

QUEBEC POLITICS.

A few days ago the report came that Hon. John S. Hall had resigned the... The Montreal Star in making the announcement... The Witness in commenting on the reports in reference to Mr. Hall says: "The country... The country gives Mr. Tallon and Mr. Hall... call the product of an average day's work 100. A skilled mechanic, having the advantage of the best appliances, plenty of capital and the opportunity of doing a large business, can in Britain for every day's work making cloth or dress goods or crockery or preparing delicacies, produce a full hundred, which he is willing to exchange for equal value in any other commodity. A miner, fisherman or wood cutter in British Columbia, in need of all those things produced by the British artisan, but without any of his advantages for making them cheaply and of good quality, by applying his labor to the natural advantages of this country in the rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron or coal, its teeming fishing grounds or virgin forests of splendid timber, can produce for every day's work a full hundred. By exchanging his hundred of lumber or salmon or gold dust for the British artisan's hundred of cloth or other articles, he will have his hundred, minus the cost of carriage, in the things he wants, and if the exchange be on equal terms he will have the advantage of the skill, capital and appliances of the British workman. It does not require free trade to bring this exchange about. It is being carried on to a considerable extent in spite of a protective tariff. What free trade would do would be to make the exchange equal. In making the exchange under the present arrangement the British dealers gets his 100 less the cost of carriage and 30 to 40 per cent. in addition confiscated by the Canadian government, so that the British Columbian, if he wants 100 back, must send 130 or 140 away. But the protectionist will say the advantage Britain possesses over us in production is an acquired advantage, and if we will encourage manufacturing at home by paying higher prices for our goods out of our own pockets, we will get the things we now buy from outsiders, and we will after a while have both natural and acquired advantages. The fallacy of this reasoning is easily seen. First, we must acquire knowledge and skill in manufacturing; then we must accumulate capital; then we must have a large home population to sell our wares to, and as no apprenticeship can be expected to turn out as much work as a journeyman, while we are getting all these things we will be producing 75 for a day's work, while by applying our labor to the natural advantages spoken of we might be producing 100; and more than that, we will be paying 30, 40 and perhaps 50 per cent. more for the things we use as a bonus to encourage ourselves in learning a new business. The course of wisdom is to make the best of the natural advantages our country possesses and to buy with its products in manufactured goods which others will sell us cheaper than we can make ourselves, and in this way get the full benefit of all that is good in our own country and all the good we have need of from any other.

GUARDIAN'S CRITICISMS.

The Times will not attempt a categorical explanation of the points raised by "Guardian" in reference to the attitude of the press during the last two or three years on the several phases which the water works question assumed during that time. But we must point out that in so far as the Times is concerned, "Guardian" writes under a very grave misapprehension of the facts. This paper may not have protested against the appointment of Mr. Hunter as chairman of the water committee, and it may, also, have reposed too much confidence in the administration of the department when there was no water committee, but our correspondent must be a veritable Rip Van Winkle, just come down from the Goldstream mountains, if he is ignorant of the fact that the Times protested against any alliance between the city and a private corporation. At the time the legislature was cajoled into robbing the citizens of Victoria of the great "natural opportunity" offered by the Goldstream watershed, the Times was unequivocally on the side of the people. But it was not backed up by public opinion, at least not by that reflection of public opinion that was then found in the rental house, and the rights of a whole community were coolly transferred by an act of parliament to speculative individuals. But these things all occurred while "Guardian," like many others, was oblivious of the best interests of the city.

TRADE AND PRODUCTION.

There is no habitable country which does not in some degree possess advantages in production over other countries. These advantages fall in one or the other of two classes, natural or acquired. A natural advantage in production is one that comes from certain peculiarities of soil, climate or situation, determining the character of those productions which the country affords in a state of nature, or which can be produced in the greatest excellence and abundance in return for cultivation. In this class also falls such an advantage as navigable rivers, an extended sea coast, with safe and sheltered harbors, facilitating connection with the great highways of modern commerce by sea. An acquired advantage is one possessed by a country in having great concentration of population, of ingenuity and mechanical skill, of mechanical appliances perfected through a long course of observation and experience, with the object of attaining the highest results in any special branch of manufacture, of great aggregations of capital and of experience in employing it in special lines. In this class artificial means of communication or conveyance, such as railways, canals, telegraphs, find a place. In short, acquired advantages in production are such as result from human effort, knowledge or training. The labor and capital of any country, if left to follow the natural course, will apply itself to those advantages offering the greatest returns for the least expenditure of either. No man who can use a spindle, even if he be a shoemaker, will continue to make shoes at a dollar a day if he can get five dollars a day digging gold. Other things being equal, Nor will any man continue to raise sheep,

or spin wool, or weave cloth, if for the same time and exertion he can earn twice as much cutting lumber or catching fish. Free trade means the leaving of the people of any country to find out for themselves what in that country is the most profitable labor or investment of capital for them to engage in. Protection undertakes to direct private people how they ought to employ their capital, and what is best for them to work at. If the home-made goods can be had by the people of any country cheaper than foreign goods, protection to them is useless, and if they cannot, then protection to them is a hardship. A man will not make for himself anything which costs him more to make than if he were to buy an article of the same kind and of better quality from some one else with a part of the proceeds of his labor applied in some other way for the same length of time.

For the sake of illustration, let me call the product of an average day's work 100. A skilled mechanic, having the advantage of the best appliances, plenty of capital and the opportunity of doing a large business, can in Britain for every day's work making cloth or dress goods or crockery or preparing delicacies, produce a full hundred, which he is willing to exchange for equal value in any other commodity. A miner, fisherman or wood cutter in British Columbia, in need of all those things produced by the British artisan, but without any of his advantages for making them cheaply and of good quality, by applying his labor to the natural advantages of this country in the rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron or coal, its teeming fishing grounds or virgin forests of splendid timber, can produce for every day's work a full hundred. By exchanging his hundred of lumber or salmon or gold dust for the British artisan's hundred of cloth or other articles, he will have his hundred, minus the cost of carriage, in the things he wants, and if the exchange be on equal terms he will have the advantage of the skill, capital and appliances of the British workman. It does not require free trade to bring this exchange about. It is being carried on to a considerable extent in spite of a protective tariff. What free trade would do would be to make the exchange equal. In making the exchange under the present arrangement the British dealers gets his 100 less the cost of carriage and 30 to 40 per cent. in addition confiscated by the Canadian government, so that the British Columbian, if he wants 100 back, must send 130 or 140 away. But the protectionist will say the advantage Britain possesses over us in production is an acquired advantage, and if we will encourage manufacturing at home by paying higher prices for our goods out of our own pockets, we will get the things we now buy from outsiders, and we will after a while have both natural and acquired advantages. The fallacy of this reasoning is easily seen. First, we must acquire knowledge and skill in manufacturing; then we must accumulate capital; then we must have a large home population to sell our wares to, and as no apprenticeship can be expected to turn out as much work as a journeyman, while we are getting all these things we will be producing 75 for a day's work, while by applying our labor to the natural advantages spoken of we might be producing 100; and more than that, we will be paying 30, 40 and perhaps 50 per cent. more for the things we use as a bonus to encourage ourselves in learning a new business. The course of wisdom is to make the best of the natural advantages our country possesses and to buy with its products in manufactured goods which others will sell us cheaper than we can make ourselves, and in this way get the full benefit of all that is good in our own country and all the good we have need of from any other.

INTRA MUROS.

People who do not know the Dominion government sometimes accuse it of being extravagant and wasteful. This misapprehension has probably grown out of too much contemplation of such small matters as the Connolly-McGreery contracts, the Curran bridge steal and the St. Charles railway, while too little attention has been paid to the remarkable economies effected in other directions. Take, for instance, the case of the Victoria letter-carriers and junior postoffice clerks. In the days when economy was not so much thought of these servants of the public were allowed the extra remuneration of \$10 per month as an offset to the higher rate of living expenses as compared with the east. This allowance brought the salaries of the carriers up to the magnificent sum of \$40 per month and those of the clerks to \$43. The government came to the conclusion that this was too luxuriant a rate of wage to be continued, and that the docking of the extra allowance presented a magnificent opportunity for economy and retrenchment. Accordingly, they decided not to ask parliament for the extra vote, and the carriers now find themselves reduced to \$30 per month, less 90 cents for the superannuation fund, an amount which they rightly say will hardly enable them to keep themselves and those dependent on them from starvation. And for this salary they have to do work harder than most of the unthinking public realize. The carrier is far from having a "soft snap," especially in the winter season. But the reduction is not all that is to be complained of; it was aggravated by a piece of cowardly meanness which could have emanated from nowhere but an Ottawa department. When it was found that the extra allowance for the month of July was not forthcoming enquiries were sent to Ottawa as to the delay, and the answer came back that the checks would be forwarded in a few

CROOKED ECONOMY.

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days. They have not been forwarded yet, and they will not be, since parliament made no provision for them. The false announcement from Ottawa was simply a cowardly device to postpone the day of indignation. It was a cruel device, for it misled men and drew them into incurring liabilities on the strength of the supply which they supposed to be coming. Surely no words could be too strong for condemnation of an act so contemptible as that of the department. Messrs. Earle and Prior profess to be anxious to help the men in their trouble and to prevail on the government to confine the extra allowance. It seems to be a little late in the day for this, because the extra allowance must have the sanction of parliament. We should like to know what Messrs. Earle and Prior did in the way of endeavoring to influence the government on this matter when parliament was in session. That was the time for effective work—not now, when the government can shelter itself behind the plea of lack of authority.

GOVERNMENT ROBBERY.

In addition to the tariff burden, which bears unequally on British Columbia, the Liberals will ask the electors of the province to condemn the government for the following reasons: Canada was plundered to the extent of \$700,000 on the McGreery and Connolly contracts, through the connivance of ministers. Since, the boss printer of the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, was illegally paid commissions on material purchased for the bureau to the amount of \$50,000. The Montreal bridges cost \$270,000 more than engineers and contractors swore they should have cost, and that amount went to bootleggers and government pets. The revision of the useless voters' list cost \$150,000. The country loses \$150,000 on the Sheik's Island dam. The excess of cost over the estimate on the Little Rapids lock on the Lièvre, was \$250,000. The Tay canal cost \$343,000 more than the estimate. A campaign contribution of \$25,000 was taken out of the Lake St. John railway. A million dollars of money was wasted on the St. Charles branch of the Inter-colonial railway. We pay \$150,000 a year for a useless senate, and \$50,000 for the maintenance of Rideau Hall and the governor's office, and many thousands for law costs outside of the salaries of a minister of justice and a solicitor-general. Taxation, we are told, cannot be reduced because the country's debt is so great and the expenses of the government are so high that a reduction of the tariff would mean a deficit. One of the methods by which the Liberals will equalize and overcome, if there should be a falling off in the revenue after a reduction of the tariff, will be to stop the waste and extravagance and swindling of which the above are a few choice samples.

THE COLONIST'S WICKED CRUSADE.

There is evidently something wrong with the Colonist, and the disease may, in the end, prove more serious than water-on-the-brain. A column of barren verbiage only adds to one's fears that it is possible for a newspaper to become contaminated by extraneous influences, and water may be temporarily made bad by foreign substances. The water supply of Victoria has been perverted by incompetent councils and negligent officials, to become unpalatable, if not offensive—to the taste and smell. When it is proposed to remedy that evil, the Colonist objects. It wants to hear expert testimony as to the quantity and quality of the water. If bankers after information. Although half a dozen engineers have reported on the one and at least three of four analysts on the other the editor is still a doubting Thomas. He continues to ask for proof that there will not be a water famine sometime in the future, when Victoria is a city of 100,000 people. It may be conceded at once that we all hope that some day the supply at Elk Lake will be insufficient for the requirements of this growing city. Because we so believed the Times advocated the ownership of the Goldstream watershed by the city. The day will come when that natural reservoir will have to be utilized, and if the organ will take that eventually into account, and discuss it along with the proposal of the council to improve the Elk Lake system, no person will object. It is a legitimate and proper subject for discussion. The Goldstream project, however, will not be furthered by exaggerated statements in the local or stupid platitudes in the editorial columns of one contemporary. The interests of Victoria demand that the water be made pure and sweet, and the council has set about a work that greater vigilance would have made unnecessary. Is it the part of honest journalism to throw obstacles in the way? The questions of the amount of money asked for and the manner in which it is proposed to expend it are not unreasonable, and before polling day these should be satisfactorily answered. But the Colonist—ever the organ of special as opposed to general interests—craftily aims at more than that. It has not started out to "beat" Elk Lake water just for "the fun of the thing," because there is nothing patriotic in a newspaper attempting to destroy or render valueless a public work that has cost the citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars and which a recent mayor and council estimated to be worth one million dollars.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following from the Ottawa Journal shows what opinions are likely to be formed on the Fraser flood relief question by the people in the east, who are not in a position to know all the details: The British Columbia press does not endorse the action of the committee which is sending out circulars asking for aid for sufferers by the floods in that province. The papers take the view that all the money required—\$20,000—can readily be raised at home, and that the appeal is a libel on the people of British Columbia. The committee first suppressed the appeal for aid because they thought it would advertise the province in a wrong light, as a place of disaster. Now they want the help, apparently fancying that it will quietly pass without the appeal discomforting prospective immigrants. The committee are evidently of the class who would like to eat their cake and have it too. The Journal misapprehends the facts and therefore makes unjust reflections on the committee, since it was Premier Davie, and not they, who "suppressed the appeal for aid. But the same misapprehension will doubtless influence the views of others than the Journal. In view of the circumstances we are constrained to repeat the opinion before expressed, that the committee and the government should have had a consultation before the appeal was issued. If the government is wrong and the committee right, the fact remains that the divergence of local views will be very apt to weaken the force of the appeal.

The following very good specimen of the protectionist scare is from the Tacoma Ledger: "The only reason why the new tariff will not stimulate the importation of coal from British Columbia, if it does not, is that under the new tariff less business will be done in this country requiring coal. That will doubtless be the case. The English trusts are now organizing to seize hold of our markets. An English woolen trust has agents in New York making careful and elaborate arrangements to undersell American manufacturers, and drive American woolens out of the American market. When the English manufacturers gain control of our markets we shall have less need of coal from any source than we have now." It will be noticed that this is from the same old material long in use by protectionists on both sides of the line, only the Canadian manufacturer substitutes Uncle Sam for Great Britain as the dangerous party who would hasten to sell as cheap goods if the tariff were lowered. No doubt he has Britain also in his eye, but "loyalty" forbids the mention of her name in this connection. "Profit-sharing," says the Christian World, "was adopted in June, 1889, by the South Metropolitan Gas company, (London). In five years 55,778 workmen have been distributed amongst the works in bonuses. Of this £44,845 has been invested, mostly in the company itself, by the men. The men receive a bonus of 1 per cent. for every penny reduction in the price of the gas. Under a sliding scale fixed by parliament, the company is empowered to increase its dividend in proportion as it lowers its prices. So satisfied are the directors with the profit-sharing scheme, that they now propose to increase the bonus to 1 1/2 per cent., on condition that one-half of it is left by way of investment in their hands."

GUARDIAN'S GROWL.

To the Editor: It was with pleasure I read your article on water works last evening, and am almost persuaded that at last you are beginning to awaken; although it would have pleased me better had you slept about twenty-four hours longer, for to a degree you have anticipated me; so that, instead of writing an article today, I must content myself with propounding a few questions: Why did not the public press two years ago show to the public the danger the city was exposed to by having as chairman of the water committee a man who was among the leaders of the Esquimalt water works company? If we had been blessed with an independent press would that appointment have been suffered to go unchallenged? Last year, when there was no water committee appointed, and the whole water business was virtually placed in the hands of the mayor, where was an independent press? Did admiration of and faith in the man strike the institution dumb? I might go on and cite several other incidents or schemes that have been worked up or attempted to be worked up for the purpose of injuring the city water works system, but I have enumerated sufficient to give your readers an idea of what is going on among manipulators, and that it can be readily seen that their sole object is to decry the credit of our city in this particular and not to solve how our water system is to be improved, but to denounce in toto the present water system, so that a rival scheme, viz., the Esquimalt Water Works, may be saddled on the shoulder of the city and a small bill of \$400,000 or more is added to our indebtedness. "CUMTUX."

SHE IS STILL WELL.

Many People Thought That Mrs. Reany's Recovery Was Only Temporary—A Pleasant Disappointment—She is Better Than Ever. Shelburne, Aug. 27.—When Mrs. Reany's letter appeared in a local paper here some time ago, giving a history of her long illness and final cure of kidney disease by Dodd's kidney pills, many readers thought her improvement only temporary. All such have been most successfully contradicted, as a letter lately received here from Mrs. Reany states that she has all along been gaining in general health since her kidneys were restored to a sound state, and that for many years she has not enjoyed such good health and spirits. Mrs. Reany, therefore, still pins her faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills and recommends them as strongly as ever to afflicted members of her sex. Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Roxbury, Mass., has had for thirty years the hobby of collecting buttons, until now her collection numbers twelve thousand different kinds. Thirty years ago she made a wager that there were more than 999 different kinds of buttons; she reached the thousand mark inside of a year, but once started in the fascinations of collecting her pursuit was kept up. Mrs. Harris has some interesting buttons in her collection. One was worn by a soldier in Napoleon's army; another by a soldier in Washington's; there are buttons from the uniforms of half a dozen European armies, as well as those of the South American republics, the Confederate army and the uniforms furnished by different states during the civil war.

SUNLIGHT SOAP
LESS LABOUR GREATER COMFORT

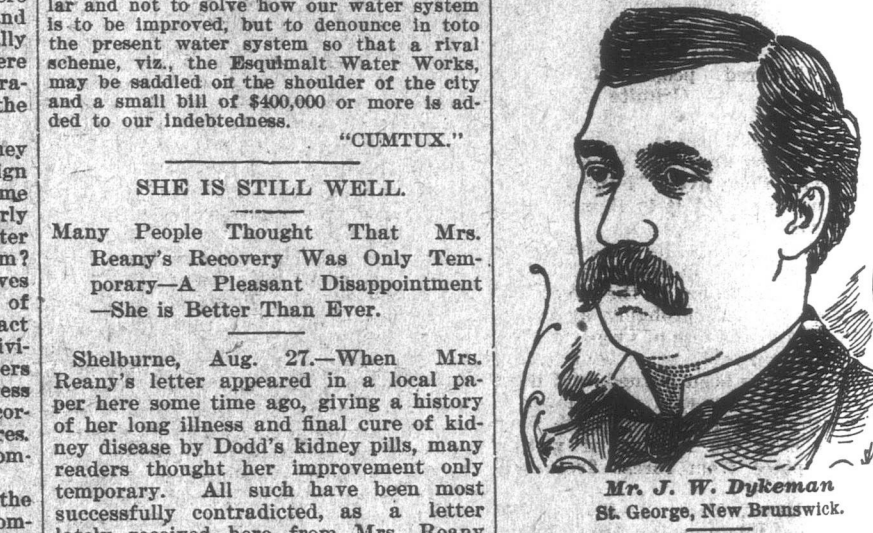
Does your Wife Do her own Washing? If she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP, which does away with the terrors of wash-day. Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap. Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

Y. M. C. A.

Eleventh Annual Convention Being Held in Seattle. The eleventh annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific Northwest opened at Seattle on Thursday. The hall was crowded with delegates, members and friends of the association. A praise service led by Rev. Clark Davis preceded the calling of the convention to order at ten o'clock by James A. Dummett, the travelling secretary, in the absence of the president of the last convention. A committee on nominations reported the following for officers and all were elected. Namely: President, Charles L. Fay, of Portland; first Vice-President, Professor Wallace H. Lee of Albany; second Vice-President, T. M. Henderson, of Victoria; third Vice-President, Judge W. D. Wood of Seattle; Secretary, Walter C. Paige of Salem; Assistant Secretary, O. H. Galkins of New Whatcom; Press Secretary, George H. Himes of Portland. The annual report of the executive committee for the past year was made by J. Thornburn Ross of Portland, chairman, through Professor Lee, Mr. Ross being detained at home. The report gave a careful review of the year's doings, and paid a deserved tribute to the zeal, efficiency and self-denial of Travelling Secretary James A. Dummett and Mrs. Dummett, who had greatly assisted in clerical work. In conclusion the following recommendations were made: That the executive committee be authorized to employ a travelling secretary and provide such office furniture as may be approved by the executive committee, and that the present line of work be continued. That the convention authorize the raising of at least \$2500 for the work of the ensuing year; that every association make a definite pledge, and that personal pledges from all members and friends be obtained to supplement this amount. We renew our recommendation concerning the sympathetic observance of the week of prayer for young men, and urge upon all our associations the importance of being up—a sheet-anchors for the work of the international committee. We believe it wise in connection with our college work to hold, during the coming year, a college conference in Western Washington similar to those held the past three years in Oregon. That the district work, including the district conferences, "Young Men's Sundays," and securing of correspondence be pushed during the coming year. That an invitation be extended at the coming International convention to be held in Springfield, Mass., this coming spring to hold the International convention of 1897 with one of the Pacific Northwest associations. That the minutes of this convention be referred to the executive committee for revision and publication, together with such tables, reports, etc., as shall make the volume a year book of our movement. John W. Dikeman, treasurer of the committee, made his report, showing receipts of \$1068.72, and disbursements of \$1068.68, and all bills paid. A number of interesting papers were read at both Thursday's and Friday's sessions.

REBELS AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

At six o'clock the rebels set fire to the fortifications and evacuation, going in the direction of the city. Precisely at nine a. m. the firing commenced. For fulfillment of ammunition the men-of-war slowly proceeded up the river, the rebels and the royal army, which were abreast of them. No enemy appeared eager troops of the rebels could be seen. John W. Dikeman, treasurer of the committee, made his report, showing receipts of \$1068.72, and disbursements of \$1068.68, and all bills paid. A number of interesting papers were read at both Thursday's and Friday's sessions.



Mr. J. W. Dikeman, St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Perfect Health. The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: "Gentlemen—am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over it I never did seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other ailments caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house, and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them. J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists."

SERIOUS FIGHT
British and German Drop Deadly the Rebel C
Revolutionists Hunt But Reinforced
pare for V

San Francisco, Aug. Press correspondents writing under date of S. S. Mariposa, which says: On Monday last a might have witnessed a spectacle of mutilated and dashed litter and thick dust as an effect of To what extent this has yet unable to inform authority gives of one shell alone at four wounded, most of the

On Saturday, the 4th rumors of heads on the town from the direction were received, and of found there in the report. small party of natives by a herald, who announced six of the rebels had engagement at Falcetti day. The rebels were met the chief justice near where he resides, of war, in the shape of tied on a string at the The judge was anxious of the whole party, by the court martial did the trial of the marriage discovered the leaving Apia for Falcetti of a looting party dined six of the crew about to leave the position further down citizens such as these vailing feature in the of H. M. S. Curlew. Ruzzard took such an Samson civil war. Consul Malietoa wrote consular representatives of the rebels, who stated that a melancholy pact to preserve law moa any longer, and illustration of the tion which Germany a nation about the war for his majesty. The a consultation with to take matters into and declare in effect natives.

On the 10th inst. the rebels occupying the on the following o'clock it would be by the Curlew. These two vessels got on the 12th inst. where the German army stationed. The latter protect Apia. The B protect Vallee, and descent to Lauro in advance farther to ships being within a. Before the Curlew dropped she was boat "tiller" flag, which was a term of the town Gibson declined but reiterated the presence to the intention fort on the morrow. This a conclusion and by peacefully. At six o'clock the rebels set fire to the fortifications and evacuation, going in the direction of the city. Precisely at nine a. m. the firing commenced. For fulfillment of ammunition the men-of-war slowly proceeded up the river, the rebels and the royal army, which were abreast of them. No enemy appeared eager troops of the rebels could be seen. John W. Dikeman, treasurer of the committee, made his report, showing receipts of \$1068.72, and disbursements of \$1068.68, and all bills paid. A number of interesting papers were read at both Thursday's and Friday's sessions.

At intervals of the whole of the engagement was re- troops losing two killed, the latter being Curacao and in the reaching Apia in the on at 8 a. m. a m. on the rebel position. Live shells were fired, which were scattered and exploded reports. Still the rebels were in the air. As one positive of royal troops take possession, however. Until the ships of war left about 7 p. m. a lot from the rebels against hostilities and offering to the following day on board. At the appointed presented themselves. So his majesty. The rebels had surrendered one hundred to be good in the future. Having been terminated with his returned to Apia at day remained on arms. During this movement lost six killed, far as I can see, the rebels were not victorious. Doubtless and wounded by 9, day morning at 9, fact me that the troops again came

LIQUOR SOAP
SOUR GREATER COMFORT
Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

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President, Charles L. Fay, of Portland; first Vice-President, Professor Wallace H. Lee of Albany; second Vice-President, T. M. Henderson, of Victoria; third Vice-President, Judge W. D. Wood of Seattle; Secretary, Walter C. Paice of Salem; Assistant Secretary, O. H. Calkins of New Whatcom; Press Secretary, George H. Himes of Portland.

The annual report of the executive committee for the past year was made by J. Thornburn Ross of Portland, chair man, through Professor Lee, Mr. Ross being detained at home. The report gave a careful review of the year's doings, and paid a deserved tribute to the real efficiency and self-denial of the traveling Secretary James A. Dummett and Mrs. Dummett, who had greatly assisted in clerical work.

That the convention authorize the raising of at least \$2500 for the work of the ensuing year; that every association make a definite pledge, and that personal pledges from all members and friends be obtained to supplement this amount.

That the minutes of this convention be referred to the executive committee for revision and publication, together with such tables, reports, etc., as shall make the volume a year book of our work.

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SERIOUS FIGHT IN SAMOA.

British and German Warships Drop Deadly Shells in the Rebel Camp.
Revolutionists Humble Themselves But Reinforced Again Prepare for War.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The United Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writes under date of August 15, 15, S. S. On Monday last a fortunate observer might have witnessed the edifying spectacle of mutilated bodies of Samoans dashed hither and thither in bloody confusion as an effect of modern gunnery-fusion as an effect which has occurred I am to what is unable to inform you, but a reliable authority gives the death returns of one shell alone at four killed and nine wounded, most of the latter desperate.

On Saturday, the 4th, about midday, rumors of heads on poles coming into town were received, and on inquiry it was found that the report, in a short time a number of natives appeared, headed by a herald, who announced the fact that six of the rebels had been killed in an engagement at Falealili on the previous day. Unfortunately the chief justice on the road had where he resides, and the trophies of war, in the shape of six human ears tied on a string at the end of a stick, met his honor's judicial view.

The judge was not prepared for the arrest of the court whole party, but I am told that the court martial did not share the judicial view of the matter. Later intelligence discovered the fact that a party leaving Apia for Falealili caught the tail end of a boat party and quietly murdered six of the crew of the last boat about to leave the district for a rebel position farther down the coast. Incidents such as these have been a prevailing feature in the present campaign.

Five steamers carrying troops and field guns will leave Batavia for Lombok tomorrow, and every effort will be made to retrieve the disaster to the Dutch army.

On the 10th inst. notice was sent to the rebels occupying Luatuanufo fort that on the following morning at ten o'clock it would be shelled and demolished by the Curacoa and Buzzard. These two vessels got up steam and left Apia at 2 p. m. and proceeded to Vailele, where the German gunboat Falke was stationed. The latter was sent down to protect Apia. The Buzzard remained to protect Vailele, and the Curacoa to proceed to Laullia, about twelve hundred yards farther to the eastward, both being armed with guns of 100 mm. calibre. Before the Curacoa's anchor was dropped she was boarded by two chiefs under a white flag, who wished to know whether terms could be arranged. Captain Gibson declined to discuss the matter, but reiterated the proclamation in reference to the intention of destroying the fort on the morrow. The delegates retired in confusion and the evening passed peacefully.

At the 10 o'clock the following morning the rebels set fire to all their huts and fortifications and evacuated their position, going in the direction of Saluafala. Precisely at nine a. m. the bombardment of a barren and forlorn looking ridge in the direction of Saluafala, where the German gunboat Falke was stationed, and the men-of-war got up anchor and slowly proceeded up the coast in the direction of the retreating rebels, while the royal army tramped along the beach.

At dawn of the day (Sunday) the engagement was renewed, the government troops losing two killed and one wounded, the latter being sent on board the Curacoa and the trunks of the former reaching Apia in due course. On Monday at 8 a. m. a manifesto was opened fire on the rebel positions, which were scattered about in the bush and on the beach. Live shells were flying about in all directions, and exploding with astounding violence. Still the rebels declined to submit. As one position would become untenable the rebels would retreat and the royal troops take possession, not without loss, however. Until late in the afternoon sharp reports of rifles were distinctly heard. Inspection revealed the fact that the rebels and royalists were engaged in a noisy and apparently desperate encounter, which might fairly be designated as a pitched battle.

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PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED.

The Japanese Army and Navy Join Forces and Attack That Stronghold.
Thousands of Lives Lost by Burning of Flower Boats in Canton River.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says: A Chee Foo dispatch states that the Japanese warships conveying a number of transports landed troops at Liuu Tsi Shian on August 30th. These troops were marched at once upon Port Arthur, the Japanese warships in the meantime bombarding the forts at that place. The object of the Japanese is to destroy the docks and forts at Port Arthur in order to prevent disabled Chinese vessels from sheltering there for repairs. The fight is still in progress.

Shanghai, Aug. 31.—The British gunboat Red Hot has sailed from Chee Foo for Port Arthur. Junks arriving at Chee Foo have brought nine cases of a number of bodies of Japs floating in the water at the mouth of the Tatung river. Several hundred flower boats moored in the Canton river were set on fire and burned. Those on board were unable to escape and a thousand were burned to death.

ATLANTIC RECORD.

Campania Again Breaks it by an Hour and Twenty Minutes.
London, Aug. 31.—The steamship Campania, of the Cunard line, which cleared the bar at New York at 1.50 p. m. and passed Sandy Hook lightship at 2.05 p. m. on Saturday, August 27th, passed Dunn's Rock at 3.34 o'clock this morning, having made the passage in 5 days 12 hours and 7 minutes, beating the record by one hour and twenty minutes.

ANARCHISTS IN MEXICO.

They Are Arrested as Soon as They Arrive.
City of Mexico, Aug. 31.—It is reported here that the steamer latest from Barcelona had brought nine anarchists en route for this city, with a view to bring a propaganda of their ideas. The Spanish minister here has received a cablegram from Madrid and communicated the news to this government. President Diaz immediately ordered the arrest of the anarchists and their imprisonment in the fortress of San Juan Alva at Vera Cruz, where they are now under strict guard. The Free Masons of this capital have issued a call to the fraternity in the city, asking them to update in the pursuit of anarchists landing at any Mexican ports.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Said to Have Organized a Society in the United States.
Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31.—A local paper is authority for the statement that a convention of wealthy Chinese from different parts of the United States was held in Omaha on Tuesday night, in which a revolutionary society was formed for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of China and if possible overthrowing the present reigning dynasty in that country. The paper prints a lengthy report of the meeting, declaring that it had a reporter present and that the oath of the society having been completed, Ning Fee, of Denver; Toi Yee, of Kansas City; Lee Lung, of Omaha; Teo Geng, of St. Paul; Woo Foo, of Minneapolis; Ah Zee, of Sioux City, and Ah Han, of Dubuque, were elected delegates to a convention said to be arranged for in Chicago next month.

POOLHARDY TRAVELLER.

Fritzch's Cockle Shell Boat Signaled in the Atlantic.
New York, Aug. 31.—Captain Winkler, of the Hamburg-American liner Scandia, reports that on August 28th, while in latitude 43.00, longitude 59.19, he sighted the wreck of a small vessel, painted white, about 30 feet long. There are many reasons for believing that the wreck sighted is all that remains of the little Sharpie Nina, which sailed from this port August 4th, under command of Adolph Fritzch, who set out with the avowed intention of crossing the Atlantic alone in his little cockle shell.

PYTHIAN EDITORS.

Organize the Pythian Press Association.
Washington, Aug. 31.—Editors of the Pythian papers in attendance at the supreme grand lodge have organized the National Pythian Press Association, with the following officers: President, Fred E. Wheaton, Pythian, Okla.; vice-pres., first, W. H. St. John, Pythian, Okla.; second, W. H. St. John, Pythian, Okla.; third, W. G. Ronald, Pythian, Okla.; secretary, W. D. Kennedy, Knight Errant, Chicago; corresponding secretary, B. T. Chase, Pythian Herald, Lewistown, Me.; treasurer, A. P. Riddle, Sprig of Myrtle, Minneapolis.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Scotch Miners Agree to Accept a Reduction in Wages.
London, Aug. 30.—It is reported from Stow house that the condition of the Colvile of Paris is growing worse. Edward Solomon, the composer, formerly of the subsidiary of Lillian Russell, was arraigned in the Bow street police court to-day, charged with refusing to maintain his wife, who is acting under the name of Kate Every, and to whom he was married in 1889. The hearing was adjourned pending proceedings with the view of effecting a legal separation of the contestants.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

British Warships Ordered to Proceed From Quebec to Bluefields.
Last Night's Troy Express Train Leaves the Track—Montreal Accidents.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—A naval parade was held on the Plains of Abraham yesterday morning at ten o'clock in which seven hundred marines and sailors took part. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau accompanied Admiral Hopkins. The parade was most successful.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31.—On Saturday afternoon, Phyllis Bill, daughter of R. Bill, photographer, got hold of a bottle containing laudanum and drank half of it and died yesterday.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 31.—Bush fires were struck by an electric car, the Lake Erie and Detroit railroad. In Romney township, Kent county, things are getting very serious and a number of farmers are moving their effects.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The night express train from Quebec left at 7:30 a. m. to-day, left the track at Port Kent, near Plattsburg, at 9:30 last night. The accident was caused by the spreading of rails. The engine and four cars were struck by an electric car, the Lake Erie and Detroit railroad. In Romney township, Kent county, things are getting very serious and a number of farmers are moving their effects.

LABOR COMMISSION.

American Protective Association Had a Hand in the Strike.
Chicago, Aug. 31.—Contrary to expectation, rebuttal testimony was heard yesterday by the strike commission. S. C. Wilson, an employee of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, said that much of the blockading of the railroad tracks was the work of experienced railroad men.

SATOLLI RECALLED.

He Will Return to Rome at the End of the Year.
London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Rome says that the report that Mgr. Satolli will return to Rome at the end of the year is confirmed. The Vatican will publish the result of his mission which will show, as already frequently stated, that the pope is entirely satisfied with the work of Mgr. Satolli, and that his holiness considers the church questions in the United States almost settled.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The rebels lost 100 men in a fight at Shadiana, Morocco.
Chief Clarence is going to ask Mexico for protection for the Mosquito Indians. Affairs here become so serious in Peru that the president has been clothed with dictatorial powers.

EZETA IS WORRIED.

Although He Does not Believe That He Will Go Back to San Salvador.
San Francisco, Aug. 31.—General Ezeta of San Salvador professes to be not in the least worried over the outcome of the examination which has been set for September 4. He says he can prove his innocence of all the charges preferred against him by the United States government could be guilty of sending him back to San Salvador.

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with the strikers and against Pullman, as he had been an employee of the company and knew what an employee had to endure. Upon the matter of the message to Debs, the General Managers' Association, Hopkins said:
'On July 23 Messrs. Debs, Howard and Kellher, of the American Railway Union, called and presented a communication to the railway managers, asking me to take it over to them. They asked that all the men be taken back, not as members of the American Railway Union, but as individuals, except those who had committed violence during the strike. When I got there the board had adjourned, and I handed it to Mr. St. John. Mr. St. John informed me that they did not desire to receive my communication from that source, but would receive it in view of the fact that the mayor of Chicago brought it. I say this in regard to Mr. Egan: The papers quoted him as saying that if he was the mayor he would not allow himself to be made a messenger boy. I want to say most emphatically that Mr. Egan never said it, and I do not think I would have allowed him to say it.'
'We understand it has been stated in the press that you applied to Mr. Debs for permission to move certain things during the strike?' was asked.
'That is not true. I'll give you my statement in regard to it. We have a contract between the city of Chicago and a man named Bemock for removing lead animals. His place for removing them is in Indiana, some place. He called at my office one day and stated that there was a train of dead animals down in the yards and they were getting offensive and he could not get them out. I sent my secretary over to the headquarters of the A. R. U. and they immediately sent a crew down to pull them out, but when they went down to report to the officials of the road they put them on a train loaded with meat. They pulled that out a distance and then found it was there and abandoned the train.'
'After the mayor had explained the dead horse episode the commissioners adjourned to meet in Washington City on September 29.'

CABLE DISPATCHES.

News of the World Gathered in the Metropolis.
The Standard's Berlin correspondent tells of a recent interview between Professor Burmeister, of the Baltimore Academy of Music, and Prince Bismarck, at Vaux. Bismarck spoke of his great interest for the welfare of Germans in America. Professor Burmeister replied that the German Americans were most deeply interested in the Prince's welfare, an recognized him as the most popular German in the world. Bismarck replied: 'I am glad to think that the Germans keep vivid their memory of the Fatherland.'

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Canadian and American Parties.

Americans Returning to Washington to Complete Their Field Notes.

The international boundary expedition, which for two seasons has been locating the boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian territory, has completed its field work and returned home to disband.

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fixed boundary line between the Alaskan peninsula and the Canadian territory to the east of it is to follow the summit of the mountain range or to be the marine leagues from the coast for a long distance until when in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias the line runs north along an established and fixed meridian of longitude.

There will never be necessary any survey of the meridian line, though astronomical observations have already fixed a number of points on the line as in the vicinity of Forty-mile creek, the big placer district. The two years' work of the Alaska boundary expedition has been confined to the territory from the main boundary line between the Southern limit of Alaska and British Columbia, and the angle or turn at Mount St. Elias, a long distance.

The Canadian commissioner will have the results of the Canadian expedition and Mr. Mendenhall that of the Americans. There may be sparring for advantage between the two nations before the line is finally established, but there is not much base for international disagreement.

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THE RIDERS OF THE PLAINS.

How the News Was First Carried Across the Continent.

In the winter of 1850-51 Senator Gwin, of California, several money magnates of New York and Alexander McLean, of St. Louis, were the first to make the transportation kings on the plains west of the Missouri river, met in Washington, D. C.

The result of that meeting was the invention of one of the most daring and romantic business ventures this country has ever known, the Pony Express, by which the time of transmitting news across the continent was reduced from 21 days to 10 days.

It is 3300 miles by our most direct railway route from New York to San Francisco, and it takes seven days, three hours and forty-five minutes actual time to cover the distance on our fastest express trains.

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Lake. These pioneer riders were demonstrating an unproved problem. For this reason the names of the hardy men who made the first ride of the pony express from Sacramento to Salt Lake have been embalmed in the history of the west.

"Boston's" route lay up and over the Sierras. He made the schedule time, and at Friday station was relieved by Sam Hamilton, who pushed on with all speed to Fort Churchill.

At Fort Churchill Robert Haslam (Pony Bob), who afterwards became one of the most noted of the pony riders, took the saddle for a dash of 120 miles to Sacramento.

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and went through the thicket like a streak of greased lightning. At the top of the hill overlooking the thicket I stopped, and while the pony caught his breath I watched the thicket. I noticed a shaking of the bushes in several places, and as there was neither cattle, horses, nor large game in the neighborhood that might account for the movement of the bushes, I concluded there were Putes in the thicket, but I had come through with such a rush they had failed to get a shot at me.

"I never met the Putes face to face until I was in position to bait him. I pulled the gun in a position where I could use it quickly, and again said, 'Stop!' He looked at me a few seconds, then grunted in gutters that are a feature of the Indian language:

"All right, you pony good boy; are you go?" "And I went, keeping a sharp lookout and my rifle in position until I was at a safe distance. When I think of those days I wonder that any of us escaped with our lives."—Buffalo Express.

OHIO'S PRESENT AREA. The Big City of the West Stretches Over 186 Square Miles.

A topic of interest for years for the newspapers and general public has been the area of the city of Chicago. Statistics prepared by William Reisenegger, superintendent of the map department of the city, show some interesting figures and convey information on the subject not generally known.

It shows that after the sixth annexation of April 29, 1839, the area of the city of Chicago was, in round numbers, 44 square miles. At the next annexation of July 15, 1839, Chicago took unto itself nearly three times as much territory as it had before, the figures being 125 square miles.

Still Chicago did not have enough. The city wanted more territory, and April 1 of the year following the village of Gano, containing something over 11-2 square miles, was attached to and became a part of the larger body.

Barblers blew open a safe at the Canadian Pacific station at Ayr and secured \$40. They fired at the watchman, who returned the fire.

Andrew Carnegie has an article in the September Contemporary Review concerning labor in America. He says that a workman can live for less in America if he chooses than in Great Britain, provided that he will live as frugally.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "This is the best food for the mother in lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty."

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

Professor Marchand, of Marburg, has called attention, says Modern Medicine, July, to the fact that galtonia and tight-lacing are frequent coincidents. The furrow caused by lacing runs directly across the right lobe of the liver, causing a tendency to atrophy of the gall-bladder.

Attention In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences.

No Better Medicine, and have induced many to use it. "Thirty-five years ago this morn'g, I was run down by hard work and a cessation of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk.

See that horse? He has a smooth and glossy coat and an eye as good as gold. So good a condition to win the "DERBY" and so would any horse if its owner used

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It renews the system, enriches the blood and gives nature a fair chance, is also an unfailing eradicator of bots and worms.

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, between Johnson and Panders Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

OLD BLENDY'S CHES. GRAPE HONEY. ER. LOR.

the object of the school, showing the drawings made by the pupils and the article both in the rough and to its finish. The educational portion of the fair is one that the youth of our province should see.

The illusions from the London Polytechnic alone are worth a visit, being one of the striking features of the show. The most important exhibit is the cyclorama of the battle of Lookout Mountain, painted by three German artists, all of whom were said to have been knighted by the German emperor for the excellence of the work.

The committee invited especially the fruits from east of the mountains and the difference in their flavor when compared with those received from California, and it is said to be the best yet produced. It is best seen during the day.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING. Collector Saunders Does Not Think the Tariff Change Will Stop It.

Collector J. C. Saunders of Port Townsend is of the opinion that the reduction of the duty on opium from \$12 to \$6 a pound will not have the effect of putting a stop to smuggling operations by any means.

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lamé Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Wholesale Agents for B. C.

USE PERRY FOR ALL BOWEL TROUBLES. DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

GUDDON LITTLE BITTONS OF BATTERY D. 'Tales of Ten Travelers' Series. BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A little over thirty years ago, "musing" by the Student Traveler, as our Ten Travelers were all comfortably seated in their accustomed places, several detached companies of infantry and even single regiments, a few battalions of field artillery, cavalry and a number of mounted companies, Illinois, were urged speedily forward by the Cumberland river and way by way of the mountainous northwestern Alabama into the state of Georgia to reinforce Sherman, who was actively fighting his way to the doomed city of Atlanta.

As there was yet scarcely a streak of dawn in the Student Traveler's hair and beard, his early familiarity with the stirring events of a period caused him to be the recipient of a number of questions from the faces of the assembled company. The Almiss Traveler, war, seemed to be the apparently irreverent libelous with military history.

Many rumors have been current in Winnipeg regarding the revival of the Hudson's Bay railway scheme. It is understood that Messrs. Mann & Holt, the old contractors, still have a claim of \$150,000 on the Hudson's Bay railway which can only be realized on if the road is reorganized and pushed forward. The gentlemen are in Winnipeg with Mr. Mackenzie, of Toronto, and have been holding informal interviews with the local government regarding the road.

The weekly report of the Northern Pacific agents throughout the province of Manitoba is better this week than ever before and indicates that the crops are turning out better than expected, while the grain has been all that could be desired. It is estimated that the yield of wheat has been estimated at 100,000,000 bushels.

Workmen engaged in excavating for the foundation of a factory, to be built on the Duke street, Toronto, have discovered the body of an eighteenth century soldier, which had been buried in 1812.

moments secret which almost froze his blood. At the department and corps headquarters my frequent visits had made officials and attaches unkindly of my presence. I had seen and heard and perceived and dimly comprehended the coming scattering of Atlanta's inhabitants and the complete annihilation of the city.

"I was almost overcome by the intensity of his feeling and the homeliness of every tone he uttered, and I stammered forth some manner of confused assent. He seemed to nod approvingly. "We have a daughter in Atlanta—just about your age, my lad. Here is her picture."

My place was at the head of the column. The officer of the day had turned in his saddle and was scowling at me. I had only time to bend to the piteous white face and shout: "Whatever I can—help me!"

Never did old Charlie's hoofs ring out so impatiently as when he bore me to the house of the Federal demonstration to the south, and the lightning like flank stroke away around to the northeast, where the Peaschere's banks opened to ten thousand soldier graves and the brave MacPherson fell; of the final investment of the beautiful city, the deadly assaults and repulses, the endless marches, and the awful whirl and whirling of half a hundred thousand desperate men around to the south and southeast—a solid army of readiness front of half a score of miles in length, of raining lead, of blood-red bayonet, of belching cannon and of the all-around flash to the horrible slaughter of Rough-and-Ready and Jonesborough; until, thirty years from our next first September day, a shout went up that shook the earth and split the sky: "Atlanta is ours!"

It was looking into the deep hazel eyes of the owner of the mansion, whom I had now seen rest upon the portrait of a white girl regarding my own features with a never known rest upon them before. I saw my own father's face in his. When his words, my own father's tones were in his shoulder again, it was as my own father's loving touch. "He could have no boy as young as this

and almost dammed the stream, and lay breathless to a measured ghostly tread. It went and came from sword and covert and corpse to fallen sycamore trunk. I saw hollow and solemn and motionless across this. Thence it swished and brushed over sward to covert and corpse, and back again echoing; a terrible pendulum of fate across our way of safety.

"Advance, grand rounds, and give the counter-signal!" Straight to a leveled gun above us came another muffled form. It bent over and bayonet and whistled; "Remember—Atlanta!"

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My place was at the head of the column. The officer of the day had turned in his saddle and was scowling at me. I had only time to bend to the piteous white face and shout: "Whatever I can—help me!"

Never did old Charlie's hoofs ring out so impatiently as when he bore me to the house of the Federal demonstration to the south, and the lightning like flank stroke away around to the northeast, where the Peaschere's banks opened to ten thousand soldier graves and the brave MacPherson fell; of the final investment of the beautiful city, the deadly assaults and repulses, the endless marches, and the awful whirl and whirling of half a hundred thousand desperate men around to the south and southeast—a solid army of readiness front of half a score of miles in length, of raining lead, of blood-red bayonet, of belching cannon and of the all-around flash to the horrible slaughter of Rough-and-Ready and Jonesborough; until, thirty years from our next first September day, a shout went up that shook the earth and split the sky: "Atlanta is ours!"

It was looking into the deep hazel eyes of the owner of the mansion, whom I had now seen rest upon the portrait of a white girl regarding my own features with a never known rest upon them before. I saw my own father's face in his. When his words, my own father's tones were in his shoulder again, it was as my own father's loving touch. "He could have no boy as young as this

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Medicine Hat electors have voted non-confidence in Mr. Davin. Wm. Cross, whose home is in Winnipeg, was killed at Grand Forks last night.

A third rumour makes Mr. Tass leave the senate to seek election in a county adjoining Montreal. John W. Pickle, aged 20, a farm laborer, has been arrested on a charge of criminally assaulting a five-year-old girl at Coburne last spring.

The sale of Ontario and Quebec timber limits, held in the board of trade rooms, Toronto, was fairly well attended but bids were scarce.

Hon. Mr. Laurier will arrive in Winnipeg on Sunday. He reached Port Arthur and Port William on Thursday and was presented, with addresses of welcome.

Mr. St. Lawrence, of Quebec, has had gangs of men at work around West Port, Que., heaving and shipping certain valuable hardwoods such as birch, cherry, etc., for shipment to England.

It has been decided to deepen Lachine canal to a uniform depth of 15 feet. Tenders have been called for and specifications published. The estimated cost is \$250,000. The work is expected to be finished in the autumn of 1895.

Two young men giving the names of Wilson, who opened a commission business in Montreal some months ago, have disappeared, leaving a large number of morning creditors. They had succeeded in making a good working credit.

The Le Monde publishes a rumor that Hon. J. A. Chapleau will be offered the candidature for the new Maisonneuve constituency. The same organ also mentions Sir Hector Langevin as Mr. Chapleau's successor. It says the latter would then run for Three Rivers again.

The C. P. R. land department will endeavor to transform by irrigation, a dry waste of country along the line, in extent of one million acres into a fertile farming district. The district lies between Medicine Hat and Gleichen in Alberta. The surveys are now at work.

At Lenington recently a fire was caused by the composition with which an electric wire used for lighting purposes was covered coming off. The wire, being in contact with an iron hook, emitted sparks, which melted the adjacent gas pipe and ignited the gas. A large jet of flame issued from the hole, the fire was extinguished.

T. G. Shagnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., in a letter to Evantrill, M. P., regarding the desired prosecution of an extension of the new Montreal Ottawa railway, says: "With large decreases in our earnings and the unwillingness of investors to loan on railway securities at present, we are forced to discontinue everything in the nature of capital expenditure until there is an improvement. It is impossible to form a definite opinion as to when financial matters will improve."

Major John Hughes of the 45th battalion, and brother of Sam Hughes, M.P., while rowing alone in a boat to Lisgar Island, River St. Lawrence, on Friday night, he was camping with friends, was overtaken by three men in another boat. The men knocked Hughes senseless with an oar and robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain. They then bound him with cords and took him to a lonely log cabin on shore, where he was left for the night. In the morning one of the captors came and released him. Hughes then made his way to the nearest farm house and reported the case. There is no clue to the culprits.

A dispatch from Ottawa gives the following particulars of the recent fire at that place: "One of the biggest fires Ottawa has ever seen occurred this afternoon at 8:30, and at midnight it still burning, but is under control. It was set—for it is undoubtedly incendiary—in the centre of J. R. Booth's piling grounds in the southeast quarter of the city, and rapidly spread until it covered an acre of ground valued at about eight million feet of lumber. Besides it burned Cedar street public school, eight railway cars, a portion of the bridge over the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway, and one of the houses on the west side. The total loss is about \$200,000, of which 60 per cent is covered by insurance. During its height the fire was a magnificent spectacle, and was witnessed by about ten thousand people. On Friday 30th last there was a \$250,000 incendiary fire in his big mill at Chaudiere.

As regards the Number 8 Month Closely Approaches the Record.

The fire record for August, furnished by Chief Deany, is given below: Tuesday, July 7.—10:55 p.m., box 31, fire at residence Cadboro road; occupant and driver, H. D. Hill; loss, \$1,000; cause, defective electric wire; no loss.

Sunday, Aug. 12.—3:30 p.m., bush fire on Indian reserve; no loss.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.—Grass fire, Indian reserve; no loss.

Saturday, Aug. 18.—3 p.m., grass fire at One Bay; no loss.

Saturday, Aug. 18.—11:47 p.m., box 61; fire in one storey frame building, Douglas street, between Pembroke and Discovery streets; owner, J. Pitts; occupant, J. Burroughs; cause of fire unknown; loss on building estimated at \$60; loss on contents \$250,000; total estimated loss, \$310; insurance on stock, \$1,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.—3 p.m., grass fire, Indian reserve; 4:45 p.m., box 31, grass fire, Beacon Hill; no loss.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.—Box 31, fire at 12:30 a.m.; location, No. 89 Government street; owners, Johnston estate; occupant, J. Marymont; cause, unknown; loss, \$1,000; insurance on stock, \$10,000; appraisers are at work taking stock. Loss on building estimated at \$200; loss on contents, \$1,000.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894

WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON ST.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Meanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. Pacific lodge, I. O. O. F., has been incorporated under the Benevolent Societies' Act.

Green apples is reported on some of the plum and apple trees in the vicinity of the city of Victoria.

Captain John Irving has presented the park "zoo" with three Alaskan geese. The park committee return their thanks for the donation.

Fog, smoke and a broken steam pipe all tended to delay the steamer City of Puebla, which did not arrive from San Francisco until this morning, leaving again for the Sound at 11 o'clock.

She brought 132 tons of freight for Victoria. The sight of four Indians squatted in the middle of the sidewalk on Queen street in front of the Adelphi block this morning dividing up a lot of silver, the proceeds of a mining expedition, was very amusing.

They could count the dollars, but the quarters and halves fooled them.

During the month of August the city police made the following arrests: For being drunk, 24; larceny, 5; giving obscene literature to children, 1; vagrancy, 2; drunk and disorderly, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 2; making a total of 30. During the month three men were given lodgings at the police barracks.

Unusual efforts are being made to make the North and South Saanich Agricultural exhibition a success this year. The dates decided upon, namely, October 13th and 14th, are late, but this was made necessary on account of the late spring.

By that time the farmers will have their season's work completed and be able to devote lots of time to the fair.

Ald. Harry A. Mackay, B. H. Johns, J. C. Macdonald, W. M. B. Smith and F. S. Macdure left today on one of Captain Dan McIntosh's launches for a hunting trip along the east coast. The game season commences to-morrow, and early in the morning the hunters will be on a good hunting ground. They have their best guns, a liberal supply of ammunition and plenty of provisions along.

A horse hitched to an express wagon backed into one of the sewer excavations on Broughton street this morning. The man who was working in the hole came out with a rather surprised look on his face, but without a bruise. The horse landed on his feet and fitted the excavation as if it had been made for him. A trench was dug, and by that means the animal was raised to the proper level.

A plan for the machinery hall to be erected at the exhibition grounds is now being prepared and is in the hands of the mayor. The building as planned is 50x100 feet, with a roof sloping out and covering a walk which will extend all around the structure. The sides and end will not be enclosed, in order to give a full view. The main entrance will be through the centre of the building as well. The building is to cost \$500, and will be erected by the city.

Harry Robertson, a character upon whom the police have looked with suspicion for a long time, was arrested this morning for stealing \$30 from a Japanese. It is alleged that Robertson got the Jap to enter the back room of a Corner street saloon and got the money away from him. When he demanded the back Robertson violently assaulted him and threw him into the street. Robertson was booked for larceny and assault, and will have his hearing in police court to-morrow. The police say Robertson served a term in Oregon for highway robbery.

Eugene Auzeere has been taken in charge by the police on complaint of a colored cook named Lafayette, who charges him with larceny. The case was not even called in police court, as Chief Sheppard does not place any reliance on Lafayette's story. He first said \$75 had been stolen from him, but later told the chief he had lost only \$10. It was learned that the man who took a friend that \$100 had been stolen from him by Auzeere. The police are doing some investigating of their own, and it would not be surprising if the case were dropped entirely.

Gustav Peterson and J. Henessey are in the city looking for goods with which to obtain false pretences. One of them went into Marks' store on Store street yesterday, represented himself as a dealer of the E. B. Marvin and on the strength of an order got a big order. He then brought in his partner and he also gave an order for the money for a lot of goods. The orders proved to be worthless, and Peterson and Henessey were located and arrested. The goods obtained were valued at \$98. The hearing of the men before Magistrate Macrae was adjourned until to-morrow night.

That the Victoria & Sidney railway is not altogether a useless road, and that it could be used as a shorter route to points on the Mainland, especially in bad weather, was clearly shown last evening. The steamer R. P. Ribbet being delayed by the fog and smoke did not get out of the Fraser river until after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She reached Blenner's pass about 4, but it was impossible to proceed to Victoria on account of the thickness of the weather. A number of the passengers, being anxious to reach home last night, induced the captain to land them at Sidney and secured. A majority of the passengers came in by train, reaching here at 11 o'clock last night. The Ribbet did not arrive until ten o'clock this morning, having been compelled to anchor in the bay all night and pick her way down today.

The Sisters of St. Ann have reopened their kindergarten and primary school in the large brick school house adjoining Institute hall on View street. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated, and are now as bright as paint can make them. The principal of the school has devoted much time to the teaching of children, and during the past few years has met with much success. The method of teaching is based upon Froebel's system, which has been universally adopted. The children are taught many useful things that they could not learn outside of a kindergarten, while in the primary department they receive a good foundation for their education. Children between the ages

of three and eight years are taken, the only requirement being that they shall attend school near and clean. The fees for either department are \$2 a month.

A delegation from Nanaimo, consisting of Mayor Quennell, Dr. Walker, M. P. F., and Fred Young, are here to meet the government. They failed to see the Premier to-day, but will probably meet him this evening. The nature of their prayer is not known.

Almon Funnell, a boy, was fined \$5 and \$2 costs the provincial court this afternoon for shooting a hen pheasant out of season. The magistrate in imposing the fine said he made it light on account of the boy's age, but hereafter both boys and men would be severely dealt with.

The collier Keweenaw, which arrived here last night and left for Nanaimo, returned to port this afternoon. It is said that she nearly ran ashore on the way out, touching a rock and that she was in danger of being driven back to sea.

An unfortunate girl known to her companions as May Franklin, tried to commit suicide at an early hour this morning in Brown street house of ill repute. She took a number of bichloride of mercury tablets and but for prompt assistance from Dr. Frank Hall, who was called in, would have accomplished her purpose. As it is she is yet in the hospital, but is expected that she will regain her strength. It is said that fear of desertion by a man she loved prompted her to the act. The girl comes from Nanaimo, where her people reside.

The sailing schooner Wanderer, seized in Behring Sea for having an unsealed gun on board after having been sealed up by one of the American cruisers, arrived in port about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was ordered to Victoria by port to Collector Milne, which her captain did. On board were two deserters from the whaling bark California, who boarded the Wanderer at Omatkela. They did not have any letters, news of the wreck of the whaling fleet that has already been published.

Some sportsmen who believe that the early gun catches the bird, are already out looking for anything that comes in the way. Canon Bay and Hill districts are favorite stamping grounds, where dozens of young pheasants have already fallen victims to the pot hunter.

Yesterday's season of barnyard hunting was formally opened by a young man and his partner, who were accompanied by a couple of worthless dogs and a gun through Cadboro Bay district, one of the results of which was the death of a handsome turkey belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Evans. Mrs. Evans is looking for that man, who is in Esquimalt district last Sunday counted no less than 106 shots that were apparently fired at grouse and pheasants in his vicinity. The game law is not far from being a dead letter.

Yesterday's Gazette announces the incorporation of several mining companies, nearly all of which are to work in Kootenay. The Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of Vancouver, is incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, divided into \$5 shares, with the usual rights and privileges; James B. McLaren, Captain S. P. Scott, George D. MacKay and R. Hughes are the provincial trustees. The Alamo Mining Company, Limited, has a capital of \$500,000, its head office being in New Denver, and the trustees being W. D. Mors, J. Vallance and Howard Donally, of New Denver. A. E. Humphreys and J. G. Williams, of Duluth, Minn. The same gentlemen are also prominently identified with the fortunes of the Minnesota Silver Company, Limited, which is capitalized at one million dollars in \$1 shares. Its head office is also in New Denver, and the trustees are A. E. Humphreys, of Duluth, G. J. Atkins, H. Donally, Walter Marshall and J. S. Blacklock of New Denver. The British Columbia Dredging Company, Limited, of Vancouver, is incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 and the following are the trustees: W. A. Shaheen, J. E. W. Macfarlane and Joseph W. Campion.

From Saturday's Daily. Four hundred cases of salmon were shipped to Esquimalt, Ont., over the Northern Pacific yesterday.

H. M. S. Satellite arrived from Comox this morning and went alongside the naval yard dock for a general overhauling.

J. Hanna, of the B. X. Ranch, Vernon, has been appointed quarantine inspector of fruit trees for Okanagan district.

A valuable shipment of land furs was forwarded to Esquimalt yesterday by McMillan & Co. It was shipped over the Northern Pacific.

Ah Chung, who failed to keep his back yard clean, was convicted before Magistrate Macrae this morning of a breach of the sanitary by-law, and was fined \$5 with \$2.50 costs.

Miss Kate Snider, daughter of William Snider, and Ambrose Adams, also of this city, were quietly married last evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the manse, 175 Pandora street. The ceremony was witnessed by a few immediate relatives and friends of the couple.

The charge against Eugene Auzeere of having stolen a sum of money from a colored cook named Lafayette, was dismissed in police court this morning after a long hearing. There was no evidence against the accused and his accuser made a very unsatisfactory witness.

Harry Robertson, who is charged with robbing a Jap of \$30, stated in police court this morning that he desired a lawyer to defend him and the case was put off until Tuesday to permit him to have his wish carried out. S. Perry Mills will probably appear for him on Tuesday.

A coroner's jury convened at Sidney yesterday, decided that the Indian who was found in the water yesterday morning had been accidentally drowned. It seems that a number of Indians re-

turning from the Fraser River on the steamer Ribbet got gloriously drunk last evening and fell overboard.

The city dentist met last evening to make arrangements for the fourth annual meeting of the Provincial Association to be held in this city on October 4th and 5th, exhibition week. Delegates will be here from Nanaimo and the Mainland. A long programme for the meetings and entertainments of delegates is being drafted.

News was received here last night to the effect that the Province Exploration Party had arrived at Alberni on Monday last. Nothing concerning their trip from the north end of the island or anything beyond the fact of their arrival was reported. They are to walk to Victoria from Alberni and it is presumed that they are now well on their way on that part of their journey.

During August the customs returns were reduced somewhat on account of the fact that no Chinese arrived. The returns are:

Free goods \$ 40,241 00
Dutiable 141,791 00
Total \$182,032 00

The inland revenue returns for August follow:

Spirits \$ 6,852 58
Tobacco 3,970 25
Cigars 789 35
Methylated spirits 62 88
Inspection 2 00
Rent of land 5 00

Total \$12,669 55

The officials in the city and government have been notified of the intended visit to this city of Prince Gregoire Galitzian, lieutenant-general in the Russian army and member of the council of the Russian empire. He is from Winnipeg, but is expected here inside of the next few weeks. The exact time of his arrival is not known but it is quite likely that he will be accorded a semi-official reception.

O. Thimblet, Harry E. Connon, T. B. Hall, A. H. Scate, Joshua Davies and F. Elworthy, of the Board of Trade, left last night on the City of Kingston for Tacoma where for a day or so they will represent Victoria at the Interstate Fair. They are empowered to arrange for an excursion from Victoria to Tacoma on Saturday and Sunday, September 15 and 16, and the reciprocal return will come here from Tacoma during the afternoon of the 17th.

The Nanaimo delegation, called on Premier Davie last night and spent some time in consultation with him. They left for home this morning and while here seemed rather reticent as to the object of their visit. It is presumed that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear one of the most eloquent of Canadian statesmen. Should the party arrive at Vancouver on Monday, they will be met by a delegation of Capt. Irving will make a special trip to bring it to Victoria, and a deputation of Liberals will meet their leader at the city of Vancouver. The evening of the second day Mr. Laurier will be in the city. He will be seated and decorated for the occasion. The date which cannot be fixed until the day on which the party will arrive is known will be announced in a few days. It will be either Monday the 10th, or Tuesday, the 11th of September. On the following day a reception will be held at the residence and grounds of Dr. Milne, to which every person is invited. 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MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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HERBERT WILL REMAIN.

Officially Announced That He Has Not Been Recalled From Canada.

Duke of Connaught Slightly Injured During Aldershot Manoeuvres.

London, Sept. 5.—Ingram, son of Judge Adams, of Pennsylvania, was married to Aminia Goodwin, the pianiste, to-day.

A Cure is Guaranteed!

To everyone using this Remedy according to directions or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 25 YEARS' TEST.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience.

UPTURE

More CURES than any other medicine.

NOTICE

Enterprise Co., Timon Creek.

There is delinquent upon the following described interests in the Enterprise Co., Timon Creek, Cariboo, on account of assessments levied for the year 1893, and hereinafter.

H. Langley, 2 interests, 200 feet and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$22.12.

N. McGregor, 2 interests, 200 feet and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$22.12.

J. Peters, 1-1/2 interests, 150, and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$24.00.

And in accordance with law so much of each said interest as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the town of Stanley, Cariboo, on Monday, 10th day of September, 1894, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. Langley, 2 interests, 200 feet and 50 feet staked off as discovery claim, \$22.12.

HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED.

Both of the Contending Parties in the Eastern War Have Won Battles.

Steady Progress Being Made With Administrative Reforms in Corea.

London, Sept. 5.—A Shanghai dispatch states that all the Japanese in China have been put under Chinese jurisdiction.

A number of Japanese business houses have been closed. The Chinese press is ridiculing England for her apathy regarding the Kow Shung incident.

The sinking of a torpedo boat yesterday, all on board were lost. It is reported that a levy for the province of Shaanxi has been made on the province of Shaanxi.

The two Japanese spies surrendered by the American consul yesterday were promptly beheaded. As a result the other Japanese in Shanghai will leave immediately.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—By the Belgic it was learned that the Chinese government is contemplating the wholesale reduction of its foreign employees, the most of them to go to meet the expenses of the war.

The government has prohibited the export of food stuffs to Japan. As a retaliatory measure the Japanese papers suggest the prohibition of the export of coal to China.

A great obstacle to the free operation of the Chinese navy, Japan has in view the raising of a loan to defray war expenses. The work of administrative reform in Corea is making steady progress.

The new official organization about to be put on foot is said to be modelled after the Japanese government, and the Korean king will in future bear the title of Emperor of Great Corea.

The engagement between the Chinese twin screw steel cruiser, Chi Yuen and the Japanese man-of-war in Corean waters commenced in the morning, and according to the Chinese accounts, lasted some four hours.

At the commencement the Chinese sailors refused to work their guns, but after they were being shot by the own officers the others fought so well that they raked the Japs fore and aft and carried away his bridge, killing the Japanese admiral, but the Japs picked off all the exposed persons on the Chi Yuen and exploded a mine on her deck, killing a lieutenant and some men working on guns.

The Chi Yuen's own steering gear was carried away and her forward guns disabled, but she steered with her twin screws and replied with her aft guns with such effect that the Japs surrendered, hoisting the dragon flag over the white flag; but before the Chi Yuen could take possession several Japanese men-of-war were in sight and the Japanese hoisted the flag and Chi Yuen made all haste to get away, and succeeded in reaching Wei Hai Wei for repairs.

Particulars of the capture of the Corean palace are given in a letter from Chungmu to the correspondent of the North Daily News in which he says: One hundred and fifty French troops on guard bravely resisted as long as they could, killing about a dozen Japanese soldiers, but were finally overpowered, and the Japanese took possession of the palace.

The king, queen, crown prince and crown princess were removed to the Japanese legation, where they are still kept heavily guarded. The Japs then took possession of the telegraph office. Daily News in which he says: One hundred and fifty French troops on guard bravely resisted as long as they could, killing about a dozen Japanese soldiers, but were finally overpowered, and the Japanese took possession of the palace.

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UNFORTUNATE EXPLOSIONS.

One of Cook's Expedition Steamers Wrecked Near Greenland.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 5.—The fishing schooner Rigel has arrived here with the passengers of the Cook Arctic expedition's steamer Miranda.

The Miranda struck a sunken rock on August 7 outside of the harbor of Sukkir Toppan, Greenland, and her bottom was stove. She succeeded in making harbor.

The party, composed of the passengers of the Miranda, went to Holsten and secured the Rigel, which returned with them to Sukkir Toppan. The passengers were then transferred to the Rigel and the Miranda, after some temporary repairs, started in tow of the Rigel to Labrador.

On the night of August 27th, the Miranda had to be abandoned and the Rigel continued on her way to this port.

Parry Sound, Ont., Sept. 5.—While endeavoring to find the narrow entrance at Point aux Baril on Sunday evening the steamer Favorite ran on Black Hill rocks. The smoke was dense and the night very dark, and to make matters worse, a terrific thunder storm came on about twelve o'clock, accompanied by hurricane.

The passengers and crew, thirty in number, took boats at daylight on Monday morning in a heavy sea, and two of them reached Point aux Baril. The third boat, containing the engineer, purser, steward, and a lumber traveller named Thompson and six or seven of the crew got separated, but will probably make for Byng inlet.

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At the commencement the Chinese sailors refused to work their guns, but after they were being shot by the own officers the others fought so well that they raked the Japs fore and aft and carried away his bridge, killing the Japanese admiral, but the Japs picked off all the exposed persons on the Chi Yuen and exploded a mine on her deck, killing a lieutenant and some men working on guns.

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EMPRESS OF CHINA HERE.

Latest Advances From the Great War in the Orient—The Ship Had a Quiet Trip.

Capt. J. G. Cox and Frank Adams Return Home—Should Avoid Japan.

The steamship Empress of China arrived here at noon today, eleven days from Yokohama, after a very uneven voyage.

She brings late news of great importance as to the all absorbing question of the hour—the Chinese-Japanese war. The ship was captured by the Japs, the Empress sailed from Yokohama, is thus summed up by the representative of the Associated Press.

Japanese troops in Corea now number upwards of thirty thousand. The small body force of the Japanese, under the command of Major-General Oshima, who commanded at Song-hwan and Asan. The total force was on August 18th placed under Lieut-General Nozu, chief of the field army corps, who served with distinction in the Satauma war, and was a great tactical skill in the grand army manoeuvres of 1892.

The Chinese government is already sending out hogs announcements of naval and military successes through its diplomatic agents abroad. The Singapore newspapers publish a communication from the Chinese consul-general stating on the official authority of the envoy in London, Kung, that the Japanese gunboats were disabled in battle on August 27th and 28th.

As a matter of fact no battles were fought on those days, nor have any Japanese ships at any time been disabled or even slightly injured. The same dispatch asserts that the Japanese lost two thousand at the battle of Asan.

The truth, however, is that the Japanese officers and seventy privates, with the wounded in ordinary average proportion. The Japanese government has promulgated a decree constituting prize courts, on the basis recognized by European and American usage.

Prize courts will be constituted by the Japanese government, and will be empowered to issue warrants of capture with regard to contraband of war, owing to possible complications with western powers, but the right is reserved to seize neutral ships actually discovered to be supplying China with war materials.

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NOAIBAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Scheme Nipped in the Bud and Instigators Arrested.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Herald's Managua, Nicaragua, special says: Gen. Ortiz and Gen. Molina attempted yesterday to start a revolution. They went to Corinto with sixty followers, but the authorities were informed in time and nipped the scheme in the bud. Generals Ortiz and Molina and several others were arrested including one member of congress. Members of the opposition in Granada, Masaya and Managua are implicated in the plot, and the government is making an investigation. There was no disturbance, and all is quiet but the tension is severe.

Minnesota Towns Again Threatened by Flames.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5.—Reports continue to come in from towns of fresh fires springing up. Carlton is again menaced by fires. At Cloquet the smoke is so dense that it is impossible to see twenty feet. Kerriek is surrounded by fires. The fires near South Superior were all extinguished last night, but it is reported to-day that the town of Iron River is burning. There are six hundred refugees here from the forest fires. No definite figures of the lives lost in the fires are yet obtainable, but it is believed the number will be rather over than under the estimates already made.

With a Clean Bill.

Hon. Keom, Sept. 5.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India left here at noon today with clean bill of health. The plague has been declared at an

ence upon at once insisted upon under the monarch personally and under conditions that should enable him to speak his mind without restraint. Being denied this privilege by the royal advisers, he determined to present himself with an armed escort, and sent for a detachment from the Japanese forces outside the city. As this escort passed by the residence it was fired upon by Korean soldiers in the service of the Mings. These shots settled the fate of the minister. The natives, who were dispersed with scarcely a struggle and an hour later the representative of Japan was in amicable conversation with the sovereign, who did not hesitate to declare that he had been under coercion ever since the beginning of the embargo with China, and that he was far from feeling any hostility toward Japan which his government had publicly attributed to him. In token of his sincerity he had already

opened their contents pillaged, and the owners beaten and maimed. From every port stories of robbery and violence are received. The outrages are not committed by private citizens alone. In accordance with Chinese official usage, the diplomatic agent Yuan, who left last month from Seoul, has been disallowed and disgraced. The civil service of the country allows great latitude to every incumbent, but his responsibility is as extreme as his privileges, and if he fails to satisfy his superiors, he is doomed. Even if he faithfully follows instructions, and evil consequences ensue, he is often made a scape-goat to save those above him from destruction.

In this case Yuan was merely the mouth-piece of Li Hung Chang. Every step taken by him was in pursuance of the viceroys' commands. But when the catastrophe came, and Yuan took refuge in Tientsin, all the blame was thrown upon his shoulders. For two weeks his case was in concealment, and without waiting to consult his new council, he yesterday issued a report of his death, which called together the commanders of the few troops remaining at his disposal and ordered them instantly to join the Japanese army on the way to attack the Chinese at Asan. He was not instigated to do so by anybody, but he expected it of him, and no one was more surprised than the Japanese representative when he heard of it. To suppose that the king was actuated by motives of expediency, would be to credit him with a sagacity which he certainly does not possess. The universal belief in his lack of spirit and cleverness seems to be well founded. His demonstration is explained rather as signifying his delight at being able to resign an irksome restraint and his determination to "get even" in some way with the men who had kept him for years in leading-strings. But it effectually disposes of the old stories that he had nothing but hatred for Japan and wished to see the emperor deposed. It is a fact that he had no intention of that nature to establish his influence in the peninsula. Since the day that he

shown every disposition to co-operate, so far as he is able, with the movement of the Japanese representative. When the Japanese army returned, victorious to Seoul, bringing with them the captured arms and standards, he sent a deputy especially to welcome and congratulate them. He has appointed a commissioner to visit Japan and thank the emperor for the promise of peace and a stable government to his country; and he has formally renounced the suzerainty of China and proclaimed his intention to assert his independence and equality in all future dealings with the nation. Unless Japan falls utterly in the war the vassalage of the past will never be renewed.

The political and social reforms which Japan demands are designed not only to preserve China from being overtaken by the Japanese, but also to give the people of Corea opportunity and power to improve their condition, and to prepare the country for the introduction of western civilization. Several of them have already been decreed and put in force. These are—the abolition of a hereditary title which, though still meaning king in English, shall carry with it no signification of inferiority to a higher monarch, as was previously the case; the establishment of a thorough diplomatic service, under which ministers shall be sent to all treaty states; the eligibility to office of all classes, without distinction of rank; restrictions upon public expenditures, and periodical announcement of revenues and disbursements; reduction in the number of national employees; absolute freedom of religion; abolition of slavery and all kinds of enforced labor; prohibition of cruel and excessive punishments, and immediate abrogation of the law permitting punishment of the entire family of a criminal, however innocent; abolition of widows' remarriage, and of all persons to marry according to their choice, without parental compulsion. Other reforms are under consideration, and every citizen is permitted to offer the committee proposals for the general welfare.

The policy of China in all wars has been to play a waiting game, and to suffer a certain amount of injury without retaliation, in the hope of exhausting the enemy. With this view, although her army is much superior to that of Japan, she withdrew all her ships from the open sea immediately after the first blow had been struck by the bay of Asan, and secluded them in strongly fortified stations like Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wai. But even in these retreats, the fleets were a constant menace to Japan, and an expedition was planned on Aug. 17, for an advance upon Wei-Hai-Wai, near Chefoo, where it was supposed a large squadron was lying in hiding. The Japanese ships reached their destination at midnight, Aug. 17. As they approached, signs of activity were perceived in the dim light, but it was not believed that many of the enemy had time to escape, nor was it thought they would wish to avoid a contest, being greatly in the majority. An attack with torpedoes was prepared, but when daylight came no Chinese vessels were in sight. They had all flown to another resort. A few shots were exchanged with the forts and as the movement contemplated no engagement with batteries on the shore, the Japanese fleet returned to the bay of Corea. A visit to Port Arthur was debated, but not approved, owing to the fact that this harbor is accessible only

MAY YET ATTACK SHANGHAI.

Japan Threatens to Withdraw Her Promise Not to Molest This Port.

An Attempt to Draw China Into a Naval Engagement Fails.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The steamer Peru, which arrived from the Orient this morning, brings news that the Japan navy, after the battle of Tsung Tu, had received instructions if the Chinese men-of-war should come again to pursue them to the gulf of Pechili and to attack Wei Hai Wei and Port Arthur. But though the Japanese men-of-war kept watch in Corean waters, the Chinese men-of-war kept in the gulf. Seeing there was no other means but to attack them in their home the Japanese men-of-war were to be thirteen in number, left Corea. They sailed against Wei Hai Wei, which the Chinese did not guard, being ensconced in the farthest corner of the gulf. The Japanese attacked Wei Hai Wei, knowing that some of the Japanese men-of-war of the northern squadron were there, but when the Japanese approached, the Chinese, leaving a few old vessels, concealed themselves at Shanha Kwan, on the boundary between China proper and Liaung Tun. As the object of the Japs was to attack the forts, but to draw out the squadron, they returned when they failed to meet the latter. Unless the Chinese squadron were first destroyed the forts could not be taken.

Tokio papers contain news that bodes ill for Li Hung Chang. The sole responsibility for the conduct of the present movement rests on him, and for every disaster the Chinese on land or sea may sustain he is held accountable. The Nichi Nichi says that Wang Jung Ho and Li Hung Tsoo, who were commissioned a few months since by the king's government to watch over the actions of the viceroys, are going to take active measures, now that the intelligence of the defeats of China both on land and sea has reached the ears of the Pekin government. Wan Jun Ho is said to be on bad terms with the viceroys, and as his influence over the court of Pekin is known to be considerable, the situation of the viceroys must be an anxious one. The Hocht and several papers even state that a committee for the impeachment of the viceroys has been appointed, and that Wan Jun Ho, Li Hung Tsoo, Chang Chung, and an elder brother of this Chang, all enemies of the viceroys, have been appointed its members.

Towards the Japanese, from the declaration of war was forced upon it by King Le, is evident from the great consternation with which the statesmen in Peking heard of the news. The viceroys' anger is now chiefly directed against Yuan, a late Chinese resident of Corea, by whom he regards himself as having been misled and hence entangled into so critical a situation. Yuan is now virtually the centinel of Tientsin in connection with the present affairs. The court of Tientsin too hot for him to live in and is said to have secretly concealed himself. The Japanese charge affairs at Tientsin and other members of the legation, the Japanese in that city, Consul Tesin and staff, the Japanese from Tientsin, the consular-general and members of the consulate at Shanghai, two hundred Japanese in all, boarded a French mail steamer on the 12th and left for home.

London, Sept. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says it is reported that the Japanese have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest Shanghai unless the Kiang Nan arsenal there is closed. The threat is believed to have been made by the Japs for the purpose of provoking the British into interference.

Mr. Beermann, Lt. Alex. Boklin, Dr. Botkin, H. Bremer, H. Brugh, Miss Burgess, S. Davis, Capt. H. B. Ellis, Miss E. Ellis, Ch. W. Gelderman, Baron Von Gruttschreiber, Dr. Hartthorne, Miss Harrisborne, Mr. Hunt, H. E. Hunt, J. H. James, P. S. Lloyd, D. Mackenzie, J. McKewen, J. W. Murray, E. W. Oakes, Miss B. I. Paulett, Mr. and Mrs. Beding and two children, C. Richardson, Capt. Ripley, F. Rodewald, Dr. E. W. Rooke, N. Sato, C. B. Stedman, Miss Stedman, Mrs. Stedman, two Misses Stevens, Miss Strong, Percy Strudce, D. T. Timins, C. G. Cox and Frank Adams.

The names of Capt. J. G. Cox and

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

An Artificial Inhalation of Oxygen. An Device to Save Lives of Coal Miners.

Miss Gould's Prospective Alliance - The Queen's Bathing House.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—It is pleasing to note that some thought was given during the recent meetings of the British Association to the question of artificial respiration.

At a meeting of the junior lacrosse committee yesterday the protest of the Stars lacrosse club against the exhibition of lacrosse was considered.

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ordinary man, and his working capacity very much greater.

Passengers by the steamers between Portsmouth and Southampton generally notice an abnormally large breeze moving at the end of the jolly which protrudes into the sea from the private grounds at Osborne, but few are aware that this is the royal bathing house.

At Osborne is sea bathing, and the barge is arranged for this purpose. When desired the water rushes into the vessel and forms a spacious bath, as comfortable as it is safe and convenient.

I need not add that the internal fittings are of a most elaborate character.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, it seems, was once a great arsenic eater. He makes the confession in his latest "Echoes of the Week," induced therefrom by an article in the St. James's Gazette, stating that arsenic does not soothe the nerves, is nasty to the taste, and has a tendency to produce internal pains and cramps.

"My own experience," writes "G. A. S.," "is directly to the contrary of this statement. In 1860 I came home from India, with the fag end of a jungle fever in my bones. My constitution was so weak that I was unable to do more than blind, and deaf, and mad; so my kind and wise physicians treated me with arsenic, and in a very short time I grew strong without and tranquil within.

Unfortunately there came over me a passionate craving for arsenic. I took double doses. I put the drug into my beef tea, into my coffee, and my lemonade. I had just strength of mind enough to 'own up' to my medical adviser—if you tell lies to your doctor you die—and he judiciously 'sawed off' my daily allowance of delicious poison."

Confirmation of the French Defeat at Timbuctoo.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says that a cable message sent from Saint Louis, Senegal, to the Havas news agency seems to confirm the recent dispatch received by the Journal des Debats regarding the disaster to the French army at Timbuctoo.

The Havas dispatch says that the French situation in Timbuctoo is grave. A company of tirailleurs are said to have been completely beaten by the Turcs.

A dispatch from Rome says that Italy has again assumed a grave aspect. Agrarian crimes are frequent and the ill-felling of the peasantry against the landowners, which was dormant during the state of siege, is now found in seditious proportions.

The Emperor William has arrived at Landskrona, Sweden, where he will attend the great autumn manoeuvres. This is the first visit of royalty to Landskrona since 1815.

Samuel Wilson, an American journalist, and a travelling companion of the world on foot. They started from Lincoln and arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday.

Next day they sailed in the Parisian for Montreal, from whence they were to start on a tour around the world on foot.

Whether the Queen's displeasure to the match will have any consequence it is impossible to say. But Miss Gould will be the only American lady, if the match comes off, to marry nobility, by any means.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Naval and Military Strength of the Two Countries Compared.

The Japanese It is Predicted Will Win on the Sea—Reasons Given.

It may be considered strange that a person living so near the theatre of war should take with this question. The writer's intimate knowledge of the people and the country, gained in over 34 years residence, is his justification.

Though making no claim to soldier-craft, the writer has seen and taken part in some fighting on shore in China, and has seen the ignominious defeat of large bodies of soldiers so-called by a very small number in proportion, properly organized.

Example: In September, 1853, less than two hundred Hung-tai (rebel) soldiers took Shanghai city, garrisoned with 1500 soldiers and held the same going on for two years, increased in number, of course. The city was invested by a large body of soldiers on the land and a small fleet of fairly well equipped vessels on the river, and it was not until Admiral Prolet landed guns and men that they were driven out.

Example: The soldiers sent to invest the city, in number ten thousand, presuming on their number became very impatient so much that it was really dangerous for any foreigner to go near them. A volunteer corps was formed with Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, in command, who fought bravely at the battle of Muddy flat, April, 1854, when he and his men were killed.

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every time for a small present gain, whereas the Japanese will note the situation, and if they see the prospect of a large gain by waiting they will bide their time.

China will have ample cause to remember the fact of the French in 1870 was a lesson taken to heart by the Japanese—the perfect knowledge Germany had of France; each hill, dale, water course, bridge, road, farm house, wells, nature soil, and amount of produce, extent of forts, arm, number of guns and garrison, food supply, number of soldiers, their equipments, organization and discipline, and divers other things too numerous to mention.

Japan is equally well posted about China. Educated Japanese in Chinese costume to visit the occasion and purpose—form the costly apparel of opulence to the rags and infirmities of beggars—under different disguises have visited every hole and corner where information could be gained of the nature of the country, ships, arsenals, official yamens, swell restaurants, beggars' hovels, and it may be safely said there are very few places into which some of these people did not find their way in some guise or other.

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KOOTENAY NUGGETS.

Experiences of a Party of Prospectors on Cariboo Creek—Kootenay Justice.

Good Quartz Ledge Discovered on Cariboo Creek—Kootenay Justice.

Early in the summer a party of four left Nakusp to prospect in the mountains west of the Arrow lakes. The party consisted of Billy Lynch, H. W. Bucke, B. H. Lee and Dave Bremner. At the Hot Springs they crossed the Arrow lake and struck into a country apparently new to the world.

They found the topography very rough, crossing the snow lands and glaciers twice, going in a zigzag course, west and south. In the early part of the trip several deer and a goat were killed. Bremner also shot a grizzly weighing four hundred pounds.

While the fresh meat lasted they had plenty of deer and goat, but game growing scarce Bremner and Bucke went back for provisions. When they returned Lynch and Lee were nearly starving, having eaten nearly everything in sight. Lynch and Bucke then went back for more supplies, intending to get back in twelve days, but simply not worth the trouble of finding out. There is also the certainty that the information can be relied upon. Love of emperor and country is ingrained in the Japanese. Love of money comes into the picture. The Chinese do not return when expected, they started to retrace their steps to Arrow lake, Lee being terribly used up. Finding a deer hide they had thrown away on the trip, they soon cut it up and made soup out of it. Bremner's dog had strayed away or else they would have eaten him.

Getting a little nearer the lake, they found some bones of the bear killed some weeks previous. These were gathered up and all the nutriment extracted. Lee became so exhausted that he could not carry his rifle and Bremner had to pack everything. He was endeavoring to get Lee to a point where he had noticed some nettles, thinking that by boiling them Lee could sustain life until he had made an effort to procure assistance. When near the nettles they found Lynch and Bucke returning with provisions. It is needless to say how much they appreciated the first square meal of many weeks. Lee was so exhausted that he got to the Hot Springs, where he now is, swollen from head to foot and unable to walk. Bremner is none the worse for his rough experience and is gaining flesh on the rate of three pounds a day.

Forest fires were encountered on their terrible trip, and mineral was just as scarce, as they did not make a location.

It would seem that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold on Cariboo creek would be the means of a rich quartz region being opened up in that section. On the 15th of August Charles Valer, acting on a suggestion from Nelson Deans, left regular ground and proceeded up Mineral creek to prospect for quartz. When about three miles away from Cariboo creek, and about six miles in a direct line from the Columbia river, he ran across a stringer of solid mineral, a quartz, about 100 feet long, and a trained soldier the other a civil diplomatist.

On examining the situation it will be seen that Japan has most material advantage. She has a well organized and well equipped army, commanded by an expert in war. She has the advantage of a superior fleet, also commanded by highly trained officers. Her base of supplies is within the immediate theatre of war. Her officers are conversant with all the weaknesses of her enemy in her army, navy and artillery.

At Nagasaki she has a splendid dry dock 375 feet on the blocks and 77 feet deep. She has a regular line of steamers connect this port with Japan, Shanghai and Vladivostok. From its central position it is certain to be a large trade depot, and in the early future the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway.

It is simply a matter of time or opportunity, when Russia will have a good slice of Korea.

The writer ventures to predict that in every naval combat (bar accident) between Chinese and Japanese, unless the odds are greatly in China's favor, China will lose. The loss of two or three vessels will do demoralize the crews of the other vessels that they will refuse to fight under any consideration. From being the most insolent they will become the most abject. They will conclude that fate is against them.

H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, Aug. 30, 1894.

MISSISSIPPI BANK NOTES. Secretary of the Bank Note Company Arrested Yesterday.

Washington City, Sept. 5.—Chief Hagan, of the treasury service, today received a telegram announcing the arrest in St. Louis, Mo., this morning, of Secretary of the St. Louis Bank Note Company, which had printed and engraved the \$5 and \$10 warrants of the state of Mississippi, which bore a striking resemblance to the United States money. The president of the company will be arrested when he returns to St. Louis, and Agent Holmes, who is in charge of the case, will all at once be looked after. In the meantime the Mississippi officials refused to call in the warrants, but the fact that they were being issued by the state government has, it is said, had the effect of destroying public confidence in them as money, and the banks refuse any longer to take them.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Ex-Governor George Stoeneman, who died at the home of his sister here to-day. General Stoeneman was the most successful cavalry leader in the Union army, leading the rebellion army in the war continued in the army. He later purchased a ranch in the San Gabriel valley, California, and in 1883 was elected governor of California. His son, Geo. H. Stoeneman, was the last city clerk of Seattle and now resides in Honolulu. The general's sister years were embittered by separation from his wife.

Carson, Sept. 5.—The silver convention held at Carson, Nev., today, is the right of the government to restrict the coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and demanding the abolition of the gold standard. The collection of the Pacific railroad debentures and government ownership of telegraph and railroads.

who brought some \$2000 worth of wildcats from W. D. Middaugh, is in the country trying to look up his property and has assessment work done on what he can find of it. Mr. Shaw has the sympathy of people here who suffered from the same cause. Let the law run the country and he will pull even yet.

Bonner's Ferry Herald: "A party of surveyors were camped on the north side for several days this week, and were the subject of considerable curious speculation. They were out for the British Columbia Southern, a corporation that purposes building a railway from the coal fields in East Kootenay to any point they can reach the dust to get to it is the same road that Kallispell and Jennings have been figuring on for the past two years. The company also has a line surveyed down Goat river to Kootenay lake. They also intend to run a survey down the Moyes to Bonner's Ferry to connect with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the latter to build a branch from Kootenay station. The principal trouble with the British Columbia Southern is that it has no money, which is always a serious drawback towards the construction of a railway. It was about to secure a loan in Europe when the financial panic came on, and we have not heard of their having raised any capital since that time. It is surprising how few people are interested in catching at, and then it can sell some franchises or coal mines it owns on the other side. It may be well to keep an eye on the B. C. S., however. The party camped on the north side dropped in to get supplies and to reach a telegraph office."

Collector Paisley's Trial. The Defendant Fined for Neglecting His Duty.

The case of Kitchen vs. Paisley was resumed, from a previous hearing, at the Bellevue Hotel, Mission Junction, on Friday last, before Dr. Bodington and Mr. Butler, J. P.

Mr. J. A. Forin appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Henderson for the defendant. The defendant Paisley, who had been a collector of duties in his official capacity of collector of votes for Chilliwalk riding, and more particularly in that he failed to hold a court of revision for the purpose of collecting the names of persons whose applications were irregular and contrary to the provisions of the act.

Mr. Henderson objected that the information was bad in law. Their worship asked for definite cause of complaint. Mr. Henderson then his objections on the Summary Convictions Act, B. C., 1890, sec. 28, which enjoins that each information must contain only one matter of complaint.

Mr. Forin then produced a list of names of persons whose applications were irregular and contrary to the provisions of the act. Mr. Henderson objected that the information was bad in law. Their worship asked for definite cause of complaint. Mr. Henderson then his objections on the Summary Convictions Act, B. C., 1890, sec. 28, which enjoins that each information must contain only one matter of complaint.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It is Proposed to Make Sewerage Connection With North Ward School.

"Coeur Fidele" Writes Respecting Plans for the James Bay Causeway.

Every alderman was present at last evening's meeting of the council, which was presided over by the mayor. The board of school trustees urged the necessity for sewers for the North ward school and suggested the extension of the sewerage main along Douglas street from Pembroke to King's road.

The department of the interior, Ottawa, notified the council that John Brown had asked permission to place a floating boat house on James Bay and stating that the department did not wish to grant the request if the city objected.

A. G. Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, enclosed a letter from the under secretary of state and a minute of the privy council respecting the visit of the Russian Prince Galitzin.

The secretary of the Jubilee hospital notified the council that the hospital, with the exception of two rooms, was fully occupied, and that further accommodation was not provided patients would have to be refused admittance.

E. G. Prior & Co. drew attention to a disinfectant for which they were agents, and which they suggested should be used in the sewers. Referred to the sewerage committee.

Thomas Barry asked to be admitted to the old men's home. Referred to the home committee.

J. P. Walls again wrote, asking for a settlement of the Minckler claim. Referred to the city solicitors.

Drake, Jackson & Helmecken acknowledged the receipt of the clerk's letter re Arthur Payne. Received and filed.

The sewerage committee recommended that the sewers be extended on Fort street from Douglas to Quadra, on Yates from Blanchard to Vancouver and on Pandora from Douglas to Government.

Ald. Wilson thought the sewers should be extended on Douglas street to the fountain, so that the North ward school could be sewerage, the outhouses in the school being disgraceful.

The commissioners' letter was referred to the sewerage committee.

The city engineer reported that he had received a letter from J. H. Gray, superintendent of the V. & S. railway, asking for specific directions as to how the trestle across Elk lake was to be filled.

The engineer was directed as to how the work was to be done.

The market superintendent reported receipts amounting to \$135.85.

J. Holland and eleven others endorsed a letter in Friday's Times respecting sewerage for the North ward school. Referred to the sewerage committee.

C. H. Witter, president, and others of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, objected to the appointment of an inspector of plumbing who was not a practical man.

Mayor Teague said Mr. Parr was doing the inspecting at present, and he was thoroughly practical and competent man.

Ald. Baker thought Mr. Parr had enough to do outside of that, and a man should be appointed for the purpose. Referred to the sewerage committee.

Ald. Dwyer was granted leave to introduce a market by-law.

The finance committee recommended the payment of \$1720.27 out of the general revenue, \$47 out of the electric lighting by-law funds, \$25,000 out of the agricultural loan by-law, being the whole amount; \$53,000, being the whole amount of the Jubilee hospital by-law, and that \$92.70, balance of the old sewerage loan, be transferred to the new loan. Adopted.

Ald. Strives wanted some information respecting the proposal to widen Herald street from Douglas to Blanchard street. The synd had promised to reply to the council respecting the proposal.

Mayor Teague said the synd had proposed to transfer the property to the city if the city would remit the taxes, amounting to between \$600 and \$700.

Ald. Humphrey said the question was whether the property belonged to the church or to the city. If the property belonged to the city the church should be compelled to remove their building; if not, the city should not pay the amount asked for it.

Ald. Baker thought the property belonged to the city, and the property on the street should be removed their fences back, and the church should do the same.

The matter was referred to the street committee.

J. E. Parr, author of the plan signed "Fortunate" for the James Bay causeway, wrote stating that his plans could be carried out for \$80,000. He enclosed a letter from F. Adams, who agreed to build the causeway for that amount.

The author of "Coeur Fidele" wrote as follows, both communications being referred to the committee:

"Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1, 1894. "Sir,—I see by the papers that the special committee appointed to report on the James Bay causeway plans gave the first place to the design marked "Coeur Fidele"; further, that as the work would not come within the limits of \$80,000 no prize would be awarded.

My design, to the best of my ability, shows the simplest and most effective plan, all things considered, of crossing James Bay. There is no trace of extraneous ornament; no cheap carving to catch the inexperienced eye, or anything superfluous to offend the most punctilious critic. It shows distinctly the hard and necessary lines of the case, clothed with such grace of line and symmetry of proportion as may make it an ornament, a suitable ornament, to the locality as it is.

I am willing that the method of construction shall be judged by any bridge engineer of known attainment, and I am satisfied that all that is necessary shall be found to be provided, and that not-

ing that wise economy would deem superfluous.

"I do not know on what basis the sum of \$80,000 was arrived at in the first instance; but it appears to me it has been based on very erroneous data.

"I applied for particulars of foundations, the very first thing to be considered in bridge building, as upon this most vital point hinges the whole design, and the engineers under me knew nothing about the foundations, and I therefore presumed that everything below low water mark was to be dealt with when the requisite data were available.

"The ultimate reclamation and disposal of the mud flats might permit the execution of the east side of the bridge in brick instead of stone, and the soffits of the arches might possibly be executed in brick, but I would not advise it except as an expedient to meet the point of expenditure, and I feel sure, however, that no wise minded or prudent person who has the solid interests of Victoria at heart will countenance any further cheap paring on a public work that should be so sure in its foundation, so sound in its construction, so perfect in its finish as a bridge.

"It would be unsound policy to limit such a work to a few dollars; it were better either to do it properly or leave it undone.

"I have the honor to be, sir, "Your most obedient servant," "AUTHOR OF 'COEUR FIDELE'."

City Clerk Dowler reported that since the last meeting of the council the following communications had been received and referred to the following committees hereinafter mentioned:

Sewerage—H. D. Helmecken re drain at foot of Menzies street. Maritta Lee and others calling the attention of the council to the condition of a drain on Calhoun bay road, and requesting that they be drained in.

Streets—John H. Meldrum, complaining of damage being done to his lot, No. 7 Burnside road, and requesting that it be made good. T. H. Brayshaw, requesting that a box drain be put in along Edmondson road, between Cedar Hill and Fernwood road. Helmecken & Co., for Andres Keeting, desiring to have a sidewalk laid on the north side of Princess avenue, between Douglas street and Government street. Mrs. A. A. Davis and three others, petitioning to have a sidewalk laid on the north side of Belcher street, between Cook and Vancouver streets. P. H. McEwen and seven others, referring to the uncompleted sidewalk on the north side of Chatham street, and requesting that it be completed. Archer Martin, requesting that a street sign be affixed to the corner of McGregor avenue.

Water—W. P. Winsby with reference to the diversion of a water course at Spring Drive from his property by the construction of Spring Ridge surface drain.

ELEVATED FRUIT CULTURE. Experimenting with Fruit Trees on the Mountains at Agassiz.

At the experimental farm at Agassiz a series of very interesting experiments are being made. On the north end of the farm, and rising like a wall from the floor, is a mountain perhaps two thousand feet high at its greatest elevation. Up on the rugged bluffs and in the ravines on the mountain are clear spots, and in these places close by the trees of the forest, fruit trees and vines of different kinds are planted. Some of them have been set out at an elevation of 200 feet above the valley, and this year's crop is about three to five times that height. They are thus exposed to wind of different strength, air more rarified and other climatic differences. The trees set out are as a rule prospering, some of them doing excellently. Prof. Sharpe, who is in charge of the experimental farm, takes a great interest in these particular experiments. He makes the climb to the elevated orchard almost every day to watch the progress of the trees, and to discover any differences from those growing down on the level under normal conditions. The experiments are attracting a lot of attention from the fruit growers of the province and the reports from time to time will be awaited with interest.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE. Ald. Baker Proposes Discharge of the Water Commissioner and Caretaker.

Ald. Baker this morning took four carpet tacks and with them posted up a notice on the bulletin board at the city hall, which will add another feature to the water fight at present going on. The notice gives notice that he will move at the next regular meeting of the council that the water commissioner and the caretaker at Elk Lake be notified that after Sept. 30 their services will no longer be required. The notice cannot be taken up to-night as it has not been on the board long enough. It may be added that E. A. Wilnot, who is water commissioner, is city surveyor and city engineer as well, but the motion only proposes that the water commissioner be discharged. John Edie is the caretaker at Elk Lake.

THE FESTIVAL OVER. Salvation Army Harvest Celebration Concluded Last Night.

The Salvation Army last night closed the series of meetings in connection with the Harvest Festival, which have been noted throughout for interest and in surpassing all other previous efforts of the kind in this city. Crowds thronged the meetings on Sunday and at the jubilee yesterday. A novel feature of the much last evening were the ten classes of the procession dressed in flannel costume while the bandmen were dressed as ranchers who, while marching in the procession occupied a considerable portion of the street. Stray members were seen here and there looking into windows, while the music of the band was kept up throughout the whole line of march. A tremendous crowd got mixed up with the ranchers, who followed along good naturedly and crowded the barracks. They stayed till the close of the meeting, buying up the produce and goods so kindly donated to help the movement, by the many friends of the Army in Victoria. The meetings were led throughout by Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald. The barracks were very tastefully decorated for the occasion.

New York, Sept. 5.—The author of the tariff bill, Wilson, sailed on the Paris today for Southampton.

HON. MR. LAURIER

Will Arrive in Victoria on Sunday—Meeting on Monday.

A telegram was received to-day by Mr. J. T. Bethune, secretary of the Victoria Liberal Association, from Mr. James Sutherland, M. P., stating that Hon. Mr. Laurier and party would reach Victoria on Sunday evening next. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to Victoria and Saanich and on Wednesday morning the party will leave for Nanaimo. The public meeting, therefore, will be held in the market hall. On Monday evening, the 10th instant, and the reception at Pinehurst, Dr. Milne's residence, Dallas road, on Tuesday, 11th instant, beginning at 2:30 p.m., the delegation of Victoria Liberals will meet the Leader and his colleagues at Vancouver and accompany them to Victoria. During their stay here they will be quartered at the Driard Hotel.

TO IMPROVE THE WATER.

Proposition Submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen by W. E. Loece.

W. E. Loece has submitted to the board of aldermen a proposition to improve the present water system. His letter to the board follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Victoria City: Gentlemen:—With your permission I would like to place before you a plan for increasing the efficiency of the present water works system. I would suggest that a steel or iron stand-pipe twenty feet in diameter and 100 feet high be placed at the foot of the hill, and that two duplex pumps of the Northey or Worthington type of 1100 gallons capacity per minute each. Two 60-inch by 16 feet boilers of 100 h.p. each. This whole plant would cost less than \$21,000 and would save the city a large expenditure annually besides giving better fire protection which would more than make up the cost.

The present cost and estimated cost of water supply re steam fire engine, which would deliver 1000 g.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure. Steam fire engine, \$5,800. Two engineers at \$75 per month, 1,800 per year. Two horses, \$600. Driver at \$60 per month, 720. Fuel, light and oil, 300. Repairs, 100. Harness, 100. Pumping station on Yates street, 2,500.

Total cost of maintaining a 60 ft. head, \$30,500. Stand pipe pumps and boilers, \$21,000. Total cost, \$51,500 per month (for 1 year), \$618,000. Cost of fuel @ \$4 per ton (4 tons per day), 5,840. Total cost, \$676,400 per year. The stand pipe would give 100 feet head where now there is only 60 feet. The pipe would have a capacity of 220,000 gallons and one pump of 1,100 gallons capacity per minute would supply the city with 1,584,000 gallons every 24 hours at the ordinary speed of the pump. In case of fire it can be run to deliver half as much more with perfect safety. Another pump and boiler to be run alternately month about.

The driver and horses now on steam engine could be transferred to Victoria West to operate a hose wagon, as the pressure from 100 feet head would do away with a steam engine. The engineers could be given charge of the other pumps.

If the mains now laid between the proposed filter beds and the city, will not stand the test of the water, they should be erected near the Orphans' Home and take the water from the 16 inch main now on Cook street, pump it into stand pipe and lay a boiler pipe to the city.

The whole apparatus could be connected with the fire hall by electric signals. Having seen a number of these stand pipe works, I would be pleased to give any information I can that will serve the best interest of the city for the least money. Yours truly, W. E. LOECE. Victoria, B. C., August 31st, 1894.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Heavy Suit for Damages Against the City Corporation.

Arthur Payne, formerly a conductor in the employ of the N. E. T. & L. Co., has entered a suit for damages against the city for the loss of his property of \$10,000, for personal injuries he sustained on the 20th of July last on Store street, alleging that it was due to the negligence of the corporation in obstructing the said street by leaving unguarded and unlighted an obstruction on the street. It will be remembered that the plaintiff, while pursuing the course of his duties at that time as conductor on the tramway, passing from the car to the trailer, was struck by a piece of lumber which was used in connection with the working of the Store street drain, and caused such serious injuries that he was conveyed to the Jubilee hospital for treatment, and was only the other day in condition to be out again. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken are solicitors for the plaintiff and Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for the defendants.

The motion of the Hon. Amor De Cosmos in his action against the city for a writ of injunction has been adjourned until the 17th inst.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Three Days Devoted to the Business of the Association.

The Y. M. C. A. convention at Seattle was brought to close on Saturday evening the delegates conducting services in the churches yesterday morning and evening and a farewell service being held last night. On Friday morning, after the usual opening ceremonies, L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago association, whose specialty is systematic and advanced Bible study, took charge and converted the convention into a workers' training class in order to give the delegates an object lesson in this line of work.

A study of the field was given by James A. Dummett, and a strong appeal was made for the financial support of the executive committee, which is the practical home missionary body of association work.

The committee on the executive committee's report advised that the recommendations submitted by the executive committee be adopted. Members of the association were elected for the ensuing three years were elected.

Professor Wallace H. Lee, in the absence of A. W. McLeod, of Vancouver, spoke briefly upon the responsibility of individual association members to our home missionary agency, the executive committee.

L. Wilbur Messer gave an interesting and thoroughly practical talk on "Delegated Personal Work." The chance to

come in contact with young men at a formative period of their lives should inspire them with the great responsibility of their relation to those with whom they come in contact. With burning and eloquent words he laid the burden of duty upon all to persistently press by personal contact and influence the claims of Christ. The virtue of the commercial traveler was constantly pressed, his claims to sell goods, was commended and his example urged upon all Christian and association workers.

An illustrated talk on "Our Jubilee Year" and the practical endorsement of association work by many of the leading business men of the country, as shown by their investment of over sixteen million dollars in association buildings, was given by L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago association, whose central building has just been completed at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. The progress of the work was shown from its beginning by George Williams in London fifty years ago down through its various stages of development until the present time.

On Saturday morning weak places in the business management of our association was discussed.

"As Viewed by a Member of the Board of Directors" was presented by Mr. W. H. Worthington, of Portland, in a paper full of interesting statistics.

"From the Standpoint of a Member of the Executive Committee" was responded to by Mr. Charles L. Fay, of Portland. He made many good points, among them the disposition to shrink from the duty of the office.

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ALL KINDS OF STRIKES.

Carpenters, Coke Workers and Tailors Among Those Wanting Higher Wages.

Heywood McAllister Made the Defendant in a Breach of Promise Suit.

Unlowntown, Pa., Sept. 5.—Another strike is on in the southern end of the coke region. Only three plants are in operation.

New York, Sept. 5.—Actress Lizzie McCall Wall has instituted a suit for breach of promise against Heywood McAllister, son of Ward McAllister, leader of the four hundred. It is said she wants one hundred thousand dollars damages from Heywood and that she threatens to sue Ward McAllister for fifty thousand dollars for defamation.

It is stated at the headquarters of the striking clothing cutters to-day that the strike was progressing favorably. Fourteen thousand men are out in New York and several thousand in Brooklyn. There is some friction between the members of the United Brotherhood of Tailors and Knights of Labor tailors because the latter refuse to join the strike. Nearly a thousand carpenters are out on strike against the contract system and it is said the number will reach 2500 by to-night.

Port Latta, S. C., Sept. 5.—The body of a young negro woman named Mattie Heath was found by her husband on Tuesday evening about two hundred yards from her home in a horribly mutilated condition. Lawrence Eives, the son of the landlady, is charged with the crime, and he delivered himself up to the sheriff of the county for protection. A crowd of five hundred negroes assembled here, heavily armed, with the avowed intention of lynching him, but no violence was attempted. He was taken to Niobrara, Neb., Sept. 5.—William Hum, of unsavory reputation, who resided ten miles west of here, had long pursued Miss Ella Larson with unwelcome attentions. Last night he demanded that she should marry him, and when she once more refused he attacked her. Thereupon she drew a pistol and shot him dead. She has not yet been arrested.

New York, Sept. 5.—A letter was mailed on June 14th, 1894, by Lawyer Thos. P. Sullivan to Signor E. Jorge Moreto, San Jose, Del Cabo county, Mexico, was returned to him yesterday, having lain for ten years in the post office there. The letter related to the lawyer's first case in general sessions. He defended a Mexican youth who was sentenced to ten years for grand larceny. The prisoner told him before going to Sing Sing that he was an orphan, but had a rich uncle in Mexico named Moreto. He asked that the lawyer write to him and inform him of his sentence. Mr. Sullivan wrote as directed. The young man in the meantime has been liberated and returned to Mexico.

The steam yacht Alicia, owned by millionaire Fletcher of the Standard Oil Co., was struck by the steamboat Express of East river to-day. No one was hurt. The bow of the yacht was badly wrecked.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The final hearing in the pension case of Judge Long was continued until October 25, by the circuit court of the sixth circuit. The hearing in the contempt cases of Debs and others was resumed to-day. The defendants filed an answer to the supplemental bills and the taking of testimony was begun.

Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The first rain for five weeks is falling to-day. No forest fires have occurred to any extent in Niagara county.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—The National Association of Liquor Dealers is in session here. The main topic of discussion will be liquor water's edict in regard to liquor dealers and Catholic societies.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5.—The celebrated Viking ship which crossed the Atlantic to be exhibited at the World's Fair, sank in the river during a storm on Monday.

MANY TIMES MARRIED.

A Young Woman Who Has Had Four Husbands.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—The twenty-five year old widow of the Rev. Reinold Koeslin was married to her fourth husband yesterday. Several years ago she came from Hamilton, Ohio, and married Fred Weber, a butcher, who a year later fell into a pot of boiling water and died in awful agony. Shortly afterwards she met Otto Kruz and became his sweetheart. They were about to marry when Emil Kloepest, a German actor, came to the city. Mrs. Weber and the actor became acquainted. Her pretty face and the large insurance she got from Weber captured Kloepest, and he married her. She gave him the insurance money on the night of their marriage, and next day he disappeared. Mr. Kruz was a broken-hearted man and tried to forget his love by marrying another girl, who died three years ago. Mrs. Kloepest two years ago met and married Rev. B. Koeslin, pastor of the Ninth Columbia Evangelical church. The marriage only took place after some trouble, for she was a Jewess and undivorced. The first objection was removed by her joining the preacher's church. He sent her to Sioux City, where she obtained a divorce. In the meantime Koeslin located Kloepest in Chicago and recovered part of the money. On her return from Sioux City, on the 19th she married Koeslin, who became ill that very night and died on July 11. Among those who at his funeral was Otto Kruz, the former lover, and he called on the widow the same day and continued to call on her until yesterday, when they were married. Mrs. Kruz is very handsome.

SAMOAAN AFFAIRS.

German Press Demands the Repeal of the Tripartite Agreement.

Berlin to the Times says that the German press, in commenting on Samoan affairs, emphatically demanded that an end be put to the intolerable situation there. The German papers declare that the tripartite agreement of the government of the island is the root of evil and should be repealed. The Vossische Zeitung suggests that Germany summon a conference in Berlin for the purpose of endea-

ABANDONING PROTECTION.

New South Wales Will Repeal Its Tariff and Impose Direct Taxation.

Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 28.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Turner, of New South Wales, upon the assembling of parliament to-day said, in accordance with the mandate of the electors, the protective duties would be repealed and replaced by income and land taxes.

TRADES CONGRESS.

The Meeting at Ottawa—The President's Address.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There were between 40 and 50 delegates at the opening meeting of the trades and labor congress of Canada here to-day. An address of welcome was made to the delegates by Mayor Cox, and President Beales presided. A credentials committee was afterwards appointed, after which the meeting adjourned until afternoon. The president delivered his address this afternoon. He referred to the recent railway strike in the States, in which he said few wealthy owners set law and justice at defiance. He spoke of the grand results of the electric revolution in the industry at the recent provincial elections, and said that the question of more direct connection with their rural brethren would be discussed. He regretted that the Dominion government had not given a deaf ear to the majority of their requests. He congratulated the Ontario government on the work of the bureau of industries.

The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$495 and expenditure of \$303, with a balance on hand of \$192.

The reports of eleven executive committees of the trades congress recommended that the thanks of the congress be extended to the trades councils of Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and St. John, N. B., for the active way in which legislation in the interest of labor was handled in those provinces. On the 27th of August there were only three bills passed by the Dominion house which had any regard to labor. The committee regretted that Mr. Lepine did not introduce his eight-hour bill. The report says that many petitions were presented during the last session, but that the fate of other petitions of the same kind.

SUGAR MEN ORGANIZED.

Old Democrats Opposed to the Tariff Bill.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Sun's New Orleans special says: The sugar planters of the state led off to-day in their movement against the tariff policy of the Democratic party by a large mass meeting at Donaldsonville, in the first congressional district. A meeting will be held at Pointe a la Hache, in the first congressional district, to-morrow, and on the second congressional district next week. In these three districts, at least, and possibly in the sixth, an attempt will be made to elect protectionist members of congress, who will be free from any close party affiliation and who will vote for a speaker and the policy most likely to help the sugar and other industries of the state. The Donaldsonville meeting was large, enthusiastic and determined, and it was decided to beat away from the Democratic party at all costs. There were five hundred planters, merchants and others present, all of whom have hitherto been Democrats, but they denounced congress, accused the Democratic leaders of treachery and decided upon a line of policy that will surely endanger the success of the party in the sugar district. The speakers all expressed their sorrow at being compelled to leave the Democratic party, which they had belonged all their lives, but adopted the declaration of Senator Caffery, "Louisiana first; the Democratic party afterwards." Henry W. Dick, state senator, presided over the meeting, and one of the largest planters in the state, was chosen chairman, and speeches were made by him, Julia B. N. Simms, E. N. Pugh, Richard McCall and others. Senator McCall declared that if the Hon. Andrew Price was willing to agree to vote for a protectionist for speaker, without regard for the interests of sugar, rice and lumber industries, he would get the nomination. Otherwise they would look for some other candidate. It looks now as though there would be a serious revolt, as the men at the head of the movement are prominent not only in

