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LOOM PAUL HAS FLED TO COAST

A Dispatch From Lorenzo Marquez Reports the Arrival There of President Kruger.

BOTHA OPPOSED TO GUERRILLA WARFARE

But He Was Over-Ruled by Members of the Council of War—Washington Officials Think Boer Resistance to Great Britain Is Over.

(Associated Press.)
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 12.—President Kruger arrived here last night.
Leaving the Transvaal.
Washington, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by the war department from the United States army officer who accompanied the Boers in the campaign as military observer:
"Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 12.—Events have required the departure of attaches from the Transvaal. Request instructions. (Signed) Reichmann."
This message is interpreted at the department to mean the complete collapse of Boer resistance to England.
Capt. Reichmann has been cabled permission to start at once for the United States.
Guerrilla Warfare.
New York, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Boers

have decided to make a formal declaration of guerrilla warfare. Gen. Botha is understood to have dissented from this, but according to information received by British officials he was overruled by the other members of the council of war."
"The Newscrypt, in Belfast, learns, through a refugee from the Boers, that President Kruger was at Nelspruit on Saturday, and that President Steyn, Viljoen, Christian Botha, Fournier and Delarey were with him. Lucas Meyer has been deposed from his command but remains Mr. Kruger's military adviser."
"President Kruger is said to be feeble and apparently takes little interest in the military movements. He remains in his railway carriage, constantly reading Pearnis. It is believed that his ultimate intention is to take flight towards Koomat Poort."

Death and Desolation

Further Details Regarding the Damage Done by Hurricane on Coast of Texas.

The Wind Travelled One Hundred Miles an Hour at Height of the Storm.

Shocking Story of Robbery and Mutilation From Galveston, Texas.

Negroes Out the Fingers From Corpes to Obtain Possession of Rings.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received last night. James C. Timmins, of Houston, general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived here at 8 o'clock from Galveston. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday, he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known. The estimates made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour, straight from the Gulf, and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge, Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, although he heard of many residences being
Carried Away With Inmates.
The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2100 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three-story building was blown down and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed.
Along the water front, the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were

of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked, and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom up in the bay.

Besides Galveston, every town reports one or more dead as the result of the storm, and the property damaged so great that there is no way of computing it accurately. Several small towns were completely wrecked.

A train came in on the Columbia Tap, and its crew tell a story of death and desolation through the country which they passed. Conductor Ferguson states that houses, barns, crops and orchards have been destroyed, and great damage has been done.

A. L. Forbes, postal clerk, reported that at Oyster creek the train crew and passengers heard cries coming out of a mass of debris. Several persons answered the cries and found a negro woman fastened under the drift. They pulled her out, and she informed her rescuers that there were others under the roof. A further search resulted in the finding of nine dead bodies, all colored people. When the train arrived at Angleton, the jail, all the churches and a number of houses had been blown down. Three fatalities are known to have occurred at Angleton.

The hurricane was particularly severe at Brookshire, 27 miles west of Houston, on the M., K. & T. railroad. Four dead bodies have been taken from the debris of wrecked houses.

It is believed that others have been killed. It is reported that only four houses are left standing in Brookshire, which had a population of 600 people. The names of the dead at Brookshire cannot be learned tonight.

Among the passengers who arrived here on a relief train from Galveston is Ben. W. Dew, an attaché of the Southern Pacific. Dew had been at Virginia Point for some hours, and said that he saw 100 to 150 dead bodies floating out on the beach at that place.

Conductor Powers reported that 25 corpses had been recovered by the life-saving crew, many of them women; that the crew had reported that many bodies were floating, and they were using every endeavor to get them all out of the water. The water swept across the island, and it is presumed that most of these were Galveston people.

One of the refugees who came in on the relief train and who had a sad experience was S. W. Clinton, an engineer at the fertilizing plant at the Galveston stockyards. Mr. Clinton's family consisted of his wife and six children. When his house was washed away he managed to get two of his little boys safely to a raft, and with them he drifted helplessly about. His raft collided with wreckage of every description and was split in two, and he was forced to witness the drowning of his sons, being unable to help them in any way. Mr. Clinton says parts of the city are seething masses of water.

Mr. Jennings, who resided at Thirty-eighth street and Avenue M, Galveston, got to the mainland in about the same manner as Mr. Clinton. After losing his wife he set out, and by swimming and drifting around reached the mainland.

An England and wife, of Texas City, who were on the relief train, report that

the whole of Texas City had been blown away and a number of lives lost. Six women are known by Mr. England to have been drowned, and he said that many others lost their lives.

At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. Not a house in the town of Chapel Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered, and a fine gin is a complete wreck.

At Brenham the court house was nearly wrecked, and the city hall completely so. Every business house and residence suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is

Under the Ruins
of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.

At Guston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At the Baptist church was totally wrecked, and several residences unroofed. At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$250,000 to the river, and cotton crops and to residences. At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences levelled. At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured, Mrs. Coats, an aged lady, probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the county near here, namely, Rev. Mr. Watson, Mrs. L. J. Cantrell and a man named Herman. Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rain. Forty-two dwelling houses were wrecked at Wallace.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed near the town by a falling house. At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church, and three persons were killed near there.

The town of Alvin is practically demolished. Hitchcock has suffered severely from the storm, while the town of Alta Loma is reported without a house standing. The town of Pearl has lost one-half of its buildings.

Mr. Joyce, another refugee from Galveston, makes the following statement: "I have no idea how many lives were lost, but think there will be several thousand deaths reported, besides many people whom we will know nothing about. I am going back to Galveston in 1875, but that one, had as it was, was nothing in comparison with Saturday's. The gulf and bay are full of wreckage of every description, and it seems as if every frame house in the town must have been blown down and knocked to pieces, judging from the amount of driftwood that is floating about. I am going back to Galveston just as soon as I can, to find my sister's body and that of her children."

The Wreck of Galveston.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, and correspondent of the Associated Press, in that city, who reached Houston today, after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston.

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and report on the condition of the city. The points at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked."

"When I left Galveston, shortly before noon yesterday, the people were organizing for a general burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster."

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour, when the measuring instruments blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum."

The storm began at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the Gulf and the tide was very high. While the storm in the Gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city. About 10 o'clock it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families

Fleeing to Dwellings
in higher portion of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast. Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable or dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to see the work of the tempest and floods, they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In three blocks from avenue N to avenue P, on Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

"The whole of the business front for three blocks on the Gulf front is a strip of all wreckage of habitations, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest."

The first glance over the city showed that the largest structures suffered the greatest. The Orphans' Home fell. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained. Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved. The

Old Women's Home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is

A Mass of Wreckage.
The Ball High school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"By three o'clock the waters of the Bay and Gulf met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go out on the streets was to court death. The wind was then at a cyclone velocity, roofs, poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and water rose steadily from dark until 1:45 Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in a trap."

"The highest portion of the city was four or five feet under water, while in the greater majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown, to remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled. At 1:45 a.m., within 20 minutes, the water had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters, which gave them no protection against the tempest or the floods."

"No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile! The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the

Wreck of Great Warehouses.
The elevators lost all their super-works and their stocks are damaged by water.

"The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay fourteen miles to Texas City. I saw Capt. Haines yesterday, and he told me his wife and one of his crew were drowned."

"The shores of Texas City contain enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and dead which the storm cast up, at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water yesterday."

"In the business portion of the city two large brick blocks—one occupied by Knapp Bros. and the other by the Cotton Exchange—were standing. There were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped. Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. How many more corpses there are will not be known until the search is finished."

"The cotton mills, the Bargin factory, the gas works, the electric works, and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are wrecked or crippled. The food left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals, there is danger of pestilence."

"Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the wharf to Texas City. The Norwegian steamer Gylde is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay."

Crushed Through the Bay Bridges,
and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridge. The steamer Tauntin was carried across Pelican Point, and is stranded about ten miles up the east bay. The Maloy steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in, and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed."

"Do the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamers lie grounded. Some schooners, barges, and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the slips of the piers. The tug Louise, of the Houston Direct Navigation Company, is a wreck."

"It will take a week to tabulate the deaths and approximate the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty. For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster stions, were carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bay lies high and dry five miles up Lamarque."

Swept Into the Sea.
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 10.—From Virginia Point north and south along the bay front, at such places as Texas City, Dickinson, Hitchcock, Seabrook, Alvin and a dozen small points, the number of dead bodies gathered up will reach 700. This is only a small scope of the country devastated, and it is feared that the death list from the storm will show not less than 5,000 victims. Hundreds have been swept out to sea.

Two mass meetings were held to-day, and many thousands of dollars were subscribed for the relief of the Texas Gulf coast storm sufferers.

Railroad and cotton men estimate the loss of all kinds of property, including the cotton crop, at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Galveston, Tex., by dispatch boat to Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The terrific cyclone that produced such a distressing disaster in Galveston and all through

Texas was predicted by the United States weather bureau to strike Galveston on Friday night and created much apprehension. The night passed without the prediction being verified, but the conditions were ominous.

By 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the wind was almost a gale, and at noon it had increased in velocity, and was driving the rain, whipping the pools and tearing foliage in a vicious manner. Residents near the beach were aroused to the danger that threatened their homes as stupendous waves began to send their waters far inland. The gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach and the gale from the northeast pitched the waters against and over the wharves, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The streets rapidly began to fill with water, communication became difficult, and the helpless people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity.

Railroad communication was cut off shortly after by the track being washed out; wire facilities completely failed, and at 3 o'clock Galveston was isolated from the world.

The wind momentarily increased, the waters rapidly rose and the night drew on, with dreaded apprehension depicted in the face of everyone. Already hundreds and thousands were bravely struggling with their families against the mad waves and fierce wind for their safety. The public school buildings, court houses, hotels, in fact any place that offered apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost.

At 6:38 p.m., just before the anemometer blew away, the wind had reached a frightful velocity of 100 miles an hour, sturdy buildings swayed and trembled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Windows were driven in or shattered by flying slate; telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, with their masses of wires were snapped off like pipe stems, and through the air flew house-roofs like stringless kites before the hurricane.

About 10 p.m. the wind gradually subsided and by midnight the storm had passed. The water which had reached a depth of eight feet on the Strand at 10 p.m. began to ebb very rapidly, and by 5 a.m. the crown of the street was free of water.

To-night the city is wild with the destitute, the bereft and the homeless. A heavy mortality list is expected among the residents down the island and adjacent to the coast on the mainland. Both were deeply flooded, and the houses were to a great extent insecure.

The heaviest losers by the storm will be the Galveston Wharf Co., the Southern Pacific Railway Co., the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., and the Texas Long Star Flouring Co.

Buried at Sea.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—G. L. Russ, a passenger conductor of the International & Great Northern railroad, was among a party of refugees who reached this city at midnight. Mr. Russ said to a reporter:

"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all, that is impossible. When I left Galveston men armed with Winchester rifles were standing on barges, compelling them to load the corpses on the drays to be hauled to barges on which they are towed into the gulf by tugs and tossed into the sea. As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the gulf. This manner of burying is imperative, as the living must be protected now."

Mr. Russ's story was confirmed. Many Destitute.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Santa Fe railroad ran its first train to Hitchcock this morning. The conditions along its line were the same that prevailed along the Galveston, Houston and Henderson. In many places homeless inhabitants of the section traversed were found housed in empty box cars or sitting on the wreck of their household effects piled together in promiscuous heaps.

Many sufferers are utterly destitute and have to be given free transportation to places where they are sure of obtaining shelter and sustenance.

Every building in Pearland was either damaged or destroyed, but no lives were lost there. At Alvin great damage was done to property and nine lives lost.

Angleton and surrounding country suffered severely from the storm and assistance is much needed. The 12-year-old son of James Rodecher was killed at Arcadia. Two children lost their lives at Alto Toms.

The prairie is covered with drift, dead cattle, water craft of all sizes, buggies and wagons. Searching parties have found a dozen bodies and the work is not half completed. The railroad track from Hitchcock to Virginia Point has been entirely washed away.

Reports Not Exaggerated.
New York, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch was received to-day at the general office of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. in this city from General Superintendent English, of that company at Houston, Tex.:

"Three of our operators have just arrived at Houston from Galveston. The chief operator lost his whole family and his life itself badly. It is reported that our manager and his family are saved. There is not a pole standing on the island. The telegraph line of the Gulf & Interstate Railroad Co. was completely washed away for 35 miles. Bodies are rotting in the streets. They are being hauled out to sea, as there will not bury them. The telegraph lines are completely wrecked. The newspaper reports are not exaggerated."

Houston, Texas, Sept. 12.—Order has begun to take the place of chaos which has reigned in Galveston since Saturday's terrible storm, and the citizens are recovering from the stupefaction of the

sudden disaster. All conservative estimates have been shattered by the estimates of Mayor Jones of Galveston, and other prominent and conservative men who, in a statement to the Associated Press, declare that 5,000 deaths will result from the storm. Over one hundred lives were lost at other points in Texas. Ten millions of dollars, it is said, will cover Galveston's property loss, while half as much more is an estimate of that of the remainder of the state.

Late advices say 700 human bodies have been weighted and sunk at sea, some identified but more going to their graves unknown.

Martial law prevails now, and vandalism is being brought to a sudden check. Sickening details of the work of ghoulies in mutilating and robbing the dead have been received and half a hundred of these men have paid the penalty of their crimes by summary death.

The water supply is now reported as adequate and thereby one of the worst features of the situation is eliminated, for provisions are being poured into the stricken city by carloads.

Many deaths are resulting from unavoidable neglect and the sanitary condition, and superhuman efforts are being made to clear up the mass of debris which may breed pestilence.

At noon to-day the telegraph companies are said to be swamped with press and private telegrams. Enough business is piled in the offices to keep all the wires busy for 24 hours, and new matter is being refused.

Several tugs should arrive here from Galveston and they will add their thousands of words of press matter and hundreds of private messages to the already congested wires.

Looters Shot.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—The ghoulies have been holding an orgie over the dead at Galveston. A majority of these men were negroes, but whites took part in the desecration of the dead. Some of them were natives and some had been allowed to go over from the mainland under the guise of "relief works."

Not only did they rob the dead but mutilated bodies in order to secure booty. A party of ten negroes were returning from a looting expedition. They had stripped the corpses of all valuables and the pockets of some of the looters were fairly bulging out with fingers of the dead, which had been cut off because they were so swollen that rings could not be removed and they were the cause of the mutilation of the dead. The looters were shot down, and it has been determined that all found in the act of robbing the dead shall be summarily dealt with.

During the robbing of the dead not only were fingers cut off but ears were stripped from the head in order to secure jewels of value.

A few government troops who survived and private citizens have been patrolling the city and have endeavored to prevent the robbing of the dead, and on several occasions have killed offenders. It is said that one time eight were killed and at another time four. Altogether the total of those executed exceed fifty.

Sufferers Going Insane.
Dallas, Sept. 12.—A bulletin from Galveston, via Virginia Point and Houston, received here at 11 a.m., says: "The situation grows more every minute. Water and ice is needed. People are in frenzy from suffering from these causes. Scores have died since last night and a number of sufferers have gone insane."

Permission Granted

To the Fifth Regiment Band to Visit England in Uniform.

Will Meet the Canadian Contingents on Their Return From South Africa.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 11.—The government has granted permission to the band of the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery, Victoria, B. C., to visit England in uniform to meet the Canadian contingents on their return home from South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory has written to the government that the expenses will be borne by local subscriptions; that the band will be composed of 40 pieces, the best on the continent. For purposes of discipline it is quite probable that the band will go to different points to attend various concerts.

SUFFERING FROM CANCER.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Sept. 11.—From a reliable source it is ascertained that the Dowager Empress Frederick has been suffering for a year with cancer of the breast. The disease is already far advanced, and she is a very sick woman. The forthcoming visit of Queen Victoria is understood to be connected with her daughter's malady.

CHEAP FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Sept. 11.—There is a glut on the fruit and vegetable market owing to the enormous production of peaches, summer and fall apples, tomatoes and cucumbers. According to estimate, 200,000 barrels of apples have already been wasted in Ontario. Peaches are selling at fifteen cents a basket, tomatoes ten and twelve cents per bushel, and potatoes at twenty-five cents per bag.

to believe in Cor- millions of French to the ambition of figures alone show indeed, days when than staggered buld.
PROBLEMS
of Prof. Villari have directed causes of the grow- content manifest to selves, even from the Italian King-
is a senator of the neither a pessimist would any of his to style him a vis- e. In the language practical statesman- ple patriotism, and "or narrow pur- posed to his fellow more flagrant ex- changers that attend able authority of s universally ac- in historical and elude any thought
e mirror which re- and also the auditions of un- a clear appreciation we must cast a series of un- tant register of the use Signor Villari's 1888-89 was com- By a long- houses, and by dit financial gymnas- rments have con- "And yet we are an ever!" exclaims sequently, the re- of administrative the panacea for the maladies under- min- it is preceptibly ral economic condi- in local and special though individually small-significance in s for this are ob- me, however sweep- accomplish this mis- it was necessary o increase the force. Italians now distinction of being d nation in Europe. signat debts alone million lire. Signor ty, estimates the n lire, out of which ured by the interest s its various forms. Deduct another 160 the payment of re- 000 millions remain the government, in- navy, public works, rity, etc. This is at absolutely insuff- ing to discuss the tly hampered finan- the general efficiency ry, Prof. Villari's clinics and labora- schools, all stand of essentials, while library in the kind- rd to keep abreast the state archives s allowed to mount vants for want of suitable storage—
IN CHINA.
ativated Which are Other Lands.
Chinese. If prizes ning were competed Mongolians would nance of willing suc- The Chinese do not to cultivation on dry o cultivate the bot- and in the beds of s and brooks produce other people. The fruit of which is en- rmed by its root, is noteworthy of these n up in large quan- wholesome and of a is gathered by wo- their wives tossers, their knees into the grope for the chest- ds. As soon as her ther repairs to the nge, which she per- water chestnuts, much appreciated ale. They are pre- moving the rind and
of trees, some of n out of China, are orchards. In addi- plect, custard apple, pear, plum, date, banana, persimmon, on, quince, guava, and vine—the last own in many varie- li-chi, the fruit of a strawberry, soft, succulent pulp flavor; the lungzang, he wampee, whose e of a pigeon's egg, and the carambolo, arambolo is, perhaps, abundance. In the fruit ripens the or- of perpetual clau- of gongs by boys, and without whom some more than half
F EXPLORERS.
A telegram from reporting the return -with the Duke of tion on board, says ed a point in latitude strating further not record. The ex- led for 11 re store in her ad- ot and a quarter in- nery was also dam- he expedition suffered were compelled to eat Norwegian engineer mbers of the expedi-

THE BRITISH LIBRARY
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Raids by Russians

The London Times Correspondent Says Troops Are Still Pouring Into Peking.

Children Murdered, and Women Carried Off by Chinese—Evacuation.

The Man Who Killed Baron von Ketteler Now in Hands of Germans.

London, Sept. 12.—Additional advices from the Times Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, under date of August 31st, are published to-day. "The censorship, which is under Sir Alfred Gasalle, makes it difficult," says the correspondent, "to convey a true picture of the present situation in Peking. To-day the foreign community was thrilled with horror at the news of massacre of the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu, who were under protection of the Imperial troops. Children were butchered before the eyes of their parents, while women were ravished and carried into captivity. Yet the troops remain inactive. Their one thought and wish are to be given work or to be recalled from Peking. Surely the civilized world will not suffer this cruel massacre to remain unrevenged and make no effort to ascertain the fate of the poor martyred Christians and white women.

"Since the relief of the legations, one feature stands conspicuous, the predominance of Russia and the overwhelming position she is assuming here. The August 28th was a triumphant entry by Russia, followed by the other powers.

"Russian troops are pouring into Peking daily; 1,900 came yesterday and 2,900 the day before. Already the Russians outnumber the Japanese and will soon outnumber the combined forces. Their stay is assuming every character of permanency. Cossacks raid the country and drive Chinese peasants and laborers in herds through the deserted and dismantled city, compelling them to build their military camp.

Urged to Return.

London, Sept. 11.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times, writing September 8th, says: "Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her army from Peking and the other measures recommended by the concert of powers, and since her geographical position enables the prompt addition of necessary military measures, she is willing to withdraw her troops.

The Times Shanghai correspondent, writing on September 9th, says: "The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Li Hung Chang that the proposal to evacuate Peking presumes that safety assurances will be given on the return of the Imperial court to the capital at once. A later message urges Li to endeavor earnestly to bring the powers to agree to evacuate since if Russia is obliged to reconsider her decision a loss of prestige and the possibility of a loss of territory are inevitable. Li Hung Chang has memorialized the throne, urging the immediate return of the court to Peking."

The Tien Tsai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that everybody in Peking is living on "bully beef" and hard tack.

The Chinese minister here, during an interview to-day, repudiated the charges of Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the London Times, who said the most profound indignation was felt at Peking "that Sir Chi and Feng Tang, whose shamless lies and treacherous intrigues have been the cause of the departure of the relief column until nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington." The minister also said he was in constant communication with the Emperor and Empress, who, he further asserted, were now at Tsi Nan Fu Sian Fu, capital of the province of Shen Si, whence messages were sent by courier to Pao Feng Tang and thence to Shanghai.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says it is considered certain that Li Hung Chang has been ordered by the Russian government to evacuate Peking. The former will get Manchuria. It is not known what terms were offered to Germany.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times, writing on August 31st, confirms the reports of the Peking Chinese government and the issuance of Imperial decrees ordering the extermination of foreigners. "The Imperial troops," he says, "minded the British legation and probably in another day there would have been a terrible explosion. A similar mine made by the Chinese Imperial troops exploded in the Pai Tang cathedral, and engulfed 200 native Christians."

France and Germany.

Paris, Sept. 11.—It is asserted here that should Prince Ching arrive in Peking properly accredited, France would reluctantly accept him and begin peace negotiations.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—At the German foreign office, Gen. Chaffee's dispatches to Washington declaring the necessity of troops remaining in Peking, have been noted with satisfaction. Speaking with reference to the statements that attribute to Germany ambitious schemes on the Yang Tse Kiang, a foreign office official said to-day: "Such statements are absurd, as Germany has lauded only five hundred men, whereas Great Britain and France have each landed thousands. Germany's action there is wholly precautionary for the protection of the lives and property of Germans."

Not Yet Ready.

Washington, Sept. 11.—From the formal statement given to-day, it appears that the state department is not yet ready to begin direct negotiations with Li Hung Chang. It does not question his credentials as a plenipotentiary, but simply leaves the matter in abeyance. Probably this is because all the powers have not yet returned their responses to

the Russian note, and it is desired to avoid making the United States the first among the powers to abandon the hope of harmonious action and strike for itself toward the settlement directly with China. Also it may be deemed well to wait to hear from Mr. Conger, who several days ago was invited to express his opinion about quitting Peking.

More Murders.

Tien Tsai, via Nagasaki, Sept. 10.—The Americans and British are considering the feasibility of transferring their winter supply base from Tsung Ku to a point near Shan Hai Kwan, on the Gulf of Lio Tung, which is free of ice and is also a railway terminus.

Thirty-five villages in the vicinity of Tien Tsai have petitioned the provincial government for protection. Boxers are reported massing along the Grand canal.

The latest reports received here from Peking say the Empress Dowager is in the province of Shan Si and that the Japanese are pursuing her.

A Christian refugee from Pao Ting Fu, where the Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao Ting Fu. He also brings news of the massacre by provincial soldiers of the American missionaries at Pao Ting Fu, on August 15th. Mr. Atwater and wife with the two children, Mr. Legren and wife, and Miss English were beheaded.

He also affirms the report of the killing of twenty-three members of the English mission at Tai Wuan Fu. At Tai Ku, where Miss Goombs was thrown into the flames of the burning mission buildings, and where ten French priests were killed, all the members of the American mission were exterminated. The missionaries were kept until their ammunition ran out. He says there is no doubt that Miss Whitechurch and Miss E. E. Searell were murdered at Hsiao, and he confirms the reported massacre of Miss French and Miss Palmer, as well as 250 hundreds of native Christians in the Chi Shien district, of the province of Shan Si.

The same refugee, giving details as to the condition of the party of foreigners already reported under siege on August 25th, by Chinese regulars, in the province of Shan Si, says that the party consisted of four priests, five nuns, five European engineers and several missionaries, and that they were surrounded by troops who had retreated from Peking. On the date in question the foreigners were entrenched in the French cathedral.

London, Sept. 13.—Correspondents in China are sending terrible stories of massacres of missionaries and native Christians. It is asserted that during July between 15,000 and 20,000 converts were massacred in the northern provinces. Large numbers of missionaries are still unaccounted for, and small hopes are entertained for their escape.

Native reports are subjected to the most careful scrutiny, with the result that, although there may be some exaggeration, it is impossible to doubt that in the main they are correct. The horror is intensified by confirmation of reports that the women are subjected to unspeakable barbarities, being stripped and slowly clubbed to death. This was one of the wildest methods. The Boxers wreaked fiendish vengeance.

The newspapers are calling for swift punishment. The Peking correspondent of the Times, writing on Tuesday, says: "Li Hung Chang has received an edict appointing Prince Ching and Gen. Yung Lu additional peace commissioners. He has advised Yung Lu frankly to confess that his troops were beyond control and attacked the foreigners. Li Hung Chang will then enquire whether the allies are prepared to accept Yung Lu as a commissioner. Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroys, says Yung Lu is willing to return to Pao Ting Fu, but is reluctant to accept the appointment."

Willing to Negotiate.

London, Sept. 13.—A special from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang declares that he is willing to negotiate for the restoration of European territory, but not for the punishment of Prince Tuan, Li and Yang Xi, president of the board of war. "Prince Ching has informed Li Hung Chang that a certain power proposed four conditions to be accepted before agreeing to an armistice: The neutralization of Tien Tsai, the cession of Heh Lang Kiang as a buffer state, the placing by the powers of international garrisons in the treaty ports and the execution of Boxer chiefs."

Earl's Promise.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Wu has received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang answering the hope expressed in the American note of a few days ago that his powers are sufficient to protect American lives and interests in China. Earl Li says he has that power and will see that the protection is given.

Coreans Murdered.

Yokohama, Sept. 12.—A Japanese officer at Cheong, Corea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered on the frontier by Chinese.

Chinese "Defeated."

Pekin, Sept. 5, via Taku, Sept. 10.—A troop of American cavalry, sent to act as a convoy for cattle, surprised 300 Imperialists quartered at the Temple Shafts. They killed 30 and captured 120 rifles. The enemy fled northward.

Some Boxers recently attacked two companies of Russians who were guarding a railway working party at the South Maipo station. Reinforcements succeeded in disposing of the attacking party. Two Russians were wounded. This was not the first occasion when attacks will be made on the Chinese. A punitive force under C. Treitzing was sent with orders to burn surrounding towns.

Guarding Peking.

Pekin, Aug. 30, via Taku, Sept. 10.—To-day the British occupied the railway junction at Peng Tai, southwest of Peking, on the line to Pao Ting Fu. This was intended to forestall any damage there or an approach by the Chinese from that direction. It is believed there are no armed Chinese in this neighborhood except in small parties. But the plan is to extend outposts so as to prevent a hostile combination within striking distance of Peking.

After the parade through the Forbidden City, the Imperial palace was left

in charge of the Chinese attendants, with the Russians encamped outside the gate at one end and the United States infantry preventing approach or departure by the other gate.

Missionary Killed.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Conger cables the state department under the date of September 8th, as follows: "Hodges killed at Pao Ting Fu."

Hodges was a Presbyterian missionary.

Minister Conger's message is in answer to a cable inquiry from the state department as to the fate of missionary and Corland van Rensselaer Hodges and the wife, Elsie Campbell Hodges. The couple were natives of Philadelphia, and belonged to the Presbyterian mission.

A Related Dispatch.

Pekin, Aug. 26, via Taku, Sept. 10, and Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The Japanese found Prince Ching, leader of the Conservative pro-foreign party, in the western hills 20 miles distant. They are holding him there with a view of a conference, and in hope that he may establish communication with the Empress Dowager.

Wilson at Chinese Capital.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States volunteer, has arrived here with instructions to report to Major-General Chaffee, commanding the American forces here.

Fight Near Barberton

Lord Roberts Reports That a Heavy Engagement Was in Progress Yesterday.

Force, Under General Hutton, Has Gone to Support General French.

Dr. Leyds Says Oom Paul's Flight Will Not Affect the War.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 13.—Lord Roberts reports from Machedodorp, under date of Wednesday, September 12th, that General French was heavily engaged that day with the Boers in the hills west of Barberton, and that General Hutton had gone to General French's support.

Dr. Leyds's Opinion.

New York, Sept. 13.—Dr. Leyds, interviewed by a Mail correspondent in Amsterdam, affirmed "that the South African war would not be affected by President Kruger's departure for Holland, says the Tribune's London correspondent. He further asserted that as a last resource the Boers would probably trek into German Damaraland."

London Press Comments.

London, Sept. 13.—All the morning papers publish sketches of Mr. Kruger's extraordinary career. The editorials comment upon his humiliating and undramatic exit which is universally regarded as less perplexing and therefore preferable to capture. His flight with the bullion is regarded as putting an undignified end to his legal pretensions.

SPORM IN ONTARIO.

Telegraph Wires Down and Details Are Unobtainable.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—A special from St. Joseph, Mich., to the Evening News, says: "The steamer Lawrence, of the People's Transit Company, is given up for lost. She had fifty people on board. Wreckage has been found north of this port."

Steamer Safe.

St. Joseph, Mich., Sept. 12.—The steamer Lawrence, which had been given up for lost, has been sighted laboring toward this port in an awful sea.

Damage in Ontario.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—According to a meagre report received here the tail end of the Galveston cyclone appears to have struck Ontario at an early hour this morning, and it is feared has done immense damage to fruit and other farm products. Telegraphic communication has also been interrupted.

Many Yachts Wrecked.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Reports from Crystal Beach summer resort, on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, say that every dock was destroyed by the terrific wind storm of last night and all the boats of the Buffalo Canoe Club and many sea-going yachts anchored there were completely wrecked. The damage is very heavy. The wind here attained a velocity of 72 miles an hour, but beyond blowing down a number of trees, wrecking awnings and chimneys and destroying a tower of one of the Pan-American buildings in the course of erection no serious damage is reported. A workman while picking up debris in her yard took hold of an electric light wire and was killed. Her husband was badly injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Mill and Many Business Houses in Paris Glutted.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Ont., Sept. 12.—A fire which broke out in Meldrum's flour mill, situated in the centre of the business portion of the town, at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed three-quarters of the business houses. The loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The insurance is not known.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Over Twelve Thousand Deaths Occurred Last Week.

(Associated Press.)

Simla, Sept. 12.—The plague is again increasing. Over 12,000 deaths are reported to have occurred in India during the last week.

POLITICAL NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Sept. 11.—It is stated here to-day that Hugh John Macdonald will not resign the premiership of Manitoba until the date of the general elections is announced.

Halifax, Sept. 11.—Conservatives of the counties of Lunenburg and Colchester have nominated respectively C. E. Kaulbach, M.P., and S. E. Gourlay as candidates at the general elections.

Hon. C. M. Franchville, M.P.F., is dead from cancer in the stomach. He was United States consular agent at Guyaboro.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The North American Commercial Co.'s steamer Homer has arrived from the Pribilof Islands, via Dutch harbor. The Homer brings home 22,470 sealskins, valued at \$300,000, 18 barrels of blue and white fox skins, valued at \$18,000, and from Dutch Harbor 36 barrels of fur.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

RAILWAY DISASTER

Eighty-Five Lives Were Lost in the Wreck of a Southern Pacific Train.

Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13.—News reached here to-day that the lives lost in the disaster to the Southern Pacific train, which left here for Galveston on Friday night, number 85.

About 17 passengers found refuge in the government lighthouse near where the train was wrecked, and these were saved.

ANOTHER PLOT

To Assassinate an European Monarch—Swiss Arrested.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The Swiss arrested at San Sebastian yesterday charged with plotting to assassinate an European monarch is named Walter. He is 30 years of age and was born near Lausanne. His departure from there above three weeks was due to the police searching in anarchist centres in consequence of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy.

FEMALE MINSTRELS KILLED.

Special Car Was Wrecked and Nine of the Occupants Are Dead.

(Associated Press.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Cairo, Ill., says the special car of the Duncan Clark female minstrel troupe was wrecked at Mount yesterday afternoon and 16 occupants nine are dead and six others seriously injured, some perhaps fatally. The dead: Alice Williams, Ollie Enright, Etta Patterson, Patrick K. Patterson, Marguerite Compella, Anna Bell, Betty Ruby, Etta Howard and Faith Hamilton.

LONE HIGHWAYMAN'S WORK.

(Associated Press.)

Denver, Col., Sept. 12.—Burlington train No. 1, known as the "Overland Flyer," was held up by a lone highwayman at 2 o'clock this morning five miles east of Haighter, Nebraska. He secured about \$500 in cash and \$1,000 in jewelry, and made his escape. A posse is pursuing him.

SEVEN YEARS FOR ROBBERY.

London, Sept. 13.—C. J. Goss, a former clerk of the Paris bank, accused of stealing about \$300,000 from the bank in January, 1899, pleaded guilty to-day and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Fourteen Years for Burglary and Attempting to Shoot a Constable.

(Associated Press.)

New Glasgow, Sept. 11.—Hon. Messrs. Patterson and Fielding addressed a crowded house here last night in the interest of the Liberal government. Both ministers repudiated the charge of misadministration aimed at the government by Conservatives.

Woodbridge, Sept. 11.—While out driving with his two children yesterday afternoon, Hon. Charles Wallace was thrown from a buggy by the horses running into a ditch, becoming frightened at a thresher at work. The children were unhurt, but Mr. Wallace had his face and arm cut and was badly shaken up. His injuries, however, are not serious.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 11.—The Liberals of East Prince have nominated the sitting member, J. H. Bell, to oppose Mr. LeFrang, Conservative candidate at the forthcoming general elections.

Lachute, Sept. 11.—Argentine Conservatives have chosen W. J. Strickland, Lachute, to oppose Dr. Christian, Liberal member, at the next general elections.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will start the Liberal political ball rolling in the province of Quebec by a speech in Montreal. He will be accompanied by three members of the cabinet in the opening of the exhibition tomorrow.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Archibald Campbell, the well known Liberal member for Kent County since 1887, has declined nomination despite the fact that he has been presented with a number of suggestions asking him to run again. He thought Mr. Campbell has another opportunity in view, likely West York, where he will try to defeat Hon. Charles Wallace.

Sydney, G. B., Sept. 13.—Low Bridges, a native of Charlottetown, now insurance agent at East Boston, Mass., was found dead on the track near Louisburg this morning. He is supposed to have fallen off a train. He leaves a widow and five children.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 13.—For a burglary and attempt to shoot a constable, at Webwood, recently at McGuire, of Bay City, Mich., was yesterday sentenced by Justice Johnston to fourteen years in the penitentiary. Jay Dowling, an accomplice, also from Bay City, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Both men will be taken to Kingston.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—John Napier Paton was found guilty yesterday of a charge of having stolen from Mrs. T. J. Coristine the sum of \$12,541.50, being the proceeds of seventy-three shares of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and of having appropriated the money to his own use while acting under power of attorney granted to him by Mrs. Coristine. He will be sentenced to-morrow or Saturday.

Peterboro, Sept. 13.—The Liberals of West Peterboro have chosen J. H. McClelland, of this place, to oppose James Kennedy, Conservative, at the forthcoming general elections.

Dutton, Ont., Sept. 13.—In a speech here last night Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, announced that the temporary deficit due to the reduction in postage rate would be overcome by October 1st next.

WILL INTERVIEW DR. FAGAN.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Reports from Yukon, has telegraphed the department of agriculture that he will have an interview with Dr. Fagan regarding bonobonic plague.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Crew Were Last Seen Clinging to the Rigging—Narrow Escape on Lake Michigan.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—A telegram has been received here stating that a wrecked steamer, believed to be the J. E. Lyon, had been sighted last night, one of the steamers of the Pere Marquette line, arrived in port this morning after the narrow escape from disaster, ever experienced by a passenger steamer on the lake. Thirty passengers were more or less injured by the capsizing. The deck was a mass of broken timbers, broken chairs and pieces of debris. Life rafts were blown to pieces and hurled through the windows of the cabin, where were congregated all the passengers. Scarcely one escaped injury when the wind changed from southwest to northwest, putting the steamer right in the teeth of the gale.

Steamers Overdue.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—As a result of the furious gale which swept over the lake last night, telegraphic and telephone lines were prostrated in all directions from this city to-day. During the height of the storm the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. To-day the steamer is subsiding. Up to noon to-day the passenger steamers City of Erie and the Northwest, which left Buffalo last evening for this port, have not been heard from. They were due here at 6 o'clock this morning.

DISCHARGED TO DIE.

But Mrs. Fitzpatrick Didn't Lose Hope—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Accomplished What the Physicians Couldn't.

If the thousands of people who rush to go to it as a first resort, how much misery and suffering would be spared. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of Gannaque, after being treated by eminent physicians for heart disease five years standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. The lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, she declared, as a last resort. One dose relieved a very acute spasm in less than half an hour, and three boxes cured her.

Sold by Bean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous tremblings, nervous headache, cold sweats and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Dr. Agnew's Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISINFECTANT MEDICAL PILLS. STRENGTHENS THE STOMACH PURIFIES THE BLOOD HEALS WEAK LUNGS.

Det... Total... Gal... The We... Bodies... Chic... general... has rec... from... vest... "A... line at U... intellig... "Bri... party... twenty... No His... guere... and but... will be... "My... island... immedi... tween... this st... whole... escaped... the ill... ing tot... together... by the... herwit... could... help... Commu... Aust... ment... situat... "Con... had as... ever, h... is the... diffic... is pro... Gener... mayor... poss... most... numbe... Dow... town... five p... Alt... rate... that... town... opposi... the fe... have n... City... no off... effect... land... sour... Camp... of pe... SE... All A... Gall... Stella... good... every... cure... of h... rid &... magn... diffic... horse... short... grue... of Ya... that... were... and... the... men... ed bu... help... Alde... Clar... These... bodie... ed in... Re... sum... it w... able... bodie... police... abla... ed i... too... to... At... tain... been... with... susp... war... ence... while... The... rest... in... imp... ten... The... are... tow... ha... car... Or... wor... we... it for...

NEWS.

Burglary and Attempt to Constable. (Continued from page 1.) Hon. Messrs. ...

Details of The Disaster

Total Number of Lives Lost at Galveston Estimated at Five Thousand.

The Work of Burying the Dead--The City Is Under Martial Law.

Bodies Which Were Thrown Into the Sea Being Washed Ashore.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.--C. S. Diehl, general manager of the Associated Press, has received the following statement from R. W. Lowe, manager of the Galveston, Texas, News: "A summary of the conditions prevailing at Galveston is more than human intelligence can master."

"The loss of life cannot be computed. No lists could be kept, and all is simply guess-work. Those thrown out to sea and buried in the ground wherever found will reach at least 3,000 souls."

Communication Between Mainland and Island Has Been Restored. Austin, Texas, Sept. 12.--Governor Sayers today made the following statement to the Associated Press on the flood situation:

"Conditions at Galveston are fully as bad as reported. Communication between the island and the mainland, and hereafter the transportation of supplies will be less difficult. The work of clearing the city is progressing fairly well and Adjutant-General Scrymgeour under direction of the mayor is patrolling the city for the purpose of preventing depredations."

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD. All Able-bodied Men on the Island Were Compelled to Work. Galveston, Texas, Sept. 11, via yacht Stella to Houston, Texas, Sept. 12.--The good people of Galveston are straining every nerve to clear the ground and remove from beneath the debris the bodies of human beings and animals and get rid of them. It is a task of the greatest magnitude and is attended with untold difficulties.

REV. FATHER KIRWAN. Rev. Father Kirwan, who reported that it was impossible to get any considerable number, and he urged that able-bodied men be impressed. Soldiers and police-men were sent out and every able-bodied man they found was marched to the wharf front. Men were worked in relays and were liberally but not plentifully supplied with stimulants to nerve them for their task.

NEGROES ARRESTED. Forty-three Tried by Court-martial and Ordered Shot. Dallas, Texas, Sept. 12.--W. H. McGrath, manager of the Dallas Electric Company, reached here today direct from Galveston. He said: "Vandalism in Galveston has been horrible. The most rigid enforcement of martial law has not been able to suppress it. Adjutant-General Scrymgeour's men have arrested a hundred or more negroes, forty-three of whom were found with effects taken from dead bodies. These were ordered tried by court-martial. They were sentenced and ordered shot. One negro had twenty-three fingers with rings on them in his pockets."

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. London, Sept. 11.--Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative Association, issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in Africa, he said: "I should seriously fear that if the Liberals were returned to office they would be ready to throw away, in connection with the settlement, the position which has been so hardy gained by the sacrifices of war."

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. (Continued) Henry Owen and Ernest Barton, two Canadian Pacific agents, arrived in New York on Monday evening from Montreal. They made the trip on their bicycles. According to their story, the boys left Montreal at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The boys were on the road 22 1/2 hours, including a five hour rest at Bluestore, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. (Continued) The situation at Galveston beggars description. I am convinced that the city is practically wrecked for all time to come. Fully 75 per cent. of the business portion of the town is irreparably wrecked, and the same percentage of damage is to be found in the residential districts.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. (Continued) Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.--From all parts of the United States and some parts of England many thousands of dollars are pouring into this city for the relief of destitute storm sufferers. Train loads of provisions and clothing are hurrying toward Houston and Galveston.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. (Continued) Relief for Sufferers. Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.--From all parts of the United States and some parts of England many thousands of dollars are pouring into this city for the relief of destitute storm sufferers. Train loads of provisions and clothing are hurrying toward Houston and Galveston.

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no matter what his business, unless he is in direct charge of a relief train, can gain admittance to the place. It will be at least a week before there is full communication. Another train load of provisions and clothing, making the third within the last 24 hours, came here from Houston to-night. The steamer Charlotte Alden arrived at noon to-day from Houston with 10,000 loaves of bread and other provisions. The amount of food which has been sent so far has been large, but there are still in the neighborhood of 30,000 people to be cared for on the island. Moving to Houston. Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.--Houston now is the haven of many unfortunate people of Galveston. Trains have already brought in between 5,000 and 1,000 of the survivors, and a motley crowd they are. Men bare-headed, bare-footed, coatless, with swelled feet and bruised and blackened bodies and heads, were numerous. Women of wealth and refinement, hatless, shoeless, gowns in shreds, were among the refugees. Sometimes there would be a man, wife and child or two, but such cases were rare, nearly all of those who came in having suffered the loss of one or more members of their families. Men of their wives and children, women widowed, children parentless. It was enough to break the stoutest heart. Although a week ago those people had happy homes and are now homeless and penniless, they bore up bravely. Their faces were drawn from want and grief, but without anguish, but there was no whimpering, no complaining. Everything for their comfort and welfare is being done. Many of the refugees had tasted little or no food since Saturday. Losses at Bolivar. Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.--B. F. Cameron, a lumberman of Stowell, Chambers county, says that the relief party which went from Stowell to Bolivar reported that there were over 1,000 dead bodies on the beach at Bolivar, in East bay, and in sight of the salt marshes which line the bay. The party succeeded in burying only 40. The others are lying in the water and on the land mixed with the carcasses of animals, and all decomposing in the heat, and giving forth a stench which is horrible. Many of these bodies evidently swept across the bay from Galveston. Others are of people who lived at Bolivar. It will be necessary to collect and burn the corpses, to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic. "Ruined For All Time." Austin, Texas, Sept. 13.--Ex-State Senator Wortham, who went to Galveston as the special aide to Adjutant-General Scrymgeour in the conditions there, has returned home. His report, which deals at great length with the awful conditions of affairs, the sickening scenes of death and desolation, says: "The situation at Galveston beggars description. I am convinced that the city is practically wrecked for all time to come. Fully 75 per cent. of the business portion of the town is irreparably wrecked, and the same percentage of damage is to be found in the residential districts. The island, when I left it yesterday, was surrounded by a sickening odor that boded ill for the future. Relief for Sufferers. Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.--From all parts of the United States and some parts of England many thousands of dollars are pouring into this city for the relief of destitute storm sufferers. Train loads of provisions and clothing are hurrying toward Houston and Galveston. Estimates of the number of dead still vary. Mayor Jones, of Galveston, maintains his opinion that the number will be no less than 5,000. Left Without Relatives. Lajunta, Colo., Sept. 13.--C. J. Sealey, a young man of Galveston, Texas, who is in this city, has received a telegram from the mayor of Galveston informing him of the death of 21 of his relatives, among whom are his mother, two sisters and three brothers. The young man said to-day that he did not believe he had a relative left on earth. TROUBLE BREWING. Paris, Sept. 11.--The Journal Des Debats says, on the authority of a deputy who recently discussed the situation with several of the cabinet ministers, that a portion of them are in favor of the cabinet resigning in a body before the assembling of parliament, on the ground that the government has accomplished the task for which it was constituted. The Dreyfus affair is one of those that the defense of the republic has been put on a basis, and that the exposition is about to be closed, and that it would be best to resign in order to clear the present situation. The cabinet's resignation, it is further stated, will do away with numerous interpellations on strikes, accidents at sea, and other matters, which threaten to embarrass debates in the chamber and President Loubet would form a cabinet of Republican concentration, not including any of the present ministers. A decision, it is believed, will probably be taken at an early meeting of the cabinet. CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO. London, Sept. 11.--Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative Association, issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in Africa, he said: "I should seriously fear that if the Liberals were returned to office they would be ready to throw away, in connection with the settlement, the position which has been so hardy gained by the sacrifices of war."

Marchand's Condition. Premier of Quebec Suffered a Relapse Last Night But Is Improved To-Day. The Proposed Dominion Exhibition at Toronto--News From All Quarters. (Associated Press.) Quebec, Sept. 12.--Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of the province of Quebec, suffered another relapse last night, and had the last rites of the church administered to him. His condition, however, showed marked improvement through the night and this morning he is much better. Montreal, Sept. 12.--Sir Charles Tupper, G. E. Foster, Hugh John Macdonald and a number of French Conservatives, addressed a large meeting in Monument National last evening. The Conservatives of St. Lawrence division of this city have chosen Ald. H. Ekers to oppose E. Goff Penny, M. P., at the coming elections. Toronto, Sept. 12.--At a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday, a committee was appointed to prepare circulars setting forth the reasons why grants should be given for a Dominion exhibition next year. An effort is again to be made by the committee to interest Dominion and city governments. Ex-Alderman Verral, a prominent sheep and cattle dealer, of this city, is desirous of the Queen and "The Maple Leaf," and Lord Minto made a speech to the children. He said they were to be the custodians of the country in a few years, and they should be well trained, so that they would make good men and women. He thanked the mayor and the citizens for the many courtesies shown to him and party. Then a drive was taken around the city. After this the party proceeded to the Centre Star and visited the 400-foot and other levels of that mine, and were driven over the surface of the War Eagle. In the afternoon a dinner was given the party by Edwin Durant on behalf of the British America Corporation. Then the works of the Le Roi were visited. In the evening a banquet was tendered the Governor-General at the Kootenay hotel. NEW WESTMINSTER. Captain Johnson, with two other pilots, made an examination of the main channel of the Fraser river on Saturday, presumably with a view to bringing up some large vessels to load salmon or lumber. The pilots had no hesitation in saying that any ordinary sea-going vessel could be brought to New Westminster. The water in the channel is even deeper than they had known it for some years, particularly at the mouth of the river. Manager and Secretary W. H. Keary of the provincial exhibition, has had a letter from the secretary of the Canadian Agricultural Association, asking the competition for the district exhibits prizes. The writer says that from communications received from farmers in all directions within a radius of 75 miles, it is evident Kamloops will make a splendid exhibit. Mr. Keary has also received letters from farmers in various parts of this district warmly expressing the determination of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Association to hold a farmers' banquet. His Honor the Lieut-Governor writes to say that he will be only too pleased to attend the banquet, and urges the directors to do so, and bring the farmers together, because "the farmers are the backbone of this fair Dominion."

Provincial News. A serious accident occurred on the Union Steamship Company's wharf on Tuesday evening, resulting in Charles Missler, a teamster, being conveyed to the hospital with a fractured thigh and a dislocated shoulder. At the time of the accident several drays and teams were on the wharf; Missler, who was a driver for the Vancouver Transfer Company, had just got off his wagon and was standing near the door of the No. 1 freight shed. The ferry steamer blew her whistle, the noise started one of the teams, which immediately bolted straight along the wharf. Missler appeared to be watching his own team at the time, and did not observe them run away till the wagon wheel had pinned him against the door post. Medical aid was immediately telephoned for and the injured man was conveyed to the City hospital. Missler is well known in Victoria, where he had worked as a driver for several years. He only came to Vancouver in July and had been employed by the Vancouver Transfer Company for the past six or seven weeks. Two young sailors, Ole Olsson, a Swede, and John Gustafson, a Russian Finn, appeared in the police court on Monday. The evidence showed that they belonged to a ship loading lumber at the Hastings mill. On Sunday night they, in company with other sailors, were on a spree ashore, and had been warned by Officer Jackson, who encountered them on Carrall street, to go back to their vessel. The two accused later sought to pay a visit to the Indian encampment on a water front, near Carrall street, and their call was resented by an Indian named Joe, who told them to clear out. Eventually a personal encounter took place, in which Joe received a nasty cut in the head from an axe. The axe, a formidable looking weapon of the tomahawk type, was produced in court, and Joe's bound up head, with a strong coloring of blood showing through the bandages, testified to the injury inflicted, when he got in the witness box. Olsson, one of the accused, exhibited a black eye on his face, and claimed that Joe had rendered it so. Joe denied this, and so did John Moon, an Indian witness of the encounter. The charge was that of assault, and of this in Olsen's case the magistrate found the accused guilty, and imposed a penalty of \$20 or sixty days. The man, who did not speak, had participated so actively in the trouble, received a fine of \$5 or twenty days. The Holloway tragedy is to be further investigated. The coroner's jury who sat on the case came to the verdict that a young man named Holloway came to his death in his cabin at Langley by suicide. From evidence which has cropped up since it appears that murder has been suspected, thus the re-opening of the case. A Chinaman was knocked senseless by stones in the hands of white boys in Vancouver, and another had a deep cut in his head. NEW COAL FIELDS. Rich Properties Owned by Victorians and Others on Queen Charlotte Islands. That coal is to be found on Queen Charlotte Islands is no new story, but that these richly endowed fields are likely to be developed in the near future is a matter of great importance. A week ago W. F. Best, an assayer of wide experience both here and in New Brunswick, his former place of residence, returned from a visit to Queen Charlotte Islands, where he went in behalf of the Agricultural Association, and local capitalists to make an examination of the coal properties. These are situated on the water front and convenient for the most advantageous shipping facilities. Mr. Best, when asked about the morning after the discovery, said he preferred to wait until after he had reported to the owners before saying anything publicly. There was no doubt in his mind but that coal exists on the islands in great quantities. The properties, however, will require extensive development before producing large returns, and this will necessitate the investment of a big amount of capital. Among those in Victoria interested in the coal lands is Mr. Wilson, the government street merchant. THE DOCTOR'S WIFE. A Four Years' Cripple From Acute Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure Was the True Physician. Mrs. J. H. Harte, of 223 Church street, Toronto, wife of Dr. Harte, suffered severely from rheumatism for five years. For four years she could not walk without the use of a cane. At times the pains were intense, and she suffered tortures. No remedy or treatment gave any relief. She was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure; she used four bottles and to-day is free from pain, and she closes her signed testimony by saying: "I am entirely cured and can move about as lightly as ever in my life." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co. BIRTH. SMITH--At Vancouver, on Sept. 11th, the wife of T. J. Smith, 820 Howe street, of a son. MARRIED. CURTIS-GIBSON--On Aug. 30th, at the parsonage, by the Rev. Rowe, William John Curtis to Winifred Gibson. FOX-ORRIBLY--At Nelson, on Sept. 5th, by Rev. Father Feltus, John B. Fox and Miss Mary O'Reilly. NEEDHAM-BEHRENS--At Revelstoke, on Sept. 5th, by Rev. S. J. Thompson, Sam Needham to Miss Millie Behrens, both of Revelstoke. DIED. SIMPSON--In this city, on the 11th instant, Captain J. M. Simpson, a native of England, aged 70 years. MEYER--At Vancouver, on Sept. 10th, Annie Meyers, beloved wife of G. B. Meyers, after a long lingering illness, aged 27 years, a native of Quebec. MINTYRE--At Revelstoke, on Sept. 9th, Edwin Francis, infant son of Frank McIntyre, of Salmon Arm. WILLIAMS--At Revelstoke, on Sept. 10th, Catherine, wife of Herbert Williams, aged 28 years. GUNTON--In this city, on the 9th instant, Eva May, second daughter of Charles and Mary Gunton, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 15 years and 3 months. CARTER--At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 22nd inst., John Carter, aged 35 years and 6 months.

set fire to the debris and cremate the bodies buried under it. Mayor Jones has given very full scope to Chief of Police Ketchum and J. M. Hawley, chairman of the committee on public safety, to swear in citizens of good character as officers, and has told them that able-bodied men must be made to work or get off the island. The city, he said, was under martial law. Picket lines have been established around the large stores and guards placed on duty. Soldiers and police are instructed to shoot anyone caught looting or attempting to loot. The jails are full and summary measures are necessary. As the work of collecting bodies proceeds and reports come in of deaths, it becomes apparent that the death list will run much higher than was at first reported. Conservative estimates place the number of dead in the city at five thousand. Other points of the coast also suffered and reports are that the mainland, Galveston Island and Bolivar Peninsula are strewn with dead. It was reported that the steamer Lawrence had left Houston with provisions and 100,000 gallons of fresh water. There is no fresh water famine here, as the pipes from the supply wells are running at the receiving tanks. It is difficult, however, to get it to parts of the city where it is needed. Bridge places the Patterson, of the Gulf and Interstate railroad, reached Galveston last evening from Beaumont, having walked about half the distance. He reports that Beaumont did not suffer much from the storm. Two lives were lost from five wires. Col. L. J. Poole, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, stated that all of the bridges across Galveston bay are gone, nothing remaining but the piles. He said it would take ten days or two weeks to restore rail communication to Galveston, provided work can be instituted at once from the mainland. SALOONS CLOSED. City Is Now Patrolled by Armed Men Who Have Orders to Shoot Looters. Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12 (8:25 a.m.) via Texas City and Houston (4 p.m.)--All the saloons were closed by the chief of police on Sunday. At a meeting of the general committee with the city officials to-day the policing of the city was discussed. Mayor Jones announced that Adjutant-General Scrymgeour would take charge of the situation with the soldiers and citizens. The city is patrolled by about 2,000 police officers, special officers, soldiers and deputy sheriffs. Orders were issued to the soldiers and police to kill any person caught in the act of robbing the dead. Up to Tuesday morning seven negro vandals had paid the penalty of their crimes with their lives. They were shot and their bodies were carried away with the dead victims of the storm. No liquor is permitted to be sold under any circumstances unless ordered by the chairman of one of the committees or by a physician who must state that it is to be used for medicinal purposes. All persons not having business on the streets after dark must be identified before they will be allowed to pass. The police department has been under strict orders and these orders will be enforced to the letter to clear the city of all the outside sporting element. Detectives from Houston and Dallas have arrived here. No gambling is permitted and any violation of this rule are prosecuted to the fullest extent. During the storm Saturday night two young men of the Biddiker family, with the aid of a skiff, rescued over forty people, and took them to the University building, where they found shelter. People tell of getting out of their houses just in the nick of time; they tell of seeing people struck by flying chimneys and killed before their eyes. Many were rescued just in time. A beam was seen to strike a baby on the head while in his mother's arms and kill it. The mother was badly bruised. Dr. J. M. Frye, who has been observer of the weather for fifteen years, has a theory that the storm which visited Galveston originated in the vicinity of Fort Eads, and was not the hurricane which was reported on the Florida coast. The first knowledge of the Galveston storm was the report of a wind velocity of forty-eight miles an hour at Port Eads on Saturday evening. High winds were also reported at Pass Christian. The Port Eads storm, Dr. Frye thinks, was a distinct storm from that of Florida, and was confined to the Gulf. Eighteen people were caught in the Grother grocery here and it is presumed that all were lost, as the building was swept entirely away. Will Lore, a printer on the Houston Post, who formerly lived in Galveston, swam the bay Monday to reach his family, whom he found to be alive in Galveston. NEGROES ARRESTED. Forty-three Tried by Court-martial and Ordered Shot. Dallas, Texas, Sept. 12.--W. H. McGrath, manager of the Dallas Electric Company, reached here today direct from Galveston. He said: "Vandalism in Galveston has been horrible. The most rigid enforcement of martial law has not been able to suppress it. Adjutant-General Scrymgeour's men have arrested a hundred or more negroes, forty-three of whom were found with effects taken from dead bodies. These were ordered tried by court-martial. They were sentenced and ordered shot. One negro had twenty-three fingers with rings on them in his pockets."

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FLIGHT OF KRUGER.

Uncle Paul has given his deluded followers another example of his "slimness." All through the war which he was chiefly instrumental in forcing upon his people, and all its privations and misery and death, the head of the late Transvaal Republic has taken good care to avoid personal suffering and to keep an avenue of escape open. He is now on the coast of Portuguese territory ready to embark for the asylum which his agents have doubtless provided for him in Europe. He is said to have some seven millions and a half of pounds sterling deposited in a bank in France, and doubtless this will prove sufficient for his simple wants during the few years that yet remain of his natural life. The old man knows what is said in Scripture about the heart being where the treasure is, and it is safe to say that one who could accumulate such a sum as that in the course of his life could not be completely happy with the ocean rolling between him and his gold. Under the circumstances it is easy to believe that he has not of late taken much interest in military matters.

It is perhaps just as well for the British cause that the end of Kruger's career should have arrived as it has done. The old man has thoroughly opened the eyes of his followers as to his character and at the same time relieved the Imperial authorities of the necessity of solving a very knotty problem. It would have been no easy matter to satisfactorily dispose of the person of Oom Paul if they had captured him. They would not, of course, have dealt harshly with the old man, but it would have been necessary to banish him from the scene of his mischief, and the performance of that duty might have raised him to the height of a hero and a martyr in the eyes of his simple followers. Kruger, however, has himself cut the knot and probably made the task of permanently pacifying the Transvaal a much easier one. That the end of the war is in sight there can no longer be any doubt.

LIBERALS AND THE TARIFF.

It has long been a matter of considerable doubt what stand the Conservative party proposed to take in regard to the government's dealings with the tariff. Some time ago Sir Charles Tupper asserted our industries would be ruined by the radical changes that were made, but prosperity reigned and business increased and multiplied and doubt descended upon the soul of the prophet. Then he kept silent and played possum for a time. Mr. Foster then investigated the subject and concluded that the great National Policy was still alive and that it was the great magician that was transforming the land from its dormant state into one of the most prosperous portions of the globe. But wasn't it a low down game for the N. P. miracle worker to remain in a state of lethargy for over twenty years and not do a thing for the honor and glory of the authors of his beliefs? For behold, just as soon as the Grits get into power he dons his garments, bends to the task he was expected to take in hand years before, and sets all the wheels of industry in motion. If the contentions of the Conservatives be correct, they have a legitimate cause for complaint.

But just as this matter appears to be settled to the satisfaction of all, Sir Charles once more hops up and declares that we have reduced the tariff in favor of British goods without demanding anything in return; that we have granted certain concessions to the Americans without receiving reciprocal advantages, and that we have been mutilating and maiming the sacred N. P. until the shade of John A. will never recognize it. We glance at the reduction of one-third in duties on British goods, at the entire abolition of the duty on mining machinery, at the drop in the imposts on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent., at the removal of the duty on iron and raw materials for the manufacturer, on corn for the fattening of the cattle of the farmer for the British market, on coal oil and binder twine, and this time we are sure the Conservative leader is on the straight road and that he is right in saying the National Policy is dead after all. Just as this conviction has become firmly rooted along comes Mr. Foster and tells us that it is true there has been a reduction in the tariff, but it only amounts to fourteen-hundredths of one per cent., that the alleged reductions are all a humbug and the old N. P. is really at work after all showering his gifts upon the Canadian people. To add to our bewilderment the Colonist this morning tells us—and who shall have the temerity to ask for further light on the subject?—that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has "for the most part left the tariff as he found it." In the light of all these utterances, is it any wonder that Hugh John Macdonald has been called upon to bring his family nose into the councils of the party? But the Conservatives need more than one feature to guide them; they require a whole head. Hugh John admits he possesses no merit in himself which fits him for leadership; that if he were not his father's son his claims would never have been considered at all. On his own ad-

mission he is merely dragged in, like the school question at the last election and the "Laurier is too English for me" cry during the present campaign, to hide the weakness of the party and enable them to gain power. The electors are fairly certain to intimate that they see no reason why the position of Prime Minister of Canada should be entailed on any particular family.

MESSRS. PRIOR AND EARLE.

As was anticipated, it is to be the old candidates, the old party and the old policy in Victoria. This was decided on at the convention last night, after Mr. McPhillips had seized the first opportunity that has presented itself since prorogation to indulge in withering denunciation of his opponents. The Liberals of the constituency have no hesitation in admitting Col. Prior and Mr. Earle to be the strongest men that could have been selected to meet the candidates they shall shortly select to defend the course of the Laurier administration. The coming election will be the first one in which they have had an opportunity of meeting the Conservatives on anything like even terms, and for that reason they rejoice at the chance of engaging in a real, unhandicapped race for supremacy. At all elections for many years the Conservative forces have fought behind strongly fortified positions. In 1896 all their works were carried by the Liberals and are now levelled to the ground, with the possible exception of gerrymandered Ontario, in which province, thanks to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. W. C. Macdonald and the other Tory partisans in the Senate, the government may still be short by eight seats of the number of supporters they should have under a fair division of the constituencies. At this election our friend Col. Prior, who is so fond of British fair play, will be forced for the first time to fight his antagonist fairly, instead of standing up to a man with one hand tied behind his back. There will be no Tory canal contractors, nor Curran bridge builders, nor Langevin block boodlers, nor Levick dock contractors to contribute towards bribery bribes. The two parties will meet on perfectly even terms, and for that reason the Liberals are preparing for the fray with the confidence borne of knowledge of the justice of their cause and a realization of the fact that the contest this year was more than half won when the Tory forces were routed so decisively in 1896. Because of all these facts the Liberals will rejoice at an opportunity of once more entering the lists against Col. Prior and Mr. Earle.

MINING BOOM ABOUT DUE.

Reports from all parts of British Columbia indicate that we are entering upon a period of great activity in mining development. The attention of the world has not yet been concentrated to any extent on mining properties on Vancouver Island and the coast of this province, but there is a feeling in the air that our day is at hand. There is probably no country in the world with such a diversity of wealth concealed in the recesses of the earth as it is to be found on every hand within a few days' journey of Victoria. If Wreck Bay had been in some remote part of the globe which is locked fast in the bands of King Frost for six months in the year there would beyond peradventure be one of those rushes to which have been accustomed in the West for that beach. But work is going on quietly and regularly there and every steamer brings in a consignment of the yellow dust that all the world is eagerly in quest of. Mankind is in need of no proof that gold exists on Vancouver Island, but it seems that it requires to be reminded of the fact occasionally.

A prominent mining man in the interior says he proposes to mine, ship and treat ore worth from \$5 a ton up. If he proves to the world that this can be done in the interior of the province the day when he commences operations will be one of the most important in the history of British Columbia. He says: "We must make copper at a cost of five cents per pound, and to do so we will have to overcome the long and expensive haul to New York and the rake-offs connected with the handling of copper. Our next step is to build our own refinery, and I intend to start at this work and keep it going until British Columbia is put in shape to compete with the world." The importance of this statement is known to all who have knowledge of the conditions in British Columbia. There are said to be quantities of ore almost beyond human computation which would never be more than waste under the conditions which at present prevail, but which with the advent of cheaper methods of treatment will add vastly to the stores of wealth of the world. There never was any doubt that the day of these low grade ores would come—it had been drawing near; by glow degrees—but few had any idea that it was so close at hand.

Then there are our deposits of iron ore, which are also beginning to attract the attention of the world. Iron enters so largely into almost all the works of man these days that it may fairly be said to be the king of metals. The product of the world is increasing by millions of tons yearly, and still the manufacturers shout for more. They are said to be running short of this great necessity of the industrial world in some parts of Europe and to be looking more and more to America for their supplies, with each passing year. The day must soon come when it will be economically possible to

treat ore on this coast, and that will mean the opening up of another of the wealth-producing factors of the Island of Vancouver. Verily our future is full of promise and our star in the ascendant.

CONSUMERS' RIGHTS.

In considering the matter of placing duties on certain commodities the production of which is said to require encouragement in British Columbia, it may be well to remember that the government of the Dominion is bound to consider the interests of the consumer as well as those of the producer. The present government has always kept in view the necessity of passing such measures as are for the greatest good of the greatest number. Keeping this purpose in mind, it is not improbable that some sections or classes of the community may feel that it would have been better for them if certain things that have been done had been left undone, or if other things that have not been done had been done. The coal oil refiners complain because of the reduction of the duty on oil and the agricultural implement manufacturers think the duty on such articles of necessity to the farmer should have been left at 35 per cent., but the consumers, who probably outnumber the producers by a thousand to one, take an altogether different view of the matter. Some of the manufacturers of Canada object most strenuously to the British preference of the Laurier government, because they know from practical experience—as do the merchants of Victoria, notwithstanding the statements of Sir Charles Tupper and Col. Prior and Mr. McPhillips and the Colonist that there has been no reduction in the tariff—they know perfectly well that this preference has given the merchants and the consumers substantial relief. All the manufacturers in Canada at the present time are doing very well indeed, but it is said there are a few of them who would like the opportunity to squeeze the consumers a little tighter. So they say they are in favor of Sir Charles Tupper's scheme of preferential trade, which means they will vote for the Conservatives in the hope that they will be returned to power and will abolish entirely the preference which has been so much appreciated in Great Britain because it was the first evidence that has come from any of the colonies that they were not given over entirely to selfishness and were not as desirous as all the rest of a hostile world to hasten the day of the downfall of the Mother Land as the greatest commercial nation that has ever existed in the history of mankind. The leader of the opposition says he believes in preference for preference, and as he knows, because all the world knows it, that there is not the remotest possibility of Great Britain imposing a tax on the food of her operatives, his statement simply means that he and Hugh John and Col. Prior and Mr. Earle will vote for the abolition of the preference and for a return to the discredited old N. P. Mr. Chamberlain has stated in such plain terms that no one can possibly misunderstand his meaning that the only conditions upon which he would even consider a mutual preference would be on the basis of absolute free trade within the Empire. Are the few manufacturers who have announced themselves as in favor of Sir Charles Tupper's scheme prepared to compete with British goods on absolutely equal terms, that is, with the remaining two-thirds of the duty knocked off? Certainly not. They know they are on perfectly safe ground. What they want is to have the third that was taken away by the Laurier government restored again, and they know it will be done if they succeed in having the Conservatives returned to power. These are points for the merchants and consumers of Victoria, who are now aware of the benefits which they are deriving from the reduction in the duties on British goods, to ponder over.

The world has seldom read a more terrible tale than is being told by the newspaper correspondents in Galveston. First reports of such visitations are generally exaggerated, but in this case the work of destruction and the harvest of death were so great that it seems to have been beyond the power of the most extravagant correspondent of the yellowest of the yellow journals to add anything to the horror of the calamity. For the protection of the living and to prevent pestilence from playing a part in the tragedy it has been found necessary to put the dead out of sight in the most expeditious manner, and the survivors are now compelled to witness the placing of the remains of their relatives and friends under the waters which were the cause of their sorrow, to watch them being devoured by flames, or to assist in throwing them into trenches, like unto the sepulture of departed warriors after the day of battle. The Americans are a generous people, and there is no likelihood of the survivors suffering hardship for any length of time. The whole continent practically will be eager to render assistance, and with the remarkable energy for which our cousins are noted, in a few months they will have a new Galveston reared and the ruins of the old one forever buried out of sight.

The fur dealers in the United States are endeavoring to work up the annual agitation against the pelagic sealers. It is said the herds are rapidly diminishing on the islands. If that be the case, how would it do to stop slaughtering the animals for a year or two? That would be genuine evidence of good faith on the part of the agitators.

Late News From Peking

Advices Received at Shanghai Report the Greatest Harmony Among Officers of Allies.

March of International Troops Through the Palace in Chinese Capital.

City Has Been Looted and Valuable Goods Are Sold by Auction Daily.

(Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 10.—The developments of the day in the Chinese situation still point to a speedy withdrawal of the United States troops from China. Gen. Chaffee has added the weight of his opinion to that already entertained by many officials here.

No confirmation is at hand here of the report that Great Britain and Germany have joined in an agreement to remain together in Peking, regardless of the attitude of the other powers. Should this be true, the fact, doubtless, would hasten the rearward movement of the American troops, for there is a firm determination to avoid becoming involved in any clash between the powers, such as might reasonably be expected to follow the execution of this reported British-German programme.

The part of the problem relative to the withdrawal that remains unsolved is the best means of securing guarantees for the attainment of the few objects set out in Secretary Hay's note of July 3rd, which have not yet been secured. Possibly guarantees must be obtained from two sides, from the Chinese government, as to the security of American rights, and the creation of a claim commission, which shall provide for the payment of indemnity for the losses suffered by American citizens and for the expenditure on account of the Peking relief expedition. Then it is entirely possible that it may be regarded as necessary if any of the allies refuse to leave Peking and persist in a war of conquest, that the interests of the United States in the matter of trade of the "open door" and of all rights now guaranteed to the United States in China by treaty, be made a matter of special agreement between the United States and the powers.

It does not follow that because the United States troops are to be withdrawn this autumn from China that United States interests will be left completely at the mercy of the other powers. On the contrary, such disposition will be made of these troops that they, with others, if necessary, can be returned to China in short order. To this end the entire army of Gen. Chaffee will be quartered in some of the pleasantest and most salubrious portions of the Philippines, if they can be sent again to China, they can be transported inside of a week, thoroughly refreshed and fitted for action.

The Murder of Missionaries. Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Mr. John Goodnow, the United States consul-general here, learns that the number of British and American missionaries probably murdered during the uprising in China has been 93, while 170 others, stationed in Chi Li and Chan Si provinces, are unaccounted for, and there is reason for the belief that a large number of the latter have been entirely looted except the palace and auction sales of loot, in which valuable silks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at these sales are army officers.

The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers, who at first insisted that no correspondent should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the press representatives were finally allowed to accompany the troops.

The Chinese forts at Tien Tsin near Taku are still undisturbed. The British command in Peking in that vicinity, the British commander says he will remain passive unless he is attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self-respect.

The Russians are expected to attack soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose. A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort and several of its members killed. The commanders of the Chinese forts at Chee Foo are greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans purpose taking the forts and they are threatening to defend them to the end. The heavily manned Krump, defending the settlement, will be destroyed if a fight occurs. The United States battleship Oregon arrived at Foo Sung to-day. She steamed at good speed throughout the trip.

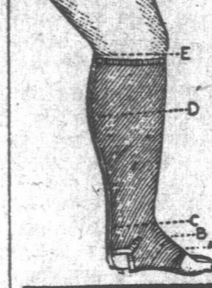
M. Pichon's Warning. Paris, Sept. 11.—M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, has in preparation a yellow book, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns from authoritative source, which will reveal certain interesting facts now known only at the foreign offices of the powers. It will be seen that M. Pichon, French minister to China, foresaw the "Boxer" movement, and the complicity of the Chinese government from the outset. He warned M. Delcasse, who, acting rapidly, took the initiative and proposed to the powers with special interests in China the organization of a naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, believing that the assembling of a powerful international fleet would make the Chinese government renounce all complicity with the Boxers. Unfortunately the powers declined M. Delcasse's proposal, which was made about the end of last March.

Expedition to Pao Ting Fu. Taku, Sept. 6, via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The expedition to Pao Ting Fu will have on Friday. It is made up as follows: British, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery and 800 infantry; Italian, 1,000; Japanese, 300; Russians, 300, and Americans, 500.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 8, via Shanghai, Sept. 11.—A body of 4,000 allied troops, including 200 men of the 15th Infantry, under Major Robertson, marched to-day. London, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch

Silk Elastic Hosiery

Obtained at Our Drug Store.



The quality is the best obtainable. Silk and Rubber Hosiery woven by expert workmen. Special shapes or lengths can be ordered from us, and customer will receive them in two weeks. We invite you to call and inspect our stock of drugs, sundries and toilet articles. Buyers here are satisfied.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 78 Government Street, Near Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C. TELEPHONE 425.

from Rome says the Italian cabinet has decided to initiate immediately peace negotiations with China. Italy will formulate demands for an indemnity, and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be considered terminated and no proposal tending to further warfare in China will be considered.

France Will Withdraw. London, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking to Tien Tsin.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out ill field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives in China, she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

Ordered to the Capital. Washington, Sept. 11.—Minister Wu has received a cable dispatch from Earl Li Hung Chang, giving an Imperial edict, signed by the Emperor, directing the Earl to proceed immediately to Peking and there co-operate with Prince Ching towards peace negotiations and a settlement of all war difficulties. The edict is dated August 27th.

March Through the Palace. Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The Taku steamer, which has arrived here, brings reports of the latest events in Peking. These reports are to the effect that the greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy and that the soldiers are living as though members of one army.

Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Peking it will be brought on by the diplomats in Europe and not by the soldiers in the field.

The march through the palace was a historical event. Every army was represented. The Russians led and the troops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by cable.

A Russian band and the Sikhs' bagpipes played national airs while the troops filed through the grounds and buildings. There were many eunuchs attached to the palace remaining and they stood by looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply humiliated.

After the procession, which began to move at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was an hour and half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the legation ladies and some prominent missionaries, were admitted. Tea was served to them and the palace was inspected. The most remarkable feature of the buildings are said to be the gilded exterior staircases carved from single stone with dragons, lions and other ornaments. The Empress's bed is trimmed with solid gold.

After the inspection the palace gates were again closed and no one was permitted to enter the grounds. The troops arriving here are forwarded to Peking as fast as they land. The ministers remain in Peking. The city has been entirely looted except the palace and auction sales of loot, in which valuable silks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at these sales are army officers.

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against the cities of Sheng Hai and Tien Tsin, where the presence of Boxers threatens the Tien Tsin region.

The advance was made in columns for the purpose of flanking the Chinese. General Dordard personally commanded the expedition. The Japanese soldiers were taken with the expedition, which included a large force of cavalry. One regiment of German cavalry and one British battery have arrived.

Why Germany Will Not Withdraw. Berlin, Sept. 12.—At the German foreign office Gen. Chaffee's dispatch to Washington declaring the necessity of the troops remaining in Peking has been noted with satisfaction.

Speaking with reference to the statements that attribute to Germany ambitions on the Yang Tse Kiang, a foreign office official said: "Such statements are absurd as Germany has landed only five hundred men, whereas Great Britain and France has each landed thousands. Germany's action there is wholly precautionary for the protection of the lives of the British Consul-General von Waldersee, after his arrival at Shanghai, will not remain there as some of the German papers have stated, but will proceed immediately to the province of Chi Li.

As an additional reason why Germany cannot withdraw from Peking it is pointed out that 3,000 native Christians have been rescued from Peking cathedral, and if now abandoned they would inevitably be massacred.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned that Germany will not send additional troops to China unless the situation there should change materially. Heavy losses would be replaced from home. The present losses apparently justify the belief that further increases in China are not needed and are officially explained to be purely precautionary.

Private dispatches received here say that the international forces attacked the Chinese fortifications at Pei Tang, north of Taku, and that the losses were considerable.

The German transport Rhein, with Lt. Gen. Von Lessel on board, has arrived at Shanghai.

Rear-Admiral Bendeman, commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters, left Shanghai yesterday on board the cruiser Fuerst Bismarck.

Earl Li's Trip to Peking. Washington, Sept. 12.—The Chinese minister called at the state department and received a favorable response to his application of yesterday for extension from interference by this government of Li Hung Chang's journey from Shanghai to Peking.

There Was One Death From Plague in San Francisco Last July.

Doctors Refused to Issue Certificate That Disease Existed in the City.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 11.—The department of agriculture has received a report from the High Commissioner's office, England, which covers a report made by the British consul at San Francisco, dated July 20th last.

The consul reports that Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health of British Columbia, has visited San Francisco and that he had reported to the consul that newspaper men, business men and even doctors had been keeping quiet the existence of bubonic plague in that city. He was at an autopsy on a Chinaman which showed that he died from the disease, but the doctors refused to issue a certificate of the existence of the disease and the cause of death.

It is rather peculiar in which this report has reached the department.

Easy and Pleasant Home Dyeing

Diamond Dyes

Will Color Anything Any Color.

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them.

Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarfs, laces and draperies look like new.

Beware of dyes that claim to color cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for coloring all cotton and mixed goods and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye goods is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

Mor... News B... Russia... Tro... Accord... in a rec... eived by... arrived i... "Russi... of Cosso... churia, ... is being... they are... position... Chinese... we know... ing on i... the coun... to Vlad... steamers... them. I... Yamash... number... is expect... ships m... country... Boxes... trouble... disturb... footing... fright w... The troo... through... would a... soldiers... among... northern... Chinese... of which... not yet... "What... ago I fo... of all... safe. I... guarded... sides b... generally... and the... diers, b... 4,000... very bo... no dou... dirty ci... are the... a twen... order a... as is al... In Sh... ported... Chilli... murder... ostimat... journal... the num... at six... ship op... Tamfrit... the toy... cording... murder... or more... diered... was lo... On a... Pioneer... king w... British... are at... foreman... is exp... these n... Wan has... Kiang... cavalry... and me... On A... had be... Honan... it w... 11th th... colived... the Ch... were l... leaked... would... posals... Hation... the w... wardly... quiet a... forts a... watchi... at for... Ch... tain th... vited a... then s... Tain, t... the th... the lea... vitation... pinter... quite v... tively... twee... in relig... warden... crowded... enemies... Japan... latter... ed qui... ideas... Japan... It is... with a... the se... in pos... doring... Taku... War... quired... are re... there... iron, d... leavhu... mand... Taku... The... men... New... prote... taking... ers, a... sian e... New...

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., 5th to 11th September, 1900. The week opened with an extensive area of high atmospheric pressure over the province, and central in Alberta. This passed away to the East and was succeeded on Thursday evening by a low area from the ocean, which crossed the northern part of the province. On Friday an extensive high area developed over Alberta, while a rather pronounced low area hovered over the greater part of British Columbia, causing partly cloudy weather and showers on Sunday. Since then the barometer has remained moderately high in this district, and some exceedingly fine days have been enjoyed, the week closing with bright clear weather. Bush fires have been prevalent on the American coast, causing smoke in their neighborhood. Victoria reports nearly 66 hours of bright sunshine and .01 of an inch of rainfall. The highest temperature, 77, occurred on the 11th, and the lowest, 49, on the 10th. Westminster reports rainfall .34 inch. Highest temperature, 76, on 11th, lowest, 46, on 5th and 10th. Kamloops reports .20 inch rain. Highest temperature, 74, on 7th and 9th, lowest, 50, on 10th, 11th and 12th. Barkerville reports no rainfall. Highest temperature, 72, on 11th, lowest, 34, on 8th.

Local News.

GLEANNING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM. (From Tuesday's Daily.) A valuable horse in Julius West's stables, Vancouver street, was badly injured on Sunday night through one of the other animals in the building breaking loose and attacking it. Rev. Canon Beaniand on Saturday afternoon united in marriage Alfred Ernest McMillan, of the R. M. S. Empress of China, and Miss Isabel Cartmel, youngest daughter of Daniel Cartmel, formerly fleet engineer of H. M. Navy, now local surveyor for Lloyds. The ceremony was performed in Christ Church Cathedral. On September 2nd George P. Phipps, a former resident of this city, died at Oakland, California. Deceased was a native of England, and was 83 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves two sons in this city, one of them, Stanley Phipps, being an official in the Lands and Works department. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Oakland Masons.

Last evening the building inspector reported that the new brick hall at Victoria West had been completed and was in readiness to be taken over by the city. This was done, and the new quarters will be occupied without delay. In addition to the five quarters of Victoria is a magnificent structure, having been erected on the crest of a hill, at the corner of St. Catherine and Edward streets, Victoria West. A complete description appeared in these columns several months ago, and the people of Victoria West have every reason to feel proud of the recently constructed building. The plans were drawn up by the city draughtsman, and the operations were under the superintendence of the building inspector. It is the intention to install the recently purchased combination hose wagon and chemical in the new quarters.

The work that was started in such an original manner under the supervision of the sanitary inspector, namely, the demolition of the old shacks on Government street, between Cormorant and Fisguard, through the agency of Jumbo, the street roller, has been completed. The ponderous street machine having performed the heavy portion of the work, it remained for fire to finish the details of eradication. As mentioned in these columns yesterday, the debris ignited on Sunday night at 12 o'clock sharp, under the watchful eyes of several members of the fire department. There were four shifts of men in charge from the commencement until the entire place had been levelled by the fire. Although there is now a decided vacancy where the old shacks formerly stood, it cannot be said that the appearance of the vicinity suffers any in consequence. These buildings, situated on the corner of the eyesores of the Chinese district, now happily decreasing in number, and with the erection of substantial brick structures the change for the better will certainly commend itself as striking.

Evidently the incorrigible lad, named Bullock, who was sentenced some time ago to a term in the provincial reformatory, has not a very exalted opinion of the holding power of that institution. Only recently in company with several others similarly inclined he left the precincts of the juvenile durance vile and made an excursion to the seaside, where such an objectionable quality as forcible restraint was unknown. The boys were located in the vicinity of Oak Bay not long afterwards, and safely gathered in Bullock again became seized with an unconquerable desire to wander among the green fields where he could commingle with nature, without feeling uncomfortable under the benign gaze of the warden, but more so, it is understood, that at the time he was en route to church service, which is conducted weekly in the little chapel in the provincial reformatory. On that particular morning to gentle and resigned was Bullock's demeanor that he circumvented the guardian suspected nothing. But while on the way to service he did succeed in taking his departure, naturally in a very unostentatious manner, and before his absence was discovered had such a start that it is doubtful if either Constables Wood or Cart could have overtaken him. Up to the present the whereabouts of the fugitive refractory one are unknown. This escape of Bullock affords an argument in favor of the petition now being circulated, that the reformatory be built on one of the Gulf Islands. Under such circumstances the proclivities for studying nature outside

the precincts of the place would not be indulged to the same degree as at present. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Bullock, the lad who escaped from the reformatory on Sunday morning, has not yet been apprehended. A petition to the Attorney-General is being circulated among the residents of Mount Tolmie district, asking that J. J. Russell be appointed permanent provincial constable there. Mr. Russell is at present special constable, and as such has proved himself efficient and trustworthy. The Canadian patent office has issued the following patents to the residents of British Columbia: L. O. Park, for a machine to recover gold from gravel; Messrs. A. Russell and C. I. Cunningham, for a folding bed; F. S. McClure, Victoria, for an improvement in bank cheque books.

The funeral of the late Eva May Gunton took place this morning at 8:30 o'clock from the family residence, Victoria West, and at 9 o'clock at the Roman Catholic cathedral, where services were conducted by the Rev. Father Althoff. The following persons attended: N. Bassi, D. Straub, W. Ives, W. Ingram, J. Peterson, and N. Beech. Yesterday the carload of pure bred dairy stock, which is being imported by the Dairyman's Association, left the East for this province. The cattle consists of Arishires, Jerseys, and Shorthorns, and were selected by F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner for the Dominion. They will be on exhibition at New Westminster, and will be sold on Thursday and Friday, October 4th and 5th by auction.

The funeral of the late Eustace Carter took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Alpha street, at 2 o'clock. The religious services were conducted both at the residence and at the grave by George Bagshaw. There was a large attendance, and many beautiful floral designs were contributed. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Richard, A. Richards, A. Pugsley, H. Morley, A. McAfee, and J. Keys. The death occurred yesterday of Capt. J. M. Simpson, a pioneer of this city, at Henley's Hotel, Cliff House. The deceased was 61 years of age, and previous to coming to Victoria, in 1861, had served in the Russian-Turkish war. An interesting document was found among the possessions of the deceased in the shape of a commission signed by Queen Victoria appointing him to a lieutenancy in the 7th Regiment of Foot. While residing in this city Simpson served as captain in the Vancouver Island Rifle corps, and was killed in the stomach was the immediate cause of his death. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company. Rev. P. Jenns will conduct the religious services.

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Emma Louisa Fawcett, a pioneer of this city, at her residence, Carr street. The deceased lady was a native of Shropshire, England, and was in her 56th year. She leaves a family of nine children, with the exception of Mrs. Evans, of Vancouver, and a son who is with the Americans in the Philippines, are all residing in this city. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence, and at 3 o'clock at the Reformed Episcopal church. Rev. Bishop Oridge will conduct the religious services at both places.

The first order for goods telegraphed from Hazelton to Victoria was received at 3:35 p.m. yesterday by Messrs. Leuz & Leiser, having reached here by way of Quesnelle mouth, and by an order for a large amount of supplies, and will naturally be filled in an expeditious manner by the enterprising firm receiving it. The receipt of this telegram has a significance hardly appreciated at first glance. Besides putting the seal of the past upon the old form of delay and uncertainty, it marks the advance to a material degree of the operations of connecting the great Klondike metropolis with the outside world by wire. The distance from Hazelton to Quesnelle mouth, is about 250 miles.

"Switwater Bill" of Klondike fame and who is well known to Victorians, has joined in a stampede from Nome to Port Clarence and Bluestone. A Nome correspondent says: "When he came to the camp this spring he had but a few dollars all. He managed, however, to get a lay on No. 8, Dexter creek, borrowed \$200 to start work on it, and for over thirty days enjoyed a net income from the lay of \$100 a day. He has now money enough on hand to go to Bluestone prepared to take advantage of any favorable opening. He has been very quiet in Nome; in fact, his presence here has been known only to a few newspaper men and such others as he had business dealings with. He is said to have disposed of all his Klondike holdings to a London syndicate for \$300,000, a check for that amount being now on the way here."

ISLANDS' EXHIBITION.

Will Be Held at Burgoyne Bay School-house on September 26th. The exhibition of the Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association of Salt Spring, Thetis, Kuper, Gallano, Magne, Pender, Saturna, Moresby, and Ernest Island will be held at the schoolhouse, Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island, on Wednesday, September 26th. A number of handsome prizes will be awarded, and the competition should certainly be both lively and interesting. The Island Farmers' Institute offers for competition among its members ten three dollar prizes for the best three pounds butter (pound squares); the best collection of preserves and canned fruits; the best trussed and dressed fowl. For field produce—the best peas, half bushel; the best wheat, half bushel; the best collection of roots, five of a kind. For garden produce—the best collection of potatoes, six of a kind; the best collection of onions, six of a kind; the best collection of cabbages, two of a kind. The Victoria and Sidney railway will run an excursion on the steamer Iroquois in connection with the exhibition, to return the same day. The fare will be \$1.25, including admission to the show, and children under 12 will be charged half price. Teams will be at Fulford Harbor wharf at 8 and 9 a.m. on day of show, to bring up exhibits, free of charge, returning same at 5 p.m. The Lieutenant-Governor is patron of the association and the officers and directors are as follows: President—J. T. Collins, Ganges Harbor. Vice-President and Secretary (pro tem)—H. L. Robertson, Moresby Island. Treasurer—A. Walter, Ganges Harbor. Directors—Rev. Robert's Superior Island; Jos. Nightingale, Burgoyne Bay; Rev. E. F. Wilson, Vesuvius Bay; Henry Burchell, Thetis Island; W. Grimmer, Pender Island; H. Macklin, Gallano Island; John Richardson, Prevost Island; S. H. Hodson, Ganges Harbor; T. Colson, Magne Island; J. Payne, Saturna Island; G. E. Ackerman, Burgoyne Bay; H. Caldwell, Salt Spring Island; J. P. Booth, M. P. P., North Salt Spring; H. Robinson, Ganges Harbor; R. Lee, Burgoyne Bay; H. Ruckle, Beaver Point; H. Evans, Ganges Harbor; H. W. Bullock, Ganges Harbor; A. M. Let, Burgoyne Bay; Rev. Father Doukile, Kuper Island.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every one should try them. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The boy who escaped from the reformatory and the Chinese boy who is missing have both succeeded in avoiding the vigilance of the police authorities up to date. One of the drivers employed by the Esquimalt marine railway reported to the police this afternoon that when he was on his way in this morning he saw the arm and hand of a child lying in the water just below reach. The police will investigate. Major G. E. Sanders, who, according to press dispatches, was wounded in an engagement with the Boers in the fore part of the month, is well known in Victoria. In fact he is one of the few native born sons of this province now

servings in South Africa. He was born at Yale, his father, Judge Sanders, who is now in England, having been at one time a member of the legislature of this province. The dispatch containing the news of Major Sanders being wounded was dated at Belfast, September 5th, and has heretofore appeared in the Times. Major Sanders was formerly superintendent in the N. W. M. F., and a graduate of the Royal Military College. He served in the Northwest rebellion in 1885. The two Swede prisoners accused of selling liquor, brought down from the North by the steamer Queen City, report that on the northern coast near Port Simpson they discovered two very rich seams of coal, but they refuse to state the exact locality of the find. In connection with the Dominion labor bureau it is expected that George Bartley, one of the labor leaders in Vancouver, will receive the appointment of correspondent in this province. Mr. Bartley is now editor and proprietor of the Independent in Vancouver, a paper published in the interests of the workmen. A week or so ago mention was made in the Times that a number of English capitalists were making inquiry in British Columbia as to the suitability of the timber of this province for railway ties. Since it has been learned that the investigations instituted promises to be fruitful, the iron mining industry at present mentioned that B. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, came down on the train yesterday and until a late hour last evening he was in consultation with Mr. Swaney. Mr. Palmer is connected with a company which has discovered a rich iron ore within three miles of Chemainus, and the company proposes to develop this property. An assay made shows that the ore contains 63 per cent iron and in no traces of sulphur or phosphorus silica is found. From such an ore it is said that Bessemer steel can be manufactured, and it is therefore considered very rich. It is thought that the ore body is of great extent, for thus far a ledge of twenty-five feet wide has been uncovered, and only one wall has been touched. A force of fourteen men is being worked on the property at present. Mr. Palmer also returned to Chemainus this morning, but failed to say whether he had succeeded in interesting the visiting miners to an extent that would induce them to look over the proposition.

Among the passengers who arrived on the noon train to-day was A. R. Johnston, of Nanaimo. Mr. Johnston came down with his nephew and niece, Dudley Campbell and sister, of Seattle, who have been guests of the family at Nanaimo for several weeks past, and are now on their way home. The action of the miners' union in declining to strike is highly gratifying to Mr. Johnston and other business men of Nanaimo. Among the passengers who left for the north this morning were Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Cooper, Judge Harrison, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., and Al. A. Davis, all on their way to Nanaimo; and H. H. Marshall, manager of Leiser & Hamberg's store in Wellington, also on his way home. William Sloan, the well known Nanaimo capitalist, has received a requisition to accept the Liberal nomination as candidate for the Dominion House. Mr. Sloan will accept the nomination. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stoddart, of Clinton, are spending their honeymoon in this city. They are registered at the Oriental.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) C. C. Binns, of Wreck Bay, is among the guests at the Dominion. Mr. Binns is one of the members of the Ucheleat Packer Mining Company, and has some wonderful stories to tell of the wealth of that district. He is not in the city for the purpose of selling shares in the company, but on the contrary, he brought down several thousand dollars worth of dust with him, and last night it reposed in the hotel safe. The company received a grant from the government some time ago for five claims, taking in 400 acres of land, and extending along the beach for 2,500 yards. Contracts have been made with J. E. Sutton for working these claims, and already large sums of money are being expended in putting in flumes. With the present rude conditions \$765 were taken out in one day, and Mr. Binns says that it was not much of a day for mining, either. A road is being built from Ucheleat to Wreck Bay, the work on it is progressing favorably, and when finished, outsiders will not find it hard to get in. Another claim that is being worked by Contractor Sutton is the Willapa, but up to date no information as to its richness has been given out. Two claims have been staked out at the west end of the beach by Mr. Gardner and others, and a flume of half a mile in length is now being put in joining this claim, and the one owned by Mr. Sutton. As far as prospecting these two claims are just as rich as any in the vicinity. The beach is about three miles in length, and there are now about sixty men working along it, nearly all of them being settlers on the West Coast. Another beach has been lately staked out and the prospects there are also excellent. This beach was staked out by Mr. Grice, shipping master at Clayoquot, and is a quarter of a mile east of Wreck Bay.

John Lindsay, called by some Johnny and by others plain Jack, will be one of the passengers on the steamer Danube, which sails this evening. Mr. Lindsay has been in the employ of J. Heaney & Co. for some time past, and as a knight of the reins has made many friends here. About a dozen of these on Saturday evening last pre-empted a no inconsiderable portion of the Bank Exchange banquet. There were speeches, songs, stories and other expedients resorted to in order to dispel the gloom incidental to farewell functions, and the generally expressed wish was that success would attend Mr. Lindsay in all his ventures. Arctic circles, he is casting in his lot in the Klondike metropolis. Mr. Bullock, of Salt Spring Island,

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Personal.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Among the arrivals from the Sound last evening were Homer H. Swaney, of McKeesport, Pa.; T. C. Bryan, of San Francisco, and M. J. Corrigan, of Port Angeles. It will be remembered that these same gentlemen made a trip to the Island several months ago for the purpose of looking over mining properties on the West Coast and at Texada Island. They are at the head of a mining syndicate composed of Pennsylvania and California capitalists, and this second visit would appear to indicate that there is something important in the wind. While here they put up at the Driad, and until a late hour last night the gentlemen were besieged with callers, a great many of whom had to go away without obtaining an interview. The party left for Alberni this morning, travelling via Nanaimo, but they were reticent as to the object of the trip. Mr. Swaney said that he might have something to say on his return, but at the present time he had nothing to give out for publication. He did admit that he was still further investigating the iron properties on the Island, and that there was a possibility of some deal being entered into by which they would be working, but could say no more. In connection with the iron mining industry at present mentioned that B. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, came down on the train yesterday and until a late hour last evening he was in consultation with Mr. Swaney. Mr. Palmer is connected with a company which has discovered a rich iron ore within three miles of Chemainus, and the company proposes to develop this property. An assay made shows that the ore contains 63 per cent iron and in no traces of sulphur or phosphorus silica is found. From such an ore it is said that Bessemer steel can be manufactured, and it is therefore considered very rich. It is thought that the ore body is of great extent, for thus far a ledge of twenty-five feet wide has been uncovered, and only one wall has been touched. A force of fourteen men is being worked on the property at present. Mr. Palmer also returned to Chemainus this morning, but failed to say whether he had succeeded in interesting the visiting miners to an extent that would induce them to look over the proposition.

Among the passengers who arrived on the noon train to-day was A. R. Johnston, of Nanaimo. Mr. Johnston came down with his nephew and niece, Dudley Campbell and sister, of Seattle, who have been guests of the family at Nanaimo for several weeks past, and are now on their way home. The action of the miners' union in declining to strike is highly gratifying to Mr. Johnston and other business men of Nanaimo. Among the passengers who left for the north this morning were Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Cooper, Judge Harrison, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., and Al. A. Davis, all on their way to Nanaimo; and H. H. Marshall, manager of Leiser & Hamberg's store in Wellington, also on his way home. William Sloan, the well known Nanaimo capitalist, has received a requisition to accept the Liberal nomination as candidate for the Dominion House. Mr. Sloan will accept the nomination. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stoddart, of Clinton, are spending their honeymoon in this city. They are registered at the Oriental.

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OF SUSPICIOUS ORIGIN.

A fire started last evening in the alley in the rear of Leuz & Leiser's wholesale store that bears the earmarks of incendiarism. It was discovered in the midst of about 250 empty packing cases, dry as tinder and filled with excelsior and a general lot of rubbish. Fortunately the flames were seen before they gained headway, and accordingly with out calling on the fire department, although a number of the members were present to lend a hand in averting what Chief Denys says might have been a most serious conflagration had the flames gained headway. It is odd that a fire should have started in the same place a year ago, and to the fire chief it is much as though some person, or persons, bent on looting, could tell just how it happened. The police department will make an investigation.

OPERATION FOR CANCER A FAILURE.

That operation for cancer has been a signal failure will be admitted by the best surgeons in the land. Dr. J. C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a prominent surgeon, says: "I have operated in a considered number of cases of cancer removed, and with one exception, all have died within fourteen months after the operation." That we have no doubt, is pretty much the experience of surgeons everywhere. The cause of cancer is a constitutional one, and removing the lump does not result in the cure of the disease itself from the system. Why, then, will people submit themselves to the unnecessary and admittedly useless suffering of an operation, when they can be cured in an easy and simple manner by our Constitutional treatment? We have dozens of cases on record where, after operation, the cure had been unsuccessful, a complete cure was effected by our remedy. Send 2 stamps to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars and the best treatise on "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure."

Personal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The Oriental liner Victoria arrived from the Sound at 8 o'clock this morning, received a number of Chinese passengers, and continued on her voyage to the Far East a few hours later. There are nine deported Chinese aboard. There for some time have been in the county jail at Tacoma awaiting the sailing of the steamer. The Victoria's cargo is valued at \$150,000. The four shipments of the steamer are not as large as usual, although there are 23,875 sacks in her cargo. One reason of this is due to the large amount of flour in shipment at Hongkong. Another interesting feature of the Victoria is a quantity of electrical mining machinery. The Victoria's fleet will be the next of Doolittle & Co.'s fleet in port. She is due to return with a general cargo, which includes heavy shipments of tea, to-morrow night. This will leave her late in arriving here. So far but little of the northern salmon pack has been received this season. Steadily have been busy with the Skagway business that the catching of salmon could not be handled to the extent, and as a result most of the salmon remains north. To partially relieve the congestion the steamer Danube, the heaviest cargo vessel of the C. P. N. fleet, will call at the northern canneries on her return from Skagway and load all the salmon for which she is room. This will leave her late in arriving here. (From Thursday's Daily.) Word has been received from the North of the wreck of the Flyer Line Company's steamer Bonanza King in that dreaded of all places, Thirty-Mile river, near the scene of the late Florida S. disaster, when "without a minute's warning" engines and crew were precipitated into the icy water lower than the river a submerged reef of dangerous rocks stretches almost across the river, terminating in a solid point that rises to within a few inches of the surface and upon which the way up lies. It was on this rock that the Bonanza King struck, the current driving her on amidships to the starboard side as the pilot was vainly endeavoring to hold her close to the left bank, where the narrow channel permits a hazardous passage. As the doomed steamer struck the rock her sheer through the shooting water, making a huge, rapid opening through which the water poured. The danger was instantly comprehended and with full steam ahead the captain drove the vessel ashore. His prompt act undoubtedly saved many lives. Even then the hold was entirely full of water and the current was washing over the lower deck when the shore was struck. An hour after the accident the steamer Balise came along and lent what assistance it could. During the day the Eldorado (another Flyer Line boat) reached the scene on her way up and at once began transferring passengers to the land, with which she will immediately return to Dawson—Seattle Times.

The steamer cutter, Bear, arrived at some on August 26th from a trip north to the Point Barrow. She reports that the whale catch has been good, about 23,000 pounds of whalebone are now stored at Point Barrow. The Bear brought down two prospectors from Point Barrow who had gone North on the schooner Bowhead this spring. Eight despatched Kotzebue miners, including a woman, known as the "Kotzebue Queen," were also passengers on the Bear. Of the great rush to Kotzebue Sound in 1898, these five are the remainder, there being only five or six others left in that country. A WORD TO MOTHERS. Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by Victoria Bros., wholesale agents, Hester and Vancouver.

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New Source Of Revenue

On Legal Advice, Council Determine to Tax All the Tramway Co.'s Property.

Routine Matters Coming Before the Aldermanic Board at Regular Session.

That the city has power to assess and levy taxes on all property of the B. C. E. R. Company's property under the municipal by-law recently passed was one of the most interesting points brought out at last evening's regular meeting of the city council. The matter was reported on by the city solicitors and Ald. Yates observed in passing that in Vancouver, which city he recently visited, the tramway company was not only assessed for every foot of its street line, but for its entire plant. The report of the city solicitors was as follows:

Gentlemen—We have the honor to report upon the request made to us to consider what share of the burden of taxation ought to be borne by the companies and undertakings working under franchise from the city, and to contribute to the revenue of the city, and we desire to report as follows:

The Street Railway Company are liable to taxation as follows:

1. Based upon the assessment of the company's real property, such as land, road, and right of way, and road bed.
2. Its rails, etc., and buildings, as improvements.
3. Licenses in respect of the three businesses carried on—(a) Electric lighting company, (b) Street railway company (the above taxation is at present imposed); and in addition as (c) Suppliers, etc., of electricity for motive and other general purposes.
4. In respect of improvements (such as widening and wood paving, etc., of streets) and to general improvements both where special rates are imposed under a by-law made in pursuance of sub-section 23 of section 50 of act, and assessment where a local improvement is in question under section 245.
5. A tax upon each car as a vehicle kept for hire.
6. The company are under obligation by law to light their track. If the lighting charge as regards particular streets through which they run is left out of the general estimates, and a rate is made to cover the lighting of such particular streets, they should be made to bear a more equitable proportion of the taxation on this heading than is borne by them at present.
7. A rental can be charged by the company for the use of the streets, in respect of their poles and wires by the company. The agreement with the city that they should not be charged rental, or some compensation for the use of the streets and other property of the city, and this we do not consider they can do.

We have preferred to call this a rental, but we are of opinion that if it is not desired to collect a rental, the poles and wires, etc., are perhaps real property, but are undoubtedly improvements within the interpretation clause of the act, and therefore assessable.

As to the Victoria Electric Company and the Telephone Company, the same liability exists with regard to the use of the streets for their poles and wires, and the remarks contained in clauses 3 and 7 above apply to these undertakings.

As to the railway companies operating within the city limits, the power of taxation we have herebefore advised as existing against the Street Railway Company under clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 above will apply to these undertakings.

As to the Esquimalt Water Company, their pipes, etc., running through the city limits are taxable as "real property" in respect of the spaces they occupy, or can be assessed as "improvements."

We desire to point out that it is open to the council to agree with any company upon an annual rental to be paid by the company by way of a fair and equitable compromise of their claims as above (other than, or including, street and local improvement assessments) so that no undue burdens are placed upon enterprises which are of benefit to the community.

was referred to the water commissioner for report.

The city solicitor advised that the usual notice be given the owner of the wash house at the corner of Third street and King's road that the shack was a menace to health, and was to be destroyed. The same official also advised that the \$72 poll tax collected in a certain case heretofore mentioned be not refunded, and that the council sustain the action of the collector against any and all opposition in the matter.

Both recommendations were approved. A report of the special committee appointed to consider the improvements proposed in connection with the city hall was next read, showing that the work now necessary could be done for \$900. The report advised that the painting of the exterior of the building be left in abeyance until such time as something had been done with the old fire hall annex.

Ald. Cameron, one of the committee, explained that numerous improvements had been suggested in connection with the work, but it was decided on consultation with the city building inspector that these might interfere with a comprehensive plan of improving the hall that would be later carried out next year. The \$900 expenditure mentioned was \$400 under the estimate that was to be applied to present use.

The report was received and adopted. The finance committee recommended in regard to the tenders for the making of uniforms for the police that the contract be divided among Sprinkling & Co., Burrows & Co., and the City & County, also that each constable be allowed \$5 with which to buy his own boots. The report was adopted.

The standing committee on finance reported accounts amounting to \$2,949.00, which were passed.

E. T. W. Pearce, secretary of the Inland Board of Trade, wrote inviting the council to send delegates to a convention to be held in Kamloops on September 27th, for the purpose of forming a good road organization, cheap transportation, and to be provided with the council were favorably struck with the idea, and Ald. Cameron suggested that as many representatives be sent as possible.

The building inspector reported that the new fire hall in Victoria West had been completed, and recommended that the city take over the building from the contractor, although the latter had exceeded his time limit by ten days in the work of construction. This was done, the council deciding not to deduct the demurrage from the contract prices.

The streets, building and sewerage committee reported as follows:

Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned proposals, beg to report and recommend as follows:

1. That no action be taken by the council in regard to the petition of Beaumont Boggs et al, re ditch on Jubilee avenue.
2. That a surface drain be laid along the south side of Fort street and Cadboro Bay road, from Cook street, a distance of 1,350 feet. Estimated cost, \$475.
3. Re communication from F. A. J. Payne, requesting that a box drain be laid on Ontario street and St. Lawrence street, we would recommend that the said drain be constructed. Estimated cost, \$50.
4. That 60 feet of new walk opposite the building of James H. Fisher on Cook street, together with the renewal of 125 feet from this point south, be constructed. Estimated cost, \$30.
5. Re certain street work requested in a petition from Hans O. Price et al, in Victoria West, your committee would recommend that a sidewalk be laid down on Henry street, as recommended in the city engineer's report of the 20th of August, 1900. Estimated cost, \$170. With regard to the work on Catherine street, from Henry street to Esquimalt road, your committee recommend that the suggestion of the city engineer in his report of the 20th ult., viz., that the fences encroaching on the street be removed before the street is improved, be adopted.

Re petition of I. Braverman for a sidewalk on Kingston street between St. John and Montreal streets, that the request be granted.

That the application for a sewerage on Superior street be deferred.

That the application of C. C. Revans for the improvement of Prior street be granted. Estimated cost, \$50.

That the request of Sir Henry Crease that the broom growing on Belcher street, from Judge Crease's property to Moss street, be cut down.

That the request of C. A. Holland, that the permanent sidewalk under construction on Yates street be continued around the corner at Cochrane's drug store, to the end of the building, be granted.

That the swing of the Rock Bay bridge be reconstructed, the cost not to exceed \$2,500.

That the proposition of Mrs. Shanks for water supply to her residence of Moss street, be accepted and the work carried out forthwith.

That the balance remaining in regard to the sewer rental fund, viz., \$327.20, be expended on an alleyway between First and Second streets, from King's road south.

That the city engineer be requested to report to the council the cost of a gravel bicycle path on Yates street, up the centre to its junction with Fort street, such path to be slightly raised.

He Fought With Plumer

From the Northern Transvaal Border to the Relief of Mafeking.

Ex-Trooper McLean, Now in the City, Talks on Interesting Topic.

Among the men who have recently returned from South Africa is A. M. McLean, who has spent a great part of his life in the colonies, although born in England. Mr. McLean is interested in sheep raising in Australia, and to a Times reporter he said that the grasses in this section of the world are much the same as in the great mutton producing country, and he sees no reason why sheep raising should not prove profitable on the island. Before leaving he was called for, and a column of the matter, thoroughly, and if he finds the conditions favorable he proposes to interest capital in establishing the industry in the province. But war is the all absorbing topic just now, and it was of war that Mr. McLean spoke as follows:

"I was called for by the ex-President of the South African Republic, and he made ultimatum to the Imperial Government, General Baden-Powell and Colonel Plumer were busily engaged at Bulawayo, the air was thick with the smoke of the guns, and on October 12th, 1899, really began.

"Of the Matabeleland Mounted Police, numbering five hundred, about half were taken. Volunteers from Cape Colony and Rhodesia were called for, and a column of 1,000 of whom were mounted, was speedily organized for the front.

"At Tuli, our most northern fort on the Crocodile river, and twenty miles from the Transvaal border, we thought the Boers would meet us to strike a blow, which we then aim at taking the capital, Bulawayo.

"We were right in our supposition, and found the enemy with 4,500 men there and at Rhodesia's Drift. After several skirmishes, we found the Boers in very heavy fortified positions, with heavy guns mounted on the top, a stone wall round them, in which square holes had been left for their rifles to shoot from, and entangled barbed wire lower down, impossible to climb over and only 'squared' by cutting the wire, then a trench at the base of the wall, with bomb proof shelter holes for the sentries.

"Our work, of course, was to entice the enemy out from such a position, but every device of Colonel Plumer failed. They were not to be 'drawn,' excepting in very small troops, and their scouts had been working up the hill, and by rushing the main kopje on the darkest night we could have.

"With more than half our force left at the fort, we tried to rush their position, but our movements had all along been watched, and their night scouts had been busy, so we found them quite prepared for us. We were fired upon by shot and shell for half a mile before the kopje was reached. Luckily, everything went right over our heads out of range, but the Boers were very quiet, and they were waiting. Our men were quite cool, while the Boers seemed scared out of their lives by the noise they made shouting at one another and firing immense quantities of ammunition over our heads. We could get over the trenches, and we had the rifles, Henry's, as recommended in the city engineer's report of the 20th of August, 1900. Estimated cost, \$170. With regard to the work on Catherine street, from Henry street to Esquimalt road, your committee recommend that the suggestion of the city engineer in his report of the 20th ult., viz., that the fences encroaching on the street be removed before the street is improved, be adopted.

"It was getting back that we lost Captain Blackburn and seven men and more than 20 wounded. If they had only followed us up they would have scored, as the trenches were not so deep as they are, and it was difficult to get our positions for the retiring order. No, the Boers dare not come out of their hiding, and dark nights are safer spent inside stone walls.

"Our greatest loss was B squadron of the volunteers, which lost seventy horses, not shot, but by stampeding at them again. We should have pegged at them again, but in less than 24 hours every Boer had cleared out and gone back, some to Petersburg with shattered nerves, and others to Swaziland, with about 120 miles, where they again fortified themselves, and a Kaffir stand until it was burnt to the ground, and then did considerable damage to the railway, which runs along the border.

"Chief Lynchwe, in an interview with our Colonel, asked to have his revenge, and he would not be allowed to fight the Boers, this was his only war. This was more than he could stand, being a wild and reckless fellow, who had been raised by the Boers over and over again, losing thousands of his cattle and horses, and which he had bought from Kruger, and which had been purchased in the Transvaal. After Lynchwe had payed for the land, Kruger said one-third of it had not been sold, and therefore, he could not claim it. After a little time, Kruger sold to you, and therefore you can't have it, until he was left with a small piece in the middle.

"We went down to Mochudi and organized an attack on the Boer position at Sequani. The Kaffirs were allowed to protect their own property only on their side of the border. On January 3rd, we got opposite the Boer position at 2,500 yards range, and a furious bombardment began at 3:30 in the morning. No sooner had we started than the Kaffirs, completely losing their heads, went mad, and thinking only of their chance had come to sweep across the border in front of us, and creeping on to the enemy's laager very soon demolished it, very few escaping.

"We retired immediately on finding what they had done, as we could not, as I estimated, wage war with them, and on the following day their chief came over to see where we were, and why it was we had not taken part in such a successful sortie. He was much surprised on being told, and after asking for part of our hospital stores to go over to his stand to dress the wounded (which was granted), said he had captured swarms, cattle, the ammunition and commissariat, and 22,000 in gold. He had 44 killed and 82 wounded. "Needless to say, the Boers found it hard to make another stand at Sequani,

but reinforced their numbers at Crocodile Pools, where we met them on January 27th. Here, again, they had three heavy guns, throwing 40 lb. shells, mounted on three kopjes, against us, plenty of sniping going on all the day time, but there were always very quiet at night. Here our men fell sick with either malarial fever or dysentery, for the weather was often 110 deg. F. in the shade, and flies and mosquitoes adding greatly to our discomfort and discomfort. Mosquitoes, one kind of them, give malaria through their vigorous biting.

"The enemy thought they would fire us out, and, not seeking another encounter with us, sent our Colonel a letter saying he had no intention to fight us, and if he would leave them alone he had their promise that we would be left alone.

"I do not know what reply was made to this (if any), but another night attack was planned and partially carried out, for after turning out at 10 p. m. a heavy thunderstorm so blackened the night and swelled the 'spruits' (creeks) that we found them unapproachable and were unable to ford the spruits.

"Twice was this encountered with the same results, and we would get back drenched to the skin at peep of day to 'turn in to wet blankets, on wetter ground, for we had no canvas. Nothing of the kind could be allowed so near the enemy's position.

"By our time came. After clearing them from one position in the day time, under cover of our guns, we charged a kopje to find they had retreated when we reached the top. This we held, and on January 27th, under Major Bird, we attacked them at their main kopje and laager. On this day, almost all the mounted reserve. Our men on foot got right up the wall on the kopje, where the Boers, all inside, were frightened to come out and could not turn their big gun on them; but, safe inside their impregnable position, fired on our men on all sides, doing very little harm on account of the excellent cover we were able to take. The first shot was Colonel White. He was hit in the thigh, but, luckily, after six weeks in hospital was again in the saddle. Major Straker, B. S. A. P., too, was struck by a shell, which almost did for him, leaving his chest. He also afterwards made a marvellous recovery. Fourteen men were killed and died from wounds, and only 22 injured. The Boers, fearing another attack, cleared off to Pitsani, within 36 miles of Mafeking.

"From here we trekked to Lobatse, 40 miles from Mafeking, the railway running along the gorge, high kopjes on each side. But we found no Boers, though the line was much damaged and torn up for several miles, bridges and culverts blown up, affording plenty of work for our construction gang, under Lieutenant Walls. Here we had our base camp, 3 miles south of Lobatse station, where (at the outset of the war) the brave station master had been cruelly killed by the enemy. After killing him, they left the body on the platform, just outside his office. At the same time they murdered a Kaffir boy, whose wife they carried off to the laager. The final meeting was held at Naniwano on Saturday evening last, and was not as stormy as some of the preceding ones. The matter of wages was discussed at length, and when the vote was finally taken it was found that the conservative miners had won by a fair majority, the attendance at the meeting being comparatively light. The old scale of wages will now prevail until April next.

A strike at Naniwano at the present time would be a surprise to many. Since Mr. Robins has taken charge of the mines he has managed to get along on the most friendly terms with the men. He believes in unionism and does everything possible to further the interests of his employees, and this fact is appreciated by the men who have been engaged in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal Company.

"Our next base camp was at Sefetelo-Pan, 28 miles from Mafeking and 14 west from our railway. The enemy vacated Lobatse, and joined again their forces at Mafeking. We were here until we trekked to Ramathabana, 18 miles north of Mafeking, and tried to relieve Mafeking on the 31st March.

"Leaving our wagons and Maxim at Ramathabana, we rode down the line in skirmish order until within sight of the little town, 6 miles off. Then the Boers turned out in great numbers, opened the attack at 800 yards, often getting to 300 yards. We soon found we were over-matched, and had to retreat to our wagons, capturing preventing the enemy from capturing us altogether. It was a fierce encounter, for out of 300 mounted men we had 52 casualties—16 killed and 73 horses killed. This is by far the heaviest loss.

"Captain McLaren, who is reported to be the champion polo player in India, was strikingly hit in the chest, but his own statement is that he was hit in five places and had given up hope when the Boers found him. Seeing they meant setting him, he made a sign of the Free Masons, and a doctor who was on the field working up, and recognized him as a Free Mason, too, and recognized the sign; his life was saved, for he was taken great care of and treated humanely. We have saved many useful lives through having English doctors working for the Boers.

"Capt. McLaren afterwards came down to Capetown with me on June 15th, and I am glad to say he has made a marvellous recovery. One leg will always be short, but he says he will ride as well as ever. Capt. Milgan, the once famous Yorkshire cricketer, was killed in this fight. Colonel Plumer was also wounded in the wrist by a bullet.

"Up to this date, I had ridden a white horse, and although I was fortunate to be in several engagements, neither of us were ever hit, the nearest bullet striking my saddle, passing between my right leg and the body of the horse, smashing the curry comb and brush which were in the right wallet.

"One of our officers, Lieut. Smitherman, often risked his life, with some men, taking fat cattle, which was bought from the Kaffirs, into the little garrison at Mafeking on the darkest nights. His last venture was a failure, for they were all shot down, and he himself narrowly escaped.

"It was on the 14th May we left Sefetelo-Pan, and went into Mafeking on the 17th from the west side, with the help of 'O' Battery, of Canada's 2nd division. This battery had landed at Beira, on the east coast, trained to a point on the Beira-Salisburg railway, then trekked across to Bulawayo, and on board trains again down to within 18 miles of Mafeking. With this help, the staff were treated, all along, we kept the enemy fly for their lives. They were utterly beaten by the superior shelling of 'O' Battery, whose magnificent

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We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

And good pay weekly. All supplies free.

We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillar, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials.

Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand.

Write at once for terms.

Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

AGREEABLE SURROUNDINGS

How Time Passes Pleasantly With the Passengers of the Steamer Walla Walla at William Head.

Matters at the quarantine station are adjusting themselves quite speedily and the beautiful grounds are literally swarming with a seemingly happy well-dressed throng of agreeable people, having from almost every quarter of the globe. All the detention houses are closed to overflowing, while quite a city of canvas has sprung up along the main avenue, opposite Capt. Gould's cottage. Directly in front of the post office, outside a large Union Jack side by side with the flag. The latter is spick and span, the former larger but much older looking, emblematic, presumably, of the new country and the old.

The hanging of these flags was rather an amusing event. There was no flag pole, until one young gentleman, who had no doubt been wandering on the beach looking with longing eyes across to his native mountains, suddenly exclaimed that he had discovered a beauty. No sooner was this made known than the sturdy first officer of the Walla Walla, with a couple of men, drove on the flagstaff and had it immediately placed in position. Then arose the question of which flag would come first, Captain Hall, in his kindly way, quickly settled this by ordering them hung side by side. Canadians and Americans watched the performance with some interest, a general approbation passed around.

The post office above mentioned is quite a formidable institution, while the sign board decorating it would do honor to a metropolis. The purser and clerks are in attendance here, while a sturdy guard, well armed, watches over the strong room, which is said to contain about forty thousand dollars' worth of treasure.

Near the post office is a store, stocked with useful articles. At the first class detention house, where the ladies have gaily colored sleeping quarters, hammocks are swung on the veranda and in shady spots, while beautiful bouquets of sweet peas, dahlias, asters, etc., make the air indoors sweet with their delicate aroma.

The dining hall is arranged in the Chinese detention building, where also a large number of the gentlemen have their sleeping quarters. The steerage passengers occupy the Japanese detention house. The officers and crew of the ship are in tents.

APPARATUS ARRIVES.

The apparatus for the manual training school, shortly to be established here, has arrived, and yesterday Superintendent of Schools Eaton had it stored from the freight warehouse and stored. This apparatus consists of benches and tools, such as are usually used in wood working; and it is this branch of industry that will be taught in the schools. Where and when the school will be established are questions yet to be decided. The city schools are crowded at present, says Mr. Eaton, and it will be necessary to obtain quarters elsewhere. The school trustees will deal with the matter at their meeting this evening.

Professor Robertson, of Ottawa, will arrive here shortly, and as soon as he puts in an appearance the work will be taken up in earnest.

A RARE CHANCE.

Wanted, party with capital to work Penton Mineral Claim, West. Search shafts 50 ft. and 20 ft. deep, showing rich copper and magnetic iron and gold, samples of which may be seen at the office of the Penton Mineral Claim, 207 D. The Penton Mineral Institute, Longport, Gunnersbury, London, W.

Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1187, for the above named land was on the 14th of September, 1871, issued in trust to one Modeste Demers as therein described; and whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant for the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to state their claims within the time specified in the notice of cancellation at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 30th day of November, 1900.

Witness my hand and seal at Victoria, B. C., this 5th day of August, 1900.

AUGUST BRABANT.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week to any man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine at the subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Midland Monthly. It is now in its third year and is the only magazine of its kind published in the great Central West. It has a handsome premium given to the subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Editor, The Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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