, Mrs. Charles A. Killie, Dr. John M. Inglis, Mrs. John M. Inglis, Miss Eliza E. Leonard, M.D., Miss Grace Nevelet, Mrs. Bessie McCoy and Miss Jennie McKellan.

Methodist—Rev. F. D. Gamewell, Rev. H. E. King, Dr. George D. N. Lowry, Miss Alice Terrell, Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Miss Anna D. Gloss, M.D., Miss Effie G. Young and Miss Gertrude Gilman. Congregational—Rev. H. S. Galt, Mrs. H. S. Galt, Miss Jane E. Chapin, Miss L. Milner, Miss Virginia C. Murdoch, M.D., Miss Nellie M. Russel, Rev. W. P. Spreng, Mrs. W. P. Spreng, Rev. Mark Williams, Rev. W. J. Tuksbury and Miss H. Elizabeth Sheffield.

Total of foreigners supposed to be in Peking, 700.

CANADIAN BRIEFS. (Associated Press.) Ottawa, July 9.—B. Powell, laborer, dropped dead from heat on Saturday.

Toronto, July 9.—Two thousand Orangemen attended the church parade here yesterday.

One of the British paper makers who are touring Canada and the United States, arrived here from the " Soo" last evening, after having visited the works of the Clergue syndicate, and in an interview said that a large amount of capital will shortly be invested by British paper makers in Canadian pulp plants.

When the House opened this morning, in reply to a question by R. L. Richardson, if the government would remove the duty of \$2 a ton on hay to enable settlers in Manitoba to procure hay from the United States, in view of the long-continued drought in that province, Hon. W. S. Fielding said the government did not intend making any changes in the tariff at this session.

Brookville, July 9.—Capt. Jas. Clarke, a member of one of the first surveying parties that laid out the G.T.R. west from Coteau Junction, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Hamilton, July 9.—Dr. C. F. Macdonald, late United States consul of this city, died yesterday morning, aged 71 years.

Kingston, July 9.—Nolan, Walsh and Dullman, the three Welland canal dynamiters are to be placed in the isolation ward in the penitentiary for safety.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING. There Has Been a Great Falling Off in Number of Entries. (Associated Press.)

London, July 9.—The prospects for the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, which opened this morning, are not of the brightest. The absence in Africa of many of the keenest shots, together with the vexatious rules forced on the competitors by the council of the National Rifle Association, have combined to cause a diminution in the number of entries amounting to nearly thirty per cent. Canada is the only British dependency any way well represented.

Canadian Hut. Toronto, July 9.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent says the Canadian hut at Bisley is in a dilapidated condition. The roof is shabby and needs an application of paint. During a storm rain comes through, damaging the reception room.

May Go to China. Washington, July 7.—A report received by the war office C 154323 on July 7th, is a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the Secretary of War, Lieut-General Miles, and Adjutant-General Corbin, were issued by the war office dispatch of 2,254 regular troops to the Philippines, with a view of their utilization in China if it should be found necessary to divert them to that country.

Missionaries in Peking. Boston, Mass., July 7.—The American Board of Foreign Missions here to-day received a cablegram from Rev. George H. Ewing, at Chee Foo, dated July 5th, which stated that the Pekin and Tung Cho missionaries were besieged at the British legation at Peking. The executive officers of the board state that the cablegram indicated that Chee Foo had no information up to July 5th that the missionaries were not alive.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN. Foreign Legations. Great Britain—Sir Claude M. Macdonald, minister; H. G. O. Bax Ironside, secretary; H. N. Dering, second secretary; Henry Cockburn, Chinese secretary; Olive Bingham, honorarary attaché; Col. G. F. Browne, military attaché; Dr. Wordsworth Poole, physician; Right Rev. Bishop Scott, chaplain.

Lady Macdonald and daughters. United States—Edwin H. Conger, minister; Herbert G. Squires, secretary; Leut. Albert L. Key, naval attaché; Fleming C. Chester, interpreter. Mrs. M. S. Woodward and Miss Ione Woodward, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Conger. Germany—Von Prettwitz et Saffron, first secretary, and European staff of

# Protecting Legations

## Report That Prince Ching Is Fighting Prince Tuan's Army and Boxers.

## Should Influential Chinese Aid Powers, Road to Peking May Soon Be Open.

## Severe Engagements at Tien Tsin in Which the Russians Lost Heavily.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 9.—The more hopeful feeling engendered by Saturday's news from Peking was strengthened this morning by Rear-Admiral Bruce's endorsement of the rumors that Prince Ching, who is said to be heading a counter-revolution at Peking, is fighting in behalf of the legations against the usurper, Prince Tuan.

If the Admiral's hope turns out to be well founded, this turn of events is of the utmost importance, as it is felt here that in some such division among the Chinese themselves lies the best hope of the safety of the foreigners.

If the powers can find allies in China itself, it will materially facilitate the task of restoring order, and those acquainted with the country believe that if the diplomats are able to induce such a man as Li Hung Chang or Chang Chi Tung to send forces to the assistance of Prince Ching, the hordes of revolutionists will disperse as quickly as they have collected, and a way to Peking will be opened without delay.

With all due allowance to the uncertainty in regard to their reliability, the authorities here feel that the latest messages from the Far East give hope. If, as suggested, the native sympathizers are able to keep the besieged legation reasonably supplied with provisions, the foreign colony may yet escape destruction.

The latest news from Tien Tsin is contained in a news message dated Friday, July 6th, reporting a renewed Chinese attack that morning with twelve guns. The allied force replied with the guns landed from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, and a mixed force of one thousand men made a sortie under the cover of the foreign naval brigade and attacked the Chinese, who retired after seven hours' fighting.

Earlier dispatches record severe fighting, notably on July 2nd and 3rd, when the Chinese showed unexpected strength and did considerable damage with artillery. At the bridge near the French settlement there was hard fighting at close quarters, the Russians, with a Gatling gun, compelling the Chinese to retire, though the Russians suffered heavily. The operations, however, were not without success, later messages showing that the Chinese were full of fight.

Dispatch From British Admiral. London, July 9.—Admiral Bruce has sent a telegram to the admiralty department from Taku, under the date of July 7th, to the effect that there are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching, with his army, is at Peking protecting the legations against Prince Tuan's army and the Boxers.

Defended by Prince Ching. Brussels, July 9.—A Shanghai dispatch, of date, received here says a Chinese newspaper reports that Prince Ching's troops have arrived at Peking to revictual the Europeans and defend them against the rebels.

Troops Lose Heavily. Washington, July 9.—The following telegram was received last night by Minister Wu, from Sheng, director-general of the Imperial telegraph at Shanghai, dated yesterday:

"July 3.—Two legations in Peking still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebel troops and rioters make attacks but suffer many losses. Imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared that food and ammunition are exhausted."

Movement of Japanese Troops. Yokohama, July 9.—The government has decided to dispatch 23,000 men and 5,000 horses to China. The newspapers in endorsing this action, point out that should the foreigners at Peking perish Japan could not be absolved from blame.

Missions Looted. Berlin, July 9.—The German consul at Chee Foo cables under to-day's date that the American mission at Tung Lu and the Catholic mission at Chang Chufu have been looted. He adds that the Boxers continue their endeavors to incite the population of Chee Foo to revolt. Li Ling Hong, the former governor of Shan Tung, with 8,000 men, has gone northward from Nankin, the governor of which place requested him to withdraw.

German Squadron Sails. Kiel, July 9.—The German East Asian squadron sailed this morning for China. Emporor William and Prince Henry of Prussia witnessed the departure of the warships.

Chinese Consul's Views. Chicago, July 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says in regard to the present situation in China that Yo Yow, the Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance to the Chinese ambassador in Washington, says:

"The origin of the whole trouble is in reference with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made the mistake of trying to convert a people who are not educated as a race up to the point of religious tolerance.

"Good missionaries merely waste their energies and increase the people. There is another cause for the present uprising aside from the purely religious work of the missionaries, in proselytizing China. It has so happened that whenever a mis-

sionary has been injured or killed in the country, the nation which he represented has made the tragedy the occasion for asking grants of land from the Chinese government. This course, which is extremely suspicious, has been misinterpreted and misrepresented.

"From a political point of view it seems to have been a fatal mistake on the part of the powers to have tampered with the Taku forts before they had assembled sufficient forces to be able to surround the situation, stirring up ignorant and maddened populations to frenzy.

"In my opinion the powers would need an army of about 250,000 men to subdue this one northern province by force. Should there be a general uprising throughout China before they could do any sort of policing for that great territory with its four hundred million people, or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 men, and many millions of dollars would be wasted and many millions of lives be lost before the entire country could be brought under subjection.

"These zealots are not open to reason, as they are possessed by strange superstitions. Very many of the Boxers, especially by far the larger number, have never in their lives seen an European, and they believe implicitly the horrible things told about foreigners.

"The Chinamen are now armed and they are well supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, many of them manufactured in our own great arsenals. Shan Tung province is notable for its fine physique and stature. The province could probably place in the field nearly 10,000,000 men close upon the six feet in height. Whatever China may have been in the past, she is an insignificant enemy to cope with today. Her strength is formidable and if it is expended upon invaders, the result will be terrible slaughter.

"If the members of the legation have been murdered it cannot bring them back to life by killing in turn. A peaceful adjustment of the differences might be had and compensation secured. Such a policy would save many lives and enormous expenditures on the part of injured nations."

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE. Japs Accept 20 Cents Per Fish and Serious Trouble is Feared.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, July 9.—The strike situation of the salmon fishermen of the Fraser river is becoming more serious. Last night over 1,500 Japanese went out fishing and today there are nearly 3,000, with not a white man nor an Indian at work. Whites and Indians are holding out for 25 cents a fish, while the Japs are selling at 20 cents. An average of 30 fish was taken by the Jap boats last night, so that canneries are fairly busy to-day.

The union men held meetings on Saturday, when the 25 cent resolution was carried. The Japanese secretary was sent for but refused to come. Finally he was brought by force, and agreed that one of the Japs would go fishing to-day. The white men were much incensed when the Japanese broke up the strike on Sunday night.

To-day notices were posted in Steveston warning Japanese and others that fishing gear and the boats of men who fished would be destroyed. Cannermen are applying to the authorities for aid against intimidation. Japanese have a rifle in every boat.

THE MCINNIS LETTERS. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, July 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House of Commons to-day that the Secretary of State did not write any letters to ex-Lieut.-Governor McInnes, but that Mr. Scott wrote a friend to friend, and these letters could not be produced.

Another Eastern Opinion. Montreal, July 9.—The Witness, commenting on ex-Lieut.-Governor McInnes's charges against the Dominion government, exonerates the latter and puts the responsibility of the crisis on McInnes. It says the Lieut.-Governor was well advised and instructed by the Dominion government and made all his mistakes by acting directly in opposition to the advice he received. Regarding the Secretary of State's action, the same paper says: "Hon. Mr. Scott, in advising and even instructing Mr. McInnes, naturally enough as an old personal and political friend, fell into a friendly rather than an official style."

THE FRASER. Soda Creek, July 9.—There is no change in the water since last night. The weather is cool.

Lillooet, July 9.—It is very warm. No change in the river since last evening.

FIRE ON STEAMERS. (Associated Press.) Liverpool, July 9.—An alarming fire broke out to-day at the sheds of Elder, Dempster & Co., at the Liverpool docks. Large quantities of palm oil caught, and the fire blazed fiercely. The flames spread to the company's steamers Benguela, Rony and Ornon, which, however, were towed to places of safety, and the flames on board of them were extinguished.

TUMORS CURED. The New Constitutional Remedy Cures Tumors as Well as Cancers. Many people write and tell us they are troubled with a tumor, and want to know if our treatment is equally successful in curing tumors as it is in curing cancers. We answer decidedly, yes.

Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is a constitutional remedy that successfully removes cancers, tumors, and all malignant growths. We have many cases on record where large tumors have disappeared under its use, and the danger and suffering of an operation have been averted. On receipt of two stamps we will send full particulars of our treatment, and statements of those who have been cured. Stott & Juby, Bozemanville, Ont. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Mr. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could bear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did more good than all the rest."

# Goss

## Activity at War

## Casualties

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# Gossip From London

## Activity at Naval Stations, Where War Preparations Are Proceeding.

## Casualties in South Africa—Over a Thousand Deaths in One Month.

London, July 7.—Public attitude towards China has completely changed during the past week. It is no longer a question of the sphere of influence and maintenance of British power in the Far East, but it is a matter of saving human lives, if possible, and if that is halted, an overwhelming desire for a speedy and terribly revenge. Emperor William's stern invocation of vengeance has met a heartfelt echo in Great Britain, and there are indications that the foreign office is awakening to the strength of this feeling and is taking such steps that international harmony shall not in future interfere with independent action when great emergencies arise. The naval stations have become centres of activity.

And ships and troops are hurrying eastward. Parliament will be asked for an additional million pounds for the navy and the inefficient vessels will be finally ordered to be struck off the efficient list. The attitude of the United States towards China is generally believed to be entirely controlled by the political considerations of the anti-selection period. It is hoped that Japan's state will arise in the East and save the situation, and the popular demand is that, whether or not Russia agrees, Great Britain speedily make herself strong enough to unite with Japan, if the exigencies of the situation demand such action. The nation is tired of "harmonious accord," that is barren of results.

It is useless to speculate upon how far Lord Salisbury will be able to meet this popular demand by means of the negotiations at present progressing, though the hypothesis regarding their outcome fills countless columns in the British press.

While the news from China continues to completely overshadow events in South Africa, these have by no means ceased to be worthy of record. When it is understood that the last month's casualties from June 1st to July 5th, amounted to over 3,000 men, including 1,200 Deaths,

it will be realized that the latter chapters of the war, though comparatively unheralded, have been terribly grim. "When is it going to end?" is the question heard on all sides. The measure of organized Boer resistance is evidently no criterion of what the cost will be to Great Britain in precious lives. Unless Lord Roberts is planning some move which news is carefully kept secret, it seems likely that there are still many weary weeks of guerrilla fighting ahead of the British forces.

The political feature of the week is about the defeat of the government in the House of Lords by its own supporters, over the proposition to appoint a committee to enquire into the losses sustained by the Irish landlords. This, however, was merely a repetition of what happened last session, and cannot be taken as any sign of disaffection among the Conservative peers upon topics outside of their immediate question. The Liberals voted with the government, but Erin's representatives overwhelmed them.

The Duke of Aberdeen, a brother of Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, and brother-in-law of the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, and a Tory of the deepest dye, speaking during this debate, voiced what is frequently heard outside the House of Lords, by frankly saying he wished the government had more pluck. In the House of Commons

This Lack of Pluck is really noticeable. This week Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, with little grace turned a complete somersault under the pressure of those who wanted to increase the number of committees appointed to investigate Mr. Burdett-Coutts's charges of maladministration of the hospital service in South Africa. One of the most noticeable features of the debates under this head was the transformation of Mr. Balfour. He has been noted for his imperturbability and good humor, but he has become irritable and graceless, in addition to losing the grip he formerly held on the House.

The social season, thanks to the rumored approaching visit of the Czar, will be lengthened out to the end of this month. The Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace will be the largest ever held. It will be regarded as a strictly state occasion. Otherwise it would most likely be put off on account of the bad news from China.

## GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA.

Havana, July 9.—The charter of the city of Havana, which will be made this week, will go into effect immediately after its publication. By it, the recently-elected officials are greatly increased. The city will have control of all matters within its boundary, particularly the establishment and maintenance of the city administration, the adoption of measures relating to the use, arrangement and ornamentation of public ways, the promotion of the health, material and moral interests, and the security of their persons and property. The orders for the removal of a large number of troops from Cuba, recently issued, have been gladly welcomed by the Cubans as showing a disposition to trust them.

## THEY SLAP AND SCRATCH.

It is a strange fact that, though Christian Scientists decline to take cod liver oil for consumption microbes, yet during the mosquito season they slap as wildly and scratch as industriously as the benighted victims of sin and death.

## CANADA'S BUSINESS.

With Great Britain—Lord Salisbury and Imperial Trade.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, July 9.—The Globe's London correspondent cables the following: "Trade returns for June show the following increases in Canadian imports: Wheat, \$12,000; peas, \$8,000; bacon, \$6,000; hams, \$28,000; cheese, \$189,000; fish, \$2,000; pulp, \$9,000; horses, \$1,000. Decrease: Cattle, \$7,000; sheep, \$8,000; flour, \$29,000; corn, \$19,000; butter, \$16,000; timber, \$67,000; lumber, \$224,000. In exports to Canada worsted and iron show considerable decreases, but other lines show for the most part good increases.

"It is reported on good authority that Lord Salisbury, who was requested to receive the delegates appointed from the congress of the chambers of commerce to urge the desirability of the appointment of a commission to study the question of Imperial trade, has stated he has no reason for a favorable decision. Under the circumstances the report adds, Mr. Chamberlain had no alternative but to follow suit."

## Woman's Council

### Official Programme of the Forthcoming Gathering of Distinguished Ladies.

### A Wide Range of Subjects to Be Discussed by the Gathering.

The following agenda of the seventh annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada will be read with interest. The delegates will arrive in Victoria on Saturday, July 21st, and will be the guests of various people in the city during their stay. Final arrangements will be made at a meeting of the Local Council to-morrow at 2:30 p.m. at the City Hall.

Monday, July 23rd—10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., meeting of finance committee; 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., meeting of standing committees; 2:30, meeting of executive; 2:30, teachers' conference; 8 p.m., informal reception of officers and delegates at Bishopsclose.

Tuesday, July 24th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., council meeting, reports, election of officers, etc.; 2 p.m., excursion; 8 p.m., public meeting, City Hall, on patriotic and historical subjects; chairman, His Worship the Mayor.

Wednesday, July 25th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., council meeting, resolutions and amendments, the insane in prison, public libraries, Women's Exchange; 2:15 p.m. to 3:45, sectional conference, Women's Art Association; 3:45 to 5:15 p.m., sectional conference, Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association; evening reception.

Thursday, July 26th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., educational meeting, normal schools, kindergarten work, domestic service, manual training; 2:15 to 5:15 p.m., parental responsibility, (1) the child life and training, (2) co-operation between parents and teachers; 8 p.m., public meeting, City Hall, immigration; chairman, the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Friday, July 27th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., council meeting, the formation and maintenance of local councils; 2:15 to 5:15 p.m., sectional conference, Victorian Order of Nurses, Young Women's Christian Association; 8 p.m., council meeting, employment of women, (1) agriculture, horticulture and the marketing of products, (2) nursing and medicine, (3) old age pensions.

Saturday, July 28th.—Excursions, visits to Esquimaux, parliament buildings, etc., as arranged.

Monday, July 30th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., meeting of executive; 2:15, private and final meeting of council; 4:30, garden party.

All the meetings, with the exception of those on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, will be held at St. Andrew's lecture room.

## DEMOCRATS AT WORK.

Kansas City, July 7.—The conference committees from the silver Republican, the Democrats and the Populists, in session last night, finally came to an amicable agreement on a plan of campaign whereby political work shall run on lines entirely harmonious to the declarations of the Democratic convention. Their idea will be worked out in every district. An advisory committee of three members from each of the three parties was appointed and this committee, wherever possible, will work to effect the fusion of the state and congressional tickets.

## DEPUTY MARSHAL KILLED.

(Associated Press.) Mont Sterling, Ky., July 9.—At Marietta, Menegoe county, Deputy United States Marshal Howard Wilson was killed and two men injured yesterday. Wilson, accompanied by Wm. Stamper, had gone in search of Tip Day, who was wanted in Virginia on special charges, including alleged violation of the internal revenue laws. Not far from Marietta they came up with Day, and when the officers decided to know their business the shooting began. Wilson shot Bush through the body and Day shot Wilson through the heart, killing him instantly. Stamper shot Day through the head.

## ST. LOUIS RIOTS.

Grand Jury Holds That the Police Were to Blame. (Associated Press.) St. Louis, July 7.—The June grand jury in its final report just rendered, fastened much of the responsibility for the disturbances which marked the recent railway strike on the police. Police officials and patrolmen were criticised for failure to do their duty, and the jury said that many acts of lawlessness had been committed with the apparent assent of the police.

# The Plan That Failed

## Another Attempt to Blow Up Komati Bridge—Key to Delagoa Bay Railway.

## An Interesting Story—A Night Attack and a Sudden Alarm.

Again have the cablegrams told us that the British had succeeded in securing control of the bridge over the Komati River at Komati Poort, a bridge which is regarded as the key to the Boers' sole outlet to the sea—the railway to Delagoa Bay. It was stated that there had been two previous attempts to destroy this bridge, both of which had failed, as told by Mr. H. J. Whigham, in the London Daily Mail.

"If you knew what you were sitting on, you wouldn't be smoking that cigarette there so calmly," said the Scotchman.

Then, leaning forward, he whispered: "There is enough dynamite in that portmanteau to blow this ship to pieces."

We were sitting in a small cabin on board the Caravellas, and the French ship not being as well provided with camp-stools as might be, I had taken a long, flat portmanteau for a chair, while my host made a sparkler.

He was a long, lean Scotchman on his way—so he had told me to Beira, to join Carrington's force, so I didn't quite understand why he was carrying about portmanteaus full of dynamite in his cabin, especially when there were so many inebriated Irish ambulance men on board.

"Come outside," he said, when we had finished the sparkler—we had to make our own soda water on the French boat—"it isn't safe to talk here, although they do seem to understand nothing but French and Irish on this ship. Anyhow, it's safer on deck."

Unfolding the Plan. We found a suitable space forward with the cows, and there, with various inducements and hints, he gave me to understand that he had a difficult and perilous job before him—he was on secret service—and bridges were to be blown sky-high. Naturally I didn't require even these half-expressed scraps of information to guess his errand. In the presence of the cattle the Scotchman was still a Scotchman, and dared not speak too openly; but in these days dynamite in any quantity means a bridge to be blown up, and there is only one bridge between Capetown and Aden worth destroying, and that, of course, is the bridge at Komati Poort.

Ever since the Boers began that important structure has been all sorts of expeditions planned against it—one of which had actually started; but the daring men engaged had either gone off without their dynamite, or they had taken full measures to acquaint the Boers with their intentions. In any case, in spite of all sorts of rumors, the bridge remained intact.

A Man for Enterprise. Having heard so often of this much-to-be-destroyed bridge, and knowing its strategic importance, I was naturally delighted to meet a man in flesh and blood who was really going to make for its destruction. And this man was no amateur. The previous conspirators had been army or navy officers, who knew little of the country, less about dynamite and nothing at all about the art of burglary, which consists chiefly in telling nobody your plans—not even the police—until the house is broken into and the swag safely conveyed away. This man was, in the first place, an engineer who had forgotten more about the use of explosives than most ordinance experts have ever known; he knew the Boer and the country; he could pose as a prospector or as anything else in South Africa, where the only human species known are Boers, mining engineers, and millionaires, and if he could not get away through Portuguese territory, he could travel with equal ease through Swaziland or Tongaland.

Then why, you will ask, did he begin his expedition, like all the rest, by imparting his secret to a total stranger? I suppose he had to tell some one. Secrets become a terrible burden unless they are shared—he had two men on board with him—but they were going to share the risk—only he was a confident who was purely an outsider. Besides, he knew my nationality, and went upon the principle that one good Scotchman deserves another. As for his own bona fide, there could be no question about that, for he was known over the length and breadth of South Africa as daredevil and freeranger; but as one whose word was as good as another's, bond, mailman, or otherwise, he was a man who had no fear, and no understanding of the word failure. I began to feel that the bridge was doomed at last.

The Trio Completed. The other two men I had no difficulty in recognizing, because they were the only cabin passengers besides two ladies and a Swedish doctor going back to join the Boer ranks. One was the typical old digger, a stout, gray-haired man of fifty and more, who had made and lost a fortune in Kimberley, had gone on the first expedition into Mashonaland, and swore at all times by Carrington. "A bit slow on his feet," said the Scotchman, "but he is a nailing shot with a rifle, and can talk Dutch and fifty kinds of Kafir."

The other man was a spruce little man, younger by far, whose chief qualifications for the business in hand seemed to be that he was a speculator in Johannesburg before the war began. But he was young and active, a good scout, and a reasonably good shot.

That was the whole expedition, and they took three Mauser pistols, two portmanteaus of dynamite, and yards of fuse. For my own part, I didn't quite

see how they were going to get their dynamite beyond Delagoa Bay, since so strict a lookout was being kept for contraband. That difficulty was, however, easily solved. We had thought over various plans; when the ship reached the bay we were to land it in boats by night up the river, and so the Boers would be surprised, I hadn't been ashore more than two hours when a procession of Kafirs came down the main street with bags and rugs and two portmanteaus, which I could not possibly mistake. It had been arranged by the kindness of Portuguese custom house authorities, who let the portmanteaus through for the trifling sum of £27 10s.

Two days after landing they were off to Ressano Garcia by early train, portmanteaus and all—and I did not see them again for several days, when it occurred to me to take the train for the Portuguese frontier, and have a look at the doomed bridge. In spite of the many formalities usually to be gone through here, there is nothing to prevent the casual stranger from going up to the border, but beyond that he can pass without the permission of the Boer officials.

Awaiting Opportunity. To my disappointment, I discovered on reaching the frontier that the famous bridge is three kilometres (or nearly two miles) beyond the boundary in Transvaal territory, and it is impossible to see it from Ressano Garcia Station owing to a curve in the line and an intervening hill. In the meantime I had all the hot hours of the day to wait for the mail train back to Lorenzo Marquez. I strolled along the platform, and, returning to the refreshment room, found there the old man, looking a trifle tired and worn, with a stubby growth on his chin that told of life in the wilds. We did not recognize each other; but by-and-by we entered into conversation, and he volunteered to show me a good bend of the river for my camera. When we got outside the door, he said, "Walk down the line as far as the signal and turn to your right—away from the river—and walk about fifty yards through the bush."

I acted according to direction, and on turning into the bush I was almost immediately confronted with a white tent, inside which the Scotchman and a little man were experimenting with a time fuse. It seemed that the old man had been fishing, with orders to get near the bridge as possible. Shortly he came in, and the council of war began.

There were 250 Boers at Komati Poort station just across the bridge, but only a scabby dog with two or three sentries on this side, two or three hundred yards short of the bridge on this side, there was a ganger's hut and then a big culvert. The ganger, they had discovered, was an Italian, and was only there at night. During the day the culvert was guarded by a Kafir only. Possibly the night was increased to twenty.

These were the facts of the case. Two plans were submitted, and I was constituted judge, being quite impartial and knowing nothing whatever of the conditions.

The Scotchman's Plan. The first plan was the Scotchman's. He proposed to take the dynamite and fuses quietly down the line—skirting Ressano Garcia Station, where they had to pass—having first armed themselves with drugged whiskey in bottles. Having reached the culvert, they would ask the Kafir to take them to the ganger's hut, whom they would then drug, or, if necessary, knock on the head. As soon as he was unconscious they would strap the dynamite on his trolley, set the fuse and run it right on to the bridge past the sentries, who would be astonished to tamper with the charge, even if they dared to, before it exploded.

The old man thought the scheme brilliant but shadowy, and preferred carrying the dynamite down to the water's edge and actually placing it on the bridge. Then there could be no mistake. This was equally risky, for the man who climbed along to set the fuse ran a good chance of missing his footing or of falling to get away.

As judge, I could not help being fascinated with the Scotchman's plan. It was neat and workmanlike, and at the same time displayed imagination.

But fortunately chance supplied a final argument. By sheer accident we learned, a little later on, when I returned to the station, that it was the custom of the Boers to run a carriage across the bridge every night with an extra guard, leaving it on this side until daylight. This also—as we discovered later—barricaded the bridge with stones and a heavy beam. So the trolley plan was knocked on the head at once.

## Boer Suspicions Aroused.

Next day there was a rumor in Lorenzo Marquez that the bridge had been destroyed. The rumor was merely a repetition of the old story, which had cropped up once a fortnight since the war began; but in case of accidents, I hastened by train to Ressano Garcia, and found everything as quiet as before. At the tent in the wood, however, final preparations were being made, which were rather delayed by the constant visits of Portuguese soldiers and Kafirs all acting as spies for the Boers. Evidently Boer suspicions were thoroughly aroused by this time, and not much wonder, for there Britishers were not likely to be prospecting for gold in that particular spot at that time of year.

But the plans of the conspirators were now matured. By clever scouting, they knew the exact dimensions of the bridge and the position of the sentries. For days they had lain on the hills round about with glasses examining every stone and girder in the structure. Nothing, they assured me, would be left to chance except their own lives.

The Time for the Attempt. On the following Sunday, when the moon did not rise until after midnight, the attempt would be made, and I had to go back to Lorenzo Marquez feeling a trifle anxious for these brave fellows, who refused absolutely to let me accompany them, on the ground that I should be a far greater nuisance than I was worth as a case in a country where even pioneers and Kafirs have much difficulty in travelling by night.

It must be remembered that they had

to carry their dynamite—with the help of two Kafirs—over several miles of bush in a hilly country, which—although it is close to a railway and a fine river—is just as rough and stony and precipitous and entangled as it was when the light first shone on South Africa.

Taking everything into consideration, I had my misgivings about Sunday night, which were not removed on Monday morning, when no news came of the blowing up of the bridge, as had been expected. And I knew pretty well what had happened when two torn, bearded, bruised creatures got wearily out of the train at Lorenzo Marquez that same evening.

They were the old man and the youth. It was the Old Story of the night attack, relying on Kafirs and missing the way. They had crossed the railway, going along the bank of the river, and after five hours' toiling over rocks and holes, carrying each a case of dynamite which, whether they fell headlong or not, had to be held tight, they at last came abreast of the culvert and turned to their left on to the railway line.

By this time the moon was up, though the sky was cloudy, and the bridge was plainly visible only two hundred yards or so down the line. But the Kafirs over the culvert were doubled and trebled, armed with assegais, and as they walked right into them it was difficult to parley with them all in the dark.

As it was the Scotchman drew his Mauser pistol and at the same time offered them whiskey. This seemed to pacify most of them.

Unfortunately, a boy crept away unobserved, and in a moment there was a sharp whistle, and answering calls, the forms of Boers spread over the gleam of the partly-hidden moon was on the barrels of Mausers within a few yards of the culvert.

A Scuffle in the Dark. In desperation, the Scotchman would have lit a fuse and destroyed something; but with his own Kafirs gone, it was impossible to get the dynamite boxes on the line, and a shower of bullets at a few yards' range, even in the semi-darkness, made delay impossible.

Away they went, tired and bruised, through the bush, with their dynamite in the hands of the Boers. Next morning the old man could not be found, until at last he appeared along the river bank half demented, looking for the Kafirs who had deserted them in order to shoot them.

The Scotchman wept. Anyhow, the following night he slept at the station bar, the tent being obviously untenable, and in the night two Boers crept over the veranda, took off the velvet shoens, and stole into the room, where he lay awake and racked with pain. His Mauser pistol was loaded, and he covered the first man by the light of a flickering candle and, with a little assiduous came on a foot he would fire. The Boers were out and over the veranda in an instant, and next morning the velvet shoens were still on the steep.

Now there are 200 new men at the bridge, and barbed wire entanglement has been put down to the river.

The attack failed, but it has aroused the enemy and taken a commando from the fighting line to protect the innocent Portuguese boundary.

## AN ANTARCTIC HURRICANE.

In the Windsor Magazine Dr. Frederick A. Cook gives an account of his experiences during his two thousand mile trip in Antarctic ice. The dreariness of these regions can be well understood after reading his description of their hardships and privations: "I can imagine nothing more desperate, he says, than a storm on the edge of the pack. At best it is a cold, dull, and gloomy region, with a high humidity and constant drizzly fog. Clear weather is here a rare exception. Storm, with rain, sleet, and snow, is the normal weather condition throughout the entire year. On February 23rd we were unable to get a glimpse of the sun, and were in consequence in doubt as to our actual position. There was something about the sea and sky which promised a night of unusual terrors. The wind came in a steady torrent from the east, and with it came alternate squalls of rain and sleet and snow. Hour after hour it blew harder, and before night it brought with it a heavy sea studded with moving mountains of blackness. The Belgica ran westerly before it almost under bare poles, and edged closer and closer toward the fragments of ice to the south, where the sea was easier. The sky to the north and east was smoky and wavy, as if a number of huge fires were sending out gusts of smoke. On the southern sky there was a bright, pearly zone. This was a mere blink, a reflection of the ice beyond our horizon upon the particles of water vapor suspended in the air. We decided to seek the harboring influence of the pack, as an experiment, to ride out the increasing fury of the tempest. The Belgica was headed southward, and quickly ploughed through the treacherous ice. But the noise and commotion, which came to a climax every time the rose to the crest of a great swell, were terrible. The wind beat through the rigging like the blast out of a blow-pipe, the quivering masts swept the sky with the regularity of the pendulum, the entire ship was covered with a sheet of ice. As the eye dropped over the side of the ship the sea glittered with the brightness of a winter sky. This brightness of the sea, with the sooty blackness of the heavens over it, formed a weird contrast, never to be forgotten. Here and there were sparkling, semi-luminous pieces of ice which sprang from the darkness with meteoric swiftness, and were again as quickly lost in the gathering blackness behind us. These fragments increased in number and in size as we pressed poleward; but the Belgica would strike and push them aside as a broom sweeps dust. After a short but very exciting time the pieces of ice became more numerous and of larger dimensions, and the bergs were so closely crowded that further progress seemed impossible. When we had entered sufficiently into the body of the pack, and were snugly surrounded by closely packed ice-floes, the sea subsided, and here the overworked ship rested for the night.

# Buller In Pretoria

## Roberts Tells of His Arrival—Boers Have Released 800 British Prisoners.

## The Burghers Shelled Convoy, but Were Soon Compelled to Retire.

London, July 7.—Lord Roberts forwarded the following to the war office to-day: "Pretoria, July 7.—Gen. Buller arrived this morning, looking well and is apparently none the worse for the hard work gone through the past eight months."

"Another dispatch received from Lord Roberts follows: "Pretoria, July 7.—The general commanding Ladysmith telegraphs that 800 British prisoners belonging to the Yeomanry and Derbyshires have been put over the Natal border from Secretary Reitz's advance party and have reached Acton Holmes en route to Ladysmith. No officers accompany the men."

Lord Roberts also transmits the following: "Vlakfontein, July 7.—A convoy passed Greylingstad to-day. Before reaching a defile in the hills the Boers shelled the advance columns. Col. Thornecroft occupied the hills to the right of the narrow pass, keeping the Boers back on a ridge in plain sight and the artillery occupied a position under the ridge. The Boers worked the guns rapidly, but the howitzers replied with effect and drove back the Boers over the ridge. The convoy passed safely, and when the force began to retire Boers advanced with a gun on the ridge. The British field battery replied, the first shell forcing the gun to retire."

London, July 9.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office: "Pretoria, July 8.—As the enemy for some days have been threatening our line of railway by trying to get round our right flank, I dispatched Hutton on July 5th, with mounted infantry to reinforce Mahon and orders to drive the Boers to the east of Broekerspruit. "These orders were effectually carried out during Friday and Saturday by Mahon, who was attacked by 3,000 men, with six guns and two Maxims. Our casualties were, wounded, two officers, including Capt. Nelles of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, slightly, and 26 men. "Steyn left Bethlehem on the night of July 4th for Fouriesburg, between Bethlehem and Picksburg, accompanied by Christian Dewet and other Free State commanders, with troops reported numbering 3,000 men.

"Hanbury Tracy, commanding at Rustenburg, reports that a party of Boers, under Lommer, called on him yesterday to surrender the town and garrison. Hanbury Tracy replied that he held Rustenburg for Her Majesty's government and intended to continue to occupy it. The enemy then fired with artillery and tried to take the heights commanding the town, but did not succeed owing to the good arrangements made by Hanbury Tracy and his officers.

"Eventually they were driven off with the assistance of Ellisworth and his burghers, who made a rapid march of 48 miles from the neighborhood of Zeerust with the Bushmen under Colonel Airle, on hearing Rustenburg was likely to be threatened.

"The enemy suffered heavily and five men were captured. "Our casualties were two men killed and one officer and three men wounded."

Canadians Wounded. Ottawa, July 9.—The militia department has received a cablegram from Lieut. Colonel Otter, dated Johannesburg, July 9th, reporting that his battalion has been taken from the 10th brigade and detailed for duty at Springs. Otter reports the following wounded on July 7th: Mortally wounded—Pte. H. P. White, Waterville, N. S. Slightly—Capt. C. M. Nelles, R.C.D.; Pte. Marriot, Manitoba Dragoons; Pte. H. Palmer, "B" Squadron, R.C.D.; Winnipeg; Pte. Armstrong, St. John, N. B.; Pte. S. J. McGregor, Brandon Infantry Company, Brandon.

He also reports 258 as Pte. Lord, but the name corresponding to that number on the nominal roll is Pte. L. A. Rea, who enlisted with R. C. D. at Winnipeg.

Supt. Jones, of the C. P. R., has returned to Winnipeg from a trip over the Pembina section. He says there is a wonderful change in the appearance of things. Fields of wheat, which it was not a week ago, expected to cut, are now waving with the breeze and showing every appearance of yielding fair crops. The whole province has been thoroughly soaked with from thirty to forty hours' heavy rain, and he considered half a crop from the entire acreage under cultivation would be a conservative estimate.

Contractors and builders at Sault Ste Marie and other parts of northern Ontario report that they were obliged to look to British Columbia for lumber owing to a scarcity of that commodity in Ontario yards. This is the first time in its history that Ontario has been obliged to bring lumber from western provinces. The scarcity is said to be due to the destruction of so much lumber by the Ottawa and Hull fires, and also difficulty in floating logs on account of the scarcity of rain.

Remarkable accounts have been published of the prosperity of the British shipbuilding yards, especially in the Sunderland districts. There, it appears, the riveters and mechanics make as much as £25 per week. With such extraordinary wages has come remarkable extravagance.

Jured or killed in the tragedy, the occasion of land from the Chi. This course in the our people, who are, has been miscon-

A point of view it a fatal mistake on ers to have bombard- before they had land- ed to be supported by it up. Instead of ns in Pekin they ag- tion, stirring up a ened populace to

the powers would need 250,000 men to sub- province by force, a general uprising before they could do for that great ter- hundred million peo- under this subjection, they 1,000,000 sol- millions of dollars and many millions of the entire country under subjugation.

not open to reason, ed by strange super- of the Boers, pro- ger number, have seen an European ally the horrible re- gners.

are well armed and ed with weapons of many of them manu- great arsenals, is notable for its and stature. This ably place in the ed closely approach- at. Whatever China the past, she is no to cope with to-day, available and if it ders, the result will

of the legation have- cannot bring them- ing in turn. A peace- the differences might ation secured. Such many lives and res on the part of

## NS STRIKE.

ents Per Fish and is Feared.

(The Times.)

9.—The strike situa- shermen of the Fran- more serious. Last apance went out, the and there are nearly a- lite man nor an In- and Indians are cen- cents a fish, while at 20 cents. An was taken by the t, so that canneries

ld meetings on Sat- cent resolution was come secretary was e. Finally he e, and agreed that would go fishing to- in were much increas- ese broke up the

re posted in Steves- and others that roved. Amherstmen authorities for aid Japanese have a

## NS LETTERS.

(The Times.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Commons to-day of State did not ex-Lieut.-Governor Mr. Scott wrote as these letters could

ern Opinion. The Witness, com- out-Governor McIn- the Dominion gov- the latter and puts the crisis on Mc- Lieut.-Governor was tructed by his Dis- and made all his do- edly in opposition to ed. Regarding the action, the same pa- Scott, in advising Mr. McInnes, nat- old personal and to a friendly rather

## CASER.

ly 9.—There is no since last night. is very warm. No ince last evening.

## TEAMERS.

(The Times.)

An alarming fire broke of Elder, Dempster ool docks. Large caught, and the fire flames spread to the Benguela, Bonny and er, were towed to the flames on board shed.

## CURED.

onal Remedy Cures ll as Cancers.

and tell us they are, and want to know equally successful in curing cancers.

er Cure is a consti- successfully removed ad all malignant any cases on record have disappeared un- ger and suffering of en averted

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

In his manifesto to the people of British Columbia Dr. McInnes stated that he had been waited on by Messrs. Jarfray and Cox when they were in Victoria and that they placed before him reasons why Mr. Joseph Martin should be barred from power in British Columbia. It will be seen by the dispatch from our Ottawa correspondent to-day that Mr. Cox has denied in the Senate that he ever had any conversation with the ex-Governor upon the subject, so the public can draw their own conclusions. Senator Cox is a well-known man in Canada; as a business man his credit is unimpeachable, and it will be a very difficult matter indeed to convince those who know anything of his record that he is capable of a dishonorable act or that he would descend to falsehood. We refrained from commenting on the statement of Dr. McInnes until the gentlemen accused by him had been heard from. One of them has now spoken, and it may not be amiss to further examine some of the correspondence that has not been published. In one of the letters which has failed to see the light at this end of the Dominion, dated March 4, the ex-Governor said Mr. Martin had been "accepted as Liberal leader. This will effect the unification of what was a badly disorganized party and I trust you will be disposed to recognize, as a side issue, of course, the service my action has rendered the Liberals here." Remember this was written by one who was supposed to be representing Her Majesty and who was expected to occupy a perfectly impartial position towards the political elements in the province. Do not the letters which have been published proclaim the fact that this was the point the writers were striving to impress on the mind of Dr. McInnes? Was he willing, in a position in which he was expected to hold the balance evenly, to depress the scales on one side for the benefit of the Liberal party, provided he received an adequate reward for his services? Can any other meaning be taken from the sentence which we have quoted, and was it only when the fact was made clear to him that the Liberal leaders were not asking for, neither were they rewarding, services of such a nature, that the ex-Governor discovered that it was Mr. Martin personally, not the manner in which he attained to power, that was objected to by the government? And if Dr. McInnes was willing to use the power that was placed in his hands to be used judiciously and impartially as between the political parties in this province for the advancement of his personal ambition, is it any wonder that many people are now inclined to credit the statements which have been made by members of the Turner and the Semlin governments that he attempted to purchase promotion for members of his family by such the same means?

THE YUKON.

Not so very long ago we were told that the Klondike country was being depopulated and that the people were fleeing as from a land afflicted with the plague to regions where the British flag was unknown and where Justice and Equality were "in the air." The exodus mentioned set in the direction of the land of Nome and the Justice and Equality which is dispensed in such large quantities there may be obtained free of charge at the muzzles of shotguns. That is the latest news from Nome except the trifling announcement that the gold, as was suspected, is not present in such large quantities as it was alleged to be by those who were not without interest in securing a large-sized emigration to that highly-favored region where British laws—or any other—are unknown. In the condemned Klondike, where "so unjust are many of the laws and so unjustly have they been administered that the Canadians have almost killed the goose that laid the golden eggs"—according to the information furnished to the San Francisco Call by the friends of our old friend Sir Hibbert Tupper—in this benighted region, where the people have so poor a regard for their own interests, the population, according to reliable information, is constantly increasing and the stream of gold that is flowing from there—unfortunately for the most part to American cities—is constantly increasing. It fills our hearts with anguish to be told that, despite the known richness of the country, thousands of hardy and adventurous American miners have left it for mining districts under the American flag. It grieves us to the soul to hear that there is confusion at Nome and not much order anywhere on the American side of the line, but these things only make us the more "so!" in our ways and in the belief that the Canadian system is the best. We believe the people not only in the older portions of Canada, but the population of the Yukon, including the great majority of the Americans there, prefer law and order after all, even if they have to pay for it up there just as

we have to foot the bill down here, and that they will sustain the government in its course when they have a representative in parliament, as we hope and believe they soon will have. There is no hardship inflicted on anyone under the British flag, the taxation on the gold output of the Yukon is not an outrage, and it is not unreasonable, the development of the country is proceeding satisfactorily and steadily, the region is being furnished with a stable government and what appears to be a permanent population, the wealth of the country is now established beyond peradventure, and is much more widespread and more diversified than was at first supposed, and in spite of the alleged narrowness of the Canadians in contrast with the liberal spirit that shows itself in the mining laws of the United States, the Yukon country will be filled with a contented population long after the name of the Cape Nome country as a mineral-producing region has passed into oblivion.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Our editorial friends and their correspondents in San Francisco continue to weep, and absolutely refuse to be comforted, over the failure of Great Britain to rise to the standard of national integrity set up by the United States, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the imaginary standard set up by a certain section of the American people. The government of Great Britain, it seems, has been guilty of the most heinous crime of not only allowing millions of the people of India to starve to death, but of robbing them and despoiling them in the various ways of which only Britishers are capable and reducing one of the, at one time, wealthiest countries in the world to a condition of poverty and barrenness. It will perhaps alleviate the pain which these philanthropists are enduring to know that the government of Great Britain and the power which rules in India are quite distinct. The Viceroy is appointed by the administration in power for the time being in the United Kingdom, just as the governor-general is sent to Canada, but as in this country, so in India, the revenues raised are entirely expended for the benefit of the people who pay the taxes. The provinces are largely endowed with local self-government, and their powers in this direction are being continually added to as the people grow in intelligence and understanding of the institutions they are living under. Great public works are under way in all parts of the country, undertaken for the purpose of increasing the fertility of the land and reclaiming vast tracts at the present time useless and rendering the soil capable of supporting its teeming millions and it possible averting permanently the periodic famines which the British deplore quite as much as the Americans do. Perhaps those who are so eager in pursuit of something to condemn in the acts of Great Britain are not aware that the famines in India cannot be laid to the charge of the government, inasmuch as the lean years are not now so frequent as they were before the country passed into our hands. If history is to be relied on there were times when hundreds perished to one who dies now, while the internal wars and tribal feuds also resulted in the sacrifice of large numbers. If the British were to withdraw from India to-morrow would the famines which have been in the habit of descending on this unhappy people withdraw with them? The critics of Great Britain know they would not, and they also know, if they know anything at all of the history of India, that the retirement of its present rulers would mean immediate civil war between those whom religion and caste have set a great gulf of contempt and hatred. In spite of the venom and the sneers of editors and contributors whose works proclaim the fact that their knowledge of affairs outside the domain of their own great country is very limited or has been derived from peculiar sources, the fact remains, and is attested by the history of India, and of Egypt since its occupation by its present rulers, that the hand of the Briton is not heavy upon those on whom it is laid, but that it guides gently in the paths of peace and prosperity.

THE CHINESE HORRORS.

It is evident the correspondents in China are going to have a task to perform which few writers will envy them. The yellow scourge has broken its bounds and apparently that of which it is capable hath not entered into the heart of man. Humanity has been staggered already by the advances from the East, and apparently the "work" there has only commenced, although it will surely be the sincere desire of all that the lust of slaughter, unintelligible to the better balanced portion of creation, will speedily be consumed by the fierceness of its own flame. Apparently the powers are helpless at the present time and the heathen will have to be allowed to rage until forces arrive at the scene capable of dealing effectively with the frenzied throngs. The work has been cast upon the nations, and it is now impossible for them to shrink from their task. They will assuredly undertake it and complete it, but what of the future? Aside altogether from the possibility of disagreement among the order-restoring elements, will there not always be present the shadow of possible uprisings amongst the myriads of yellow barbarians who possess the land? It will require the presence of large numbers of soldiers to guard against these contingencies in the event of the administra-

tion of the country passing into the hands of the foreign nations, while the inevitable increase of the white population will make the consequences of possible future insurrections even more terrible to contemplate than the one which is now being dealt with. The Eastern problem is a "knotty" one indeed.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

The announcements that the Banks of Commerce and of British Columbia have completed an arrangement for the amalgamation of their business will be of particular interest to the commercial community in all parts of Canada. The Bank of Commerce has long been one of the most important financial institutions in Eastern Canada, while the Bank of British Columbia has been quite as favorably known in the West, and it is these features which make the union particularly interesting at the present time. The latter has branches in all the important points in this province and in San Francisco and Portland, while the business of the former extends from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific and from Seattle to Dawson City. The trade of the North is in its infancy, and that of the Orient is just opening up, so that it is quite apparent what an advantage the wide ramifications of the new business combination will give it in the new commercial world which is being created at the present time. The paid-up capital and reserve of the bank will be \$10,750,000.

An Ottawa dispatch to our morning contemporary says the French members are furious because the government refused to grant the request of those who asked for an increase of the sessional indemnity. That is a sample of the sort of "stuff" that is sent out by Conservative correspondents to all parts of Canada save Quebec. We have a shrewd suspicion that the French-Canadian members were not the only ones who were disappointed, in fact we are inclined to believe that even the members from British Columbia, including the genial Colonel himself, would not be inclined to set the pitance aside with a lordly air. Is there a man in the country with a proper notion of fair play or a decent sense of justice who does not condemn this small, contemptible phase of the double-barrelled policy of the Conservative party? Sir Charles Tupper says there is nothing he would not do to win and deserve the confidence of the people of Quebec, while his followers would like to create the impression that they are mean and grasping beyond their brethren in the other portions of the Dominion.

Oom Paul's face appears to be fairly indicative of the character of the man. He says he and his remaining followers intend to take refuge in the mountains, and that all the forces of Great Britain shall not drive them forth, but he seems to forget that the forces of nature, such as hunger and thirst, may be induced to co-operate with those of his conquerors, and what will he do then, poor thing? The fact is Kruger tried his little game of bluff once too often, and now that the majority of his followers have deserted him and the remainder of them will soon follow, the only thing that remains for the one-time president to do is to retire into the obscurity that has so mysteriously engulfed his fellow-conspirator and European agent, Dr. Leyds.

"Bobe" wants to go to China for the purpose of bringing his genius to bear on the operations about to commence there. The old man seems to hunger and thirst after military glory, or it may be that he considers he could put an end to the trouble at less cost to humanity than anyone else. Judging by what has taken place in South Africa, perhaps he could.

It is now a straight question of veracity between Senator Cox and ex-Governor McInnes. As some of the correspondence that was not published compared with that which was published reveals what may be called deviations from the strict line of accuracy, we are inclined to think the Senator has the best of it.

A man's life cannot be of much value in Belgium when a would-be assassin gets off with one or two years' imprisonment. After the farcical trial of Sipido for the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales men of note are not likely to be drawn in large numbers to view the attractions of Brussels.

A MOTHER'S REASONING.

Lewiston Journal.  
I miss the little, laughing baby faces,  
The loving eyes that always turned to me;  
I miss the roguish ways and elish graces  
Of little forms that clustered at my knee,  
Of rosy lips that left such happy kisses  
Upon my ever-willing cheek and brow,  
And, oh! the thousand nameless joys and blisses  
That once I had, but only dream of now!  
And yet I know full well if Time could  
bear me  
Back to the days of proud young motherhood,  
I'd miss the gentle presence ever near me  
Of those who as my grown-up babies stood.  
To be without my boy's strong reassurances,  
To be without my girl's sweet sympathy,  
Would go beyond my heart's most firm endurance,  
Even though my babies clung again to me!  
Well, motherlike, I miss the bonny creature  
That lay upon my breast in tangled curls;  
Yet I would give to lose the love that blesses  
My whole life, in my grown-up boy and girl.

The McInnes Letters

The Ex-Governor Thought He Had Earned a Seat in the Cabinet.

Something About the Correspondence Which Has Not Been Published Here.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 6.—In the private letters between Mr. McInnes and Hon. R. W. Scott, which Mr. Scott will present to the Senate to-day, it will be shown that on the 12th of September, 1899, Mr. McInnes wrote the Secretary of State saying that he had decided to allow his advisers to fix the date of the meeting of the legislature for January 4th, 1900, and did not insist on them meeting in October, which he at one time thought of doing. Then McInnes goes on to make what was evidently a plea to get into the Dominion cabinet. He says: "I fear the government has relied much upon the advice of inexperienced politicians as far as this province is concerned, upon the representations of those who cry 'all is well,' where 'all is not well.'"

On October 27th, 1899, Scott wired that he heard the government was being materially strengthened and therefore he thought it would be best to give them some time. On the following day, 28th, McInnes replied that he had called on new advisers. On 9th April, 1900, Scott suggested that an early session of the legislature should be held on the dissolution and on the 10th McInnes replied that the legislature had been dissolved.

Some telegrams then passed between them as to the length of time between dissolution and election. On the subject of private letters McInnes writes that no one but himself and his secretary saw Scott's letters, and therefore there would never be any necessity for taking them from "obscurity of private file."

McInnes in a letter dated March 4th says that Martin was "accepted as Liberal leader. This will meet the unification of what was a badly disorganized party and I trust you will be disposed to recognize, as a side issue, of course, the service my action has rendered the Liberals here."

He goes on to say the people heartily approve of what he has done. Those who did not were treated like the members of the Liberal Association in Victoria, who were turned out of office, and Duncan Ross, Greenwood, who, he says, was expelled by the Liberals of that place.

Newspaper Postage.

Hon. Wm. Mulock to-day introduced a bill to reduce the postage on newspapers from 1/4 cent per pound to 1/8 cent per pound in the provinces of publication.

Sessional Indemnity.

The question of extra sessional indemnity was talked of at a Liberal caucus to-day, when the Premier and government absolutely refused any increase.

Will Entertain Liberals.

The Premier and cabinet will entertain the Liberal members of the House and Liberal members of the press gallery in the Senate to-morrow night.

Chinese Head Tax.

In the House to-day, Dr. Christie, M. P. Argenteuil, presented a petition from 130 of his constituents praying that no further restrictions be placed upon Chinese immigration.

Canada's Revenue.

The figures prepared by the Finance Department to-day show that Canada's revenue for the twelve months ending June 30th last was \$49,064,597, as compared with \$44,086,156, an increase of \$4,978,441 over 1899. The difference between the revenue and expenditures shows a surplus of \$14,208,197, but there are yet large items of expenditure not to hand. However, when all are in it will be shown that for the third time in the history of Canada, all expenses will be met out of the revenue, without adding one dollar to the public debt. For a year there was an increase in the ordinary expenditure of over one million dollars, and on the capital account a decrease of over \$600,000.

There is a probability of a strike of boiler-makers of Montreal. Some time ago a meeting was held at which it was decided to ask for an increase of wages to the amount of 10 per cent. This demand was under consideration at a meeting of employers, and it is understood the determination was arrived at to resist the demands of the men.

J. F. Eldridge, acting first officer of the government steamer Newfoundland, was drowned on Thursday at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

JEALOUS RIVALS

Cannot Turn Back the Tide. The Demand for Dr. Agnew's Little Pills is a Marvel.

It's the Old Story, "The Survival of the Fittest" and "Jealousy Its Own Destroyer."

Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated tongue, water brash, indigestion, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly; 40 doses in a vial; 10 cents at all druggists. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Embroider with Brainerd and Armstrong Wash Embroidery Silk, put up in tangle and knot proof holders; nearly 400 shades. "Blue Book" for three "holder" tags or a one cent stamp—tells how to embroider fifty flowers and leaves. Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd. ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

Hard to Find

Such another assortment of groceries in town as we have just now. Not the assortment of last month by any means, but always changing. Our prices do that. ARMOUR'S DEVILED HAM 10c. and 15c. tin ENGLISH POTTED MEATS 5c. tin ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE 10c. bottle PURE GOLD TABLE JELLY 10c. package MANHATTAN AND MARTINI CLUB COCKTAILS. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR. Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Murderer Executed

Dube, Who Killed a Lake Beauport Farmer, Pays the Penalty for Crime.

Two Girls Drowned—Separate Schools Question in Ontario—Canadian News.

Quebec, July 6.—Dube, convicted of having murdered Mrs. A. Mootry, a Lake Beauport farmer, on October 26th, 1899, was hanged at 8.01 this a.m. Every effort was made to have the sentence of death commuted to life imprisonment, but the executive refused to entertain the subject.

St. Johns, Que., July 6.—Fifteen hundred dollars damage was done to the military school stables by fire this morning. The promptness of the fire brigade prevented the flames from spreading to the school buildings, which were almost deserted, the troops being in camp at Laprairie.

Brighton, July 6.—While washing their hands in the Murray canal at Loretto, Ont., yesterday, Lena M. and Gladys M., daughters of Wm. Brown, aged respectively 8 and 6, were drowned.

Chatham, July 6.—Bishop McEvay, of London, has issued an ultimatum to the effect that the Catholics of Ontario are entitled to have separate schools, and that it is his intention to enforce this right throughout the diocese.

Ottawa, July 6.—Pierre Dufresne has been lodged in Aylmer jail on a charge of stabbing Louis Panetton, with a intent to kill, on Monday last. The stabbing was the outcome of a quarrel. Dufresne will have to stand trial.

Toronto, July 6.—J. J. Foy, Q. C., M. P. P. has refused to accept the judgeship in succession to Justice Fabrigere, who is to take Justice Armour's place, who has accepted the chief justiceship of Ontario in the place of Sir Geo. Burton, retired.

The Western Assurance Co. has announced its intention of calling up its unpaid capital of \$1,000,000 in five quarterly instalments. The authorized capital is \$2,000,000, of which only 50 per cent. is paid up.

At a meeting of the special committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday to consider the promotion of trade with Africa, it was decided to ask the Dominion government to establish a direct line of steamers to Capetown, and to urge the British government, in connection with the reconstruction of the tariffs of the new South African colonies after the war, the establishment of the principle of intercolonial tariff preference.

Dem... W. J. Bry... Candid... Platform... poratio... Kansas... to-day... not... convention... the president... The Ohio... Perkins, of... was taken... ously nomi... journaled... Following... national int... form, which... tion: "We, the... cratic party... bled in con... the declara... affirm our... mation of t... and our a... framed in... fathers of... hold, with... ence is the... which the... letter. We... ernments... their just... the govern... not based... is a tyrann... people a g... Substitute... for those... the consti... nounce the... congress... their pow... exercise le... in violatio... nation can... and half... erican peo... will lead... potism at... damental... Porto Rico... congress... sition of... bold and... organic la... the nation... on the pe... ment with... without... American... pledge ma... manding a... Porto Rico... and unre... It domes... ple whose... peculiar i... unanimity... imperialis... party seek... to a color... Inco... institution... preme... "We de... fulfillment... people at... States ha... exercise... trol over... its pacifi... two year... over all... ministrat... the island... can enues... and the dis... We co... ipping... tion. It... unneces... many of... United S... applauded... champion... an-Ameri... and self... not be ci... civilizati... without... ment, an... render o... republic... immediat... purpose... stable fo... dependen... outside... given fo... public... "The g... tated... of the... tempted... it will p... worthy... test of... gression... an annu... has alre... profit... Philipp... themore... expense... too high... "We a... pansion... ritory, w... in the U... ing and... We fav... and legi... terably... chasing... ed out... people... The... mainten... declares... a well... company... also... trusts... bill as... ceeding... "We... scope of... as will...

# Democratic Convention

## W. J. Bryan Nominated as Party Candidate for Presidency of United States.

### Platform Declares Against Corporations and Trusts—Munro Doctrine.

Kansas City, July 5.—J. Bryan was today nominated by the Democratic convention as the party's candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The Oldham, of Nebraska, moved the nomination, which was seconded by Mr. Perkins, of Texas. The roll of states was taken, and Mr. Bryan was unanimously nominated. The convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Following are the chief parts of international interest in the Democratic platform, which was adopted by acclamation:

"We, the representatives of the Democratic party in the United States, assembled in convention on the anniversary of the declaration of independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, framed in harmony therewith by our fathers of the Republican party. We hold, with the United States Supreme court, that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and the laws are the body. We believe that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that any government not based on the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose on any people a government of force is to substitute the Methods of Imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure as half-republic and half-empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a Republican congress against the protests and opposition of a Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. We demand that the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by reproducing a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcome to their hands. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first step of the imperialism programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy.

Inconsistent with Republican institutions, and condemned by the Supreme court in numerous decisions, we demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for the maintenance of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without impeding our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos: first, independence; and second, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

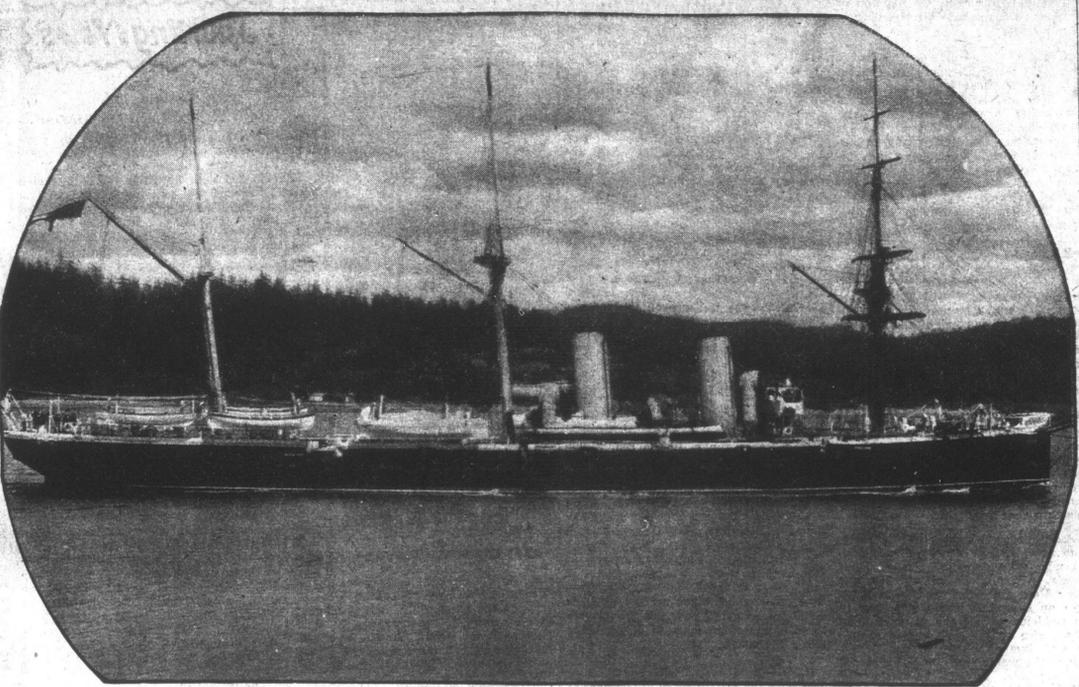
"The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine Policy of the Republican administration, attempted to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expenditure of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

"We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory, which can be erected into states in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

The platform insists on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and declares that a small standing army and well-disciplined state militia are sufficient in time of peace. The platform also pronounces against monopolies and trusts, and condemns the Dingley tariff bill as a trust-breeding measure. Proceeding, the platform states: "We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the inter-state commercial law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the republic from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

"We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and, as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation.

"We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy, which aims to discredit the sovereignty of the national government to issue all money whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with the population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt.



H. M. S. ARETHUSA, WHICH LEAVES FOR CHINA ON WEDNESDAY.

(Photo by Jones.)

# Arethusa Ordered East

## She Leaves for War Service in China on Wednesday Next.

### Report That Tartar Is Chartered to Carry Sixteen Hundred Marines.

### The Leader May Also Be Dispatched—Bustle of Preparation at Esquimaux.

Early risers at Esquimaux this morning were puzzled when, from the cruiser Arethusa, which only a few hours previously had arrived from Vancouver, they heard steatorian cheers from her lusty tars. Again and again the shout was repeated until the hills about the harbor rang with the echoes, and then the ship became a scene of the greatest activity as preparations were hastened for sea. The turn of the Arethusa had come at last, for the cause of the rejoicing mentioned was the announcement that the vessel was to be prepared with all haste for service on the coast of China.

It was just 3 o'clock this morning when the Arethusa cast anchor in the stream, and scarcely had she tied up when a telegraphic message was placed in the hands of Capt. Startin. It was from Rear-Admiral Beesmont, who with the remainder of the squadron is still at Vancouver, and merely asked when he could be ready for China. It took the veteran skipper but a few minutes to decide upon an answer, for after a short consultation with his officers he dispatched a reply stating that he could be ready by Wednesday. The greatest satisfaction was expressed among the officers, who all regarded themselves as fortunate that they were to be given a share in the work of rescuing their countrymen from the terrible fate which hangs over them in the Celestial kingdom.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock when the boat's mate was told the news. He immediately rushed down the stairway to the men's quarters, and his shout of "Get ready for China!" set every man up on his elbow in his bunk, rubbing his eyes in wonderment. This quickly gave way to one of the wildest delight, and the hearty fellows, who dislike nothing so much as rusting in inactivity, were almost instantly exclaiming in their own hearts, "It is a relief to be sent to the front."

While this was all the authentic information which can be obtained, it is stated unofficially that the big C. P. R. liner Tartar, which was only recently released from transport service to the Philippines by the American government, and which is now in the trans-Pacific freighting trade, has been chartered by the war office to carry over a large body of marines who are to arrive at Vancouver about Tuesday night. There are said to be 1,500 of these famous fighters—Her Majesty's jollies—and the Tartar will be ready by that date to proceed with them. She is expected to arrive at Esquimaux during the afternoon of Wednesday next, and at 6 o'clock the same evening—the Tartar figures it out—she will proceed under convoy of the Arethusa for far Cathay.

Preparing to Start. A visit to the fighting ship this morning would give the civilian a more realistic idea than he could acquire by years of reading of how a man-of-war prepares for the great work for which she is designed. From prow to stern, the cruiser was one scene of animation. From the coal docks at the dry dock lighters are engaged in transporting good Welsh fuel to feed the engines of the troopship, while at the dock of the

naval yard another lighter was drawing the stores for the sustenance of the "handy men" to whom Britain is temporary, at least, obliged to look almost solely for the maintenance of her position in the Far East. Only about five hundred tons of coal has to be taken on as the vessel has already below hatchways nearly 800 tons of this indispensable commodity. About 1,300 tons in all will be carried, and as the ship's bunkers have not sufficient accommodation for such an amount, a deck load of one hundred and fifty tons will be carried.

The question of supplies is also a comparatively simple one where the vessel is so near her base. Thanks to the state of preparedness in which Britain keeps her depots, there are ample supplies in store to furnish the squadron for even such a voyage as that to China, and the only delay will be in getting such an amount on board in the limited time at the disposal of the crew.

Capt. Startin will have to part temporarily, at least, with his thoroughbred mount. The animal, which he brought with him on the long and tedious journey round the Horn last winter, was this morning lifted, stall and all, aboard a lighter and transferred to the shore. The vessel's master looks after the horses. The screens which are always thrown over the guns and the more delicate portions of the ship's mechanism have all been put up, and at the time of going to press the coal is being rushed aboard with the utmost expedition.

Of course the cruiser will have to be docked, and there has been a little delay in doing this owing to the fact that the destroyer Sparrowhawk is in the graving dock having the frames which were damaged some time ago, when she broke her propeller coming down from Comox, replaced. New frames were sent out from England at the time, but they proved to be of the wrong size, and the new and proper ones have only recently arrived. The destroyer was in a rather unfavorable condition to take out of the cradle, but she is being hurriedly locked up sufficiently to be taken into the stream. At 3 o'clock to-night the Arethusa will be ready to be taken to the graving dock and thoroughly overhauled for her long trip across the Pacific.

In the opinion of the officers the trip to Hongkong will consume from 14 to 28 days, according to the urgency of the vessel's orders.

Ten knots is about the usual speed, being the most economical on coal, but, of course, the vessel is capable of a number of additional knots if her orders are to rush matters.

It is considered probable that the Leader, which arrives at Panama to-day, will also be ordered East. She is a sister ship to the Arethusa, and, like her, draws about 24 feet of water. This will prevent the vessels mentioned from engaging in any work in the rivers. On the Australian and East Indies stations, the two naval bases which come nearest to Esquimaux in their proximity to the scene of hostilities, there is an ample supply of the smaller men-of-war which will be useful if it is found necessary to carry the fight up the greater streams of China.

Her Fighting Force. The latest addition to the China squadron is a twin screw cruiser of the second class, and of 4,300 tons. She is of 5,000 horse power. She was commissioned at Chatham on the 14th November last year, for the relief of the Amphion (Captain Finnis). Her previous commission had been on the Mediterranean, where she was relieved by the Scylla. Her skipper, Capt. Startin, wears the medal ring engaged on the West Coast at that time. A number of her men also wear the same decoration.

Sub-Lieutenant, A. E. Ruxton. Assistant Paymaster, R. E. Hamer. Assistant Engineers, Thos. Pearce (temporarily), Frank A. Butler (probationary). Gunner, Wm. Barlow (torpedo). Boatswains, Wm. Ransby, Ed. Remyer. Carpenter, Frederick Lawrence. Assistant Clerks, Geoffrey M. French, Ernest H. Cox.

Will Officers Go? The dispatch of the Arethusa naturally raises the question of whether she will be followed by others of the Pacific squadron. That such will be the case is the opinion of most of the officers of the fleet. It is felt that the proximity of this station to China may result in the dispatch of more vessels, and the hasty return of the Phaeton from the south. Much will depend upon the developments of the next few days.

To some of the officers the present voyage has a double interest, from the fact that they have friends in the disaffected districts, whose fate is causing them much anxiety. One of the officers of the Arethusa has a sister in Manchuria, and he is hoping against hope that the state of affairs is not quite so desperate as has been represented.

"To the tars the probability of a "scrap" is positively refreshing. "Jack, you'll bring back a captain's commissions," said one of the blue jackets to his mate this morning.

"More likely a bullet in 'is bloomin' old," retorted a companion, as he passed, but they all laughed together as though one would be as acceptable as the other.

It is by no means unlikely that the Arethusa may not be seen here again during her present commission, as the services of this ship may be required for some time in the East, and she may complete her commission there.

The orders to the admiral must have been peremptory, as the Arethusa left Vancouver last evening and there was then no word of any vessels being required for service, although it has been a contingency which has been expected.

# AN OPEN LETTER

## TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM ANAEMIA AND KINDRED TROUBLES.

### Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Sarnia, Tells How He Regained Health After an Illness of Over Two Years.

Mr. William Wilson, who is well known to the citizens of Sarnia, Ontario, writes: "It affords me much pleasure to be able to add my testimony to the great benefit that I have derived from your famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is now a little more than two years since I became afflicted with anaemia. During that time I have received almost continuous treatment with medical men of the highest rank in their profession, yet apparently deriving no benefit. Indeed I continued to grow worse until I became unable to walk. I came to the conclusion that I was deriving no benefit from the treatment and decided to give it up. It then was the question, what shall I try? Having read the testimony of so many who had suffered in a similar manner and who had received great benefit from your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give them a fair trial.

It is now about three months since I commenced to take your pills and to-day I feel almost completely restored. Two weeks after I began to take the pills I felt a decided improvement. Three months ago when I began to take your pills my flesh looked like wax, and my face, feet and legs were badly swollen. These conditions have all disappeared and to-day my color is natural and my blood vessels full of good rich blood. It will afford me pleasure to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one suffering from anaemia or kindred ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are praised amongst the highest in the land, as a strengthening and tonic medicine, whether for men, women or children. They are not like other medicines, nor can they be imitated, as is sometimes dishonestly pretended by dealers who offer substitutes. See that the package bears the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and in case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., who will supply the pills postpaid at 50c. per box or \$2.50 for six boxes. These pills cure all disorders which arise from impoverished blood, such as muscular weakness, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and sciatitis.



# NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Mining Recorder's Office, Claycoquet on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1909

By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Claycoquet under the provisions of Sect. 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided half interest of Barclay Bonthron, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: Alurood, Sapphirine, Frankfort, Frankfort and the Jennie Fraction, all situate on Hesquett Lake, West Coast, Y. I. and known as the Brown Jug Group, all which claims are held jointly by the said Barclay Bonthron, Arthur Lewis Smith, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. A. Smith.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Mining Recorder's Office, Alberni, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1909, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Mining Recorder, for the Alberni Mining Division, under the provisions of Section 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided one-eighth share and interest of Capt. John Thompson, of Victoria, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz.: "Rainbow," "Clifton," "Mountain," "Charley," "Sunbeam," and "Pilot Fraction," on Copper Island, Barclay Sound; "Mink," on Sanson Island, Barclay Sound; and "Pacific," "Middy," "Britia," "Pacific," "Black Bear," "United Fraction" and "Southern Cross," on Chatter Heights, Sarsfield River, Barclay Sound, and 109 acres of land on Copper Island held under Crown Grant, and twelve acres on the Chetsi Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, held under lease. All which properties are held in partnership under and upon the terms of a certain deed of partnership bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1898, which deed will be produced at the time of sale, and can in the meantime be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., where conditions of sale can be also seen on or after the 25th day of July, 1909.

# CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"THE BENTLEY" AND "MCGREGOR" MINERAL CLAIMS Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C. Where located: In Sections 6, 7 and 71 Goldstream District, Vancouver Island. Take notice that I, Benjamin Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28857 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that the action under Section 87 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvement. Dated this 17th day of May, 1909. B. WILLIAMS.

# EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including the Nervous System, Exhaustion of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicine). Berkeley's preparation with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials, showing of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in plain seal envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTHON, 30 & 31, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, Strand, Oct. 28, 1908.

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 is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. 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, Mo.

# Spavins, Ringbones, Splints



Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Cured, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Words thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the highest medical authorities. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

Dear Sir:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it splinted and gave me little hope, although he applied a splint. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could scarcely get up. After trying several things in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me four boxes and I studied it carefully and being in the neighborhood of a veterinary surgeon I applied Kendall's Spavin Cure according to directions. Before the first bottle was used without leaving the horse on his feet. After using the second bottle the horse got better and did some light work with him. The horse had to be put to rest and I was obliged to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent horse remedy, but as one that I can rely upon. Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITZEL.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, or Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Local News

CLEANING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) In addition to the ministers mentioned in yesterday's issue...

Norman Hardie has received a letter from his brother, W. Hardie, who accompanied the York Stevedoring & Litterage Company to Nome.

A large number of friends attended the funeral of the late Margaret Ardie Johnston, which took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock...

Yesterday equipment was received from Ottawa sufficient to raise the Canadian garrison here to the strength of a full company.

James Young of Victoria has secured the contract for the erection of a rectory for St. Paul's in Nanaimo. The contract price is about \$5,000.

It is stated, unauthoritatively, that the Wellington Enterprise will shortly commence publishing again, and that a new paper is to be issued at Ladysmith...

Following the news from Clayoquot of a big run of salmon on the West Coast a few days ago comes the information from Carmanah to-day of a big run of sockeyes in the straits.

Special Police Constable Lomas, of Cowichan, arrived on the noon train to-day to take in custody Wm. Little, who is charged with the theft of a gold watch from Dan Lewis, of Duncan.

The members of the Loyal Orange Association will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in this city on Thursday, July 12th.

Edward Cutler and a hired man, H. Welsh, at Sooke, had a narrow escape of being burned to death.

The London Grocers' Gazette of June 16, says: "Salmon is in active demand, and recent arrivals almost cleared the quays."

An accident occurred at Windy Arm on June 29th. A young man named Racine, and another man, whose name was not learned, were in a canoe when it overturned.

The collection at the provincial museum has recently been enriched by the addition of a large grizzly bear and an Albino crow.

This afternoon His Honor the Lieut. Governor, in company with President Helmcken, paid a visit to the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

David Spencer, proprietor of Spencer's Arcade in this city, has made preparations to extend his business to the corner of Hastings and Homer streets.

THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels - Gossip of the Corridors.

Harry Harford, steward on the steamer Alpha when the vessel made her notorious voyage to Nome, arrived from the Sound this morning, and is at the Dominion Hotel.

George A. Calvert, who has been in charge of the money order department of the postoffice at Dawson, was one of the passengers on the steamer Queen, which arrived here last night.

The death occurred on Saturday evening of Mrs. Burns, wife of William Burns, of the education department, after an illness extending over several weeks.

Thomas Taylor, member elect for the Revelstoke riding, arrived from the Mainland last evening.

Excitement always prevails where a big band of wild cattle are let loose from being penned up aboard a ship, but when the Rithet arrived from the Fraser on Saturday afternoon...

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Sporting News

FINE MATCH ON SATURDAY. The audience yelled until they were fairly hoarse on Saturday.

It was shortly after 3 o'clock when Umpire Smith called the game; the Amities took the field and in response to the familiar "batter up" of the umpire, O'Connor, the big husky catcher of the Nanaimo club, stepped to the plate.

The Amities went out in quick order in their half inning. Nanaimo went out in one, two, three style in their half of the third and the Amities did likewise.

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MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

# Assay Office Wanted

### Council of Board of Trade Press Matter on Government.

### Report Submitted Relating to Car Connection With Outer Wharf.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held at the board rooms this morning, when the annual report was revised preparatory to the annual general meeting, which will be held at the rooms on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The report was revised preparatory to the annual general meeting, which will be held at the rooms on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following the usual custom, the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, and the members of the Executive Council will be invited to attend this gathering.

The special committee appointed to look into the matter of an extension of the street car system to the outer wharf submitted the following report, which was approved:

To the Council of the Board of Trade: Your committee beg to submit their report upon the following subjects referred to them:

Tramway facilities at the outer wharf. The passenger and freight service to Vancouver.

The mail service to the Fraser River. The Victorian, the Islander, the San Francisco, the steamer for the north, and the steamer of the various China lines, call at the outer wharf both arriving and departing.

We find that the terminus of the tramway line is on Erie street, a considerable distance from the wharf and not within sight of passengers on landing from steamers, that the cars only run at intervals of twenty minutes and that no comfortable waiting rooms are provided for passengers either on the wharf or at the terminus of the tramway line.

We find also that in some cases hack drivers have demanded from tourists and others more than the legal fare.

The discomforts and inconveniences which we have mentioned may not be unendurable, but we consider that it is no credit to Victoria that they should be allowed to exist.

In our opinion it is greatly to the interest of Victoria that improved arrangements should be made for the comfort of passengers at the outer wharf by providing, the terminus of the tramway line at the end of the wharf, by providing comfortable waiting rooms, which can be warmed in winter, by running the cars at shorter intervals than twenty minutes and by making such regulations as will prevent excessive charges by hack drivers.

Your committee called upon Mr. Rithet, Mr. Gowat and the Mayor. Mr. Rithet stated that he had an offer some time ago to allow the tramway company to carry their lines to the end of the outer wharf and to allow the company the use of sufficient land for a side track to accommodate two or more cars.

Mr. Rithet also stated that passengers could use the building at the north end of the wharf as a waiting room.

Mr. Gowat stated that, in order to maintain the service to the outer wharf, another car would be required and that it had not been shown that the additional traffic would cover the extra cost.

We understand that the additional car would enable a fifteen-minute service to be given from the outer wharf.

We were informed that to make convenient curves for an extension to the outer wharf, it would be necessary to carry the lines along a street to the south of Erie street, which is not graded.

The Mayor stated that he would be quite willing to bring the question of grading the street, above mentioned, before the council, and that he would give the movement to improve the service to the outer wharf his support.

Your committee do not consider that necessary improvements should always wait until it can be shown that an insubstantial profit will result, and they consider that these improvements are urgently required.

Your committee recommend that a letter should be written, in the name of the council of the Board of Trade, to the manager of the tramway company, stating that it would be a great convenience to passengers using the outer wharf if the cars ran to the end of the wharf, and if a comfortable waiting room were provided at the terminus of the line, and expressing the hope that, by arrangement with the outer wharf company and the corporation, his company will be able to make these improvements.

We suggest that a copy of this letter be sent to Mr. Rithet and to the Mayor. Passengers and Freight Service to Vancouver.—We find that in order to provide the present daylight passenger service between Victoria and Vancouver, the steamer leaves at 7 a.m., and that this steamer is not able to carry freight, and that a special freight steamer leaves Victoria and Vancouver respectively three times a week.

We find that the early hour of departure of the passenger steamer is in many ways inconvenient and that the freight service is seriously delaying the shipment of goods to and from Victoria, and that this is injuring the trade of the port.

# Insane Gold Seekers

### Seven From the Yukon District Arrive on the C. P. N. Steamer Amur.

### Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Yukon Field Force Also Passengers.

The C. P. N. steamer Amur arrived from the north on Sunday morning after calling at Vancouver the previous day, where she landed 72 non-commissioned officers and men of the Yukon Field Force, which has been withdrawn from that country, in command of Lieut.-Col. Hemming. The men appeared to be all in good form, physical condition and good spirits. Many of them expressed pleasure at being released from the Yukon service, and were looking forward to the possibility of being called upon to go to China, in connection with the disturbances in that country.

One of the male patients, called "Joe," tried to throw himself into the sea, and the lady patient also made an effort, but both were prevented from doing so by the redcoats aboard. It was the soldiers, also, who released the men, when they were to be taken ashore, and who accompanied them in carriages to the street car, and thence to New Westminster, where they were taken for confinement in the provincial asylum. Three of the cases were so violent that they had to be fettered in irons as a precaution against injury to themselves and their guardians.

An especially sad case among these afflicted ones was that of Dr. Hewitt, a medical man, who it seems went to the Yukon about a year ago, and since then, and until a couple of months ago, was practising his profession in Dawson.

Another case was that of Edward Herrick, an old soldier, who had served in the British army. Allured to the gold fields, as others by visions of the wealth it promised, he apparently met with reverses and hardships which deprived him of his reason.

Gathered from the soldiers the history of these cases seemed to be about as follows: Isolation in the hills, bitter disappointment, lonely brooding, and then the snap in the mentality, which sent them raving into the town, to be cared for in the guard-house.

The names of these unfortunate people are: Dr. Hewitt, Belmont, W. R. Burton, E. R. Herrick, Joe Edmunds, Louise, Steamship Glad Tidings, with the Nell in tow, passed down on Wednesday.

The beautiful new church at Wadsworth's cannery was dedicated by Dr. Large on July 2nd, steamer Mamie conveying the residents of the Inlet to the interesting service.

Dr. Spencer is at present spending a few days at Nanu owing to sickness in the families of fishermen.

Messrs. Elkins and McDonald, prospecting in Dean's channel and Tallyo, have located some very promising ledges. The weather has been considerably broken for the last two weeks.

IS IT RIGHT To an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required.

At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FROM THE NORTH Two Steamers Have Reached Seattle After a Trip to Nome.

Seattle, July 9.—Two steamers, the Charles Nelson and the Centennial, have arrived from Nome. The Centennial reports that four or five miles up and down the water front at Nome it is impossible to mine on account of baggage being piled up down to the water's edge.

Dr. Smith, who returned on the Nelson, was one of the charterers of the bark Northern Light which went north. At Cape York the crew deserted and the Indians were substituted. The latter got drunk, tried to load the ship and with difficulty were expelled. The ship was towed to Nome, where her cargo of lumber was disposed of at a handsome profit.

Steamer Rosalie has arrived from Lynn canal with \$600,000 in Klondike gold, consigned to the Seattle assay office by a Dawson bank.

C. P. R. bulletin says the liner Lake Megantic arrived at Game Point, Quebec, on July 4th, at 5.50 p.m.

# Provincial News

### CHILLIWACK.

Thomas Kitchen, father of the late T. E. Kitchen, passed to his rest on Monday last at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. A. Hall. He was buried on Tuesday, Rev. W. B. Allen officiating.

### VERNON.

Constable Simmons took down the insane asylum at New Westminster last Saturday, W. M. Thatcher, of White Valley, who had become violently demented.

### KAMLOOPS.

Among the killed at Tacoma on Wednesday was Charles Davis, a son of Archie Davis, the well known C.P.R. locomotive engineer, formerly of this city. Chas. Davis, who was about 32 years of age, was well known to many in Kamloops. He was in the employ of the C.P.R., and used to fire out of Kamloops. Some two years ago he left for the Kootenay country. Deceased was a charter member of Kamloops Lodge K. of P.

### GOLDEN.

C. W. Buhar, manager of the Columbia river lumber camps, was accidentally drowned while attending to his duties at Cedar Creek on Wednesday evening. The late Mr. Buhar was only highly esteemed by his own staff, but was also very popular with the people of Golden and neighborhood.

### NEW WESTMINSTER.

The new chancel which is now being built to St. Barnabas church will be opened to-morrow, though through the unfortunate weather it will not be quite complete, but only sufficiently built for opening.

### NELSON.

A man named Nelson Purdy was run over by a C. P. R. train near Slocan Junction on Tuesday morning. He was brought to the general hospital, where Dr. Hall amputated a portion of the left leg.

land had not met with the requirements in forwarding their entries, but the city decided to give a purse of \$100 for the deepest hole drilled regardless of the competitors' qualifications.

The teams from Greenwood and Rossland were celebrated on Wednesday at the Methodist parsonage between R. Macgregor, of Nelson, and Mrs. McKennie, also of this city. The ceremony was performed before a small number of friends by the Rev. J. H. White. G. W. Taylor was best man and Miss Ida Lawr bridesmaid.

Work upon the new C.P.R. yards was started on Thursday afternoon. The first work that will be done will be to change the course of Cottonwood creek. Ten teams and 25 men are now employed and as the work advances more men will be employed.

### THE SUMMER BOARDER.

The summer boarder is often used to point a joke or adorn a romance, but now for the first time, so far as we are aware, he has been investigated, analyzed, tabulated and reduced to a tangible form as an economic and business factor. This service has been admirably performed by the New Hampshire Labor Bureau, and the result shows that the summer boarder is, after all, a creature of no mean importance, regarded from a practical and commercial point of view.

It is set forth that not less than \$10,442,352 is invested in properties used for summer boarding purposes in New Hampshire, and of this amount \$87,735 was invested in new and enlarged buildings in 1899. Summer visitors left \$4,947,935 in the state last year, an excess of \$402,241 over any year on record. There are 204 cities and towns in New Hampshire where summer visitors are entertained and only thirty-one where they are unknown.

Grafton county had the largest number last year, its total being 2,322,200. The hotels and boarding houses furnish employment to 12,300 residents.—Leslie's Weekly.

### A PERSIAN BOOKSTORE.

In every big bazaar a certain number of shops are set apart for the sale of books. In these one finds the bookseller—in his long, dark, outer mantle and high, black, lambskin hat—seated on the floor, surrounded by his little stock in trade. The front of the shop is open, like a butcher, while his books are either arranged in shelves against the floor, or the walls or in the air.

His collection usually consists of lithograph editions of Korans, school books, favorite poets, and historians, but the assortment is limited. Besides these, hidden away in a corner, he often has one or two manuscripts which he has either bought as a speculation or is trying to dispose of for a friend.—North American Review.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has a general feeling of depression, Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove iron impurities, and give strength and rest.

Miss Burns arrived home from Kootenay on Sunday evening.

# THE FOURTH OF OUR FATHERS.

By Joaquin Miller.

Come, let us light the torch anew, The old-time torch in triple flame, And keep it flaming, fierce and true, On Freedom's height, in Freedom's name. Forgive us, Washington, that we forgot a time, and turned an ear To England's clink of gold, to hear Her siren song of flattery. Forgive us, Franklin, Warren, Hale; We half-believed her: now we know Her friendship; flattery but show, Her shot where bullets fall.

What mean you hundred thousand swords, The thousand cannons' angry roar, Armed hosts in helmets, hordes on hordes, Hurled o'er the peaceful, free-born Boer? They mean that England dares to say, Set back the clock; that might is right— As when the wolf's whelp howled her day, Then slunk back, whining, into night. They mean, she mocks the rights of man; They mean that she is mouthing yet, "Now let him get who dares to get, And let him keep who can."

What means this sea-girl citadel, With guns that shake Pacific's shores? This new Gibraltar, shot and shell In pyramids piled at our doors? Shot and shell, and guns that sweep Our inland seas, Alaska's bay? What! needs she these great guns to keep The peace in peaceful Canada? We hear kind words, most cunning fair, Yet see that fortress rise and rise! Are kindly words but cunning lies? What means that fortress there?

Such cunning words, such coward lips— Are, ay, forgive, but not forget: Our dying, starved in prison-ships; Our dying, thrust with bayonet— Just as to-day she treats the Boer. Just as she treats all weaker ones Who dare defend an humble door With dauntless hearts and honest guns; Just as she would, did she but dare, Treat us again; just as she will, The day we swallow her sweet snare Of "diplomatic" swill.

Diplomacy? Despise the name; Despise that "diplomatic" power, That sends a sister Queen to shame, That strangles Princes in her Tower, That courts the rich, that robs the poor, That scorns the weak, yet bends the knee To strength, that begs from door to door— And calls it all diplomacy! We will not this. No! Mighting yet! We could not match this if we would; We would not match this if we could: For Us, full, frank, white day.

Come, let us show this cringing Power, That sackets our cities, burned our Fane, That Freedom keeps her high watch-tower; That Bunker Hill was not in vain! Come, let us heap the altar's flame, And swear our sons as Hamulcar Sycax Hannibal, to hate, abhor, Her cunning crimes, her shameful shame. Yet fear not ships nor battle square: Let laugh at these, or far or near, Fear not her hate, but rather fear Her love: her love beware!

Her plundered millions starving die, The while she wades blood to the knee! Her love of Jesus is a lie, A Judas kiss—Gods-blessed! She wears a cloak but to decoy; This land she hates, hates as she fears; 'Tis land she twice strove to destroy— Twice drenched in blended blood and tears. Keep her arms' length, a great gun's length! Her creed is but the creed of gain, Low lust of gain, on land or main: Her god, the god of strength!

The crouching, cat-like lion lifts A paw to show the claws are sheathed; He shanks him, but on Sunday morning when they went to the cell no Roe was there. His method of escape was simple in the extreme. He went into an upper bunk in his cell, placed his feet against a plank in the ceiling, pressed against it and the plank was lifted. It was then an easy matter to jump into the police court room and walk out into the street.

### VANCOUVER.

Joseph Clark, brother of Mrs. Capt. Clark, of Robson and Nicola streets, and Fred Clark of Robson street, who has been confined at the hospital for the last ten days with a badly fractured arm, is progressing favorably.

At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the following preamble and resolution were unanimously carried, and will be forwarded to Bishop Perrin, the Toronto Globe, and the Toronto Trades and Labor Council: "Whereas, Bishop Perrin, of Victoria, in an address delivered in Toronto with reference to Chinese and Chinese Missions, having stated 'that many people in this country resent their coming,' but added, 'I have generally found that the grumblers are for the most part those who are not very anxious to work themselves';

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver put on record its emphatic denial of such a statement, expressed by one holding the high position Bishop Perrin does in the Anglican Church, and who must be well aware that not only the honest and industrious workmen, but also the great majority of the citizens of British Columbia are most anxious that all lawful means should be used to stop the influx of this undesirable class;

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bishop Perrin, and also an invitation to appear before a mass meeting of the citizens of Vancouver to prove the statement as expressed by him in Toronto, and which appeared in the Toronto Globe of June 14th, 1900."

United States Consul Dudley has received word that his government will take no further action in regard to the Everett case of alleged kidnapping. Everett is now in Westminster penitentiary, where he has a sentence of 14 years to put in on a charge of holding up a stage near the border of Republic, Wash. The American officers are blamed for the action they took in the matter but not the Canadian officials.

The following officers were in command of the Yukon field force, which arrived on the steamship Amur on Saturday, Lieutenant-Colonel Hemming, Surgeon Major Foster, Captain Thacker and Lieutenant Maclean. Arrangements were made by Lieut.-Colonel V. Brennan, commanding the 6th D. O. C. Rifles. The men left for the East, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, by special train yesterday.

# PREPARING FOR CHINA.

### Capt. Startin's Boat Goes Into Dry Dock at Esquimalt—Col. Collard Here, En Route East.

H. M. S. Arethusa, which has been ordered to China, went into dry dock at 11 o'clock this morning to undergo necessary cleaning and examination before proceeding on such a long voyage. The remainder of the fleet, including the flagship, returned to headquarters this morning from Vancouver.

It is now stated that the Tartar has been chartered, not for the carrying of troops from British Columbia to China, but from Hongkong to Taku. She is at present at Comox loading coal.

Colonel Collard, D.A.G.B., at Halifax, and chief of staff to Lord Seymour, is in the city to-day and is in consultation with the authorities at Work Point. He leaves to-night for China, where his services will be required in adjusting the question of supply and of transportation.

### NAMU NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times) The run of salmon in vicinity of Namu and Bella Coola is, so far, very good. Namu cannery now having about 600 cases and Bella Coola cannery about 2,500.

The bridge erected by colonists over Bella Coola river at considerable expense, has a second time been carried away by freshets.

The interior Indians continue to arrive for trading and packing.

Steamship Tees passed north on Thursday morning, as also did the Princess Louise. Steamship Glad Tidings, with the Nell in tow, passed down on Wednesday.

The beautiful new church at Wadsworth's cannery was dedicated by Dr. Large on July 2nd, steamer Mamie conveying the residents of the Inlet to the interesting service.

Dr. Spencer is at present spending a few days at Nanu owing to sickness in the families of fishermen.

Messrs. Elkins and McDonald, prospecting in Dean's channel and Tallyo, have located some very promising ledges. The weather has been considerably broken for the last two weeks.

IS IT RIGHT To an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required.

At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FROM THE NORTH Two Steamers Have Reached Seattle After a Trip to Nome.

Seattle, July 9.—Two steamers, the Charles Nelson and the Centennial, have arrived from Nome. The Centennial reports that four or five miles up and down the water front at Nome it is impossible to mine on account of baggage being piled up down to the water's edge.

Dr. Smith, who returned on the Nelson, was one of the charterers of the bark Northern Light which went north. At Cape York the crew deserted and the Indians were substituted. The latter got drunk, tried to load the ship and with difficulty were expelled. The ship was towed to Nome, where her cargo of lumber was disposed of at a handsome profit.

Steamer Rosalie has arrived from Lynn canal with \$600,000 in Klondike gold, consigned to the Seattle assay office by a Dawson bank.

C. P. R. bulletin says the liner Lake Megantic arrived at Game Point, Quebec, on July 4th, at 5.50 p.m.

# When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles

### Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

See Face-Smile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

# RELIABLE.

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# General Discussion

## Council of the Board of Trade Held Session This Morning.

### Adjournment Taken Until Tomorrow When Annual Report Will Be Considered.

The council of the board of trade met this morning for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the board generally and the annual report. But the consideration of the various communications occupied so much of the time that when the secretary was about to read the report the hour of noon had arrived. The assembled members gazed with dismay upon the twenty odd pages of typewritten manuscript to be dealt with, and then with cheerful unanimity passed a resolution adjourning until to-morrow morning, when undivided attention can be devoted to the perusal of the annual report. There were present: President W. A. Ward in the chair, and Messrs. Chas. Todd, J. Thomson, L. McQuade, J. J. Shallcross, C. A. Holland, D. R. Ker, Capt. Cox, F. C. Davidge and Secretary Elworthy.

After the usual formalities communications were read as follows: The commission of the Department of Agriculture, J. R. Robertson, Ottawa, wrote asking for the names of members of the board and others in this district who were exporters of farm products to Great Britain. Received and filed.

H. M. Grahame, consular agent for France, forwarded, upon direction from the French consul at Vancouver, three pamphlets of the "Campagne des Messageries Maritimes," containing information regarding the French line of steamers plying between Marseilles, India, China and Japan. Received and delivered.

Col. Prior wrote enclosing a copy of a letter received by him from the Minister of Agriculture in regard to his complaints about the line from Carmanah light to the telegraph office in Victoria, in which Sir Louis Davies stated that he had brought the matter to the attention of the Acting Minister of Public Works. The latter stated that instructions had been given to Inspector Henderson of Victoria, who is in charge of the Dominion telegraph lines in that district, to investigate all causes of complaint and make such recommendations as will effectually remove all grounds of dissatisfaction. Received and filed.

H. Herschell-Cohen, chairman of the mining committee of the board, wrote asking for information regarding the disposition of the report submitted by the committee dealing principally with the collection of royalty on the Yukon gold output. This caused some discussion, the president pointing out that Mr. Cohen's contention was that in the event of an assay office being established in Dawson, a penalty be imposed in order to prevent miners from evading the regulations, in taking out gold without a proper certificate from the assay office.

Mr. Shallcross said that a government office in this province where full cash value could be paid for gold would cover the question. He saw that \$4,000,000 of gold had been received at the assay office in Seattle during the last few days. In his opinion the government should be urged to establish a government office at Victoria.

D. R. Ker and others opposed this on the ground that the contentions of the council should not undergo alteration, as they were in every respect accurately founded. The government assay office should certainly be established in Dawson, and this fact should be repeatedly traced upon the Dominion authorities.

After some further discussion a resolution on the subject was passed to be forwarded to the government, somewhat similar to the last one.

A. P. Collier, private secretary to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, wrote, acknowledging the receipt of the copy of resolutions regarding the collection of royalty on the Yukon gold output. Received and filed.

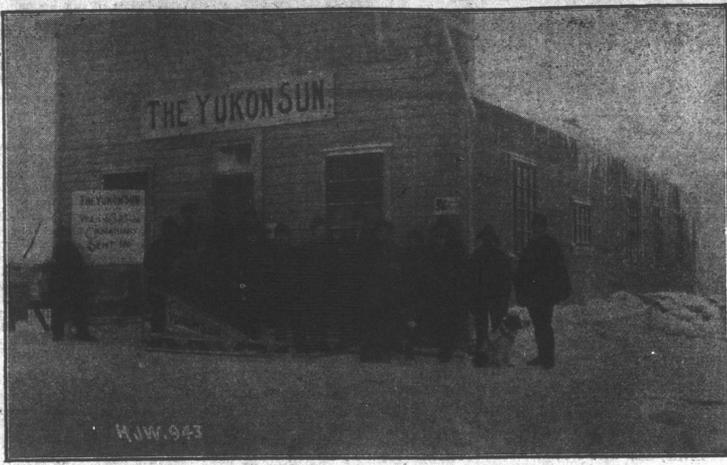
William Stein, secretary of the Vancouver board of trade, also acknowledged the receipt of the copy of these resolutions, which were referred to the standing committee on mines, who considered that there were several matters therein which required investigation. Received and filed.

The harbor committee, consisting of Messrs. F. W. Vincent, F. C. Davidge and Capt. Cox, reported that in reply to the communication received from Capt. C. E. Clarke, harbor master, enclosing copy of letter from Dodwell & Co., respecting the right of way for steamers leaving the port, recommended that the right of way sufficiently wide to enable steamers that are now plying to and fro from this port to enter and leave with safety be kept clear from all obstructions and that the part of the harbor necessary for that purpose be clearly defined by marks on either side of the harbor. They also recommended that the Dominion government be asked to authorize distinguishing marks for the right of way for the use of steamers; and that a clause be inserted in the harbor regulations warning vessels from anchoring within the limits set apart for right of way, under a suitable penalty. Received and adopted.

Mr. Shallcross brought up the question of insufficiency of accommodation for passengers at the outer wharf, who were sometimes compelled to stand in the rain waiting the arrival of a tram car or a steamer. This engendered considerable discussion and was finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Leiser, Shallcross, Ker and Davidge, who will interview all companies concerned, with a view to obtain, if possible, a continuation of the car service to the wharf.

A petition was read from a number of retailers of the city asking that the board call a meeting of retailers to consider the trading stamp question. The meeting will be called on Wednesday evening next.

Much discussion was engendered re-



THE FARTHEST NORTH BRITISH NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The above photograph was received this morning by the Times from the publishers of the Yukon Sun, which claims the distinction of being "the farthest north" newspaper printed in British possessions. The photograph was taken on Christmas Day, 1899, at 12:30 noon. Owing to a hill on the southern

horizon the sun had not been visible at the level of the city proper for about three weeks. The days were then about five hours long. It was 36 degrees below zero, and a fine snow or frost was falling through the air. The Sun office is 25x30 feet, with a basement of the same size as the office against the bank

of the creek flowing into the Yukon river, which is in front of the office. Capt. H. J. Woodside, who is seen to the right of the picture, is the managing editor, and the paper is owned and managed by Canadians. The group, all employees of the paper, comprises the delivery men on the gold creeks with sleds and dogs.

Regarding the present daylight steambot service between Victoria and Vancouver, the council expressing themselves almost unanimously in favor of the reinauguration of the former service. The principal defect in the present system was the inconvenience caused the merchants of this city in connection with the transportation of freight. This matter was finally referred to the aforementioned committee, augmented by Mr. Todd, after which an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the annual report will be considered.

## TWO BANKS UNITE.

### Banks of Commerce and British Columbia to Join Forces—A Very Strong Financial House.

It is announced that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Banks of Commerce and of British Columbia will shortly be held, when an amalgamation will be effected. A similar step was suggested some time ago between the last named and the Bank of Montreal, but was not consummated.

The present junction of forces is expected to result most advantageously for the interests of both financial institutions. The Bank of Commerce is one of the strongest and most influential in the East, where it has acquired great interests. The Bank of British Columbia, on the other hand, has operated principally in the West, in the province from which it derives its name. Their union will place these two institutions under one management.

The joint capital and reserve fund of the banks is expected to be over ten million dollars.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor has selected for his private secretary Robert Powell, son of Dr. I. W. Powell, and brother of George and Ernest Powell, of the local bar. Although still young in years, the new secretary is one of the brightest young men in the city, and it is conceded that he will fill the post most acceptably to Sir Henri and to the public. He has been a member of the Molsons Bank staff up to the time of his appointment.

One of the best worried men in the city at present is John H. Garvin, returning officer for the Cassiar election. A few days after the date of the poll, Mr. Garvin embarked for the Capital leaving his trunk, containing the ballots, at Skagway, to be forwarded by the Amur. The Amur upon her arrival in Victoria was minus the trunk, nor has any trace since been found of the much desired bit of baggage and its important contents. Wire and mail service have been impressed to trace it, but without avail.

Although a count of the ballots was made and Messrs. Clifford and Staples declared elected, this was by no means final, as the official count has yet to be made. Another election in Cassiar is by no means improbable.

The result of the bye-election there, while it certainly would not decrease the vote cast for C. W. Clifford, might seriously affect the chances of Staples, who was elected as a government supporter. Now that the Martin administration is defeated, Mr. Staples will not have the prestige of being a government candidate, a prestige, which is well known to have a strong effect in outlying ridings in influencing the electorate.

## SUFFERING AT KUMASSI.

### People Dying From Starvation—How Governor Hodgson Escaped.

London, July 7.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from the governor of Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson, dated Akevuaua, June 26th, saying that owing to the non-arrival of the relief column and reduction of food supplies, he had decided to push through the rebels, and had deceived the enemy regarding the route followed. The column suffered great privations, but the loss was only six men killed and seven wounded.

Governor Hodgson expressed the hope of reaching the Gold Coast in ten days. He added that the sufferings at Kumassi were terrible, the mortality from starvation being 30 persons per day.

The column of the Governor numbered 400, and includes all the Europeans, among them the members of the Basel mission.

## Another New Capital

### Steyn's Government Officials Have Made Bethlehem Their Headquarters.

### Ex President, However, Has Fled to the Mountains—Paget Drives Boers Back.

London, July 7.—Gen. Paget is moving toward the heart of the country held by Dewet.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the war office under date of Pretoria, July 6th (2:25 p.m.), as follows:

"Paget engaged the enemy on July 3rd successfully at Pleisfontein. He drove them out of a very strong position across Leeuwkop to Bronckfontein, where he to-day is in the night."

"He followed up the enemy, and on the afternoon of July 4th was at Blaauwkopje, 15 miles northwest of Bethlehem.

"He reports that all of Steyn's government officials, except the treasurer-general—who has gone to Vrededorp—are at Bethlehem, which has been proclaimed the capital.

"Steyn himself is reported to have taken flight to the mountains.

"Buller reports the line to Heidelberg restored, thus completing railway communication between Pretoria and Natal."

Lorenzo Marquez on Friday learned that the Boers are showing fresh activity. A British force is reported within a few miles of Komatiport.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times in a dispatch dated Friday, says: "From a trustworthy source it is learned that ex-President Steyn and Dewet are the only obstacles to the termination of the war in South Africa."

Ottawa, July 7.—The following cable was received to-day by Lord Minto from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 6.—I have much pleasure in bringing to your attention the good work done by the 1st and 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who have repeatedly been conspicuous for their gallant conduct and soldierlike instincts."

"During the attack by the Boers on Kat Bosch, on 22nd June, a small party of Pincher Creek men of the 2nd Battalion displayed the greatest gallantry and devotion to duty, holding in check a force of Boers by whom they were largely outnumbered. Corp. Morden and Pte. Kerr continued fighting till mortally wounded. Lance-Corp. Miles and Pte. Miles, wounded, continued to fire and held their ground."

"On the 18th June a party of the 1st Battalion, under Lieut. Young, when operating with a force under Hutton to the northwest of Pretoria, succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's guns and brought in a herd of cattle and several prisoners without losing a man. (Signed) Roberts."

The dispatch was read in the House by Dr. Borden, and was received with great applause.

**FREE FIGHT IN CHAMBERS.**  
Deputy Attempts to Strike the French Premier.

Paris, July 6.—In the chamber of deputies this afternoon, M. Lasies attacked the government during an interpellation, and the house voted not to hear him.

An uproar followed, and the sitting was suspended. The deputies left the benches, shouting denunciations and gestulating violently.

M. Lasies attempted to strike Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, but deputies interfered, amid most intense excitement. Cards and names of seconds were exchanged between several deputies, including M. Lasies and M. O'Dillon Roberts.

A free fight was barely avoided, and quiet was restored after half an hour.

**AN UNKNOWN'S SUICIDE.**  
(Associated Press.)  
New York, July 7.—A man, supposed to be John R. Rand, of Toronto, jumped from the Pennsylvania road ferry boat Philadelphia in mid-stream, at 12:45 o'clock this morning, and was drowned.

## King Sport Holds Sway

### Over Public Interest in the United Kingdom—The Week's Events.

### Weather and War Interfered With Attendance at Henley Regatta.

London, July 7.—Truly Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the Far East in an endeavor to save the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain their country's prestige. British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children, are in danger of being massacred by revolted savages, and a quarter of a million Britishers are still grappling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified. Yet at home, racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis and athletic contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interest.

It is true that

Henley Week, as a social occasion, has been more slightly attended than for years past, and the gorgeous summer parties did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But while society deserted Henley there was no diminution in the quality of rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting, rather than for its social features. The war and the weather were chiefly responsible for society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons cancelled their projected trips.

The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from these causes. It attracted enthusiasts in as large numbers as ever and for several days.

The Undergraduate and His Sister, mother and other attachments, have been ubiquitous throughout London. The international athletics and polo are looked forward to with keen interest. What with large athletic contingents at present from the United States, the annual convention of the largest engineer organization in America holding its meetings within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the hundreds of excursionists who, on their way to Paris pay a flying visit to England, to say nothing of those who regularly cross for a European holiday, it is almost impossible to go anywhere without meeting Americans. The absence of balls and parties has driven society to the

Other Forms of Amusement, the last diversion being evening boating parties on the serpentine in Hyde Park.

Lord Roberts's declaration to allow troops to be withdrawn from Africa for service in China is said to have come about this way. The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, cabled Lord Roberts asking if he could spare a division and Roberts replied "Yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers who have been cooling their heels in the drawing rooms at home for billets with the forces. In the meanwhile Roberts cabled suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing, adding that if any army corps was needed he

Would Like to Go Himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix. Before he answered Lord Roberts's suggestions, the latter heard from private sources that some of his seasoned lieutenants were to go but that "warriors who had fattened on the flesh pots of the city" were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts and the army rejoiced, and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished peace soldiers and their relatives. There is no definite confirmation of this, but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

## CRAIGFLOWER SCHOOL.

### Results of the Examination at the Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the above school were attended by Trustees J. W. Rowland and E. Whittier, and a large number of parents and others interested in the welfare of the school.

The pupils were examined in the various branches of study by their teachers, Dr. T. D. Pope, and their ready replies reflected great credit on themselves and showed that their time had been well spent.

The provincial rolls of honor were awarded as follows: Department—Lily Osborne; regularity and punctuality, Edith Fridmore; proficiency, Matthew Rowland. The special prizes kindly donated for spelling and writing by Mrs. D. M. Eberts were won by Constance Williams and Matthew Rowland in the former, while Mary Knox received the latter.

By the kindness of the parents each pupil was made the happy recipient of a prize to encourage him to earnest work in the future. The school closed with an address by F. Ford and the National Anthem. The remaining time was most pleasantly spent by all in a picnic on the school grounds.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, July 6.—Recent references in the Paris newspapers to the Franco-American demonstration of friendship have clearly shown that an alliance between the Republics is seriously considered. The Figaro is the latest journal to take up the idea. It suggests, in an important leading article, that the bonds between the two countries be drawn still closer than they are at present by means of a treaty of commerce. After pointing out that American sympathy for France was much weakened by the Mexican war and by the attitude of the Imperial government during the war of secession, the writer says that the situation has been much improved for some time past, as is evidenced by the warm expression of friendship at the unveiling of the Washington and Lafayette monuments.

**THE FRASER FALLING.**  
(Associated Press.)  
Lillooet, July 6.—The river has fallen steadily since last evening. It was raining nearly all night and to-day is cloudy and warm.

Soda Creek, July 6.—The water has fallen about 3 feet in the last 48 hours. The weather is cloudy and cool.

Mission Junction, July 6.—There has been no change in the river in the past 24 hours.

Lytton, July 6.—The river fell 3 feet in the past 24 hours.

**THE FRASER.**  
(Associated Press.)  
Lillooet, July 7.—The river is still falling. The weather is moderate and partly cloudy.

Soda Creek, July 7.—The river stands the same as last night's report.

Yale, July 7.—The river is falling fast. Lytton, July 7.—The river is falling fast. It fell 7 feet in the last 24 hours.

**OIL WORKS IN FLAMES.**  
(Associated Press.)  
New York, July 6.—The fire at the Standard Oil Co.'s works at Constance Hook, Bayonne, N. J., was still burning to-day. The fire department of Bayonne and the fire fighting force of the Standard Oil Co. kept up their struggle against the flames all night, but their efforts were of little avail.

**ROTTERDAM STRIKE.**  
(Associated Press.)  
Rotterdam, July 7.—The dock laborers' strike is assuming threatening proportions. The car men have now joined in the strike, and the police and marines are guarding the streets in order to check disturbances. The strikers have picketed all the approaches to the town so as to prevent non-unionists from entering.

The laborers of Rotterdam will hold a mass meeting to-morrow to discuss the best means of aiding the strikers.

**WENT UP IN SMOKE.**  
(Associated Press.)  
Sandusky, Ohio, July 7.—The branch factory of the Standard Wheel Co. was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$100,000 and is covered by insurance.

## Cox Denies Statement

### That He Advised Mr. McInnes Not to Call Upon Mr. Martin.

### Says He Had No Conversation Whatever on the Subject.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 7.—In the Senate today Senator Cox gave an emphatic denial to the statement attributed to him by a dispatch to Mr. McInnes, that Jeffrey and Cox had urged the Lieut-Governor not to call upon Mr. Martin. Mr. Cox said he had no conversation whatever with Mr. McInnes on the subject and in no way acted as a private intermediary to him. There was no truth in the statement, directly or indirectly.

**British Columbia Affairs.**  
In the House to-day, on going into supply, Colonel Prior brought up the position of British Columbia. He held that the Lieut-Governor should have been selected from the province and not from Quebec, and also argued that the province should have representation in the cabinet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that owing to position of affairs in British Columbia at the present time a local man would not be so satisfactory a Lieut-Governor as representation in the cabinet, the same thing applied.

**New Minister Introduced.**  
Hon. M. E. Bernier, Minister of Inland Revenue, was introduced in the House to-day by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir R. Cartwright.

**Royal Assent.**  
Acting Governor-General Justice Taschereau attended the Senate to-day and gave the royal assent to a number of bills and a partial supply bill.

**Timber for Churches.**  
Applications are being made to the department of the interior for permission to cut timber in the Yukon territory, free of dues, for the erection of churches, parsonages and school houses, and the department recommends that the crown timber agent at Dawson be authorized to issue permits, without payment of dues, if the agent is satisfied the timber was to be used for the purposes specified in the permit.

**Yukon Assay Office.**  
Replying to Colonel Prior, Hon. W. S. Fielding said that the government could not establish an assay office in the Yukon this year, but would consider it for next year.

**BANK AMALGAMATION**  
Will Be Ratified at Meeting of Bank of Commerce Shareholders Next Month.

(Associated Press.)  
Montreal, July 5.—Local officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here confirm the report that the Bank of British Columbia will be amalgamated with the former institution, the same to be ratified at a meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Commerce on August 20th. The amalgamation is considered here as the most important financial transaction for several years. It will make the total capital of the Bank of Commerce \$5,000,000, covering within two-thirds of the capital of the Bank of Montreal.

**Col. Prior's Views.**  
Col. Prior's views on the proposed amalgamation of the Bank of British Columbia with the Bank of Commerce were given in a speech in the House to-day. He said that the amalgamation would be a great benefit to the Dominion, and that it would result in a more efficient and economical management of the bank's affairs.

**Mr. Morley's Views.**  
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## Chinese

### Discussion on the

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# China and Chinese

### Some Interesting Facts About the Land Where Everything Is Upside Down.

### Age of the Empire—Spheres of Influence—The Policemen of Peking.

China and its dependencies have a total area of 4,218,401 square miles, and a population of 402,680,000. An area it includes nearly one-twelfth of the total area of the globe, while its population includes nearly one-third of all the people in the world. As compared with the United States, the latter's island possessions being excluded, China has 800,000 more square miles of territory and more than five times as many inhabitants. The population of China proper per square mile is 292; that of the State of Rhode Island is 254, and that of Texas six.

China is the land where everything is upside down. Thus in Canton the women act as sailors and boatmen, while the men are employed as chambermaids, laundresses, and seamstresses. In salutation the Chinaman shakes his own hand instead of that of his visitor. As a mark of respect he puts his hat on instead of taking it off. Their signboards are perpendicular instead of horizontal. In reading Chinese print it is necessary to begin at the right hand side of the bottom and read to the left and up. The Chinese raise the toe of the shoe and depress the heel instead of raising the heel, so that they sometimes appear to be in danger of falling over backwards.

The Tartars, who overthrew the native Chinese dynasty of China in 1644, are the ruling class in China. There are in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 Tartars in the empire. The "Chinese pigtail" dates from the Tartar invasion, when the Tartars forced the Chinese to grow ones after the Tartar custom as a mark of subjection. Thousands of Chinese were killed for refusing to plait their hair, and even now the New China party has as one of its objects the abolition of the old rule. There are, or were until recently, less than 12,000 foreigners permanently resident in China. Of this number 5,000 are British, 1,600 Americans, and 1,200 Japanese.

Most Christian ministers wear black clothes. The Chinese priests stick to bright yellow. People on this side the world signify their sorrow at the death of a relative or friend by putting on black garments. In China the mourning color is white. In the United States most people believe that the living have the first call upon their charity and care. In China more precautions are taken for the preservation of the body after death than before, and a Chinaman will lie in state for a week or more rather than neglect to light the evening Joss candle in honor of his dead relatives. In most countries the deceased is surrounded by weeping relatives, and often a minister and a doctor are present. In China the dying are carried out of the house and left alone in some vacant space to die.

There are three principal religions in China—Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. The latter is almost without forms and ceremonies, consisting chiefly in study and contemplation of the teachings and works of the ancients. Buddhism and Taoism both have elaborate and splendid ceremonies. Taoism is the older, Buddhism having made its appearance in China about 1,800 years ago. It is now the religion of almost eight-tenths of the people. In the northeast and southwest there are 30,000,000 Mohammedans. The Roman Catholics have more than 1,000,000 adherents and support twenty-nine bishoprics. The converts of all the Protestant churches are estimated to number not more than 50,000. Back in the remote interior of the Kingdom the hill tribes are still nature worshippers or heathens.

If the Chinese themselves are to be believed, the Chinese Empire has been in existence for more than 100,000 years. Other students say that it was founded 2,500 years before Christ, and by some Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, is considered the founder. The great wall of China, portions of which are still in evidence, was completed 211 B.C. Printing is said to have been known in China as early as 202 B.C. In 1517 A.D. the first Europeans arrived in China. In 1575 Jesuit missionaries were sent to China from Rome. In 1662 a general earthquake shook the empire, and more than 100,000 people were killed at Peking alone. Tea was first brought to England in 1660. Commercial relations between China and Russia began in 1719.

The commencement of the establishment of the so-called "spheres of influence" in China was in 1897, when the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and during the next month secured from the Chinese a lease for 99 years of the town, harbor, and district. Two months later Russia got possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan, with their adjacent waters, on a lease for 25 years, with the privilege of renewal. Within the boundaries of the leased territory, which are as yet undefined, Russia has supreme control. Port Arthur and the larger portion of the harbor of Talienwan are, therefore, closed to all except the war vessels of Russia and China. In June, 1898, Great Britain took possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, and is to hold the port as long as Russia holds Port Arthur. Finally, the French, in April, 1898, secured a "lease" of Kwang-Chau-Wan bay, on the east coast of the Tien-Chau peninsula.

During the year 1898 China imported from all foreign nations goods valued at \$146,000,000. During the same year the exports of China amounted to \$118,000,000. As an evidence of which nation has the greatest interest in China, so far as trade and commerce go, it may be stated that of the total Chinese imports from Great Britain and its colonies supply goods to the amount of \$111,000,000, while of the exports it buys about \$90,

000,000, or more than one-half. Most of the English trade with China is transacted through the British Crown Colony of Hongkong, which was ceded to Great Britain by China in 1841. During the same year the United States imported goods from China to the value of \$13,000,000 and sent back in return American goods valued at a little more than \$9,000,000.

The policemen of Peking are, or at least were, armed chiefly with small drums, which they beat loudly in order, it is presumed, to let burglars and other marauders know that they are coming. All night long the watchmen beat their way around the streets, and as a natural consequence are said to make few arrests.

The pigeons of Peking have each a light whistle tied to their tails, which gives forth a loud sound as they fly. Sometimes five or six whistles of different tones are attached, and the result is a more or less melodious confusion of sounds. The blind (and in Peking blind men and women are numerous) also use drums to announce their coming, and warn other people to get out of their way. By the difference in the sound as it is reflected back from walls or pavements it is said that the blind Chinaman can always locate themselves exactly, so that they need no guide. The beggars of Peking are another peculiar institution. They are organized, and have a code of their own, whose orders they are quick to obey. Sometimes a group of the beggars will gather in front of a merchant's store and make such an infernal racket that he is glad to bribe them to go away. Another method of extorting money is for a beggar to approach a merchant or householder and announce that unless he is promptly paid one or two dollars he will commit suicide on his victim's doorstep. If the money is refused he is likely to carry out his threat, in which case the authorities may give the unfortunate merchant much trouble, and sometimes blackmail him out of a large amount of property.

At a grand dinner the Chinese begin with sweet meats and conclude with soup. They sit sometimes at table for five or six hours, with a midway interval or recess, during which bowls are brought in and the members of the party wash their hands and heads in hot water. Fricassee of duck is a favorite dish, a special breed of puddies being raised for eating purposes. Stewed rat is another delicacy, and the Chinese are also fond of eggs when they have passed the point where even the cold storage can be found. There are "Sharks' fins, birds' call them fresh, peacocks' livers, green ginger, cocks' combs, and fowls' hearts and brains are dishes which might be found on the menu of a high-class Chinese banquet.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 30th June, 1900:

New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4--S.S.	San Mateo,	San Francisco.	4,498
7--S.S.	Adze,	Port Los Angeles.	5,491
8--S.S.	Titania,	San Francisco.	5,914
13--S.S.	R. Adamson,	San Francisco.	4,900
19--S.S.	Titania,	San Francisco.	5,915
21--S.S.	Goby,	Wrangell.	5,541
22--S.S.	Mineola,	Port Los Angeles.	5,495
25--S.S.	Aztec,	Port Los Angeles.	5,541
27--S.S.	R. Adamson,	San Francisco.	4,982
Total			39,985

Ladysmith (Extension and Wellington):

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4--S.S.	Wellington,	San Francisco.	2,560
4--S.S.	Universe,	San Francisco.	4,000
4--S.S.	Warfield,	San Francisco.	4,500
9--S.S.	Tellus,	San Francisco.	4,400
9--S.S.	Flyer,	Blaine.	162
9--S.S.	Blaine,	Blaine.	162
9--S.S.	Dirigo,	Port Townsend.	150
9--S.S.	Richard III.,	Ketchikan.	150
15--S.S.	Universe,	San Francisco.	4,000
21--S.S.	Bristol,	St. Michael.	1,600
21--S.S.	Dirigo,	Port Townsend.	150
21--S.S.	Umatilla,	Seattle.	900
21--S.S.	Al-Kl,	Ketchikan.	200
21--S.S.	Warfield,	San Francisco.	4,500
22--S.S.	Universe,	San Francisco.	4,000
22--S.S.	City of Puebla,	Seattle.	343
28--S.S.	J. D. Peters,	Alaska.	1,002
28--S.S.	Charmar,	St. Michael.	3,505
28--S.S.	Rufus E. Wood,	St. Michael.	2,400
28--S.S.	Walla Walla,	Seattle.	781
Total			36,440

Union Shipping:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
7--S.S.	Tellus,	San Francisco.	3,450
7--S.S.	Glenora,	St. Michael.	117
7--S.S.	Louis Walsh,	Pt. Townsend.	2,214
7--S.S.	Hero,	Dutch Harbor.	5,919
14--S.S.	Pioneer,	Ketchikan.	112
14--S.S.	Jabez Hoves,	Dutch Harbor.	2,628
14--S.S.	Wellington,	San Francisco.	1,705
14--S.S.	Dirigo,	Seattle.	170
14--S.S.	Warrimoo,	Australia.	150
28--S.S.	Glory of the Sea,	Frisco.	3,500
28--S.S.	R. P. Elmer,	Ketchikan.	90
28--S.S.	Catch,	Skagway.	50
28--S.S.	Barge Ajax,	Tacoma.	338
28--S.S.	Barge Stinson,	Tacoma.	250
28--S.S.	Dolphin,	Tacoma.	115
Total			21,107

Cheminous Lumber:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4--S.S.	Glenheim,	Cape Town.	2,970
15--S.S.	Pern,	Southampton.	3,750
20--S.S.	Drummulr,	Melbourne.	3,148
Total			9,868

Ladysmith, Mount Stoker Ore:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
9--S.S.	Oscar,	Everett.	150
15--S.S.	Oscar,	Everett.	150
21--S.S.	Oscar,	Everett.	150
24--S.S.	Oscar,	Everett.	150
26--S.S.	Oscar,	Everett.	150
Total			750

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Montreal Herald. Blessed be the man who invented the compilation of trade returns. Without them the country might not fully realize how lucky it is to have a government of business men.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN BILLOVILLE.

Atlanta Constitution. A Billoville item says a woman was elected mayor of her town, and her husband was the first officer who was brought before her. She fined him \$20 and costs and bought a silk dress with the money.

BUSEY'S.

Chicago Journal. Oh, the busy B's of both! First the Boers and now the Boxers. Keep an eye on the Bulgarians and the Bash-Bazooks.

# Provincial News.

## ASHCROFT.

The building committee appointed by congregation of the Ashcroft church, which has decided to erect a new church of a manse to D. Johnson. The price is understood to be about \$900, including the painting. It will be a six-roomed cottage and will be built on Bancroft street behind the church.

## SIDNEY.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) The outlook for this year's hop crop is good, in fact it will probably be the best crop the growers will have had for a number of years.

The schools of North Saanich and Sidney have each had an excursion to the islands of the Gulf on the steamer Inoquois. Mr. Paterson carried the children free. Mr. Hammond, the teacher of West Saanich school, will take the children of his school on a similar excursion on the 14th inst.

The family of B. H. Smith, B.A., collector of customs at Nanaimo, will spend a couple of months in Sidney during the holidays.

## SAANICH.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Friday was a red letter day for the South Saanich school. There was a large attendance and the examination very ably conducted by H. C. Shelton, was concluded at noon, the pupils having done remarkably well. Luncheon was provided in the grove, followed by songs and recitations, in which a marked improvement was observed. Margaret Shelton, Winnie Turgoose, Margaret McKenzie, Elizabeth Rae and X. Rae were called to receive prizes for passing the High School examination; Mildred McKenzie, in reading; Milton Shelton, for arithmetic, and May Bailey for recitation. Five dollars had been given for the most popular girl and boy elected by the pupils, Maud Harrison and Willie Shelton and Harold Bates, who had an equal number of votes, received these prizes. Mrs. Eberts gave some of the prizes.

## ALBERNI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) At Mr. Neill's committee meeting on Saturday a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing Mr. Neill in supporting the present government during the ensuing session. Attention was called at the meeting to the wording of the application for tenders to keep the Alberni and Cape Beale. The United sentence stating that a steamboat is necessary practically restricts the contract to the only men with steamboats. The weather in the canal is never bad enough to prevent a canoe creeping along in shore. It is understood steps are being taken to have the wording of the contract altered so as to give more opportunity for tendering.

The Presbyterians of Alberni held their annual school feast and picnic on George Smith's grounds at Sprout Lake on Monday.

## KASLO.

The snowslide has given up its dead. After lying three days on the side of the last eight weeks, the remains of Eric Ericson and Peter Foss have been recovered. The two miners lost their lives in April last at Bear creek, in the Lardou-Duncan country. They built their cabin last fall at the foot of a big bluff and were on their way to the mine when a snowslide could never reach them at the bottom of this canyon where they were. They had safely come through the winter and welcomed the warm breezes of spring, which this season began to move the snow on the hills very rapidly. One day, however, a snowslide came straight down the canyon and buried the miners 60 feet deep. Some days ago Messrs. Hanson and Thurston went up from here to bring down the remains. They first of all searched for them in the tunnel, but did not find them. They then dug through 15 feet of snow above the site of the cabin and came across the remains lying on the floor of the shack. The roof and the sides of the building had been swept away and in falling had inflicted severe injuries on the unfortunate men who, however, were probably unconscious quickly and suffered little pain. The bodies were buried near the mine.

## GREENWOOD.

Wednesday's issue of the Greenwood Times contained the following: "Mrs. Eva Hillman, of St. Louis, registered at the Windsor hotel Monday evening. W. K. Matthes, proprietor of the Midway feed department, registered at the same hotel to-day. The names on the hotel register are sufficiently modest to not attract unusual attention, but behind them is a bit of romance that would bring joy to the heart of the ubiquitous yellow Journal reporter. Mr. Matthes felt lonely in the quiet village of Midway, and believing that it is not good for a man to live alone, sought a wife through a matrimonial paper published in Chicago. Mrs. Hillman felt very much as did Mr. Matthes, and seeing the advertisement a correspondent was started, which culminated in the arrival of Mrs. Hillman yesterday. The final act in the matrimonial drama will be played to-morrow, when the two are to be made man and wife. Who says that advertising does not pay?"

This is from the Times of the following day: "The marriage of Miss Charles A. Matthes of Midway, was celebrated at St. Louis by Rev. W. A. Robin, M. A., in the Church of England, Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Matthes will make their home in Midway. The celebration was a grand success. The city was crowded to-day with visitors from Boundary and Kootenay points. Friday's events were won as follows: One hundred yard foot race, W. A. Smith, of Rossland, 1st; Charles Wilson, of Greenwood, 2nd; 220 yard race, Douglas Nelson, 1st; S. F. Smith, of Green-

wood, 2nd. Horse race, half mile, free for all—Easter Lilly, 1st; Rossland Maid, 2nd. The pony race was won by Isis, with Curlew close second. Blake Wilson of Nelson acted as starter in the horse races. In the drilling contest, Ross and McLeod were first, drilling 40 1/2 inches; Erecton and Henderson second, 38 1/2 inches. In Saturday's events the bicycle race, half mile dash, was won by Isis, with Curlew close second. Thiel of Frisco second. In the hub and hub race Nelson was first and Rossland second. Time, 16 seconds. Wet set, Nelson first, Grand Forks second. Time, 29 1/2 and 34. In both these events Greenwood made good showing but lost through accidents.

## KAMLOOPS.

Miss F. M. Baker, nurse at the Royal Inland hospital, left for a two months' visit to Manitoba on Sunday. Her position will be filled by Miss Janet McDonald, of Vancouver.

Miss Norris, teacher at the public school, who has resigned her position, was on Friday the recipient of numerous tokens of affection and regard from her pupils, who all regret her departure. Miss Norris intends leaving Kamloops this week for the home of her parents in the east.

The new machinery for the Shields' sawmill, including the planer, has arrived from the East, and will be installed at once.

## GRAND-FORKS.

Mrs. Jessie Allard killed herself a day or two since at the residence of Mr. McCool, her father, who lives on a farm a few miles from Grand Forks. The unfortunate woman was afflicted with epileptic fits, and deemed herself incurable, she killed herself by putting a rifle bullet through her head. She was only 22 years old.

A petition has been presented to the city council asking that laborers on the city works be paid 30 cents per hour, and that no Japs or Chinese be employed.

A. Miller, local manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, has received from the East the plans of the new bank building.

## PHOENIX.

On Wednesday evening the members of the organization heretofore known as Phoenix No. 2 Carpenters and Joiners, affiliated with the United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, under the title of Local Union No. 681. The officers elected were: President, J. A. Dunbar; vice-president, D. E. Martin; recording secretary, Thomas R. Condon; financial secretary, W. L. Allen; treasurer, H. E. Cranor.

Phoenix is to have a large office and store building, and it will be erected at once, on the corner of Old Innesides avenue and First street, by Jay P. Graves and Wm. Lyon Williams. The building will be two stories high on Old Innesides avenue and three stories on First street. It will contain two large stores, 25x80 feet each. The second story will have 13 office rooms.

## REVELSTOCK.

Two weddings were solemnized in town last week. Mr. Paget officiating in both cases. The first took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Hugh Bruce, brother of the groom, George Bruce, of Vancouver, who was escorted by Mrs. McNeill. The bride, Miss Jane Robin Thomson, of Orillia, Ontario, was assisted through the interesting ceremony by Miss M. Corley. Wedding number two took place on Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's church. The principals in this happy affair were Mr. R. Condon, pastor of the S.S. Archibald, both of whom were assisted by Miss Helen Henrietta Woodrow, sister to James I. Woodrow. The bride was given away by her brother and the happy couple were supported by Mr. H. Cook and Miss Savage.

R. C. Weldon, of Halifax, N. S., and Miss Mary Moncton, N. B., spent Wednesday in town looking up information regarding transportation to the north of Revelstoke. These gentlemen are interested in the Tete Jaune Cache mica mines, and being desirous of doing some work on the property they are now looking for the most feasible route over which to bring out the product of their mine, and after talking with some of the trappers acquainted with the Canoe River district have decided that this is the proper route. However in order to make shipping profitable, it would be necessary to have a boat service, and they express their willingness to put a boat on above Death Rapids provided one is put on to ply between the rapids and Revelstoke with a tramway connection to avoid the rapids. They are calling for tenders for the delivery of mica at Revelstoke.—Kootenay Mail.

## ROSSLAND.

Herbert McArthur, who was shot by Rafael Albi several weeks since, is recovering, and his physician now says that he may entirely recover. He is commencing to be able to use his legs. The supposition is that a blood clot was formed on the spinal cord at the time he was shot, and that this is now being absorbed, and when it has been entirely absorbed the paralysis of his lower limbs will disappear.

John Houghton, who, with a car, fell off the dump of the Le Roi and sustained a rupture of the kidney, is convalescing rapidly. He expects to be able to leave for the East on a visit in about ten days.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, engineer for the B. A. C., who has been in that hospital for the past ten days, is convalescing.

The marriage of J. B. Manross and Miss Hattie Davis took place on Monday at St. George's church. Rev. Mr. Hoyer officiating. The best man was John Embleton, and the bridesmaid was Mrs. Paille.

It is stated on very excellent authority that the new Lieutenant of British Columbia, Sir Henri Joly, de Lothier, asserts that the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General, has declared his intention of making a tour of the western provinces this summer. Mayor Goodere states he intends to bring the matter before the city council and forward an invitation to Lord Minto to visit Rossland.—Miner.

Inspector Paul arrived on Monday in

the place of Inspector Burns, whose wife is dangerously ill in Victoria, and commenced the examination of pupils for the High school. After insulating the examination papers Mr. Paul left the examinees in the charge of Miss Renwick, the principal, Mr. Maclean, being absent, and proceeded to Nelson, where he has to conduct an examination for teachers. Mr. Paul wishes to freely express his opinion to Mayor Goodere that Rossland was entitled to a High school, and that he had no doubt from the evidence he had seen of the energy and progress of the citizens of this city that it would not be long after the establishment of such a school before it would take rank among the leading ones of the province.

## VANCOUVER.

A fatal accident happened in the baggage elevator of the Hotel Vancouver on Sunday. The engineer of the hotel had occasion to go to the baggage elevator, and found a Japanese party boy, name Wishyoo, employed at the hotel, lying on the floor of the elevator dead, with the back of his head taken off. It is supposed that the boy was experimenting with the elevator, which ran away from him and caught his head between the elevator and landing. It is not known, however, exactly how the accident happened.

At a largely attended meeting of Japanese and white fishermen on Saturday, it was decided to charge 25 cents each for sockeye throughout the season. It is stated that the committee chosen by the canneries combine had decided to give 20 cents per fish during the season, unless the fish were very scarce, in which event 25 cents would be given.

At St. Paul's church on Saturday morning a very pretty wedding took place when Helen Louise Faith, young daughter of the late Dr. Nichols, of Knightford, England, and Mrs. Helen Nichols, of Burrard street, city, was united to L. Edgar Sprout, of Burnaby, Mayfield, Sussex, England. The groom was attended by his brother, C. V. Sprout, J.P., of Burnaby, and the bride by her sister, Miss Annie Nichols. The Rev. J. H. Underhill, rector of St. Paul's, officiated.

Nurse Wright, of the city hospital, is dangerously ill from blood-poisoning, caused by a cut on the hand, accidentally inflicted a few days ago.

Robert Watchour, special commissioner of the United States department of immigration, with headquarters at Washington, left for the East via the Imperial Limited on Sunday. As a result of his western visit it is understood that a sweeping restriction is to be put on Japanese immigration to the States.—News-Advertiser.

Captain D. McPhaden, brother of Alderman McPhaden, arrived in the city from his home in the East on Tuesday. The two brothers had not met previously for 50 years, and their Dominion Day reunion was a joyous one. Burglars effected an entrance through a back window of the Dominion Grocery store on Tuesday night. The till was broken, but fortunately nothing had been left in it when the store was closed.

At the residence of D. Stevens, Fairview, on Tuesday, Miss Ethel Tate was united in marriage to Peter Burke of Van Anda. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. E. Green.

Mrs. Dorman, the lady missing since Tuesday, turned up all right yesterday. Mr. McMillan, brother of J. O. McMillan, agent of the Northern Pacific railway here, was one of those killed in the Tacoma horror.

## WESTMINSTER.

There was a pretty wedding on Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 436 Seventh street, when Miss Florence Gregory was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to William Archibald, both of whom were assisted by Miss Helen Henrietta Woodrow, sister to James I. Woodrow. The bride was given away by her brother and the happy couple were supported by Mr. H. Cook and Miss Savage.

R. C. Weldon, of Halifax, N. S., and Miss Mary Moncton, N. B., spent Wednesday in town looking up information regarding transportation to the north of Revelstoke. These gentlemen are interested in the Tete Jaune Cache mica mines, and being desirous of doing some work on the property they are now looking for the most feasible route over which to bring out the product of their mine, and after talking with some of the trappers acquainted with the Canoe River district have decided that this is the proper route. However in order to make shipping profitable, it would be necessary to have a boat service, and they express their willingness to put a boat on above Death Rapids provided one is put on to ply between the rapids and Revelstoke with a tramway connection to avoid the rapids. They are calling for tenders for the delivery of mica at Revelstoke.—Kootenay Mail.

The death took place on Friday of J. C. White, of Sapperton. The deceased was 42 years of age and a native of Ireland. He came here several years ago. He was an employee of the Sapperton Orphanage until that institution was destroyed by fire last year, and while in the discharge of his duties in connection with the large laundry business carried on there, he became well and favorably known to many citizens. For several months he had been an inmate of the Royal Columbian hospital, suffering from consumption, to which he succumbed, as above stated.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride on Thursday evening, when Rev. J. P. Bower united in marriage Mrs. Odin, widow of the late Captain Frank Odlin, and Christian Holt, of the staff of the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Princess Louise, Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. Holt will reside in Victoria.

A small fire occurred at the Brackman & Ker Company's flour mill on Thursday afternoon. The trouble originated from a spark lodging on the roof of the building near the smoke stack, and before the firemen could extinguish the flames a small hole was burned in the roof. The damage, however, will probably not amount to more than \$5 or \$10.

James Leamy has just received another letter from his son, Charles, now serving with the First Canadian contingent in South Africa. The letter describes the engagement at Zand River in which the contingent was engaged. The writer sent kind regards to all friends and reported himself in the best of health.

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mon season, now open, along the Fraser, are about complete, and men of all nationalities are flocking to all Westminister from all directions. Mr. Columbian thinks

# China's Huge Rabble Army

## Numbers a Million on a War Footing, but Has no Unity or Discipline.

### Shanghai Arsenal—Well Equipped and Perfectly Furnished—Lord Beresford's Criticisms.

The war news from China has created much interest in the Chinese army, and the reports to the effect that the Boxer mobs cannot be suppressed have caused many readers to wonder how and of what material the Chinese regular army is composed. In this as in many other things the Chinese have not kept up with other nations, and their deficiency was clearly demonstrated during the Sino-Japanese war. But the warning was not sufficiently heeded, and the improvement which has been made in the army since then were not sufficient to bring the military up to the point where it should be for the protection of the country. Although there are two armies, neither of these is known as the Imperial Army. This is an army for each province. There is an army for the Army of Eight Banners, known as the Army of Eight Banners, contains nominally three hundred thousand men, who are descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. Of these about eighty thousand are maintained on a war footing, and are divided into three groups, Mongols, Chinese and Manchus, and form an hereditary profession with in which intermarriage is compulsory. Of these hereditary soldiers about four thousand are usually stationed at Peking as an Imperial guard.

The national army is called Ying Ping. This body is known also as the "Green Flags" and the "Five Camps," it being divided into five distinct parts. This army is subdivided into eighteen corps, one for each province, and is under the immediate command of the Governor-General or Viceroy. The nominal strength of this national army is about six hundred thousand, but of this number only about two hundred thousand are available for war. The Tien Tsin army corps is most important, and has about thirty-five thousand men. These have been drilled by foreign officers, and have modern arms and equipment, and do garrison and police duty at Tien Tsin and at Peking.

The "mercenary troops" play an important part in the Chinese military system. They are raised in emergencies. Then there are the Mongolian cavalry and other irregular cavalry, numbering about twenty thousand, which have been described by foreign observers as "of no military value." The total land army is estimated at three hundred thousand men, and on war footing at about one million, but the army, as a whole, according to the same authority, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline; the drill is mere physical exercise; the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat, or medical service. But the various provinces spend much money for army purposes, and maintain great arsenals where war material is made and stored.

The Great Arsenal at Shanghai. The great arsenal at Shanghai seems to be out of place in connection with the antique and slipshod Chinese army. This large place is under the provincial government of the viceroy of Nanking, and is full of modern tools and machinery, stores and material of every description. The arsenal is in every respect a well equipped and perfectly furnished modern institution in good order, and if organized under European control, Lord Beresford thinks, could supply war material for the whole military forces of China. It was organized by Europeans and is now in charge of two Englishmen. To show that the arsenal is capable of producing a report made out less than two years ago shows the following work in progress:

Two 9.2 guns to be mounted on hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriages; two 9.2 guns for garrison batteries; eight 6-inch guns, twelve 4.7 guns, twenty 12-pounders, twenty 6-pounders, and fifty 3-pounders, all "quick-firing."

All the steel for these guns was made in the arsenal from native ore. The machinery at this arsenal is adequate for the manufacture of all calibres up to 12-inch fifty-two pieces. The manufacturer of the plant—a Chinese mandarin—expressed anxiety as to what is going to happen in China in the future, and favored relations in England which would give China the benefit of British protection. Lord Beresford, in his account of an interview with the mandarin, says: "I pointed out to him the large and useless expenditure of money incurred by the manufacture of heavy artillery, which should have nothing to do with the maintenance of the integrity of China under present conditions, whereas if the same money was devoted to equipping a serviceable army it would provide that security for trade and commerce which foreign nations perceived did not at present exist."

Besides this arsenal there are similar institutions at Tien Tsin, Nanking, Hankow, Foo Choo, Canton, and Chung Tu. The arsenal at Tien Tsin is under the provincial government of the viceroy of Chi-Li. It is well supplied with everything in the way of tools and machinery and has spare room enough for a plant to supply the whole Chinese army. The plant is in charge of a British subject, but the actual work is done by a Chinese official, whose salary is 150 taels—about \$100 a month. A similar position in England or America would, according to the report of a European visitor, be worth at least \$10,000 a year. The mint, with a capacity for making 15,000 a day, is in this arsenal. There also is the naval school, the Arsenal of China. This school has 60 students, sons of noblemen, between the ages of 16 and 20, who remain at the school five years, and then are placed

on a training ship for further instruction. At this school all the pupils are taught English. Next door to the Naval Academy is another school with accommodations for 30, where young men receive instruction in the Russian language, with a view to becoming Russian interpreters. The money for the maintenance of this school is provided by the Peking government.

Making Useless Material. At the Nanking arsenal there are no European employees, and although the machinery is modern it is used in the manufacture of useless war material. The Chinese authorities at this place showed the English visitors with great pleasure and pride a weapon from which a bullet could be sent through four inches of wood, and said that no other nation possessed similar weapons. "It was heartbreaking," said the English visitor, "to see both officials and workmen taking pleasure and using diligence in the manufacture of costly but absolutely useless war material."

When Lord Charles Beresford visited China two years ago as the representative of the English chambers of commerce, he said: "Great Britain has 64 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of China, and is naturally anxious as to its adequate security, and, being on very friendly terms with the Chinese, it might be possible that the British government would allow an officer to help the Chinese to put their army in order, if the Chinese government applied to the British government for assistance of this description."

He also advised the officers of the Imperial Army. This is an army for each province. There is an army for the Army of Eight Banners, known as the Army of Eight Banners, contains nominally three hundred thousand men, who are descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. Of these about eighty thousand are maintained on a war footing, and are divided into three groups, Mongols, Chinese and Manchus, and form an hereditary profession with in which intermarriage is compulsory. Of these hereditary soldiers about four thousand are usually stationed at Peking as an Imperial guard.

The Prince and some other nobles called on Lord Charles Beresford at the location shortly after the interview. In his account of the visit Lord Beresford says: "They informed me that a special edict had been issued on the previous day to Chung Chi Tung, the viceroy of Hunan and Hupai, ordering him to take the command of his troops in readiness, in order that they should be put under a British officer for drill and organization as a trial. A thousand of these were to be Chinese, under the immediate command of Chung Chi Tung, and the other thousand were to be Manchus, under the command of the Tartar General Hsiang Hing."

The ineffective Provincial System. The system against which Lord Beresford argued was that of having provincial armies. These, he said, were ineffective, and a vast amount of property had been destroyed and many lives of missionaries had been sacrificed, all owing to the want of efficient military and police. An empire with four hundred millions of people should have an effective army, and even the city of Peking, where the interviews took place, could not exist with its population of 1,900,000, without armed and organized protection.

At Shanghai the Marquis Ito, late minister of Japan, said that the dismemberment of China would occur unless China supplied herself with an adequate military and police force to protect foreigners. This was in October, 1898. He favored the scheme by which the four trading powers—Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany—should assist China in the reorganization of her military forces.

At Nanking Lord Beresford again urged the organization of an army under European officers, in an interview with the viceroy, Liu Kwen Yi, who at first demurred, but was finally convinced that it was the only way to guarantee the security of the foreign legations, without which the empire must fall.

The plan suggested at the time is similar to the one which is credited to the Emperor of China in his alleged appeal to the powers which was published recently.

### A LETTER FROM KROONSTAD.

Seymour H. O'Dell Expects to Return to Victoria Next Month.

The following letter was received this morning from Corp. O'Dell, the Times correspondent with the first Canadian contingent:

The Rest Camp at Kroonstad, O.F.S., May 21st, 1900.

"I left the regiment on Sunday, 20th inst., for a few days' rest. It was then about 49 miles east and 8 miles north of this town, in the direction of Lindley, and that morning they were off to Helbroon. I have since learnt they have arrived there, and are moving northward. To-day I, in company with Corp. Manson and Trooper Boit, of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, obtained passes to proceed by rail to rejoin our corps. Railhead, the terminus of the railway, is now about 50 miles from here, and each day is shifted farther north, so that we may cross the Vaal river in four or five days, that is providing the bridge across that river which the enemy blew up has been repaired.

"To Hicks, of A. Co., is here and expects to remain a few days longer. I have experienced considerable difficulty in trying to rejoin our regiment, and it was only through meeting Lt.-Col. Everson, who is here in company with some of our nurses, that I was able, through his courtesy and influence, to obtain a pass. They seem somewhat desirous of sending men down to Bloemfontein and further south than up to the front.

"News leaked out to-day that General French was in Johannesburg, so it is only a matter of a very few weeks before the war will be over, in fact it is practically over now.

"Col. Otter passed through here about a week ago with winter clothing for the regiment, and Capt. Macdonnell yesterday put himself out in a very fine manner to get back to the front. It is a regrettable fact that I have had far better treatment and more courtesy shown to me by Imperial officers than ever I experienced at the hands of my own.

"You may expect to hear from me as I proceed, and hoping to meet friends again in Victoria about the first week in August. I will close.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

# Mining News

## Rossland Camp.

### The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says:

The principal item of the week is the discovery of ore in the footwall in the main ledge of the Columbia-Kootenay nearly 1,000 feet below the outcrop on the apex of the vein. This practically establishes the worth of the expensive boring into the bowels of the mountain. The camp should soon add to its list of regular shippers four new mines which will be the Josie, No. 1, Nickel Plate and Columbia-Kootenay in the order named. For both the first-named yet remains the completion of the tunnel, which is being driven by the whollop. In addition, the No. 1 will probably place the No. 1 a little behind the Josie. Whether it is the intention of the Le Roi No. 2 to keep its shipments separate from each of its properties is not so far advanced. It is probably that such distinction will not be made, as there are no less than seven fractions making up the total of its property. The capacity of these mines are such that 300 tons a day should be able to be obtained from these two properties, shortly after the inception of the regular output. This will total 2,000 on a week.

The Nickel Plate should be the next shipper. Here the hoist and headworks are not quite ready, though but little work has been done. The ore body which is to be 750 tons capacity, has been started upon, and the railway will run in the necessary spur during the coming month. Therefore, shipments may be expected, unless something unforeseen supervenes, early in August.

The fourth mine, the Columbia-Kootenay, is not so far advanced. This statement does not apply to the amount of necessary development work which is extremely well advanced, many thousands of cubic yards of ore being proved, as in the other conditions which pertain to economical shipping. The company, for instance, is at present of only 20 drill capacity, and a large plant is wanted for the estimated work. The construction of a line to the mine presents greater difficulties than occur at either the Le Roi No. 2 or at the Nickel Plate, and will have to be a length of not far short of a mile to a mile and a half. More powerful hoisting machinery is also required in order to allow of the development work at the lower levels, keeping up with the progress of stowing in any large quantity above.

These things will consume time in placing in proper trim and though the capacity of the mine will probably prove to be larger than the Nickel Plate, yet it is probable that not more than 100 to 200 tons a day will be able to be shipped at the inception. This will, however, give a total of at least 4,000 tons from these newer shipping properties and will, without taking the resumption of the shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star, and the possible addition of the Evening Star and Jumbo into account, double the present output of the camp before the end of the year.

Appended is a statement of the shipments for the past week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
	Tons.	Tons.
Le Roi	4,347	48,079
War Eagle	10,903	109,003
Centre Star	7,017.5	70,175
Iron Mask	1,434.5	14,345
I. X. L.	29	276
Monte Christo	27	273
Iron Colt	50	500
Giant	42	420
Total	4,370	88,072

The Le Roi—Timbering in the shaft itself is still in progress and will not be finished until the 30th level is reached. At the end of the next week or possibly the beginning of the next, consequently the sinking of the shaft to the 900 level is not as yet resumed. The great stops in the mine are being made to yield up their stored contents of ore, which is being shipped at the rate of 600 tons a day to the Northport smelter. The development work is proceeding as usual in extensions and connections over the various levels, especially on the 500, 300 and 700 levels.

Centre Star—Below the work of clearing out the dump below the fourth level, filled with the debris of rock broken down in the timbering of the inclined shaft, is still in progress. With its conclusion the sinking of the shaft will be resumed and headings started from the station at the level from the shaft itself, which follows down the ledge. The raise on the side line near the Iron Mask is still in hand and ore being staked out, while the square setting of the "old" slope is in progress. Drifting is going on in the first level east and also westward. On the first level, owing to the slope of the property west of the big shaft, a raise is also in progress between the third and second levels west.

Columbia-Kootenay—The vertical shaft is being sunk through the station at the 400-level; holes being bored in the side, as sinking is proceeding for subsequent breaking out. A fine body of ore has been cut through at this point, which may be near the footwall of the ledge, as another shaft, which is being sunk across on the 300 level in the shaft, the shaft dipping slightly north. This, as in the Nickel Plate, tends to show that the country is better mineralized than depth. It may be said that the find of ore is directed to the west, as some seams are shown up in the fifth, fourth, third and second levels, and also on those intermediate to them. Some prospecting work is going on with excellent results in No. 5 tunnel, and the north crosscut in the "Tip Top" vein is being prosecuted in No. 1.

War Eagle—The internal drift at the seventh level of the mine is being prosecuted and fair progress is being made. Stopping is in progress on the fifth and seventh levels the ore being broken down and stored in the stopes, and their selves. On the sixth level the north vein is still being drifted on to the east and the south vein on the same level is

being similarly extended to the west. On the fifth level the north vein is being opened up to the west. The raise between the fourth and fifth levels was completed last week. The machinery on the steam hoist is in fine working order and is giving no trouble whatsoever. Nickel Plate—The crosscuts below are proceeding at the 600-foot level north and south to the ore bodies there known to exist. The drift on the vein near the shaft to the south has disclosed some very fine ore.

Big Four—Ten men are now employed on this property. Drifting along the No. 1 vein continues. When this has been driven for a distance of 100 feet it is anticipated by the management that stoping will be commenced. No. 1 tunnel is now in 85 feet. Crosscutting on the No. 2 vein continues. The rock here is very hard, and is heavily mineralized, and work is slow. The prospects of the Big Four never looked better.

New St. Elmo—Henry Krumb, manager of the St. Elmo, received a telegram from the company on the 21st, directing that the hoist be repaired as it was too slow and expensive, and to wait until the compressor is repaired before resuming work. In accordance with these instructions Mr. Krumb on Friday closed down the property. It will take some little time to put the compressor in order, as extensive repairs are necessary.

I. X. L.—A carload of ore was sent to the Northport smelter from the I. X. L. during the past week. The ore was from the stope above the second level. Some of the ore is very rich, and Mr. Roy H. Clark, manager, showed one piece of the ore that weighed about two pounds, in which there was \$100 worth of gold. Some of the ore taken out runs over \$3,000 to the ton.

Leiter—The American Corporation resumed work on the Leiter during the week. The company is negotiating for the purchase of a couple of properties which adjoin the Leiter, and intends to mine on a large scale.

Josie—The contract work on the Josie, between the 300 and 500 levels, is in the final stages of progress. The latter level is being extended both ways along the ledge. On the western extension the seam ran into last week which gave an assay of eight ounces in gold, is looking well.

Annie—The joint shaft on the North Le Roi is being sunk down to the 100-foot level, and a hoist is now to be installed which will permit of the sinking being continued down to the 300 level. The ore body is maintaining its values.

Novelty—Operations on the Novelty have been resumed under the direction of J. W. Campbell. The work at present is confined to surface prospecting. Further on the work of exploring the property at depth will be commenced.

Velvet—Work continues on the 300-foot level, where the ledge is being drifted on. The intention is soon to resume the sinking of the shaft from the 300 to the 400-foot level.

Nelson Mines. In a recent issue the Tribune described fully the starting up of the Venus mill on Morning mountain, thus adding another to the list of the shipping mines and giving another proof of the richness of that hill. Morning mountain is destined to become famous as a gold producer, and it is wonderful that it is only comparatively recently that its richness is being proved.

The star mine of Morning mountain so far, is, of course, the Athabasca, which has been producing about 1,000 tons regularly for nearly two years. The character of the ore is such that the mill has to be run slowly, but the monthly clean-up has averaged about \$10,000. Last month the returns took a jump, \$18,500 being recovered in bullion and concentrates, while this month a \$25,000 clean-up is expected. To these values must be added the tailings which carry quite an appreciable quantity of gold. These have been saved, and it is understood, a cyanide plant is about to be erected for their treatment. At a general meeting held in London last month a reorganization of the company was decided upon in order to raise funds to increase the plant, but if the monthly clean-up on last month's basis, it looks as if that move would be unnecessary. The Athabasca has been making some money right along, and the profits being made now are very large.

The Exchequer, also on Morning mountain, near the Athabasca tramway, is another promising property, and free milling like the Morning mountain mines. This property which has been held for some years owing to dissension among the shareholders, started up some two years ago, and has been worked continuously until recently. Connections were made with the Hall Mines tramway, and latterly the property has been self-supporting and will be a dividend payer. The shaft is being sunk down to the 1,000-foot level when the eighth level will be established. Thus there remains some 60 feet to do, and this will be accomplished, it is thought, by the second week in August. On the seventh level the lateral drive has run east 90 feet, and a crosscut has been started north from this point to hit the veins. The crosscut to the south vein from this point will be begun directly after the holidays. On the sixth level the drift is still proceeding west on the south vein and a drift east on the north vein. A stope above this level is being broken down and the ore stored in place. A nice powerful engine has been installed on this level for sinking and it is expected it will do serviceable work from this point downwards for 400 to 500 feet. On the fifth level the drift has been discontinued but the slope is being broken down. This practically means that development work will in future be confined to the sixth and seventh levels.

Centre Star—Sinking is expected to be resumed in the shaft directly after the holidays, when the change will be made in the hoist, and the new two-ton skips brought into operation. With this change development will be started on the fourth level directly east and west from the station on the fourth level, the shaft being sunk upon the ledge. On the third level drifting is continuing to the east. To the west a raise is being made to the second level beyond the ledge which was completed a few weeks since. In this latter an intermediate level has been started at a point 70 feet below the second level. On the main

level the work on the big stope is nearly completed and the timbering is almost finished. The main drift west is being enlarged to a double track capacity in order to afford greater facility for the handling of the ore at the station. At the east end of this level the raise is being continued to the surface near the Iron Mask side line. On the first level the drift west has run into a fine body of ore of good grade. The mine will close down for the next three days to permit the change being made from the old hoist to the new.

Nickel Plate—A crosscut is proceeding north and south of the 600-foot level on the Nickel Plate, to locate the Ore-or-No-Go vein to the north, and the southern zone of ore which is known to exist, having been located in the levels closer to the surface.

Le Roi No. 2—Under this head will in future be recorded the work upon the Josie, Annie, Annie Fraction, Rockingham, Thela, Poorman and No. 1. The work at present is confined to the Josie, No. 1, Annie and Poorman, which last is being worked from the Josie. The usual development is going on in all over the mine. The winze on the Josie between the 500 and 550 levels is making good progress under the contractors in whose hands the sinking has been placed. In the 500 foot level the seam of good ore ran into is still looking well, and high assays are being obtained from it. On the No. 1 the assembly of the hoist engine and the erection of the galloos frame is still in progress. A winze is being sunk upon the 300 foot level.

Columbia-Kootenay. The vertical shaft has reached the station on the 40 level and it is now being cut out. The ore exposed at this point is still looking well. A winze is being sunk in No. 5 tunnel, which is to connect with No. 1 and will be in continuation of the raises which extend upwards from No. 5 to Nos. 4 and 3. The winze on No. 5 is started at a point a little west of its first raise so as to avoid a dyke. The ore body has been located on the tunnel by means of a short crosscut and it is within this adit that the winze has been started with the intention of following the ore body which is of very good grade down.

Le Roi—Timbering in the main shaft of the Le Roi is now very nearly completed. The sinking of the shaft to the 900 level will be started soon after the holidays. Development is proceeding as usual on the 300 foot, 500 foot and 700 foot levels, and the stopes are being worked on the old lines, an output of 4,000 tons per week is now about the average of the mine. In addition to the reserves in the stopes it has been discovered that the old stopes on the upper levels have not been completely blocked out and the miners are now at work upon these in addition to the ore bodies below. On the Black Bear the preparations for the change of location of the boilers is in progress but the fires will not be drawn in the old boiler house for some days yet.

American Corporation—The American Corporation, Limited, is operating the Leiter, on Sophie mountain, and on Tuesday last broke into the vein. As ore shoot three feet in width was encountered in the lead, which carries pyrrhotite and pyrites of iron. The intention is to drift along the vein.

Evening Star—Work on the winze continues. Mr. George B. McAnlay and Dr. Russell, of Spokane, leading stockholders, visited the workings of the Evening Star during the week and expressed themselves as well pleased with the development of the property.

Big Four—Work is going on in both tunnels as usual. No. 2 tunnel is now all in ore, and its character is improving with each foot of advance made. California—The shaft has reached a depth of 195 feet and the tunnel which is being driven to tap the ledge is in for a distance of 580 feet.

### AREN'T YOU ASHAMED?

A Cambridge don, who should have known better, has waded through 10 standard love-stories, and tabulated the various ways in which lovers behave in popping the question. In 100 cases where the proposal was accepted, no less than sixty-seven gentlemen kissed the lady and began "all of a sudden." Eighty-one declared they could not live without her, while seventy-two held the girl's hand, and thirty-six took her in their arms.

Twenty-six lovers sat down to put the question, four fidgeted about with their handkerchiefs—which three afterwards required to wipe away the tears of joy; three stood on one foot, and the same number "reclined on the grass." Only four thought it necessary to go down on both knees, but twice as many knelt on one. In thirty-two cases kissing took place. Only four kissed the girl on the cheek, but ten saluted the fair one's curls. Three kissed her eyes, two her hands, one the top of her head, one her nose (by mistake) and one her shawl.

Acceptance of the proposal caused a lump in the throat of fourteen lovers; the same number had qualms of conscience, while five had eyes "calm and clear." Nine declared themselves "the happiest men alive"; seven were "deliciously happy," but five were too full for utterance.

### UMBRELLAS NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) The Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools had their annual picnic at Balcon Bay on the first.

The closing examinations at the public school were held on Thursday afternoon. The rooms were decked with flowers and ferns, and a large number of visitors were present.

At the school meeting on Saturday Trustees Abrams was re-elected, and Ald. W. Willard was elected in place of Mr. Walker, resigned.

The Methodist League gave one of their pleasant entertainments on Tuesday evening. Gildon Hicks, of Victoria, gave some selections with the pianola and also some vocal help.

Some have arrived at the house of Messrs. Horn, Pullen and Water, and a little girl has come to Mr. Stanley, Eggle's house.

A Chinaman died at the hospital on Sunday from the effect of burns, received in No. 8 shaft.

Principal Bennett and family will spend their holidays on Hornby Island.

Great satisfaction is felt in this district over the appointment of Joly de Lotbiniere as Lieut.-Governor.

Le Roi—Timbering in the main shaft of the Le Roi is now very nearly completed. The sinking of the shaft to the 900 level will be started soon after the holidays. Development is proceeding as usual on the 300 foot, 500 foot and 700 foot levels, and the stopes are being worked on the old lines, an output of 4,000 tons per week is now about the average of the mine.

In addition to the reserves in the stopes it has been discovered that the old stopes on the upper levels have not been completely blocked out and the miners are now at work upon these in addition to the ore bodies below.

On the Black Bear the preparations for the change of location of the boilers is in progress but the fires will not be drawn in the old boiler house for some days yet.

The American Corporation, Limited, is operating the Leiter, on Sophie mountain, and on Tuesday last broke into the vein. As ore shoot three feet in width was encountered in the lead, which carries pyrrhotite and pyrites of iron. The intention is to drift along the vein.

Evening Star—Work on the winze continues. Mr. George B. McAnlay and Dr. Russell, of Spokane, leading stockholders, visited the workings of the Evening Star during the week and expressed themselves as well pleased with the development of the property.

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The Annual Session

Woman's Auxiliary Society of the Jubilee Hospital Discuss Year's Work.

The Report of the Secretary Submitted—Needs of the Institution.

Mayor Hayward presided at the recent annual meeting of the Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, in the City Hall, seventy members of the various working organizations in connection with the hospital being present.

Owing to another and pressing engagement the president of the board of directors, H. D. Helmcken, was unable to be in attendance.

In opening the meeting Mayor Hayward spoke as follows: "It affords me the greatest possible pleasure in presiding to-day at this annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital."

"Many of us now present will remember when the citizens met to consider in what way Her Majesty's Jubilee could be commemorated, and how, after many meetings and long discussions, it was finally resolved to build an up-to-date modern hospital, costing with its equipment about \$75,000 or \$80,000. Not a few had serious and reasonable misgivings that the task was beyond our means, and that if the first effort to build and equip was successful, the large annual cost for maintenance would be a rock on which it would founder."

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Lawson-Tait hospital beds, a sum of \$170 being donated to our society for this purpose by Professor Wickens and his pupils. These beds were greatly needed and are a source of comfort and relief to both patients and nurses.

This society has provided the hospital during the past year with the following necessities and comforts:

Linen, sheets, pillow-cases, quilts and drapery, to the amount of \$421.80; glass, crockery and cutlery, \$130; shades, awnings, fly-blinds, etc., \$69.50; sewing machine and invalid chair, special donation per Mrs. Digby-Barker, \$100; 12 Lawson-Tait beds, special donation per Professor Wickens, \$170; repairing linen, \$15.50; cash expenditure, including \$30 voted at Christmas, \$95.50.

The Daughters of Pity, the junior branch of this society, have also been very helpful. They have supplied us with a set of twelve iron tables, besides framed pictures and other furnishings, and have also provided \$10 towards the requisite seeds and plants for the garden, and also glass for the garden frames. They were active in helping the hospital Christmas tree and festival; brought flowers on Easter eve, and also attended the flower service last month, which was held under the auspices of the younger workers. This society now numbers a roll of thirty-three members.

During the year the Women's Auxiliary have given two entertainments, one being their annual ball, which, thanks to the great kindness and interest shown by all friends of the hospital, proved a very great success. The other small entertainment took place in April, and the net proceeds, amounting to eighty dollars, were contributed to the working fund of the society, which during this, our first year of comprehensive work, has sustained an unusual strain.

Our thanks are due to all our members for their sustained interest, and especially to those who have undertaken active service, by canvassing districts and purchasing or distributing work. Also to the various visiting committees for their careful and faithful investigations and reports; to various business firms for helpful contribution and donations, and to the press, both the Colonist and the Times, for their kindly notices.

The retiring committee eligible for re-election are as follows: Mrs. A. J. Smith, president; Mrs. E. B. Robertson, acting president; Mrs. E. B. Robertson, president; Mrs. Chas. Hayward, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. Lawrence Goodacre, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Dixi Ross, Mrs. William Dalby, Mrs. Simon Leiser, Mrs. E. B. Marvin, Mrs. Ben Gordon, Mrs. Lubbe, Mrs. Geo. Ward, Miss J. M. Grady and Mrs. Edward Hasell, secretary-treasurer.

Thanks are due the above committee for faithful and excellent service during the past year. They now retire subject to annual election.

The committee of the Women's Auxiliary feel the deepest gratitude for the support they have hitherto received and are full of hope and encouragement for the future.

The roll of members should be doubled this year, for the city has been as yet by no means thoroughly canvassed, and there are still many only awaiting an invitation to join our ranks. I am anxious to do this work with you, with name and address direct to the secretary it would greatly assist the canvassing and prevent further delay.

We cannot conclude this, our first annual report, without a tribute of grateful remembrance to the name of Mrs. Arthur Butler, one of our first executive members, the friend who took the initiative in promoting the present working order of this society. Mrs. Butler's name will ever be associated with all our successes both in the past and in the future. Respectfully submitted,

BEATRICE M. HASELL, Secretary-Treasurer. Working fund, cash receipts, 1899-1900. By membership fees, \$ 400. By donations, \$ 270. By special sums, \$ 170. By special sums, \$ 170. Total, \$ 1,010.00.

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Chinese Emperor

The Career of the Unfortunate Kuang Hsu's "Illustrious Successor."

Compiled From Original Sources by R. Van Bergen in the Home Magazine.

Darker days are looming up for China than when Hien Feng scurried in undignified haste from Peking at the approach of the Anglo-French armies in 1860. The Solitary Man in the Forbidden City had been bred in the belief that he, the occupant of the dragon seat and monarch of the middle kingdom, was the ruler of the universe, and that all "outside barbarians" must render tribute to him.

The close vicinity of the hostile troops upset his dignity. At other times, when the emperor decided to make a journey, preparations had begun months before. Roads and bridges were repaired, and abject poverty, appearing in all its hideous deformity along the highways and paths, was removed, that the monarch might contemplate, if not universal prosperity, at least evidences of happy contentment. There was no time for such preparations when guards, placed within hearing of each other the entire distance of 74 miles between Tien Tsin and the capital, passed the word that the barbarians were really and truly advancing.

So the emperor fled, followed by a motley train of terrified attendants, undeterred by rough roads and streams to be forded, the anticipation of unknown horrors lending strength to unwonted exertion. It had been decided, in the hurry of the moment, that the emperor should retreat to the palace at Yeh-no-Hot Springs—eight days' journey from Peking. The relief was great when its grand car, at last came in sight, for here Hien Feng would surely be safe. But scarcely was he and his frightened court settled in the beautiful spot when it was remembered that this palace was unlucky, for his grandfather, the Emperor Chia Ching, had died here.

From the highest to the lowest, every Chinese is ruled absolutely by superstition. They have two characters, meaning respectively wind and water, but which, when combined, form the word feng shui; that is, the local spiritual influences causing luck or ill luck. Geomancers or sooth-sayers are constantly consulted upon this feng shui. When Tung Chih, the present emperor's predecessor, died in January, 1875, he was not buried until October of the next year, because the geomancers were unable to discover a place where the corpse might be laid without disturbing the feng shui. When, at last, he was buried in the eastern cemetery, the mandarins, one and all, were filled with uneasiness. When, a few years later, the emperor was visited with disease, and with other disasters, the highest officials claimed that these visitations were caused by the violation of the feng shui, in burying the emperor in an unlucky spot.

Poor Hien Feng was terribly disturbed by the vision of this feng shui, and his court was equally apprehensive of some fatal flood. When peace had concluded and it was announced that the emperor could safely return to the capital, he could not make up his mind to undertake the journey. He fell sick during the winter, and before spring came, he "ascended the dragon throne above," which is the Chinese way of saying that he died.

Two Empresses. Hien Feng left a son, who was six years old at the time of his father's death. The mother was the western empress, who, with the empress of the east, were the two principal wives of the late emperor. It was decided that the two empresses should be joint guardians of the heir to the throne. Since it would be extremely disrespectful that the name of an emperor should be in the mouth of the vulgar, a title was selected for him by which he might be known.

The choice fell upon the characters standing for "Fortunate Union," and it was under this title that he was proclaimed emperor. But soon after a conspiracy was discovered by Prince Kuang. Some of the high mandarins plotted to assassinate the two empresses upon their return from Yeh-no-Hot so that they might obtain control of the government. A number of the conspirators were put to death, and the boy emperor's title was changed to Tung Chi, "United Rule."

When, in 1872, Tung Chi was 16 years old, orders went to all the principal families in the realm to send their marriageable daughters to Peking, that the empress might select a wife for him. This order could not be disobeyed, but a great many of these girls would have declined the honor if they could have had a voice in the matter. In China, until she becomes the mother of a son, a wife is only the principal servant of her mother-in-law; and to come at once in the possession of two mothers-in-law was certainly no pleasant outlook. It was at the time whispered in Peking that the empress had made a selection in Alutah, the daughter of Prince Chung; Dame Rumor also had it that this girl, singularly beautiful and intelligent, placed rolls of wadding upon her shoulders and under her dress so as to appear deformed. She evidently did not know the astuteness of the two empresses. After she had been duly selected the official Gazette gravely announced that the court physician had been able to cure the deformity of the new empress by removing the protuberance from her back—a token that it was evidently the will of heaven that the girl, as singularly favored, should be raised to the exalted dragon throne. This remarkable operation must certainly have made the fortune of the physician.

The wedding took place with the ceremonies prescribed for such occasions. On the day before three princes were duly deputed by the emperor to "inform heaven" of the important event, and incidentally burn incense at the temple. Another prince was to carry the news to Mother Earth, and a fifth messenger of the same rank was to serve official notice upon the imperial ancestors. The unavoidable important ceremonies completed, the marriage was solemnized with all the pomp due to the glad event.

Specially Favored by Heaven. Two years later Tung Chi was "specially favored by heaven," which is Chinese for saying that the emperor had the smallpox. Odd as it may appear to us, it is nevertheless true that the Chinese look upon this disease as a great favor. However that may be, it certainly ended Tung Chi's troubles, for after a few days it was announced that "he was received as a guest on high," another flowery expression with the plain meaning that he had joined the majority. Alutah did not survive him many days. The official announcement said that she had died from grief; but it was whispered that the two dowagers had hinted that her existence was a nuisance, in obedience to which she had starved herself to death.

It was absolutely necessary to select at once a successor, who would become the peace of the empire if Tung Chi were not worshipped and sacrificed duly offered to his spirit? But the two dowagers had tasted the sweets of power, and it was decided that he could not be of an older generation than the late emperor. It was therefore decided in the family council that the little baby brother of Hien Feng should be the successor. The child was sent for immediately. He arrived, and his name was changed from Tsai-tien to Kuang Hsu, meaning "Illustrious Successor."

The child was at this time three and one-half years old. Prince Chung, his father, duly resigned his claims in favor of the two dowagers, who constituted themselves joint guardians. Whatever she did afterward to the poor "Illustrious Successor," the dowager empress certainly did her duty to him as a baby and boy, and so long as he did not appear as an obstacle to her authority.

The oldest newspaper in the world, the official Gazette of Peking, gravely records the child's doings from babyhood. Scarcely old enough to realize their meaning, he was made to preside at the council of state. In China and Korea this meeting takes place before dawn, or between the hours of 2 and 6 a.m.

From the pages of the before mentioned paper there is, however, ample evidence that he was permitted to take exercise within the walls of the Forbidden City. This announcement is gravely made in the throne: "The horse which was presented to us by Poyennamoku was quiet and gentle when we rode it. Let it, therefore, be called 'The pearl that flies like a bird.'" It is to be hoped that this exercise gave him pleasure, for the young emperor's life was one of constant and irritating formality and ceremony.

disregarded the precepts of filial piety he would have been executed by every Chinese. What could the poor fellow do situated as he was, between the devil and the deep sea?

The Dowager Was Furious. At first the rumor spread that the emperor was dead. If the world at Peking had accepted the rumor as a fact, there is no doubt that a dose of poison would have removed him quietly. But a great deal of sympathy was felt for Kuang Hsu by the foreign diplomats, and they joined in the demand that a foreign physician should be permitted to examine him. The old dowager was furious at this interference with her plans, but she dared not refuse, and the physicians attached to the French legation were admitted. He found the young emperor weak and ailing, but suffering from no serious illness. Still, it was evident that he was a prisoner in the Forbidden City, and that the dowager had usurped his authority.

Afraid to carry out her purpose of assassination while the foreign ministers were watching her, the stern old woman is mad with baffled rage. She has been making frantic efforts to establish an army and navy, forgetting that it takes years of application before these branches of the government can be brought into a state of efficacy. Money has been squeezed out of the reluctant pockets of her viceroys, and, last, but not least, the aid of Japan was invoked to help China resist the demands of the European barbarians. Needless to say that Japan has gladly acceded to the request, so far as it could be done without openly offending Russia.

In the last half of January of this year, or to be exact, six days before Chinese New Year, Kuang Hsu was compelled to issue a proclamation that on the first day of the year he would abdicate in favor of Ph'u-Chun, a 9-year-old boy, whom no one knew. This again was a "feeler" from the old dowager, to see how the news would be received. She did see. Kuang Hsu's sufferings had been made known among the intelligent Chinese, and there was a tempest of indignation. In Shanghai, King Yinn Sin, the manager of the Chinese Telegraph Company, circulated a petition, which was signed by 2,000 merchants, begging the emperor to revoke his decision, and conveying the threat to the dowager and her supporters that, unless the petition was granted, an army would be speedily raised to inquire why.

An Hankow, Sam Chung Man, holding the position of judge, prepared a memorial, of much the same tenor, and had sufficient backing to face the viceroy, Chang Chih Tung, and demand his signature. The weazen-faced, opium-dried official declined, and when they made the same threat he appeased the committee by allowing his deputy, Yi Lum Lam, to sign.

These two memorials, together with others, showing that the stoical Chinese, when moved, can proceed to extremes, frightened the old woman, and it was announced that Kuang Hsu intended only to inform the public of his intention to adopt an heir. In the meanwhile Kang Yu Wei is in Singapore, strictly guarded against possible assassins, for the dowager has offered a reward of \$100,000 for him, dead or alive. The same reward is offered for Long Kai Chu, another reformer, recently arrived at San Francisco, where he will raise funds among the wealthy Chinese to assist the reform movement, and incidentally to liberate Kuang Hsu, in whom the hopes of patriotic Chinese are centered.

In the meanwhile the empress dowager is making it extremely interesting for the leaders of the memorials. Where it was possible, their property has been confiscated and they themselves are fleeing for their lives. It is, after all, but another illustration of the old adage: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." As if China had not enough foes from without, it appears as if the total destruction will commence from within.

WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT. Reitz Speaks For Kruger—Changes in Canadian Red Cross Service. London, July 6, 4:05 a.m.—The cord around General Dewet appears still to be wide—at least he has not yet been cornered.

The Daily Telegraph's Lorenzo Marquez correspondent attempted on July 4th to interview President Kruger at Waterfall. Herr Kruger was there, but he deputed State Secretary Reitz to talk. The secretary said: "We do not need to discuss peace, President Kruger wishes, through me, to repeat what he has said over and over again. The South African Republic will fight for independence as long as 500 burghers remain alive, and even then will continue the fight. Such is our decision."

Dr. Conan Doyle, writing to the British Medical Journal, says he thinks there were 10,000 to 12,000 cases of enteric fever at one time. Six hundred patients died at Bloemfontein in one month. Dr. Doyle declares that the physicians did all they could.

Sailed For Home. London, July 5.—A number of invalid members of the first Canadian contingent sailed for home on the Allan line steamer Parisian to-day. They complained bitterly of the treatment they were subjected to in the field hospitals.

Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of July 5th, that Lieut. Rundle, of the Carbineers, and a patrol were captured by the Boers near Pretoria, July 4th. He also says trains are running to Greylingstad from Natal, that several respectable Boers have surrendered recently, that a soldiers' home has been opened at Heidelberg, the inhabitants subscribing the initial expenses, and that a total of 2,631 stands of arms have been delivered to General Barton at Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom, all in the Transvaal.

Red Cross Service. Toronto, July 5.—John Ewan cables the Globe as follows: "Col. J. L. Bigger is appointed successor to Colonel G. S. Ryerson as head of the Red Cross service. Colonel Bigger belongs to Belleville, and went over with Strathcona's Horse. He has been on the staff of the Army Service Corps. He is a major in the Canadian militia, and has been given the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. Dr. Ryerson has started for home."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, yesterday announced in the House of Commons the names of the members of the committee appointed to investigate the South African hospitals scandal, as follows: Prof. D. J. Cunningham, Lord Justice Romer and the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Church, president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Riojun Maru Arrives

Pirates Plundering and Robbing Inhabitants of East and West Rivers.

Li Hung Chang Volunteers to Suppress the Marauders—Plague at Canton.

The Riojun Maru, from China and Japan, landed at the outer wharf at 10 o'clock last evening. She had but one first class passenger, including J. D. Clarke, editor-in-chief of the Shanghai Mercury, his niece, Miss Alice, and Mr. R. Wentz, an American who is making a study of the different peoples of the world. Mr. Clarke and his niece are also making a tour of the globe, and are going to visit friends in Japan and the former has not seen in thirty years. Mr. Clarke has lately been in Japan and says he has really more news to impart than to impart about the international turmoil in China. He believes that the trouble cannot well be settled and the European war be avoided.

The Riojun Maru left Yokohama on June 20th. She brings news from Canton that the pirates of the West river are robbing and plundering the inhabitants there so much that the city of the Governor Wang had to wire frequently to the Viceroy to dispatch soldiers and gunboats to relieve it. The magistrate of Wuchow was instructed to enlist volunteers to protect the locality under his jurisdiction and the Viceroy Soong Hoo also sent soldiers from Loung Chow to aid him.

It is stated that H. E. the Governor of Hongkong having graciously agreed to join the British consular at Canton to the Viceroy the British naval force to destroy the West river pirates, H. E. Li replied that he appreciated very much the offer as a token of the friendship which the British government has always shown to China; that it was his best to try and send soldiers and gunboats to destroy the pirates and robbers; and that if he could do so without putting the British government to expense it would be better.

He also mentioned the assistant commissioner of a British steamer, Cheong Sha, from Hongkong, was kidnapped by pirates who exacted a ransom for his deliverance. Upon the requisition of the English government the Viceroy set nearly all the military officials and soldiers to hunt up this man and capture the pirates; but with no success for a long time. At last Col. Mo Wing Tai in command of gunboat Tung E, one of the most able and energetic officials in the Chinese navy under H. E. Li Hung Chang, was instructed to help. He went about and discovered the man at Mong-chow, near Lappet Island, and brought him back to Canton.

Lately Katon, Lam Kong, Nam Chong and other districts in the West river being flooded many people were killed or rendered homeless and fields and houses destroyed. H. E. the Viceroy requested the provincial governor and other officials to issue lists of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

The plague at Canton is said to be growing serious, especially at the north gate, so the people were carrying a big loss and playing about a paper lion beating drums and gongs and firing crackers through all the streets to chase away the spirits of plague. There are no official records kept of the number of deaths daily. The only place where one can get information is from the coffin shops, or from those charitable institutions where coffins are given away free.

If a person dies of plague his relatives and friends conceal the truth by telling that he has succumbed to fever, etc., to stop the landlord or neighbors turning them out of the house.

A SERIES OF TRAGEDIES. Miners Overcome by Disappointment Commit Suicide—Disaster Over-takes Sloop. Late news from Nome tell of still more cases of violent death in that remote mining camp. One, a prospector named L. M. Woodward, who hails from Philadelphia, was so thoroughly disappointed with what he saw on arrival that he blew out his brains on the beach, on June 13th.

The same day a San Franciscan named J. H. Murray drank carbolic acid, which killed him. The story of Murray's adventure was indeed a pitiable one. He had not known, until his arrival, that his son had died of fever last fall, and overcome by remorse and gloom he stood on the grave of his dead son and took the fatal dose of poison.

Three days later other tragedies occurred. Ben King, said to be well connected in Montana, shot himself over a selection on Snake river in the Nome district, while in another part of the camp Hank Lucas and some unknown, who endeavored to jump his claim, fought a pistol duel, with fatal results. Lucas went to Nome from the Klondike country, but his home was originally in San Francisco. He had been night watchman for the Alaska Commercial Company.

On June 6th Thomas Klannon and William Kerr, two prospectors, lost their lives in the harbor. Their craft was overturned in a storm and their partner on board, a man named Hawkins, was the only one saved.

The Manitoba legislature was prorogued yesterday by Lieut.-Governor Patterson. His Honor, in dismissing the members, referred to the fact that it would probably be the last time he would have the pleasure of addressing the members, as his term of office was about to expire.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, yesterday announced in the House of Commons the names of the members of the committee appointed to investigate the South African hospitals scandal, as follows: Prof. D. J. Cunningham, Lord Justice Romer and the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Church, president of the Royal College of Physicians.