

THE FLIGHT FROM PEKIN

Advance of the Allies Led to Hurried Departure of the Emperor and Dowager Empress.

SEVERAL CHINESE GENERALS KILLED

Imperial Government Proposed the Appointment of a Commissioner to Negotiate for Establishment of Peace.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 20.—The Japanese cavalry has left Peking in pursuit of the Dowager Empress and her court, according to telegrams from the north received by Shanghai officials.

These dispatches aver that the Empress and her treasure train, protected by thirty thousand troops, have already arrived at Wu Tai San in Shan Si province.

The field telegraph north of Yang Tsun is interrupted and nothing under a Peking date appears to have reached Yang Tsun since August 17th.

Heavy rains have been falling in the province of Pe Chih.

The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there today.

Customs cruisers are reported to have gone to Tien Tsin to take away the foreigners from Peking.

Many influential Chinese have interested themselves in the fate of a Chinaman sentenced by an English court at Hongkong to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, because he was a member of a society.

Bombarding Fortifications.
Berlin, Aug. 20.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the German consul at Chee Foo, under today's date, saying the Dowager Empress was believed to be inside the palace at Peking, and that the allies were still bombarding the fortifications.

McKinley's Proposal.
New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Washington to the Herald says: "President McKinley is considering the advisability of proposing to the powers the organization of an international congress which shall sit in China and recommend to the several governments represented a permanent solution of pending questions."

From Li Hung Chang.
Washington, Aug. 20.—The Chinese government, through Li Hung Chang, has made application to the United States for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other American official, with authority, to open negotiations for the establishment of peace and for fixing definite terms for the settlement of the present trouble.

The application came to the Chinese minister today, and was taken by him to the state department.

Li Hung Chang's application expresses willingness to conduct the negotiations at a point desired by the powers, and it is expected that this will be Peking or Tien Tsin.

A similar petition has been made by Earl Li to all the powers interested. His suggestion of Minister Conger as the American commissioner is based on the idea that as Mr. Conger has been rescued he has now the opportunity to proceed to the point where negotiations will be held and conduct them. The application does not suggest any particular terms, nor does it ask for the withdrawal of troops. It requests that the negotiations shall be for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities.

Rulers of China.
New York, Aug. 20.—"China recognizes the Emperor and the Empress Dowager as her rulers; they are the government of China. I have no idea that any attempt will be made by the Chinese to overthrow them. An official dispatch which I received yesterday from Li Hung Chang announced the entrance of the allies into Peking and the safety of the legations. It also stated that before the city was attacked the court had gone to the west." This statement was made yesterday by Wu Tingfang, the Chinese minister to the United States, says a special dispatch to the Herald from Washington.

"I presume," continued Wu, "from Li Hung Chang's dispatch that 'the court' had gone to the west, that both the Emperor and Empress Dowager are meant. The mere fact that the Emperor and Empress Dowager are not at Peking does not change the governing power of China. I sincerely trust that the powers will do nothing to remove the present ruler from the government of China."

The Flight From Capital.
New York, Aug. 20.—Yang Yi, former assistant grand secretary of the Empire, and Gen. Lung Fuh Si, are heading an army that is advancing from Peking to the southeast with the object of diverting the allies from pursuit of the Emperor and

the Dowager Empress, says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai, dated August 19th.

On Saturday, August 11th, the Imperial household left Peking. Prince Tuan led the march with his troops, taking the Emperor, the Dowager Empress, and all the Manchu nobles. Their destination is believed to be Singau Fu in Shensi province. With them left all the element hostile to foreigners. Prince Ching was left in command at Peking, and he welcomed the allies in a friendly manner.

These reports are from Chinese sources. The Empress Dowager headed 12 Imperial clansmen who refused to leave the capital and were suspected of favoring the foreigners.

The personal property which the Empress Dowager sent away filled sixty carts. Her retinue went on foot, owing to the hurried advance of the allies. Yu Sien, governor of Shensi, has gone to the frontiers of his province to meet the Empress.

The Chinese report heavy losses in fighting between Tien Tsin and Peking. Gen. Li Quong was wounded at Hei Sung and he died the next day. Mah was wounded at Tung Chou, where Generals Chentsein and Chang Cheng Fu, commanding Wu Lu's vanguard, were killed. The Chinese are also circulating a story that the legation guards, owing to cartridges giving out, fired silver bullets during the last days.

Americans All Well.
Washington, Aug. 20.—The bureau of navigation this morning received a cablegram from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, August 19th, which says authentic reports from Peking, August 15th, from Lieut. Lattimer, states that troops are moving on the Imperial city and clearing out the Tartar city. All Americans who remained in Peking are well except one child.

A report from Chinese sources says one of the best escaped, and are en route to Shan Fu.

Commander Leaves for China.
Berlin, Aug. 20.—Field Marshal Count von Welfersee, accompanied by his staff, left Berlin this morning en route for China.

London, Aug. 19.—To-night's dispatches relate to matters preceding and leading to the capture of the Chinese capital.

Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in Pi Chi Li, reports to St. Petersburg that on August 12th the Chinese intended to give battle at Che Sin, where were concentrated 50 battalions of the best Manchu troops, commanded by Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, but that, losing courage, they retreated, not waiting for an attack to be made.

The eyes of the world, which have been fixed hitherto on Peking, are turning to Shanghai, where an imbroglio resulting from the jealousy and suspicion of the powers, will possibly shortly assume a serious aspect.

The British landed Ghoorkas and Bombay regiments on Friday, and France is hurrying 1,700 Tonquin troops thither, some of whom are reported to have arrived already. The situation in the valley of the Yang Tse Kiang at Wu Chang is serious. Chang Chi Tung's troops mutinied, but the outbreak was quelled. Russia's campaign in Manchuria seems to be progressing satisfactorily. General Orloff, chief of staff of the Russian forces in China, reports on August 14th that he attacked the Chinese at Medina Chi on August 12th, and subsequently advanced to Yak Shi and captured an abundance of stores.

The Chinese are said to be gathering in force in the neighborhood of Kobdu, from which place the Russians and Tartar residents have departed.

A Berlin dispatch, dated this (Sunday) morning, says the German battalions arrived in Tien Tsin on Thursday.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.—In consequence of the landing of British troops, the French have arranged to send 150 blue-jackets at their concession.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The flight of the Dowager Empress and the disappearance of the Emperor of China is here regarded as of much greater importance than the mere taking of Peking, and the complications resulting therefrom are speculatively discussed by the press and in political circles. The overwhelming opinion is that since all the powers have agreed to install a strong central government at Peking, it becomes necessary first to destroy, or at least render harmless, the fugitive government, which is responsible for the whole Chinese eruption. Therefore it is claimed it is necessary to follow the fugitives. This probably will call for the employment of large additional forces besides those which are now in China. Surmises as to whether the United States, Great Britain and Japan will also share therein or leave the burden to Russia, France and Germany fill the papers to-day. The German government adheres to the view that perfect harmony prevails among the powers regarding immediate action in China. A number of the opposition papers express deep dissatisfaction with

the ignoring of the reichstag and the whole of the Emperor's China policy, declaring it far exceeds the limits laid down by Count von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, in his circular to the ruling princes of Germany on July 11th.

Salisbury's Game.
London, Aug. 18.—England is thoroughly agitated over the government's seemingly changeable course respecting the landing of troops at Shanghai. Even the semblance of yielding to pressure by the powers or the Chinese viceroys is regarded as impairing British prestige in the East and in Europe.

Papers from the Times town are lecturing the government on its supposed vacillation and faint-heartedness. British troops after all occupy the nerve centre of the richest region in China, which sustains 150,000,000 men, and were landed with the consent and approval of the Chinese government.

The officers and adjutants are bewildered at the ado raised throughout the country by what they consider an amusing little game of Lord Salisbury tending to England's advantage. It is explained thus to the Associated Press:

First, the foreword, and the announcement that troops would be landed, then a five days' wait, in which the foreign consuls at Shanghai wagged their heads and wired to their home government mutterings of disapproval on the continent and the stirring up of Chinese opposition to Shanghai.

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A Toronto Tragedy

Body of an Unknown Man Found in a Ravine Near High Park.

Former Member of New Brunswick Legislature Dead—A Sailor Drowned.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Andrew Hughes, aged 28, a sailor, was drowned on Saturday while attempting to board a schooner. He, with another companion named Hunter, had been on shore and upon return Hunter assisted Hughes aboard, but the latter slipped into the water.

The body of an unknown and apparently well-to-do man, with a bullet wound in the right ear, with a revolver lying close by, was found in a ravine near Indian avenue, High Park, on Saturday.

The Dominion government agent at Glasgow has forwarded a letter from the Glasgow Tramway & Omnibus Company concerning the Canadian produce they used last year, in which that company speaks in high terms of Canadian oats and hay which they had supplied their horses with for six months.

The high commissioner's office, London, has received inquiries for Canadian dried apple rings from an important firm of importers who are anxious to have the Canadian products.

Mr. King, secretary of the bureau of labor and editor of the Labor Gazette, recently inaugurated by an act of parliament, took possession of his office in Moslem bank chambers here today.

Sydney A. Creene, manager of the General Advertising & Publishing Co. of this city, was drowned while bathing near Hanlan's point on Saturday night.

Hon. J. I. Tarte reached Ottawa today. Interviewed as to his alleged disloyalty utterances while in Paris the minister said the utterances, as published in Canada, were a perversion of facts, and that he had given expression to the same sentiments in Paris as he had given on the floor of the House of Commons on more than one occasion. He declared the object of the publication of these perverted facts was to serve the political purposes of the opposition.

Hull, N. S., Aug. 20.—Hon. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and party arrived here on Saturday and were accorded a warm welcome.

Fredericton, Aug. 20.—J. Linehes, formerly secretary of agriculture in the New Brunswick legislature, died here yesterday, aged 77.

Exeter, Aug. 20.—J. Vail, of Exeter north, while in a fit of despondency, brought on by long illness, yesterday committed suicide by hanging.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Mr. Taylor McVeity, independent Conservative candidate, picked the inside course, which was the wide running parallel with the wharves, Johnson taking the outer course. A good start was made, both men getting away well together. Johnson kept a fairly straight course to the Empress of Japan and gained considerably on his opponent, who had taken a wide course. From the Empress on, Johnson kept gaining, and by the time the pair reached the cable barge Electron, Johnson had increased the gap between himself and opponent by about two boat lengths. Hackett here crowded himself towards the barge, and would probably have run into it had not the referee shouted to him to look out. By the time the Coal Harbor bridge was reached Hackett seemed to be rowing wildly and his oars splashed the water considerably. He was making at the same time a very wide turn round the buoy. On the other hand, Johnson made a sharp turn, and was on the straight course home before Hackett had reached the buoy. Both men made a sprint on the home run, Hackett gaining a little of his lost ground, but, when passing the referee's boat, opposite the steamer Saga, Johnson had fully three boat lengths of clear water to the good. Hackett lost about two or three strokes at the barge anchored near the Vancouver rowing club

Gen. Dewet's Little Game

Wanted Information, and Demanded the Surrender of a British Garrison.

The Wily Boer Leader is Now Being Followed by Baden-Powell.

(Associated Press.)

Capetown, Aug. 20.—Gen. Dewet's demand for surrender of the British forces at Commando Nek is considered as a pretence for the purpose of gaining information.

Finding that Commando Nek was strongly garrisoned, Dewet resumed his march northward, shadowed by Gen. Baden-Powell.

Hamilton Fighting Boers.
London, Aug. 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Ivan Hamilton engaged the Boers all day on August 19th at Roo De Koppies and Crocodile River. There were few casualties.

"Rundle reports that 684 Boers surrendered in the Harrismith district on August 19th."

Canadians Ill.
Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Sir Alfred Milner cables from Capetown that the following Canadians are dangerously ill:

At Capetown—Pte. Wilson, of Toronto, R.C.R.; Pte. Jordan, Mounted Infantry, Toronto.

At De Aar—Pte. Ross, C.A. At Bloemfontein—Pte. Sandercock, C.A.; Pte. Smith, C.R.

At Kroonstad—Pte. Lennox, R.C.R. At Kimberley—Hughes, C.A. Pte. Flynn and Corp. Taylor are reported seriously wounded at Darkop. The latter has since died. Both were members of the first contingent.

INDIANA WHEAT YIELD.
This Year's Crop a Practical Failure—Only Eight Million Bushels.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Wabash, Ind., says: "Boilers from all parts of the state have collected statistics showing the total yield of wheat in Indiana for the present year to be the smallest for many years, not exceeding eight million bushels, against 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 for several years in succession prior to 1905. The crop is a practical failure, there being but little more than enough grain raised for seedling."

BANKS AND BOURSE.
(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Aug. 20.—An association of the largest Berlin banks has resolved to continue its brokerage business to firms and persons registered in the Bourse register. A dividend of 16 per cent. upon a capital of 15,000,000 marks has been declared by the Hoesch Company against a 15 per cent. dividend on 90,000,000 marks last year. The Hasper firm declares a 40 per cent. dividend, against 22 per cent. last year.

LOSS OF THE FRAMES.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, Aug. 20.—The board of inquiry which investigated the cause of loss of the torpedo boat destroyer Frames, officially reported that the disaster was due to a misunderstanding of an order on the part of the Frames's helmsman, who turned the destroyer in a direction opposite to the instructions of her commander.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and will relieve present distress and strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Sporting News

THE WHEEL. SATURDAY'S "MEET."

Several hundred people attended the bicycle "meet" at the Oak Bay track on Saturday afternoon, and the character of the proceedings certainly justified the expectations of those who were sufficiently fortunate to be present. One point is plainly evident and that is that no records were broken, and decidedly there was no period in the race between McLeod and Cotter when they were in jeopardy, excepting, of course, the slow time record. Neither was there any great danger of the competitors colliding with each other, although at times it was difficult for them to avoid running into the pacing tandem. The first heat was won by Cotter and the second and third by McLeod, all the heats being pre-eminently conspicuous for the absence of interesting features. The amateur race for one mile heroically endeavored to save the day from mediocrity. The entries were as follows: Edwards and McDonald, of Vancouver; Kennedy, Hancock, Royals, Northcott, Thompson and Lindsay, of Victoria. McDonald won the first, Hancock the second, and the Vancouver man the third heat. The proceedings were terminated by an exhibition by Jesse Edwards, of Vancouver, who is alleged to have made the distance in 2:00. This concluded the meet, and the spectators left the ground under the well-defined impression that all the martyrs did not exist in the days of the Inquisition.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.
Paris, Aug. 20.—At the Parc des Princes, Auteuil, yesterday, Lake and Comper competed in the bicycle championship contests.

Lake, who was scratch man in the 1,500 metres amateur handicap, was beaten in the trial heat by Verytuba, forty metres handicap, by half a wheel, in 3 minutes 1 second. The final heat was won by Brusch, Italian, in 3 minutes 1-5 seconds.

The final heat for the title of champion of the world, three turns around the track, 2,000 metres, between Jacquelin and Diddler Nauts, was won by the former, 4 minutes 28-4-5 seconds.

There were six starters in the final in the 100 kilometre championship race. It was won by Hurter, with Taylor in second place. Time, 1 hour 49 minutes 26 seconds.

THE OAR.
JOHNSON-HACKETT RACE.
Thousands of people witnessed the boat race at Vancouver on Saturday evening between R. B. Johnson, of Vancouver, and J. L. Hackett, formerly of Bar Portage. All the various points of vantage along the course, according to the News-Advertiser, were a black mass of people. The steamer Bermuda, with the referee, J. A. Russell, His Worship Mayor Gordon, M.P., E. Lloyd, representing Johnson, and a number of others on board, arrived at Evans, Coleman and Evans's wharf at 6:55. By this time Johnson and Hackett had arrived at the starting point and were awaiting the signal for the start, and H. Senkler, the starter and judge, was in his canoe. After receiving instructions from the referee, the men lined up opposite Mr. Senkler's canoe. Hackett, having had the choice of positions, picked the inside course, which was the wide running parallel with the wharves, Johnson taking the outer course. A good start was made, both men getting away well together. Johnson kept a fairly straight course to the Empress of Japan and gained considerably on his opponent, who had taken a wide course. From the Empress on, Johnson kept gaining, and by the time the pair reached the cable barge Electron, Johnson had increased the gap between himself and opponent by about two boat lengths. Hackett here crowded himself towards the barge, and would probably have run into it had not the referee shouted to him to look out. By the time the Coal Harbor bridge was reached Hackett seemed to be rowing wildly and his oars splashed the water considerably. He was making at the same time a very wide turn round the buoy. On the other hand, Johnson made a sharp turn, and was on the straight course home before Hackett had reached the buoy. Both men made a sprint on the home run, Hackett gaining a little of his lost ground, but, when passing the referee's boat, opposite the steamer Saga, Johnson had fully three boat lengths of clear water to the good. Hackett lost about two or three strokes at the barge anchored near the Vancouver rowing club

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Steamer Amur Returns

Active Building Operations Going on at Bennett--New Mineral Discoveries.

Military Telegraph System for Alaska--Many Drowned at Mouth of Yukon.

comfortably near it. The masses of people of the Empress and cheer went up, the thing, as the shells was estimated lengths, and could the judge's canoe crossed the line five Hackett, and wild yed by the crowds.

J. A. Russell, the if everything was "Yes," said Mr. nly reluctant man. Mr. Russell then ett's representative the same question, pply in the affirm- in favor of Johnson, fers kept the time- nda, and it trans- y-one minutes, the e being 20:45. The e course was rowed the Johnson-Gaadar and the time of the in the same parties, s 23 feet.

Johnson and Hag- The betting before as 100 to 125 in fa-

reference received the ory letter: August 18th, 1900. eferre, Johnson and e. City. ndersigned, desire n-Hackett race for et threw the above the terms of let- from Quann Bros. at a meeting of the

R. O. ATKINS. H. SIBBLE. A. M. JOHNSON.

FINNIS. **TOURNAMENT.** The management of the Van-club commenced at day, the entries be-

Victoria is well re-ponents of both sex, at a goodly propor- fall to their lot.

S CHAMPIONSHIP ment which was a at Tacoma on Sat-

in the loss of two red held by the Vic-oukes--that of the and the Northwest, ese laurels to L. R. na, California, to s the Victorian has

of the all-important alifornia distinctly a man, his dashing, him an irresistible a rapidity of move- and commensurate

difficulty in negoti- skill and experience. Victorian changed his set, and instead of his opponent began

was forced back. vigorous smashing. This appeared to the Californian, who and Foukes captured

set Freeman gath- and by careful play following one, which he champion of the

gies, Breezy, of Ta- s, 6-1, 6-4, and S. L. t W. D. Geary, also of 6-4, 6-5. In the

Comely beat Brun- wins the Vaeth cup- n won the runner-

Riggs captured the ship with 11-9 and B. Powell and Mrs. ing up a splendid

ma, won the ladies' by defeating Mrs. a score of 6-2, 6-2 ladies' doubles was

Miss Kershaw, of s and Miss Hol- score of 6-0, 6-0.

l that Foukes was e had yet encounter- eadly account of California.

the play of R. B. leted, was the con- w. Burrell, of Ta- of a large and e of spectators.

ered by Messrs. after which the pro- arranged between R- ewton, to decide wh- in the Northwest.

BALL. **VANCOUVER NINE** at the Terminal s awarded to the

the little players leav- ining, after a fruit- a strong batter to lace in order to turn

their favor. Up till the match was a re run each being in five innings. In cover secured two to the score in the obtained four runs

wo.

OSSE. **THE EAST.** ampton lacrosse team n its Eastern tour,

on a hearty send-off- team is as follows: W. Grey, W. S. Gal- T. Gifford, C. D. W. Gifford, H. Pele-

Lynch and S. Pele- in Winnipeg, Toronto,

Wood and family, s at the Oriental, agent for the E. &

ORIA and Children.

Patience



NUGGET FROM ANVIL CREEK, CAPE NOME--VALUE, \$320.

Plea For The Birds

Their Place in the Economy of Nature for the Suppression of Insect Pests.

Experience of France as a Result of Wanton Destruction of the Songsters.

had not travelled three days inland from Circle City, and had never been in the Tanana at all, having become discouraged because of the hardships of the trail and the incessant attack of mosquitoes.

Steamers arriving at Dawson from Nome bring confirmatory reports of news heretofore published regarding the drowning accidents at the mouth of the Yukon during the month of June. It is said that 25 or 30 thus lost their lives, the names of but two of whom are known. They were Shorty Powell and a man named Armstrong. Both were Minook district miners and were going down the river in small boats when overtaken by storms. Armstrong is supposed to be a resident of Boston and well-to-do. Powell lived in San Francisco before going on the Yukon. Rev. J. E. Orloff, rector of the Russian mission, saw a boat capsized and eight, all of the occupants, drown in the Yukon a half-mile off the mission. The rector had a glass on the party as they went down to death, being too far away to render them any assistance. This was June 18th. A heavy storm had been raging up and down the river all day. Desperate efforts were made by the party to steer their frail craft to the Mission landing, but to no avail. It capsized and all were lost.

Four other Yukoners are believed to have perished in a storm of June 28th. They passed the Mission June 26th in a rowboat, which was picked up down the river two days later by Yukon Indians. Prior and subsequent to these disasters several row and sailboats containing from two to six men each are said to have gone down in the deltas of the Yukon. All kinds of reports were being circulated, but no one appeared to be in possession of particulars.

The government officials at St. Michael are getting ready to send out one or two government launches to search the various deltas for people who have been lost by taking the wrong channel in going down. It is claimed that fully 150 persons who floated down the Yukon in small boats have been lost or delayed in these false channels, which are as tortuous and hard to get out of as the inlets and bays of the coast of Florida or the side-channels of the river Amazon.

Jack Dalton, who arrived at Juneau from Porcupine with 600 ounces from Discovery claim, according to the Juneau papers. This consignment of gold is very coarse and there are several nuggets that show a very large value.

The Amur reports that the salmon run in Alaska has also been short this season.

WOLSELEY'S SUCCESSOR. London, Aug. 19.—The government is arranging to relieve Lord Roberts in South Africa, deputing to a general of less consequence the relations work of running down the partisan bands there. The present purpose, it is understood, is to recall Lord Roberts in October, announcing then that the war, as a war, is at an end.

Gen. Lord Wolseley will relinquish the post of commander-in-chief of the army in October, and Lord Roberts will almost certainly replace him.

Lord Roberts has settled the controversy in the religious papers as to the denomination to which he belongs (the strict Baptists especially claiming him), by writing to a correspondent that he "belongs to the Church of England."

As the barracks in the United Kingdom are full of emboldened militia, temporary wooden quarters have already been begun at Aldershot and elsewhere in which to house the retiring South African troops.

Joe Foster, or "Bronco Joe," as he is otherwise known, is down from the North with a story of thrilling experience. He was one of the passengers on the ill-starred Florence S., the stern-wheeler, which capsized in Lake Lebarge some few weeks ago. He was thrown into the water and had to swim for his life. After a hard struggle he grabbed a door, which had broken loose from the doomed vessel, and on this managed to keep afloat until rescued by the steamer Bailey. While on the door he witnessed the drowning of Mrs. Stewart and daughter, but was powerless to offer them any assistance.

Whether this is the cause or not I am not prepared to say, but I think it certainly affects it. I was much shocked when I came here first to see farmers employing boys to kill the small birds in their orchards. Many hundreds have been destroyed in this way, and I am informed that the law permits this foolish practice. I think this is a serious mistake. The experience of other countries is that there is no wisdom in such a cruel practice. I say, let the birds alone. Let them have a few cherries if they want them, for if we destroy them a greater calamity will befall us. I would like to enlighten your sympathies in this cause, knowing that you have a great deal of influence with the government. I think we should try to get the law changed so as to discourage the killing of the little birds. I enclose a clipping from a newspaper which has some bearing on the case.

Following is the clipping referred to: **BIRDS AND FLIES IN FRANCE.**

The extermination of flies requires the preservation of birds.

"The systematic slaughter of small birds, and in particular swallows, is engaging the serious attention of the French authorities. Ever since the vanguard of fashion, by causing a demand for their plumage and even their bodies, has set a price on the heads of the smaller-sorts of birds, they have been hunted with pitiless zeal; this is more especially the case in the south of France, where every year, at the time of the annual migration, there are positive hecatombs of birds of passage. An extraordinary diminution in the number of swallows in France is already noticeable, and in the opinion of naturalists they will disappear altogether if they continue to be the victims of these periodic massacres. As the result of the strong representations made to him on the subject, the Minister of Agriculture has issued a circular to the prefects, calling on them to see that the laws for the protection of small birds are enforced, and inviting them to make a suggestion on the points on which the laws in question are insufficient, and ought to be amended and strengthened.

"The Minister alludes in his circular to the services rendered by small birds

in destroying insects and flies. While on this topic, he might have referred to the veritable plagues of flies from which the suburbs of Paris are suffering this summer. Such a visitation of flies as that which is tormenting the dwellers in the environs of the capital is unprecedented. I know where persons have been compelled in desperation to close their villas, which have become quite uninhabitable. It is at least noteworthy that this invasion of flies should coincide with a marked decrease in the number of small birds."—Pall Mall Gazette.

CANADIANS RETURN. Quebec, Aug. 18.—Ten invalided Canadian soldiers from South Africa arrived to-day on the Parisian at Quebec. The reception this morning by the civic authorities to the ten soldiers was as grand as the preceding one. Pro-Mayor G. Tanquay was at the landing with the city clerk, and read an address of welcome, lauding their bravery and patriotism.

Following is a list of the soldiers who arrived: Sergt. J. T. McConnell, "D" company, from the G. G. B. G. Ottawa; Privates Cook, McLaughlin, S. M. Ward, Clarke, Watson, Lynch, Paiky, Ginger and McCauley. Pte. Lynch is from Seaforth, and belongs to "B" squadron, Strathcona Horse, Privates Clarke and McCauley are from Ottawa, and belong to "D" company. They have all been suffering from enteric fever. Pte. Paiky comes from St. John, N. B.

KILLED IN A PANIC. Paris, Aug. 18.—A serious accident happened to-day at the exposition. It occurred upon the occasion of the most successful fête given, casting a deep gloom over the city. Just before 11 o'clock some one passing over the bridge from the direction of the Champs de Mars shouted "It cracks," and although there was no justification for the cry, it was repeated by the crowd, causing a panic.

Through the pressure of the crowd on the Invalides side, 30 persons were precipitated to the roadway three yards below. Two of these were killed. Most of the victims were women.



FOURTH OF JULY AT CAPE NOME.

Anarchist Conspiracy

To Kill President McKinley—Numerous Arrests Made at New York.

Men Had Drawn Lots and Fourteen Sailed for the United States.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Evening World to-day prints the following relative to the news received from Washington yesterday of the detention at the barge office in this city, by secret service agents, of Notabe Maresca and Michil Weida, supposed anarchists, who arrived yesterday on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. These two men are understood to have come to this country as conspirators whose object, it is alleged, was the assassination of President McKinley. The Evening World says:

"Instead of two, a high government official informed the Evening World that there are fourteen anarchists under arrest at the detention prison of the bureau of immigration. They are all charged with being in a conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley, and have been taken singly and in pairs from incoming ocean liners within the last ten days.

"United States secret service agents learned that an anarchist circle in Naples had cast lots to determine who should be the assassin. Eleven Italians and three Austrians were selected. Closely followed, they sailed from different ports. Their object was to strike individual blows at the President, at the same time. That would make success sure.

"As fast as the men arrived, secret service agents, disguised as immigrants, went among them and they were arrested. Maresca and Weida, caught yesterday, were two of the fourteen.

"The conspiracy was made one night early in August. By working with the Italian police, the secret service agents got wind of a great meeting of the circle in Naples. The men selected for the work in this country were quickly notified what they were to do, separated, going singly, or in pairs, to different ports of Europe. Some went to France, others to Germany, while still others crossed the channel to England. Step by step they were followed to the gang plank of steamers.

"The fourteen men are now detained by the immigration authorities, and are either at the barge office at the Battery or the detention quarters at Quarantine. One report is to the effect that some are in Ludlow street jail, having been taken there from Ellis Island, in order to thwart any attempt to rescue them by Paterson anarchists."

So far as known, according to the Evening World, the plan was for each man to proceed to Washington on a certain day. They were to surround the President and await an opportunity to strike. One of the numbers it was certain, would be successful. The question of escape was not considered, the men being willing to sacrifice their lives for their principles.

When Maresca boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Naples, August 7th, a secret service agent was close on his heels. Maresca professed to have no money and made application to be taken as a cook. Failing in that, he asked for a stewardship. There was a vacancy in the steerage cabin and he secured that. It was not known that he had a companion. He and Weida did not come aboard together. As far as is known no one saw Weida come aboard. When found he was secreted as a stowaway. He was put to work in the hold with the coal passers, and kept busy until the boat reached quarantine. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. touched Gibraltar August 6th and then sailed for New York. It is not known that either of the men saw the other during the eleven days of the run.

On Wednesday morning last the steamer was boarded at quarantine by secret service men, who asked to see the steerage and cabin lists and the ship's roster. First Officer Lans took the detectives forward where they could see the crew. Pursuer Meyer remembered recording the name of Maresca at Naples, and Maresca professed to be unable to understand English. After looking Maresca over W. P. Hazen, in charge of the secret service bureau of this city, said: "I think that is the man."

Maresca was sent below when the ship was docked. When the liner tied up at her pier Maresca was informed that he was under detention. He was asked where his baggage was, and replied in Italian, "Weida has it." This was a new lead, and Weida was summoned from his work and questioned. He professed not to understand English, but admitted that he had trunks on board. The baggage will be carefully searched to-day. So quietly were both men taken from the liner that none of the crew or passengers knew that an arrest had been made. Chief Wikie is quoted as saying: "The two men are not arrested. They are simply detained at quarantine. They will be deported when the Kaiser Wilhelm goes back to Europe. It is true that on August 1st the government was advised from Naples that Maresca had left Italy for the United States with the purpose of attacking the President. It is said that the man is a most undesirable immigrant. I may have more interesting stories to tell later."

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY. During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ministers, Lawyers, Traders, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carrer's Little Liver Pills for cold liver and biliousness. They do it. Try them.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The spirit of expansion has taken possession of the province if the feelings of the members of the Legislature are any indication of the sentiments of the people. In the budget speech delivered yesterday the Finance Minister informed the House that it is proposed to expend in the neighborhood of half a million dollars more than the estimated revenue, and scarcely a syllable was heard in protest. There is a general feeling that British Columbia is entering upon a new era and that the government should do all in its power by spending money freely for development purposes to speed us along the road to greater prosperity. The same tendency is noticeable over the whole Dominion; there is a spirit of national exhilaration in the air, our growing time has arrived and we are about to vie with our neighbors to the south in the expansion business.

But there were other elements entering into the conditions which produced the peculiar state of affairs which we have referred to above as being present in the House. The party which in the ordinary course of events under our system would have formed Her Majesty's loyal opposition has almost entirely disappeared, owing to the infusion of a new and radical element into our political system, while the one from which the government has been formed and by which it is supported, was made out of the fragments of the old combinations. That also has produced a feeling that as a province we are beginning a new existence; that our bark is starting afresh on the voyage of life and that no discordant note should be heard in the chorus of "Von Voyage!"

We infer from his remarks that these were the feelings which possessed the mind or the heart of the member for New Westminster when he intimated to the House that he had on the whole no fault to find with the estimated expenditure or with the method by which the funds were to be obtained to meet our provincial obligations. The member for North Nanaimo was the only other member of the opposition who spoke on the budget. He also agreed that all the proposed expenditures were justifiable, but he took exception to the means by which it is proposed to raise the funds. Some of the members appear to take Mr. McInnes too seriously. They might have known from his political orations during the late campaign what his attitude would be in the House towards all coal barons and monopolists. But, notwithstanding his radical notions and his extreme views on almost every question weaken his influence, there is no denying that this young man is possessed of great fluency of speech, that he has a pleasing voice and debating talent of a high order, and that if he gathers wisdom with advancing years and more extended experience and becomes less extreme in his views he will be willing to admit that reforms are easier of attainment by gradual than by revolutionary methods. If it be true that it is proposed to increase the cost of coal or that it has already been advanced in price, as intimated in the House by the member for North Nanaimo yesterday, we are simply furnished with another illustration of the fact that ultimately the consumer pays all taxes. In a quasi-monopoly like coal mining there is no way of overcoming this except by government regulation or by such action as was taken by the Dominion government when it acquired about fifty thousand acres of the coal lands given by the provincial government to the charterholders of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and fixed a maximum price per ton on the output from the remainder. In the case of the Vancouver Island mines it is not enjoining to think that there will be no increase in cost to foreign buyers, as the price of coal in California is regulated by competition from outside sources. It is possible that the coal companies may contend the increase has been made necessary by the demand for higher wages by the miners and that the tax had nothing to do with it at all. As far as the New Vancouver Coal Company is concerned, the shareholders are not acquiring wealth rapidly from large dividends, as the statements published after the stated meetings show.

The proprietors of metalliferous mines are not in a position to shift the tax. In their case it becomes an actual impost on the output, and in view of all that has been done by the province to provide railroads and other facilities to assist in the development of such properties it will be generally conceded that \$31,000 is a very small sum indeed to be contributed by those who are deriving the chief benefit from the great source of wealth of British Columbia. The government is of the opinion that at the present time they are not paying their share of the taxes and it is going to see if something cannot be done to remedy that state of affairs.

EMPERESS HAS FLED.

So far the dispatches from the East have not been such as to inspire the minds of readers of newspapers with confidence in the veracity of the enterprising correspondent. It would not be fair to be too censorious of the work of the newsgathering agencies, for in this case they have had exceptional difficulties to contend with. They have had to rely for the most part on stories brought out by Chinese messengers, and, as we

know in this country, the average Mongolian is not imbued with a peculiarly high sense of the power of truth. He is singularly diplomatic in his methods and is governed largely by a sense of expediency. When the great nations of the world were unable to get at the truth as to the real state of affairs in the capital of the Chinese empire, it is not to be wondered at that it was a matter of considerable difficulty for the newspapers to obtain reliable information for their readers. The news has arrived from several quarters that the allied troops have arrived at Peking, and as at the rate of progress at which they were known to be proceeding they were due there some days ago, we think it may be taken for granted that this information is correct and that the foreigners in Peking, as many as are left of them, are now out of range of the murderous weapons of the Boxers and the Chinese soldiers of the Empress. The sovereign is said to have fled from the face of the advancing armies, but so many tales have been told of depositions and suicides and murders and of who is responsible for the riots and outbreaks, which have for the most part been contradicted since, it is possible that that may also be without foundation. The Empress is not easily abashed or dismayed, or she would never have been on the throne. If she has fled as reported the government, or whatever stands for such in China, has departed with her, consequently the chief city must be completely at the mercy and in the power of the foreign armies. Negotiations will probably now be opened for a settlement and for compensation for the loss of life and property that has been sustained by the various nations. Possibly the allies may have to take some further part in the suppression of the insurrection. It is not easy to understand the peculiar Chinese ways or to divine the forces and undercurrents that are at work in shaping the policy of that incomprehensible people. The general opinion is that when the word is given by the Empress and her accessories little more will be heard of the Boxers for the time being; but they will be on hand again when their presence is considered necessary, perhaps under another name.

Now the board is nearly ready for the great game between the powers of Europe, with the United States as referee. The latter professes to be without interest in the contest save as to the preservation of the integrity of the various spheres of influence. Great Britain and Japan are practically of the same mind, so there is little doubt but the whole matter will be disposed of by peaceful negotiations.

BRITAIN AND HER NEIGHBORS.

An exchange remarks in a tone of sadness that Germany and the United States have completed a reciprocity treaty, but that owing to her policy it is impossible for Great Britain to enter into such a trade arrangement with any country. It is a particularly noticeable fact that very few of the American and Canadian protectionist journals lose an opportunity of calling attention to the remarkable expansion of the business of the United States under a protectionist policy, it may be forgetting, but more likely purposely ignoring, the fact that it is hardly fair to institute comparisons between Great Britain, with its small amount of territory, and the United States, with nearly a whole continent, and a very fertile continent, given over to the exploitation of its inhabitants. We may not like to be told, we who look upon the United Kingdom as destined to remain for all time at the head of the national procession in all things, that in the nature of the case the day must come when she must take her place towards the rear; but it is true. A nation of forty millions cooped in a small island which permits of but limited expansion must in the end take second place to a country with double the population and territory capable of supporting with ease five times as many people. But when we take the trade of the country per head of the population we find that the records do not show such a falling off as our friends of the protectionist school would have us believe. From the year 1895 to 1899 the returns show that the trade of the United States increased \$9.17 per head of the population and that of Great Britain \$23.34. It is such figures as these that make the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom sceptical as to the advantages of protection. In spite of the competition of the United States and Germany the trade returns show a steady, we might almost say a marvellous, growth, all things considered. At regularly recurring intervals a great furor is made because some American firms succeed in selling a few locomotives or some such implements in competition with the British manufacturers, and predictions are freely made that at last the tide has turned and the era of Britain's decadence has dawned. But a few isolated orders by no means indicate the permanent diversion of the current of trade, for after the rush is over we find that the same old conditions are prevailing. The Germans are admittedly making great strides in the shipbuilding line and are now putting in the water the fastest vessels in the world; but that is because the British and the Americans have wisely concluded that the limit of speed with comfort to passengers has been reached with the present methods of propulsion. Vessels like the Oceanic are said to fulfil the highest ideals of ocean travel at the present time, and

speed must for the present be subordinated to the comfort and convenience of those who journey to and fro upon the earth. But the genius of the British inventor is not by any means a thing of the past, and the fact that he has placed at the service of the British navy a vessel capable of steaming more than thirty-seven knots an hour must be accepted as a guarantee that before long the steam turbine will be available for the peaceful pursuits of commerce as well as for the dreadful art of war, and then the vessels of the Clyde and the Tyne will again take their places at the head of the procession, without shaking out the teeth of their passengers by excessive vibration.

Another fact that must not be overlooked is that the British Isles are not the British Empire. While relatively the increase in the trade of the Old World part of the Empire may not be as great as that of the vigorous young nation to the south of us, we must remember that the business of Canada is literally increasing by leaps and bounds, and that per head of this population it is already more than twice that of our active competitors to the south. Australian trade is also growing marvellously, and when the federation of that favored part of our possessions is completed it is confidently expected that the increase in wealth will be even more marked. It is thus that the British Empire proper is being built, and if the trade of the Canadian, Australian and South African confederations be computed a few years hence it will probably be found that the trade of Great Britain still dominates the commercial world just as markedly as of yore.

THE OLD LANDMARKS.

One of the most interesting letters which has been sent out from London to the American papers for some time is from the pen of Mr. Isaac N. Ford, and relates to the disappearance of old buildings which have for many years been associated with the names of distinguished men whose works will probably endure as long as the English language. Venerable edifices are disappearing one after another, and even the old house in which Punch has dwelt so long, and in which so many rich things have been written and such a goodly number of great-hearted and richly-endowed intellectual men have enjoyed each others' discourse, even old-fashioned Punch is to put on gaudy modern attire and renew his youth. It is said none but Englishmen thoroughly enjoy London's great comic journal, but there was one associated with Punch whom every lover of literature reads and reveres. At any rate we are sorry for those who don't, for they know not what they are losing. We refer to William Makepeace Thackeray, in memory of whom all who admire the great master will drop a tear when they hear of the modernization of many of the old institutions which have been for many years associated with his name. Few of the worshippers at the shrine of Thackeray or Dickens have ever seen the places which they made famous, but their regret at their disappearance will be none the less acute on that account.

When a boy (or girl) has exhausted the treasures of the literature contained in the school-book which has revealed to him the possibilities of written language and begins to explore the bookcase for new fields of literary pleasure, it is not unnatural to suppose that he is for the time being attracted by alluring titles. To him there is no magic in the name of the author. The suggestive title is his sole guide to the mines he is in search of, and who could expect simple Penderis, or David Copperfield, or Guy Mannerling to make such an impression on his young mind as a work the very name of which suggests hair-breadth escapes and daring adventures of the most marvellous description? But the day comes when these things fall upon him and he begins to think books are a good deal of a bore after all, until in a moment of abstraction he carelessly scans the pages of the despised, dry-looking volumes he had so long regarded with disdain, and the scales fall from his eyes. Even yet he does not observe the subtle difference between Copperfield and Penderis; he is too much absorbed in the fate of the living men and women created by the pens of the masters to take note of the remarks of the critics that the one is a melodramatic burlesque and the other a heartless cynic. In time our youth begins to notice the distinguishing characteristics of the two writers, but his love for them is not diminished at the discovery. He notes the genius of Dickens in the art of descriptive writing; how, for instance, the very names of his characters portray their chief peculiarities. Take chattering Jingle, or garrulous Sam Weller, or irresponsible Harold Skimpole, or Sampson and Sally Brass, or Dick Swiveller, or, in fact, almost any of the characters in the books which boys and men, we firmly believe, will pore over as long as the language endures—could the names which their author bestowed on them be more fitting? The haunts of Pickwick and the Wellers, and of Becky Sharp, and of Penderis, and of George Warrington and his brilliant Irish journalistic friends, we are told, are disappearing. Bleak House is in ruins, too, but the pens of Dickens and Thackeray have reared in their memory monuments which shall be renewed for many generations, if not for all time.

Works of fiction edify and instruct; they repeat, they rearrange, they clarify the lessons of life.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Thronged With Tourists

London Full of Canadians and Americans Over to Visit the Exposition.

Carrying Capacity of Trans-Atlantic Steamers Taxed to the Utmost.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 18.—Socially the week has been dull. There is little of interest for the smart set in the metropolis. The city is still filled with Americans and Canadians who for the most part are going to and returning from the Paris exposition. Hotels and the better grade of lodging houses are doing a thriving business and the reflex of Parisian travel is filling the coffers of the publicans even if the merchant classes are less fortunate in thriving by the wayside. The transportation question has provided of considerable interest during the past week, the booking for trans-Atlantic steamers being much heavier than had been expected, and in many instances in excess of the capacity of the lines. A great many returning American tourists are said to have taken return passage by the lines to Montreal. However, the tide of American travel is still strong towards London. Many residents of the other side of the Atlantic are recuperating in England. Coaching is the delight of most of the Americans. Senator Chauncey M. Depew sails on the American line steamer New York today. He has been in consultation with British financiers who are interested in the ability of the United States to make loans to Europe. The Senator said: "The sudden development of our industries and the immense accumulation of money growing out of the fact that Europe is paying \$600,000,000 annually for American products, has not only brought the bank rate and call loan up one and two points, but the Western banks are now buying paper in the East because there is no demand for money. The fact that half the British war loan, all of it that had been offered, has been taken in the United States demonstrates the condition which have made New York one of the financial centres of the world. If this continues, and I have no doubt it will, New York will soon be a dangerous rival of London in financing the government enterprises of the world. It is an impossibility that the New York stock exchange will actively deal in many foreign stocks and bonds. The United States, with 8,000 miles of ocean, from European governmental complications will take a militant part in the rivalries, jealousies and wars of Europe. These very miseries, the wars, make the United States every year stronger as a financial factor and will, I believe, make New York the financial centre of the world. Up to two years ago European cabinets took no interest in American diplomacy and finance. America was regarded as a granary in times of poor harvests on this side and as a dumping ground for surplus population. Now no cabinet in Europe makes a move without considering what is the position of the United States in the matter."

JUDGE CREATES A SENSATION.

(Associated Press.) Honolulu, Aug. 11, via San Francisco, Aug. 18.—United States Judge M. M. Estee has arrived here and opened his court, and one of his first acts was to make an order seizing a court room for his own use, the local authorities not having provided him with one. The order created a great sensation among the legal fraternity. It has raised a point whether the United States or territory of Hawaii is owner of public buildings there. The matter will have to be decided at Washington.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 18.—The population of Greater New York, as indicated by the count just completed at the census office, is 3,437,902. This includes the population of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx previously announced, and those of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. An approximate estimate of the increase since 1890 shows it to have been 37.9 per cent.

WANT SARAFOW ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 18.—The Roumanian government, according to a special from Vienna, has addressed a sharp note, amounting almost to an ultimatum, to Bulgaria demanding the arrest of Sarafow, president of the revolutionary committee at Sofia, and the suppression of that organization.

EX-PRESIDENT DEAD.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 18.—Former President Ignacio Andrade, who was deposed from the presidency and succeeded by Cipriano Castro, the present incumbent, is dead.

BRYAN'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.) Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.—Mr. Bryan will devote the greatest part of next week to speech-making in Nebraska and ansas.

ELANDS RIVER GARRISON

Has Been Relieved by Kitchener—Dewet's Escape. Capetown, Aug. 17.—Lord Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Col. Hoare and the British garrison at Elands River. London, Aug. 17.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts expressing a fear that Gen. Dewet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that Dewet's escape is due to his breaking up his forces into small bodies.

SHOCKING FATALITY.

Farmer Killed in a Threshing Machine—Died From Heart Failure—Entries for the Toronto Exhibition. Jarvis, Ont., Aug. 18.—While engaged in threshing yesterday Nathaniel Parsons, a farmer, slipped into the cylinder of a threshing machine and was instantly killed. Windsor, Aug. 18.—While talking and laughing on Thursday night Mrs. Ellen Sinnott, aged 65 years, fell suddenly to the floor and died instantly from heart failure. North Sydney, C.B., Aug. 18.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were accorded a warm welcome by 3,000 citizens here yesterday. Hamilton, Aug. 18.—Willie Dunnett, a boy of 13, is in a critical condition and may not recover from a gunshot wound in the neck. Dunnett was out fishing with another companion named Stewart Easter, who had a rifle, and in firing at an object in the water missed him aim, when the discharge entered Dunnett's neck. Toronto, Aug. 18.—The attendance of visitors at Toronto exhibition, which opens on August 28th, promises to exceed that of any previous year. The entries in all departments, especially in live stock, are the largest in its history. The caretaker of the Church of Ascension last night discovered that burglars had broken into the edifice and carried off the communion service and sacramental wine, besides smashing the locks on every door of the building. Windsor, Aug. 18.—The Conservatives of Windsor will hold a rally on September 15th. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster and Premier Hugh John Macdonald will speak. Kingston, Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the Ontario health authorities here yesterday a paper was read by Dr. Cassidy, of Toronto, on tuberculosis and its cure. Dr. Osler, of Baltimore, Md., thought that eating raw eggs and sleeping in a room with the windows open would cure the disease. Quebec, Aug. 18.—Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir Louis Davies, W. S. Fielding and A. G. Blair were passengers on the Parisian, which arrived to-day. The Beaver liner Lake Superior, with the returning members of the Bisley team, arrived here this morning.

THE ELECTION ACT.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—This morning the Conservative papers speak of a flaw in the Dominion Election Act passed last session which will compel the use of the 1890 list in Manitoba in case a Dominion election is called this fall, but it is pointed out at the justice department that the 1890 lists hold good there because of the action of the local legislature in not having new lists prepared till after the amendments they passed last spring, which take effect on the first of January next. It is worth pointing out that the people of Manitoba will count their votes even if they are a few months old, which is vastly superior to the grave-yard list employed in 1896 by the late government.

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Twelve Men Were Killed and Fifty Wounded in Fight With Boers.

Ten Invalided Canadians Arrived at Quebec on the Parisian To-Day.

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Gold From Wreck Bay

A Shipment of \$1,400 Received on the Steamer Willapa This Morning.

Description of Method Employed to Extract Treasure From the Sands.

From the placer mines at Wreck Bay another substantial consignment of gold was received on the steamer Willapa this morning. The shipment amounts to \$1,400, and represents about a month's work done on the beach. This result, when the crude and totally inadequate appliances for extracting it from the sands are considered, speaks much for the richness of the beach. There is but one small machine at work on the beach, and the stream of water used is so small that not even a shovel of dirt can be washed at a time. The sand is thrown into a trough by slow degrees and carried down over a 12-inch plate, charged with mercury. The latter is set beneath a wire netting, which receives all the coarse dirt and allows only the gold and finer sand to pass through. Sometimes when damming the stream the gold can be picked up quite readily. Then, again, it very frequently accumulates in a manner that when the water is closed off, gold to the value of perhaps seven or eight dollars can be gathered up with a brush. But all this crude work will continue until the new flume now building has been completed in a few weeks. New appliances of a more modern design and of a greater capacity will be introduced. The gold machines will have 20-inch mercury plates and, instead of there being one, there will be a stratum of coarse gravel, that has no gold in it and beneath this again and extending to bedrock is a second layer of pay dirt. Great excitement prevails on the Coast over the discoveries, and as special finds are made the interest is increased. On Thursday last there was special cause for jubilation. Workmen in sea dug an hour washed out of the sand \$50 worth of gold, establishing a record, which was the talk of the Coast as far down as the steamer had gone. The Willapa had as passengers on her return to Victoria Col. J. A. Hayes, W. A. Dickey, James Thomson and wife, Miss Smith, Rev. Ellison, E. E. Newton, Miss Walton and J. J. Baird. Rev. Mr. Ellison has been down at Port San Juan where he is erecting a shingle mill. The Willapa in coming up the Straits this morning passed a schooner becalmed and drifting about. Statistics which have just been compiled show that of the 302,000 totally blind persons in Europe 192,000 are natives of Russia, and this means that out of every 500 subjects of the Czar there is one who is deprived of sight. In no other country do we find this terrible affliction by any means so widespread. In Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Spain there is only one blind person in every 1,000 inhabitants. Russian oculists and physicians say that the reason why so many of their countrymen are blind and so many others have defective eyesight is because insufficient attention is paid throughout the country to the ordinary laws of hygiene, and they maintain that Russians will continue to suffer in this way as long as they keep themselves and their homes in unhealthy condition. The preliminary contests in the Paris international exhibition of fire apparatus came off yesterday at Vincennes, some 5,000 firemen, representing many nationalities, participating. The United States representatives, Chief George C. Hale, of Kansas City, and the men of the Kansas City fire brigade, caused a great wonderment by their quick harnessing and running, together with their methods of life-saving. They received an ovation, and by common consent were assigned first place.

Another Race War

Liberty City, Georgia, the Scene of Trouble Between Whites and Negroes.

Women and Children Are Being Sent Away From the Town.

Jessup, Ga., Aug. 18.—Liberty City, two stations below Jessup, in the remote southeastern portion of the state, is being patrolled by hundreds of armed men, two troops of cavalry, the Liberty Independents and Liberty guards, while men are sending away their women and children to escape troubles that are expected to break out afresh to-night after twelve hours' cessation. It is another race conflict growing out of the killing of a white man by negroes in a section where blacks outnumbered the whites 3 to 1, and as usual the effect on the ignorant, both white and negro, is fearful.

PROCEEDS TO DAWSON.

Governor-General's Party En Route Overland—A Slight Misunderstanding. Special correspondence to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Skagway, under date of August 12th, says: "Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, and party arrived here on Friday, and proceeded the same day by train to White Horse, where they took a steamer for Dawson. The White Pass & Yukon railroad extended the courtesy of a special train and a special steamer for the party. President S. H. Graves, of Chicago, who is also here for a month's visit, accompanied the party to Dawson. United States troops stationed in Skagway were reviewed by the Governor-General. His Excellency was called upon by officers of the army and Canadian and American officials of the port. "Considerable feeling spread through the town as the result of a misunderstanding as to the rules of the road. The Quadra, which brought the Governor-General, did not fly the American flag at the fore on entering port, and certain persons knowing that ships of some classes observe such a courtesy expected it of the Quadra. However, rules of the road do not require it under the circumstances. Some had interpreted the absence of the flag to be a silent expression that Skagway, being in disputed territory, was considered a British port, and feeling was freely expressed. C. E. Wynn-Johnson, a Britisher, manager of the Moore wharf here, took steps to have the British flag run up in salute of the Quadra, without an American flag superimposed. Hamilton Johnson, a customs inspector on the wharf, refused to permit the manager to do as he wished, and his action was very favorably commented on in the port."

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Provincial Parliament

The Estimates Finished at the Afternoon Sitting of the House Yesterday.

Lightning Speed Developed in the Committee on the Vancouver Charter Amendment.

Friday Aug. 17th.
The remainder of the estimates were this afternoon disposed of without amendment, and a number of bills were passed, the most important of which were those relating to the appointment of a commissioner to the Porcupine, and that granting exemption from certain provisions of the Mining Act to British Columbia soldiers in South Africa.

Prayers were read by Rural Dean Barber.
Petitions were presented by Mr. Green and by Mr. Curtis for the B. A. C. and the London & British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, regarding the mining industry in the Kootenay.

Mr. Oliver, amid the laughter of the House, corrected a report that he favored increasing the sessional allowance. He had interjected some remark during the discussion on the estimates, but only in a joking way. Henceforth he would label such remarks as jokes.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Do I understand the hon. gentleman did not advocate increasing the allowance? (Laughter.)
Mr. Oliver, amid continued laughter, said he did employ the remark, but as it had been interpreted seriously he must ask leave to withdraw it.

The House went into supply, with Mr. Pooley in the chair. Mr. Helmecken expressed disappointment that no sum had been placed in the estimates for a new government house. When the building was burnt down there was \$12,000 insurance on it, and \$20,000 added to this would replace the house. The province was now paying \$600 for rent, besides keeping up the property. Money could be secured cheaply which would entail less in interest than what was now paid for rental. He ventured to hope a government house in keeping with the government buildings would be erected. As the opposition was inclined to be reasonable, although no objection would be offered.

The Minister of Finance quite agreed with the remarks of the senior member for Victoria. He agreed that the Government should have a suitable residence. He would like an expression of opinion on the subject, and would favor a sum in the estimates for that purpose. He thought \$32,000, the sum mentioned by the senior member for Victoria, was a very moderate one.

Mr. Ellison hoped to see the sum of \$50,000 placed in the estimates. He felt proud of the government buildings. He had opposed their construction here at the time, but now recognized the justice of the decision in Victoria where such a large sum had been expended on the Mainland on railways.

The item passed.
Under the head of road superintendents, the increase over last year was explained by the chief commissioner, who said it was intended to increase the number of road superintendents from eight to fifteen or sixteen, in order to increase the efficiency of the system. It was not intended, he said, in reply to Mr. Curtis, to employ engineer superintendents.

On the item of \$5,000 for Delta, Mr. Oliver recalled an arrangement entered into between the Semlin administration and his municipality, agreeing to advance \$10,000 to build a road from Ladner to Westminster, along the Fraser river, at 4 per cent. for ten years, when the debt would be cancelled. Delta had already expended \$4,000 in pursuance of that arrangement, yet he found no estimate provided to implement the purpose of the promised government. The municipality had not been fairly treated, and he asked that a reasonable sum be placed in the supplementary estimates to provide for this.

The Minister of Mines gave a tactful answer that these matters receive consideration in the supplementary estimates. Delta, where the wealthy member resided, was a lead flowing with milk and honey, as the smiling countenance of the member attested, and therefore required less attention than less favored lands. (Laughter.)
Hon. Mr. Eberts—You see he has a Roland for an Oliver. (Renewed laughter.)

On the item for \$11,200 for Nelson, Mr. Houston said he had only asked \$11,000, and he had received \$200 more. He was willing to hand that sum over for division among less satisfied members. (Laughter.)
Mr. Curtis took occasion to draw attention to the unfair treatment accorded the mining districts, particularly West Kootenay. Every dollar put into trails and bridges would yield ample returns in increased business.

He pointed out that in the last five years West Kootenay had paid in \$1,052,729, or including company fees, \$1,200,000, yet it had received back in expenditure only \$500,000. He took up, for the purposes of comparison, the revenue and expenditures in other ridings. The revenue from North Victoria was \$6,000, and \$4,000 went back in expenditure; Esquimalt, \$18,000 and \$10,000 in expenditure, etc., yet Rossland got only \$22,250 with its big revenue. Trail got, with a shipment of \$3,000,000 a year, got not a cent.
Speaking of Altheim, he mentioned that the government should subsidize a boat to ply on the West Coast, so that that district could be more readily reached by mining engineers than at present.

Although within the last five or six years Trail creek mining division had yielded half a million dollars, yet not a cent had been appropriated for it. He reminded the government also that Rossland had rendered greater service to the country than was shown by mine returns. Rossland made the name of British Columbia famous throughout the world. He also complained of the unfair discrimination against the ridings represented by opposition members. They would find that such a policy would not make them strong in the country.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the member for Rossland that that district had been opened up by railway connection, that a \$40,000 court house was being built, and that other expenditures were being made which had not been mentioned by the member for Rossland.
Mr. Green claimed for Nelson and Slokan priority in bringing the attention of the world to the wealth of British Columbia.

Mayor Houston believed West Kootenay had been treated fairly in regard to public works. He believed thousands of dollars were squandered in those districts. When he lived at Donald he and others got an appropriation for \$10,000 for a road from Golden to Donald, and only one man and one animal ever travelled over it.
Mr. Stables, on the item of \$16,000 for Cassiar, stamped it as out of proportion to the revenue and requirements of the district. He asked that the road from Atlin to Surprise lake be opened up by removing the boulders. A pack trail from Atlin to Bennett was also required to carry the mail when it would not otherwise be possible to secure it.
On the item of \$6,500 for wharves, Mr. Helmecken mentioned that the Dominion government provided for the construction of wharves at different points in the East and he didn't see why the West should not participate in these benefits. He suggested the Minister of Finance communicate with the Ottawa government to that end. (Hear, hear.)
Messrs. Fulton and Ellison drew attention to the great increase in the number of panthers in their districts and asked that the bounty be made large.

Capt. Tatlow also recommended a larger appropriation for the militia. The same appropriation existed as previously, whereas five new companies had been formed, which should also be remembered. He paid a high compliment to the behavior of the militia in the recent Steveston trouble.
Under the heading of provincial board of health, Mr. Houston asked if part of the appropriation would be available to meet accounts contracted by this board in the smallpox scare, and which interested merchants could not receive payment for.
Mr. Turner promised that if the accounts were proper ones they would be paid.

Mr. Helmecken advocated a superannuation system for civil servants, which the Finance Minister approved, while Mr. Oliver thought that they had as good an opportunity as other classes in the community to save money.
The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The House then went into committee on the Companies Bill of Mr. Hall in the chair. A long amendment from Mr. Curtis was, on the assurance of the Attorney-General that it would be considered before another session of the House, withdrawn.
The bill was reported complete with amendments, the report adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

question submitted. A majority of the votes cast shall decide the question so submitted. Nothing in this clause shall be taken to affect the provisions relating to money by-laws or to any by-laws that have to be voted on only by voters entitled to vote on money by-laws.
Capt. Tatlow at once entered an objection, saying that this embodied the principle of the referendum, and he would oppose it.
Mr. Brown pointed out that it would be absurd to vote down the amendment simply because some member was afraid of the word referendum. The council of the City of Vancouver had endorsed the section and he strongly counseled the committee against thwarting the will of the people there.
Mayor Garden, while admitting that the council had passed the amendment, feared advantage might be taken of times when the public mind was unsettled to press undesirable matters through this medium.
The amendment was lost. Messrs. Brown, Oliver and Kidd alone voting for it.
Power was given the city to exact a license from trading stamp companies.
The Legislature refused to accord the city power to compel the street railway, telephone and telegraph companies to bury their wires underground at any time. Messrs. Pooley, McPhillips and Hunter led in opposing this section, and as the House had a bare quorum, nearly all of the opposition being absent, the clause was defeated.
The remainder of the bill went through with little amendment, and shortly before midnight the bill was completed with the exception of a few clauses, which were laid over until the return of the other Vancouver members.

Millions Are Starving
Appalling Record of the Work of Famine in Populous India.
N. A. Forsyth in Victoria to Conduct Through Canvass for Subscriptions.

N. A. Forsyth, Western manager of the India relief work, who is in Victoria to inaugurate the raising of assistance for the starving people of India, gives the Times an interesting description of the horrible conditions which prevail in that far-off land.
Mr. Forsyth has been delegated by the New York Christian Herald, which paper is backing the great philanthropic movement, to make a thorough canvass of the West and the province in order to receive all such donations and to forward them on here to the national headquarters at New York.
"The present famine in India," says Mr. Forsyth, "is without doubt the worst the world has ever known. A district one-third as large as the United States has had no rain for three years. The wells and streams have gone dry. The cattle and other stock have died. But, worst of all, in this great district are sixty million people, of whom it is estimated twenty million must die. It was reported some time ago that they were dying at the rate of five hundred an hour, but now cholera has increased the death rate. Half-starved people, almost naked, are pouring into the relief camps by the thousands. At some camps they are coming in at the rate of ten thousand a day. The India government is feeding several million, but there is plenty room for every country to take a part.
"We find that the best method to reach the people is through the aid of churches. In my work, so far, I have never failed to enlist the sympathy and aid of our Christian people. During my stay in Spokane I visited personally the pastor of each church and secured his co-operation in the work. Contribution cards were distributed among the Sunday schools, and in this manner we hope to reach many who while not able to contribute largely will be willing to aid in a small way. Authentic literature bearing on the famine situation was also furnished the pastors for distribution among the congregations. It is only a question of interesting the people, and when that is done the contributions will indeed be large. If the people appreciate the dire distress of India they certainly would be quick to respond. Such countries as Mexico and Japan are taking part in this noble work.
"The central relief committee has just received notice of the arrival of the food ship sent out last May, and of its distribution of its 5,000 tons of provisions among the destitute and starving who flocked about the relief station in thousands, the most of whom were children. In some of the famine districts there has been no rain for almost three years. But a heavy rain has recently fallen, and if the people can be saved until crops can be planted and harvested our work will not be in vain. One dollar will save a life, while \$10 will keep a family until October, when it is believed that the worst of the famine will be over.
"Dr. Klopfel, of New York, who is at the head of the relief movement in the United States, has just asked a very large sum of money for the famine districts and expended \$25,000 in hand plows, which must now be used by the inhabitants to plant the crop, as the cattle and all domestic animals have died. The efforts of this country will result in saving thousands that otherwise would have died."

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Heard in The Lobbies
Some Sidelights on the Proceedings of the Legislature and Its Members.
How a Four-Bit Piece Almost Wrecked Mayor Garden's Plans.

The rapidity with which public business has been dispatched during the past three days has revived the hope that the legislators may be released from their labors before next Saturday. This optimism is by no means shared by all the members, and some especially prophesy another fortnight of deliberation, but some of the ministers predict the end next week, and it is evident that an attempt will be made to polish off the order paper in the next seven days. True, eight new measures stand in the name of the government on the orders, but the rapid disposal of the tedious amendment to the Vancouver City charter has brought the end immeasurably nearer.
One feature of the budget debate was the care taken by several members of the opposition—and the most prominent members too—to disclaim any responsibility for the actions or policies of the Semlin administration. Mr. Curtis took especial pains to make his position clear on this matter, and Mr. McInnes absolutely disclaimed any responsibility for the reduction of salaries of civil servants made during the Semlin-Martin regime. Mr. Brown even drew the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that some of the civil servants had been overlooked in the restoration of former salaries. Indeed there was a general disposition on the opposition benches to justify the rather heavy expenditures in public works.
The act of the Semlin administration will shortly be nullified in the restoration of the old scale of wages for the men employed on the roads in the Nanaimo districts. Yesterday morning Ralph Smith and W. W. B. McInnes waited on the members of the government and urged that the men's wages be restored to the former rate. An assurance was received from the members of the cabinet that this would be done. This, of course, was very gratifying to the members from that district.
It is understood that Mr. Ralph Smith has been summoned to Ottawa to give the government the benefit of his advice in placing the new labor bureau on a practical working basis. Mr. Smith will leave for the East about the end of the present month, probably as soon as the House rises.
In the supplementary estimates which will be brought down, in all probability next week, it is expected that some provision will be made for the erection of a new government house to replace Carey Castle, which was burnt down some time since. Since that time the province has paid \$600 rental yearly for the Green residence on Moss street, beside being obliged to keep the other property in repair and pay the rental for a portion of the Fairfield estate, which adjoins it.
The \$12,000 insurance on the former government building, and the Finance Minister explained that this had been set aside for a new building. Mr. Helmecken pointed out that \$32,000 would build a new residence, only \$20,000 thus having to be raised, the rental now paid being ample to pay the interest on such a loan. The assurance given by Price Ellison, an interior member, of support in such a proposal will, together with the general assent, which seemed to be given it, in all probability lead the government to make a sum in the supplementaries for the purpose named.
The suggestion of Mr. Helmecken in committee on the bill of the Minister of Mines relieving the troops in South Africa from their obligation under the Mineral Act, that Crown grants should be issued to the holders of claims, was brought to the front, also met with general approval. The Minister of Mines was understood to say that when these claims came up for consideration the government would take such action.
In the Vancouver city charter amendments passed last night was a provision empowering the City Council to grant licenses to trading stamp companies. A similar step is sought in connection with the convention at one fare and a third for the round trip to Revelstoke. The railway agent at point of departure will furnish you with 'Standard certificate receipt for fare paid (form 1388)' upon which the name of delegate and agent is written. On return to Revelstoke these blank certificates, certified by either the secretary or chairman of the convention, upon being presented to the agent here will be exchanged for return transportation at one-third the single fare, provided at least 25 delegates attend, if 100 are present return transportation will be issued free.
"You are requested to notify the undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed, of the names of those who will attend from your district, as soon as possible after their selection."
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Liberal Convention Will Be Held at Revelstoke on Wednesday Morning, September 5th.

The following notification addressed to the Liberals of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay Liberal Association of Revelstoke:
"At the solicitation of a number of Liberal Associations in the electoral district of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay the Liberal Association, at a meeting held at Revelstoke on Tuesday, 7th inst., resolved to issue a call to the Liberals of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay to assemble in convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the constituency of Yale-Cariboo, in the interests of the Liberal party, at the forthcoming Dominion general elections, and take such action in the matter of organization, etc., as will ensure the successful return of the nominee of such convention. The association instructed its executive committee to issue the call for a convention and make such arrangements for the holding thereof as may be necessary.
"In accordance with instructions from the executive committee, at a meeting held in this city on Thursday, 9th inst., decided to issue this call to the Liberals of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay to meet in convention at the City of Revelstoke, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purposes above set forth, viz., the nomination of a candidate and the consideration of questions of the first importance, politically, to this constituency and province.
"Representation in the convention will be on the basis of ten (10) delegates for each provincial electoral district within the constituency of Yale-Cariboo. This division of representation therein will not preclude the presence of as many bona fide Liberals as can attend such convention.
"In the present state of politics in this province we as Liberals, working for the best interests of the whole Dominion, and more particularly this province and constituency, have need of as free and general expression of opinion as it is possible to obtain and, under the circumstances, this can only be had by means of a convention. It is therefore most desirable that the Liberals of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay take advantage of this opportunity not alone to unite upon a standard bearer, but also for an interchange of opinions on questions of public import which will result in a united party and the triumph of principles which we, Liberals, maintain are necessary for the good government and prosperity of Canada.
"Arrangements have been made for reduced hotel and transportation rates. The C. P. R. will carry those attending the convention at one fare and a third for the round trip to Revelstoke. The railway agent at point of departure will furnish you with 'Standard certificate receipt for fare paid (form 1388)' upon which the name of delegate and agent is written. On return to Revelstoke these blank certificates, certified by either the secretary or chairman of the convention, upon being presented to the agent here will be exchanged for return transportation at one-third the single fare, provided at least 25 delegates attend, if 100 are present return transportation will be issued free.
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British Columbia famous throughout the
world. He also complained of the unfair
discrimination against the ridings repre-

represented by opposition members. They would find that such a policy would not make them strong in the country.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded the member for Rossland that that district had been opened up by railway connection, that a \$40,000 court house was being built, and that other expenditures were being made which had not been mentioned by the member for Rossland.

Mr. Green claimed for Nelson and Slokan priority in bringing the attention of the world to the wealth of British Columbia.

Mayor Houston believed West Kootenay had been treated fairly in regard to public works. He believed thousands of dollars were squandered in those districts. When he lived at Donald he and others got an appropriation for \$10,000 for a road from Golden to Donald, and only one man and one animal ever travelled over it.

Mr. Stables, on the item of \$16,000 for Cassiar, stamped it as out of proportion to the revenue and requirements of the district. He asked that the road from Atlin to Surprise lake be opened up by removing the boulders. A pack trail from Atlin to Bennett was also required to carry the mail when it would not otherwise be possible to secure it.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Henry Noble, youngest son of Henry Noble, died at the family residence on the corner of George and Garbally roads yesterday. Deceased was 10 years of age. The funeral will take place from the residence on Saturday at 3 p.m.

Some verses on Her Majesty's birthday and that of the Prince of Wales have been written by a gentleman in this city. His intention is to have them printed and placed on sale, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the Canadian patriotic fund.

The funeral of the late Joseph Clifford, youngest son of Charles and Mary Gunion, took place yesterday morning. The services were conducted both at the family residence on the reserve, Victoria West, at 8.30, and at the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. Father Nicolay.

There are no new developments in connection with the Frank defalcation. The \$1,700 amount that was transmitted to this city through the Great Northern Express was the property of J. Rosenberger, and Mr. Frank was requested to bring it down. Mr. Frank's family are now residing at Portland.

J. Graham, of 62 Kingston street, will have an exhibition at Porter's butcher shop, Government street, on Monday next, a pair of Plymouth Rocks; this year's breeding, which he has entered for the Devon exhibition. He goes East on Tuesday morning on a visit to his former home.

Last evening, Mrs. W. Scowcroft, wife of W. Scowcroft, of the city assessor's office, was the victim of an exceedingly painful accident. She was in the act of stepping from a bicycle near Shoal Bay, where her family were camping, when she slipped and fell breaking her ankle. Dr. Frank Hall was summoned and Mrs. Scowcroft was immediately removed to her residence on Richmond road, where the wounded limb was set. She is progressing as favorably as can be expected under the circumstances.

The first meeting of the legislative committee, which was appointed to inquire into the calling out of the militia, will be held on Thursday next, when the magistrates and special constables will be summoned as witnesses, the committee being empowered to examine witnesses on oath and to report to the House. On the following Saturday it is probable that a number of the cany men will be summoned. The committee consists of Messrs. Tatlow, Ralph Smith, Oliver, Brown, Kidd and Eberts, the first two named being chairman and secretary respectively.

The City of Nelson is calling for tenders in this issue for a new issue of debentures for the following purposes: Fifteen thousand dollars for extending the water system; \$15,000 for extending the electric light system; \$20,000 for street improvement, and \$6,000 for a road making plant. They are dated October 1st, run for twenty years, bearing four per cent interest (payable semi-annually), and will be in denominations of one thousand dollars. Tenders for these debentures will be received by Mayor Houston up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 15th.

N. A. Forsyth, who is in the city for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the famine sufferers of India, has made arrangements with the management of the Bank of British Columbia to receive all contributions and to have them forwarded on from here. Mr. Forsyth expects to solicit collectors in this city and to otherwise thoroughly systematize his charitable work. This is being done on behalf of the Christian Herald of New York, which has not only instituted a canvass of Canada in the interests of the starving thousands, but has shown remarkable enterprise in conducting the work on the American side.

In a letter received by H. Dallas Helmecken, M.P., yesterday from Mrs. Helmecken, who has just completed a visit to Scotland and is going for a farewell look at the Paris Exposition before sailing for home, she mentions the interesting incident that she had received a call from F. Finch-Smiles, of the Canadian contingent, who is now on his way home. In a note received from him prior to his call, Pte. Smiles says: "I shall be most glad to tell you all I know about dear old Gamble, though I fear it will not be much. I trust his illness is not very serious. Perhaps you may be interested to know that if it had not been for him, I might have lain out on the battlefield bleeding, for twenty-four hours, instead of fourteen hours. He happened to come by just in the nick of time."

The semi-annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society was convened at the Sir William Wallace hall on Wednesday evening, the president, Mr. Reid, in the chair. The financial statements of the secretary and treasurer were submitted, being of a most satisfactory character. Owing to the fact that the drawings were not taking place as rapidly as they might owing to a depletion in the income, the members took under consideration a scheme whereby the directors would be empowered to authorize the inauguration of monthly drawings of \$4,000. This was favorably dealt with and the board of directors were given the necessary authority to proceed along the lines indicated. The 115th drawing for an appropriation was conducted under the supervision of Messrs. P. De la Haye, E. Maynard and C. Chislett, resulting in favor of share No. 155, A and B, held by John Cathcart, who is therefore entitled to an appropriation of \$2,000. The meeting was fairly well attended.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The mobilization of the forces at Esquimalt fortress is set for September 2nd and 3rd. A district order issued by Col. Benson to-day says: "The 5th Regiment, C.A., and 6th D. of C.'s Own Rifles being organized mainly to assist in the defence of this fortress, every off-

cer, N.C.O. and man must attend. Detailed orders will be issued in due course."

Rev. Mr. Barraclough conducted the services this afternoon at the funeral of the infant son of Henry Noble, of Garbally road.

The Natural History Society will hold a meeting on Monday evening next, when the subject of the importation of birds will come up for discussion, and Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, will deal with the question in a paper.

The officials of the land registry office are re-established in the court house building, having returned, there yesterday. The other alterations and improvements in this structure are proceeding rapidly and at the present rate of progress will be completed in a comparatively short time.

The funeral of the late Duncan Jarvis, who was killed on the E. & N. railway, took place yesterday morning at 8.45 from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Co. Rev. Father Nicolay conducted the religious services at the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9 o'clock. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. Gray, J. McGinnis, C. Zoell, and N. Berard.

Henderson's British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory for 1900-1901 has just been issued, and certainly reflects great credit on its publishers. All the various departments of information are carefully and conveniently arranged, and every effort has been made to give the new issue a superiority over its predecessors. It is divided into six parts: (1) Mining companies doing business in British Columbia; (2) incorporated companies; (3) a gazetteer index showing the names of all places in each electoral district; (4) gazetteers and directory of all cities, towns, villages, post offices, mining camps and steamboat landings; (5) complete street and alphabetical directories of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver; (6) a complete classified business directory. The present edition gives descriptions of 875 places as against 844 last year. For the convenience of the readers sub-heads show the first and last names on each page of the city directories, and the first and last places contained on the pages of the gazetteer.

(From Monday's Daily.) Supt. Eaton, of the city schools, has received a communication from Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa, stating that he will be in this city this month to institute the McDonald manual training school. All that will be required of the local trustees is that they provide suitable accommodation.

A letter has been received by J. P. Davies, of this city, from his brother-in-law, Edward Isaacs, who has just reached San Francisco from the North, which strongly sets on the honor of the city. Mr. Isaacs was 38 days on his voyage south in a sailing vessel. In describing home he says: "People are actually starving to death. It was terrible to see strong men and women crying in the streets on account of hunger."

Wm. Dee, manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, received a letter this morning from Herbert Wheeler, late accountant of that company, who left for White Horse some time ago to take a position in the Yukon. Mr. Dee describes White Horse as a very lively little town, mostly of tents, although, wooden structures are going up every day. The weather, he says, is already getting cold.

A commodious steamer, beautiful water and delightful music by the Fifth Regiment band were the main factors which were responsible for the enjoyment of the large number who attended the Orphanage excursion to Albert Head on Saturday afternoon. The arrangements that had been so carefully made were carried into effect without hitch or flaw, and the day was one of unalloyed pleasure to every person who took passage on the City of Nanaimo. The steamer left the Hudson's Bay Co. wharf at 2 and 4 o'clock, making the distance in splendid time. Debartering at the destination the children and elders enjoyed a picnic on the beautiful spot, which was at its best. Refreshments were provided during the afternoon and every effort was made by those in charge to add to the pleasure of those in attendance. The thoughtfulness and generosity of E. Danesmir & Sons in gratuitously providing their steamer for the purpose, and the kindness of the Fifth Regiment band in turning out, was highly appreciated in all quarters.

In reference to reports of the salmon fishing in British Columbia, which have been published from time to time, the following press dispatch from San Francisco will be read with interest: "Although the Japanese government is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon to feed its army. Men acquainted with the salmon packing industry place the shortage at from 680,000 to 730,000 cases, as compared with last year, and as there are forty-eight cans in a case, this means that there will be from 32,040,000 to 36,040,000 less cans of salmon on the market this year than last. According to L. B. Levy, president of the Columbia Product Company, compared with the pack of 1899, Columbia shows a shortage of 40,000 cases. Fraser Sound shows a shortage of 300,000 cases. Outside of British Columbia rivers, the packs about equal last year's. The total pack outside Alaska is 773,000 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed one million cases."

Mining Commission

Reasons Why One Should Not Be Issued at the Present Time.

Certainty of Industrial Turmoil If Commission Is Not Restricted.

One of the main features of the government's policy in reference to mining is the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the workings of the mining law in the province. Mining has to a certain extent been in an anomalous position for the last fifteen months; a law was passed carrying out by legislation the custom of every other British colony, and giving to all workers underground the benefit of an eight-hour day. A sudden disturbance in the industrial conditions affecting mining was likely to cause some friction for awhile, and friction did result of greater or less intensity in different parts of the country. Among other things the Silver-lead Mine in the Kootenay was called, if not into being, at least into active life. This is a semi-political organization formed for the purpose of protecting the mine owners from legislative interference. It has carried on an agitation against the eight-hour law ever since that law was passed, and has succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the law in the mining districts of British Columbia. In spite, however, of those who said that the mining industry could not and would not adjust itself to an eight-hour system, the law has been in force ever since. The Sloan country is now producing ore at as great a rate as it ever did in East Kootenay the output of silver-lead ore has gone from nothing to a tonnage practically equivalent to that of the Sloan country. Trail Creek shows a satisfactory increase in the production of the corresponding period of last year, and it would be difficult to say in what way the Boundary country received even a temporary check from the unrest consequent on the passage of the eight-hour law. The year 1900 is by far the most productive year yet known in this country. It is difficult to say if this means anything at all it means that the industry is completely adjusted to the eight-hour system. Not only so, but so great a social boon has been conferred on miners by the government that the foundation of a lasting industrial peace has been laid. The mining industry of the country placed in a position where it can exercise a strong controlling effect for the amicable settlement of these industrial disputes which, like the poor, we have always with us.

Now the idea of this royal commission is to inquire into the workings of the Mine Owners' Association. It was asked for by that body. Before it they desired to have the relations between labor and capital threshed out, and they hoped to obtain in an indirect way some justification of their opposition to the law. However, the use of the argument that they did not wish the law repealed, but they wished to show how much they had been injured by it in order to erect a barrier against further legislation of the same kind, though what legislation of a similar kind they desired, was demolished by the use of the argument that they did not wish the law repealed, but they wished to show how much they had been injured by it in order to erect a barrier against further legislation of the same kind, though what legislation of a similar kind they desired, was demolished by the use of the argument that they did not wish the law repealed, but they wished to show how much they had been injured by it in order to erect a barrier against further legislation of the same kind, though what legislation of a similar kind they desired, was demolished by the use of the argument that they did not wish the law repealed, but they wished to show how much they had been injured by it in order to erect a barrier against further 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Secured Highest Award

Canada's Success in the Forestry Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

British Columbia by Far the Largest Contributor—Prospects of European Trade.

Angus K. Stuart, the British Columbia representative at the Paris Exposition, writes as follows:

It may, perhaps, to the average inhabitant of British Columbia, or other parts of Canada, be considered a matter of secondary importance (merely a two-line "item" in the "latest dispatches"), that Canada, in direct and open competition with all other countries, has carried off the highest award given for February exhibits at the Paris exposition, but to any one, who, not only has seen the various international exhibits, but who also looks into the question seriously, the real significance of the fact will offer a very wide field for thought and study. Almost all other countries exhibiting in this class were awarded—gold medals, and various awards to private exhibitors will be made public later on, but Canada has secured the one and only grand prize—the highest possible award.

The average Canadian, no matter where he hails from, no matter what part of Canada he lives in, is intensely patriotic. He delights to believe in Canada and to think that Canada is, at least in natural resources, the greatest country on earth. There are times, however, when one's faith wavers and when in spite of natural patriotic feeling doubt creeps in and one is tempted into the belief that his ideas are Utopian. It is the more gratifying therefore to be convinced by facts that in one particular, at any rate, such is not the case. Canada has had many gratifying surprises within the past six or seven years, and the national "growth" in the Dominion of all industries, principally owing to the discovery of extraordinary mineral wealth in the extreme western portion of the country, has perhaps led Canadians generally to discount the fact that in one of our very oldest ones we still have the nucleus of trade which by careful development of the natural resources from which it springs may of itself alone make us one of the great commercial communities of the world. I allude, of course, to our lumber and kindred industries.

A visit to the forestry building of the international exhibition here is a trip which I take the liberty of advising every Canadian at Paris to make. Going in he may feel small—the building is very large—coming out he will feel too big for the building. After having flapped my wings and crowed, it may be well to explain how and why Canada has so come to the front here. The facts, for cold-blooded facts they are, may be of use and interest. I sincerely hope that they will be and I will endeavor to make them plain.

The Canadian exhibit of forestry products is not in the main Canadian building near the Trocadero, but on the other side of the Seine in a special building devoted to international exhibits of the products of lumber and fishing industries of the world. It is one of the largest and most attractive buildings in this empire exhibition, and before going any further I may say that if Canada had spent as much on its exhibit as other competing countries it would not only have taken the first prize but placed every other country completely in the shade.

The Canadian exhibit itself is a collective one, made by the Dominion government, that is, by the Canadian commission to the World's Fair, under the chairmanship of Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. When the commission was appointed the various provinces and the principal manufacturers of lumber and wood products throughout the Dominion were asked to contribute. Practically speaking, the only provinces which co-operated officially in a hearty and practical way were British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. As regards the manufacturers, though few contributed directly, their excuse would no doubt be that they were running their manufacturing at full capacity and did not realize the importance of making special exhibits. Therefore, with few exceptions, all exhibits not officially sent from British Columbia, Manitoba and the province of Quebec were collected by the Dominion government. The province of Ontario, on the other hand, is almost the only one from which private exhibits originate.

British Columbia is by far the largest contributor to the Canadian exhibit, and without in any way wishing to discriminate, I can safely say that but for the particularly business-like and hearty manner in which the matter was taken up by Mr. Fred Hume, it is practically certain that Canada would not have been able to cut the figure it has done here. Other and older provinces might perhaps take a note of this. The practical hard work of making this collection fell to Mr. C. J. Skinner, chief inspector for British Columbia, and the cost of this exhibit was defrayed by the British Columbia government as far as Ottawa.

Manitoba in comparison with other provinces, is not generally considered to be a timber country, and no doubt the view is correct, but surprising though it may seem, Manitoba has contributed largely to the success of Canada at Paris. The principal credit of this is due to W. E. Scott, of the Canadian commission, who organized the collection, and to H. McKellar, of the department of agriculture of Manitoba, who carried out all the requests sent from Ottawa.

The Crown lands department of Quebec has contributed a small but very interesting collection of the various species of wood, natural to the province. In addition to this the department of agriculture sent an exceptionally well selected exhibit of woods and pulpwood. The

practical value of the exhibit of pulpwood cannot be overestimated.

Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not represented officially, but indirectly. Ontario is well represented in manufacturing articles, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are represented indirectly by natural products similar to their own.

Doubtless one of the principal reasons why the exhibit is unique in its excellence, notwithstanding that exceptional difficulty had to be encountered in collecting and transporting it, is the fact that the forestry section was to all practical purposes left to one man to arrange and manage. The actual work of collecting was done between August, 1899, and February of this year, and the entire exhibit was in place on May 7th, practically at the opening of the exhibition. The expert to whom this work was entrusted, J. M. Macoun, assistant naturalist of the department of geological survey, son of Professor Macoun, of Ottawa, who should be well known on the British Columbia coast, he having been Canadian commissioner on the Behring sea arbitration in 1895, 1896 and 1897. Descriptive of the exhibit a very useful pamphlet entitled "The Forest Wealth of Canada" is being circulated here, both in French and English. To those wishing to make a study of the exhibit this work is invaluable. It is to be hoped that it will be circulated extensively in Canada as well as in Europe.

The principal reason why the Canadian forestry exhibit obtained the highest award is that it exceeded all others in the variety of wood exhibits suitable for industrial purposes. I am credibly informed that at present Canada is only known in Europe as an exporter of spruce-pulp, Douglas fir and white pine, and that if it were known that coniferous woods generally and oak, maple, beech, birch, elm and ash could also be exported in deals and as lumber, the result would be a most extraordinary market for these products.

Apreros of this possible extension of trade I am informed that at present two principal obstacles stand in its way. The first is the lack of direct steamship communication between Canada and southern Europe. From what I can gather a direct service to Mediterranean ports would be of equal, if not greater, value than a line of steamers running to Bordeaux, as going more direct to where the market really lies. The second obstacle is the apparent inability of Canadian firms to supply large export orders for any kind of material at any time when required. We appear to need firms willing to discount the future for the purpose of competing against a strong but weakening rivalry from the Baltic countries—firms which will thoroughly study European conditions in order to take in the near future their proper share of European trade.

There are several ideas and lessons which suggest themselves to any one comparing the various forestry exhibits here. Firstly, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that our timber resources (as proved by statistics published by the various governments exhibiting) are of greater value than ever before, for while rival countries have in the past indulged in excessive production, Canada has scarcely begun to draw on its natural reserves.

Secondly, no other country affords so good a field as Canada for profitable investment of capital in the manufacture of wood products, and a much more extensive trade with Europe, and especially southern Europe, could be developed by a study of the conditions prevailing.

Thirdly, special efforts should be made in the future throughout Canada to lessen the destruction of this great national asset by fire, and the re-forestry of denuded districts should be undertaken as a practical way by the various provincial governments, and by the Dominion government in the territory under its control. This work could well be carried on under a system similar to that of the forestry departments organized in nearly every country in Europe and in British India.

Fourthly, that the demand for wood pulp will be the basis of a very solid industry all over Canada; an international market being absolutely assured. From studying the information to be gathered here, it appears that every province in Canada is capable of taking part in this industry of the future.

With the exception of Russia, the Baltic countries (the principal rival for future European trade) have poor exhibits, hardly what any one would expect to see. On the other hand Russia has a magnificent one covering at least eight times as much space as that of Canada. It is very attractively arranged and no doubt might be considered the finest by the general public. It is only (as before stated) the actual commercial exhibits and the extreme variety displayed in the Canadian section which have entitled the latter to the highest award in the opinion of the international jury.

A glance through the forestry building will show to what extent re-forestry is practiced by continental nations.

Almost every country, except Canada, exhibits models illustrating the methods employed, and innumerable statistics in printed formulae are to be obtained explanatory of this science. Germany and Australia, especially, have abundant information to offer on the subject.

Notes on the Canadian Exhibit.

The Canadian exhibit contains among other special attractions a collection of eighty-six photographs of different varieties of Canadian trees. Each of these is framed in its own wood and is accompanied by a small polished specimen of wood of the same variety. This collection is the result of many years' work on the part of Dr. Dawson, director of the geological survey of Canada, and Professor Macoun, chief naturalist. It is very tastefully arranged and accompanied by over one hundred photographs descriptive of the lumber industry in all its stages in every province of the Dominion.

calculated to be five hundred and sixty years old; a section of elm from Ontario five feet in diameter, and a section of British Columbia cedar six feet in diameter.

Not the least attractive unit in the collection is a fine exhibit of walnut sent by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere from his experimental plantation near Quebec. This consists of two pieces of wood cut from trees fifteen and eighteen years old and is intended to illustrate the rapid growth but not less in the way of noticeable exhibits is a deal of Douglas fir 25 feet long and 4 feet in width. I am informed that this, by experts, considered the best specimen of timber in the entire forestry exhibition.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, of Preston, Ontario, deserves special mention for their office exhibit of Canadian oak.

The following is a list of the principal woods shown in the Canadian section: Basswood, broad leaf maple, sugar maple, red maple, black cherry, white ash, black ash, white elm, red elm, rock elm, sycamore, buttonwood, hickory, red birch, white birch, white oak, western white oak, red oak, chestnut, beech, aspen, balsam, poplar, black walnut, butternut, white cedar, red cedar, yellow cypress, white pine, western white pine, red pine, jack pine, black pine, black spruce, englmann spruce, Sitka spruce, hemlock, western hemlock, Douglas fir, balsam, western white fir and tamarac.

The following is a list of the exhibits to be seen in the Canadian section:

Province of Ontario—Sections of trees growing in Eastern Canada, blocks and squares as exported, hardwood specialties, indurated fibre ware, clothes pins, eighty-seven photographs illustrating operations.

Province of British Columbia—Thirty sections of trees, four pieces of square timber, eighteen deals, 140 pieces of polished wood, unpainted boards, flooring and wainscoting, shingles and tan bark.

Province of Manitoba—Sixteen sections of trees, 10 pieces of pulp wood, six rail ties and 12 pieces of lumber.

Province of Quebec—Five sections of trees, 30 polished panels.

The Northwest Territories—Six pieces of lumber.

Geological Survey—Eighty photographs of trees framed in their own woods, and 55 specimens of tree sections with polished faces.

Beck, stained elm veneers, stained elm cigar boxes, maple flooring; The British Canadian Timber & Manufacturing Co., birch deals; Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., 9 polished panels and exhibit of office furniture; The Columbia Handle & Lumber Co., London, Ont., hardwood specialties, kitchen wood, wash, broom handles, ladder rungs, etc.; Dobell, Beckett & Co., Quebec, thin pieces of square timber; The W. C. Edwards Co., Ltd., Ottawa, pine and hard wood deals, parquetry flooring, dimension lumber, sash and door stock; John H. Groat & Co., Grimsby, Ont., baskets, boxes and packages for fruit and six pieces of walnut veneer; Gilmore & Co., Canoe Lake, Ont., white pine deals; John Heard & Co., St. Thomas, Ont., hubs, axles and spokes for wagons and carriages; John Harrison & Co., two sections of trees, birch and maple squares, butchers' skewers; The Hawkesbury Lumber Co., red pine deals and square timber; Keen & Harcourt, spoils, bobbins and turned wooden boxes; Leoni Menzies, eight sections of trees and six deals from Anticosti; The North American Beet Chair Co., chair and table stock; The Patent Cloth Board Co., six bundles of cloth boards, elm and basswood veneers and strips; Jean Roux, nine sets of elm hubs; J. H. Still, oak and hickory handles, white oak, maple, birch, and ash barrel staves, hoops and heading; Carl Zeidler, polished woods suitable for manufacture of pianos and fine furniture; The Wm. Cane & Sons Manufacturing Co., wooden ware, pails, tubs, etc.; Victor Lecland, rustic desk, rustic table, rustic double chair, rustic rocking chair, rustic turning chair; The Star Manufacturing Co., exhibit of ice skates comprising self-fastening patterns.

In conclusion I have no hesitation in stating that the forestry exhibit sent to Paris will be of great practical value to Canada, if advantage is taken of the general information so collected and if those financially interested in the lumber business and the manufacturing of wood products in general will seize the opportunity now presented to lay the foundation stones of an export trade which might easily, if properly organized, and probably will eventually, revolutionize to a large extent the lumber trade of Europe.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

At the Sons of England Grand Lodge at Windsor, Fred Cook, of Ottawa, was elected president without opposition; John Aldridge, Toronto, vice-president, and J. W. Carter, Toronto, grand secretary.

The Grand Trunk railway has received a cable from Paris announcing that pictures of the Grand Trunk railway system on exhibition at the exposition had been awarded a gold medal by the international jury.

Viscount Wolsley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most scathing condemnation ever heard at Aldershot, after witnessing on Wednesday manoeuvres. He declared that the 30,000 men who participated were utterly unfit to send abroad, badly led and badly taught.

LITTLE BRAVES!

Old time a quarter-a-box "Purgers" are quitting the field in which battalions.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10c a vial are driving them out at all points.

Because they act gently, more effectively, never pain, and are easy to take.

Sick Headache succumbs to one dose. Chronic Constipation dispelled with one. Other exhibits which special attract the passing throng are: A section of Douglas fir from British Columbia, 25 feet in circumference, cut from a tree

Life in a "Model"

Interesting Letter Received by Mrs. Davis From Her Son in Glasgow.

Description of Interior of Lodging Quarters in a Great City.

The following is a very interesting excerpt of a letter received by Mrs. A. Davis, of 63 Mears street, from her son, now residing in Glasgow, Scotland:

"I have been working in two of Glasgow's 'models' or 'Doss houses,' as they are called, for about six weeks, fitting up patent sanitary arrangements for the good of the 'Dossier,' although I don't think anything is good for a 'Dossier' but strong spirits. At least that is their own opinion, and certainly they should know. There are three 'Doss' houses on Watson street, where I reside, the one next door being for women. The one I work in is the largest. It has six or seven hundred beds and I tell you on a Saturday or a Monday it is one of the hottest spots on earth; for on these days the 'dossier' dons his war paint and you see him in all his glory offering up blasphemy, and at times using liberally the whiskey for which he would sell his soul. "I thought I knew something of slum life, but this place has been an eye-opener. In the Doss houses they pay from 3/2 to 6d. for a bed, and they have to do all their washing and cooking. Plenty of water is provided, as well as cooking utensils; and last, but not least, a 'hot plate' where all the cooking is done. The 'hot plate' is something like a counter in a grocers' shop, only the sides are brick and the top is covered with iron plates. There is a furnace at each end (it is about thirty feet long, four by seven broad) for heating the plates. When thirty or forty lodgers are concocting various savory messes the smell is overbearing. I worked a week above the hot plate, replacing pipes, and may the saints forbid that I shall ever encounter another experience like it. They were cooking before I was there in the morning; they cooked all day long and were busier when I was leaving at night, and yet gods! what feeds they cooked. Over there you saw a man with five big tattered-looking herring in a pan. He had two chunks of a loaf like a bit of deck plank which he was toasting. When the herring were done to his mind, he filled the pan with onions, while he toasted till the blue reek fairly made my eyes water, and placing the whole delectable feed on a plate he went away to enjoy himself.

"Another had one pound of as good ham as you would wish for, and six eggs which he demolished with the greatest relish. I've seen a 'dossier' with three large pans full of ham, eggs and onions prepared for one feed. I used to think as I stood on the scaffold above them and watched the cooking that the inmates would be for two or three instead of one. Round the 'plate,' however, you see every type of a man—boys no more than twelve, and old men tottering about on crutches on the verge of the grave. At one corner of the hot plate stood a travelling man. He was boiling a big pot and beside him were paper mounds of bread and porridge. He was making taffy, and I watched the operation. When he had it boiled to his satisfaction he poured it out on a dirty board and hopped lively around it to keep it from running away while it cooled. When it cooled down he gathered it up in a lump—a black, treakly looking mess it was—and proceeded to draw it in long strings, with his hands, drawing on it and slapping it together until he had it nearly white. I felt the lower buttons of my waistcoat aching as I remembered how I used to enjoy a lump of just such candy.

"Onions, onions everywhere. The smell of onions from the basement to the attic is most pronounced. No matter what a 'dossier' has to eat he must have onions. He fries and bustles them till the blue reek rises like a cloud from an Egyptian altar. When he is down on his luck a pan of onions, a hunk of bread and a dram of tea make a good repast.

"Monday is a great day in the 'model.' You can get almost anything to buy on that day. Most of the shop-lifting, but glazing and pocket-picking is done on Saturday and goods are sold on behalf of whom it may concern, as the auctioneers say. At greatly reduced prices on the Monday mornings I have been offered a suit of clothes for 1s. 6d., trousers 6d., silk handkerchief for 1d., and tobacco at 3d. per yard, with a watch for a penny, etc., etc., by the aforementioned thieves. They have stood beside arguing about their exploits, and making up their robberies in a business-like manner. It is all the same to them in or out of prison. Then, again, they prey on each other.

It is a crime in a 'model' to have a decent coat or a cent left after you pay for your bed. Every day there is from four to a dozen men left without sufficient clothes to wear in the morning. Some have no boots, and some no coat nor waistcoat, and I have seen four on one morning in possession only of a shirt."

The letter mentions further details regarding life in these lodging quarters in a great city, of which comparatively little is known by inhabitants of the Great West.

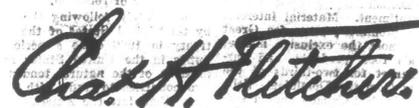
Two thousand vest makers are on strike in Manhattan. Their demands are for the payment of the same scale of wages which was in force last year, and for a 10-hour day and weekly payments. All of those who have struck are employed in the sweat shops; the factories have not thus far been affected by the strike in the least.

Of 750 operatives at the Montmorency cotton mills, 250 struck on Thursday. The management thought this a good time to close down to make some repairs, and the mills accordingly closed down. The management has refused to recognize the union.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

ALLISON TOWNSITE

LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

Similkameen River,

at the point where the railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge and in close proximity to Copper Mountain is the coming business centre for all the mining camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tula-meen, and south to Copper and Kennedy mountains.

NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced, and the government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and wagon road are both located through the centre of the town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen river, connecting with Copper Mountain wagon road.

Stores and hotel now under construction, and sawmill being erected close to townsite. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,

35 FORT STREET,

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

A FEW WORDS

It needs no argument to demonstrate the desirability of buying your Groceries where the highest quality is joined to the lowest prices. We would like to call your attention to the fact that we always please the most exacting.

CREAMERY BUTTER	25c. lb.
DAIRY BUTTER	20c. lb.
ISLAND POTATOES	\$1.00 sack
EASTERN EGGS (tested)	25c. doz.
FLOUR AND SUGAR	AT SAME PRICES AS LAST WEEK

MORGAN'S FRESH FROZEN EASTERN OYSTERS.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English, and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

J. PIERCEY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

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

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Hongkong Dispatch

Received in Vienna Announces the Capture of the Chinese Capital.

Attack on City by Allies Reported to Have Been Made on Monday.

London, Aug. 17.—The consensus of opinion by the morning papers tends to the belief that the legations are now safe with the allies.

Describing the capture of Ho Si Wu, a special dispatch says that the head-quarters of the Americans was quite insufficient for the awful heat, and that the consequences were direful.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "The China Gazette openly impeaches the United States consul, Mr. John Goodnow, of complicity with the Chinese. The British troops had sailed, but they were recalled by a torpedo-boat destroyer, and have now returned to Wu Sung."

A cablegram to Vienna from Hongkong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of the report.

An official telegram dated Taku, Aug. 14, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Peking began on Monday, that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, has opened communication with the relief forces, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung Chau.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese imperial troops around Tung Chau on Sunday, and then marched direct on Peking. That, if true, carries the Japanese official advice announcing the capture of Tung Chau one step further.

The Western powers, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted proposals formulated by the Japanese for arranging an armistice dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies, or the granting of permission to the allies forces to enter Peking and to guard the legations. Upon this basis, the correspondent says, Japan has already begun to negotiate.

Shanghai dispatches declare the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether the plan was carried out is not known there.

From the same place comes the statement that Vice-admiral Seymour and Brigadier-General Creagh have joined in the protest against the withdrawal of the British troops.

All the morning papers which comment on the subject appeal to Lord Salisbury not to withdraw them, and dilate upon the serious results of such an action to British prestige. American negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities also received considerable attention favorable and otherwise, but all the editorials agree that to precipitate a withdrawal from Peking after the delivery of the legations would have a bad effect upon the Chinese mind.

Gaselee's Dispatch.

London, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee has wired to the government from Nantawa, under date of August 11th, via Chee Foo, August 15th, as follows:

"Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying and fatiguing journey. The troops of all nations are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chan Chia Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

Gen. Gaselee sends the earlier dispatches, repeating advice already received by the British government.

Started From Peking.

Hongkong, Aug. 16.—It is reported that the Canton customs department has received a wire saying that Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese imperial customs, accompanied by his staff, has left Peking under Chinese escort, and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him on his reaching the coast.

Chaffee's Instructions.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The department of state publishes communications to-day between Chinese Minister Wu and the acting secretary of state. The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 8 o'clock this morning:

"A cablegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, envoy plenipotentiary of China, dated August 15th, and received by Minister Wu at 5 p.m., 'The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow. I have memorialized the imperial government to depute an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Peking. The powers being fully aware of the embarrassing position of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, are requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their Majesties and calamities to the people. For such advance would shake the foundations of the Tai Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low. Please communicate this telegram at once to secretary of state.'

The memorandum in reply was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon:

"Foreseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of August 12th to give instructions to the relief column before it had reached Peking, we sent on the same day to the general commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

"Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 12.—Fowler, Chee Foo (for Chaffee): The secretary of war directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang has been appointed by the Chinese government to negotiate with the powers, and he requests a cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostilities on condition that a sufficient body of forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort the foreign ministers resident there back to Tien Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangement and disposition of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the allied forces. We have communicated this to all the powers. The Japanese government takes the same position. We have not heard from the other powers. (Signed) Corbin."

The Hard Fighting

By Black Watch, Which Preceded the Surrender of General Prinsloo.

British Casualties in the Two Days' Battle Totalled About One Hundred.

London, Aug. 9.—Details of the fighting which preceded the surrender of General Prinsloo and his commando of 4,000 men are to hand. A delayed dispatch from Fouriesburg says: "All the forces under General Hunter made a simultaneous movement against the enemy, who were within the circle of the mountain chain, and were holding the passes."

Generals Clements and Paget attacked Stabbert's Nek for two days, forcing a passage through. It was mainly an artillery engagement, and there were few casualties.

General Bruce Hamilton attacked Naanwoort Nek, and had some hard fighting, while General Rundle advanced against General Nek.

General Hunter had a severe engagement, forcing Relief's Nek, a narrow pass in the mountains, with huge hills on either side, very strongly held by riflemen concealed in the rocks. About two miles east of the nek there is a pass in the hills leading to a precipitous path, and a very difficult bridge-track. The intelligence officers and Remington's Scouts reconnoitered the hills, and found them strongly held by riflemen, the head of the ravine being commanded from the hills on either side.

The Black Watch, who were sent to make an attempt to force the path, came under a severe fire, and Major Willshire was very severely wounded. They succeeded in getting possession of the outlying kopjes, but found that the pass could only be carried with terrible loss. General Hunter stayed till dusk, when the hills were raged and carried successfully at the first assault.

On the 24th the attack was renewed with the bridge-path east of the nek. During the night Lord Lovat's Scouts and Remington's guides, with four companies of Highland Light Infantry, ascended the hills commanding the path. There was a heavy mist on the hills. The Boers, fearing a night attack, had left the heights unoccupied, and the Highland Light Infantry and Lord Lovat's Scouts occupied them at daylight. The Boers, however, still held the head of the ravine, and had such good cover among the rocks that it was impossible to see a man. A hot fire was then exchanged, and the Boers brought two guns to bear on the hills which the Black Watch had occupied, but our five-inch gun silenced them. The Seaforths crept close to the head of the ravine, and were then ordered to charge, while the Boers were kept down by a heavy fusillade from the Black Watch. A volunteer company of the Seaforths made a daring rush across open country, travelling so fast that the Boer fire had not time to take much effect. The enemy ran down rocky precipices, and galloped up under the rocks, while the Highlanders fired from above. About 250 Boers came out dressed in khaki. Our fire had very little effect, coming from above, and only a few men fell; but the main body of the Boers immediately fled from the heights, and were pursued under the rocks, which the Highlanders fired from above. About 250 Boers came out dressed in khaki. Our fire had very little effect, coming from above, and only a few men fell; but the main body of the Boers immediately fled from the heights, and were pursued under the rocks, which the Highlanders fired from above.

Tory Story Denied

No Truth in Report That There Is a Flaw in the Act

Which Will Delay the Elections Until After Another Session of Parliament.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—The story published in a Conservative morning paper that the justice department has discovered a flaw in the Election act of last session which would make it impossible for the government to go to the country before another session of parliament is officially denied.

A. W. Robinson, a consulting expert of acknowledged standing, is here consulting with the public works department regarding the construction of a new British Columbia bridge.

Capt. Woodside, editor of the Yukon Sun, is in Ottawa to-day and urges the desirability of proceeding at once with the improvements to the means of communication between Dawson and the creeks, for which money was voted last session.

A report has been received from the collector of customs at Skagway confirming the news of the outbreak of smallpox in Nome. Commissioner Ogilvie, however, is enforcing strict quarantine.

YACHT CAPSIZED.

Three Persons Missing and It Is Feared They Were Drowned.

Quebec, Aug. 17.—A River du Loup dispatch says: "The yacht St. Francois, owned by Jacques Foster, of St. Simon, Charlevoix county, while on a pleasure trip from Tadoussac to River du Loup yesterday afternoon, was caught in a squall about three o'clock, and capsized off White Island. There were five persons on board, two of whom, Adolphe Farard and Boucher, were rescued, but Foster and two others named Morin are missing."

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Orangeville, Ont., Aug. 17.—Glen Cross, in the township of Mono, is agitated over the mysterious death of John Robinson, a farmer of that neighborhood, whose body was found on the road with blood oozing from the nose, and his forehead, left cheek and back of the head severely bruised, last Friday evening. The coroner's jury have returned an open verdict. The authorities are investigating. Murder is suspected.

TWO SAILORS DROWNED.

London, Aug. 17.—The Norwegian bark Ratata, which was in collision with the British steamer Exeter City, was sunk. The disaster occurred on August 11th in latitude 49 north, longitude 25 west. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder were rescued by the Exeter City and brought to port.

The Siege Of Kumassi

Inhabitants Were Starving When Help Arrived—Attempts to Obtain Food.

Governor Hodgson's Miraculous Escape From the Town—Survivor's Horrible Plight.

The writer of the following cablegram, which is the first full story of the actual siege of Kumassi, is an imperial officer who accompanied the reinforcements of Lagos Constabulary which fought its way into Kumassi on the evening of April 29th.

Kumassi was closely invested from April 30th until June 23rd, when Sir Frederick Hodgson, with most of the troops, made a miraculous escape to the coast. The relieving column did not reach Kumassi until July 15th.

Cape Coast Castle, July 22.—On April 18th the Hausa Constabulary from Lagos landed here under orders for 250 men to proceed at once and with all dispatch to Kumassi, where Sir Frederick Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast, then was.

No information had been received from the Governor for some days. All the troops he had with him in Kumassi were the garrison of 120 men and 180 men who arrive under Capt. Middlemist just before the rising took place.

Preparations were hurried on. The Hausas from Lagos made a night march following the day of their arrival here. Owing to an insufficient number of carriers many stores had to be left behind. The first night the column halted at Akroful, and the next day was spent in subsidizing carriers. A short march was made, and in the evening the column reached Dunkwa.

Prabou was reached on the 23rd. Here we waited for the stores which had been left behind. As they never came we pushed on, and on the 26th reached Monse hill. The natives were apparently friendly so far. On the 27th two deserted villages were passed beyond Esuanga, where we found some wounded traders.

An Attack in Front.

At 1 o'clock on that day the troops were attacked by Ashantis in front. The engagement lasted nearly an hour. There were no stockades. Here Mr. Cochrane was wounded in the shoulder while trying to mend the Maxim.

Most of our casualties were caused by Ashantis who fired from trees up which they had climbed. The forest was so dense that we could not see two yards ahead of us.

As twenty-five of our men had been wounded, it was decided to remain in Esuanga that night, only seven miles from Kumassi. We were left unmolested. It was impossible to estimate the losses of the Ashantis, owing to the dense jungle. On the 29th we left Esuanga, after burning it down, and proceeded on, expecting every moment to be attacked. The march was a slow one, owing to the seven-pounder having to be dragged by hand.

At noon we were heavily attacked both front and rear, and on the flanks. The enemy were driven off in the rear after one and a half hour's fighting, but the position in front was very strong, owing to a stockade. Both the 450 Maxim gun, and ammunition for the 7-pounder ran short. After several ineffectual attacks on the stockade, the position was turned at 5 p.m. The Ashantis had all the while been firing incessantly. Capt. Apin was wounded slightly, Mr. Reed was wounded severely, having a broken arm and three wounds from slugs. Mr. Ralph was wounded in the neck from slugs. The Ashantis were cleared out of the stockades at 5 p.m. We proceeded to Kumassi, which was only two miles further on, where we learnt that a heavy engagement had also taken place, but that the rebels were beaten off.

A Savage Host of 20,000.

In the second attack on Kumassi the Ashantis were estimated to number 20,000. All the Europeans were now in the fort, and crowds of women, traders and refugees were living in shelters around it.

On the 30th the cantonments were re-occupied and the men in the fort were placed in sheltered trenches around the prison. The stockade was also occupied. The dead Ashantis, numbering 130, killed the day before, were buried; most of the corpses, however, had been carried away.

On May 2nd Captain Armitage with native levies attacked the stockade by the Wesleyan mission. He was unable to take it, but inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, we having many wounded. The Ashantis subsequently evacuated the stockade, but on May 4th they returned and burned the mission.

On April 25th, when the Ashantis had driven in our garrison from the cantonments, they made manholes running through the walls facing the fort, which they loopholed, and from this vantage point they fired on the fort. The walls were thick and quite impenetrable to the Ashantis.

Kumassi was invested from April 30th. The Ashantis used to spend half the night in murmuring and shouting; they did this especially on the night when Captain Middlemist died, a fact which was made known to them by spies.

Vain Attempt to Bring Food.

On May 10th an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring food to the fort, being done practically in Kumassi, one sheep being killed every third day and divided among the Europeans. On May 14th palavering took place with the rebels in order to see what terms could be made. Negotiations were broken off owing to the arrival of Major Morris from the northern territories with 250 men. He had had four days' fighting, but while negotiations were proceeding he was not attacked. Carriers going outside Kumassi on foraging expeditions were continually killed or wounded.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 16.—The fire which started yesterday was under control at a late hour. The blaze was started three times by incendiaries, probably for the purpose of plundering. The total loss is about \$160,000.

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Another Letter From Corporal O'Dell, Times Correspondent in Africa.

Rumors of a March to the North—About the Victoria Men.

Springs, near Johannesburg, July 5.—A most unwelcome rumor was circulated last night. It reached Court and the writer out at an outpost on signalling duty, late in the evening, being brought out by the officer of the new picket. It was flashed to us on the lamp by those on duty in camp. The orderly (Wood, of Victoria), who brought out the ration of rum to the picket, said he was told it. To-day it has been the principal topic of conversation in the regiment, and even the "boys" of the first line of transport-knew it. Knew what? Why, that so-and-so of the Gordons had come over from Elandsfontein and announced that he was told by someone, who had heard from someone else, who had overheard from someone, that the 19th Brigade was to be reformed and marched northward. Pleasant isn't it, considering how we were all talking of going home.

Files of the Times are arriving regularly and are distributed among the boys. All Victoria news is eagerly scanned and commented upon.

July 6th.—Yesterday morning the regiment marched out to attack a Boer laager some eight miles away, but on our approach the enemy cleared off and we were marched back again, the Gordons doing duty here during the absence of the regiment. General Hutton, who has greatly distinguished himself, is now in pursuit of the enemy.

I am pleased to be able to state that Brethour has rejoined us looking well. No one comes up from the south now, and I hear that over 100 of ours have been sent to England, so I presume those at the Cape are waiting our return there, to rejoin us when we are making tracks for home. Letters from England convey the information that we shall visit London on our return. Opinions as to the advisability of this move are divided in the regiment. There are many anxious to get back to their relatives and business, whilst others would like to see London on the way. Naturally those having friends in England belong to the latter.

Died From Wounds

Lorenzo Marques Message Announced the Death of Ex-President Steyn.

Dewet Joins Delany—Fighting Generals Upon Continuation of War.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez dated yesterday, says former President Steyn is reported to have died, as the result of a severe wound, while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from the same place, dated yesterday, it is reported that Gen. Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delany.

A British correspondent recently released from captivity at Nootgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary. The burghers, according to the same authority, share his view. The Transvaalers have 90 guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Police Called Out Several Times to Disperse the Mob.

New York, Aug. 16.—Many fights between whites and blacks resulted from the race riot of last night. Vincent A. Streets (colored) and James Shane (white) began a row and both were arrested. Alex. Robinson, a negro, and a colored friend were on a Fourteenth street car. Some one set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes-line appeared from somewhere, and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robinson's neck, and with 50 men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far, and with much clubbing dispersed the crowd. The two negroes got away in the scuffle.

SENIOR NATIONAL MURDER.

Of a Russian General in a Railway Carriage—Several Arrests Have Been Made.

New York, Aug. 16.—Gen. Hantelgeff, second in command of the Imperial gendarmie of Russia, met death under extraordinary circumstances two weeks ago while travelling from St. Petersburg towards the German frontier, says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin. He and a prepossessing young stranger were seated opposite each other in a railroad carriage, his companions being the Prince and Princess Apollonoff. All four engaged in conversation. The stranger rose from his seat and in some way pricked the general's wrist in such a manner as to call forth an exclamation from him. The stranger was profuse in his apologies and ascribed the prick to his scarf pin which he had stuck on his sleeve, using it to cut the pages of books. At the next stop of the train he alighted and disappeared. An hour later the general, it was discovered, was dead. At the autopsy the doctors discovered traces of a very violent poison communicated by pin or needle. Several arrests have been made in connection with the crime, which is ascribed to the anarchist movement in Russia.

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Rumors of a March to the North—About the Victoria Men.

Springs, near Johannesburg, July 5.—A most unwelcome rumor was circulated last night. It reached Court and the writer out at an outpost on signalling duty, late in the evening, being brought out by the officer of the new picket. It was flashed to us on the lamp by those on duty in camp. The orderly (Wood, of Victoria), who brought out the ration of rum to the picket, said he was told it. To-day it has been the principal topic of conversation in the regiment, and even the "boys" of the first line of transport-knew it. Knew what? Why, that so-and-so of the Gordons had come over from Elandsfontein and announced that he was told by someone, who had heard from someone else, who had overheard from someone, that the 19th Brigade was to be reformed and marched northward. Pleasant isn't it, considering how we were all talking of going home.

Files of the Times are arriving regularly and are distributed among the boys. All Victoria news is eagerly scanned and commented upon.

July 6th.—Yesterday morning the regiment marched out to attack a Boer laager some eight miles away, but on our approach the enemy cleared off and we were marched back again, the Gordons doing duty here during the absence of the regiment. General Hutton, who has greatly distinguished himself, is now in pursuit of the enemy.

I am pleased to be able to state that Brethour has rejoined us looking well. No one comes up from the south now, and I hear that over 100 of ours have been sent to England, so I presume those at the Cape are waiting our return there, to rejoin us when we are making tracks for home. Letters from England convey the information that we shall visit London on our return. Opinions as to the advisability of this move are divided in the regiment. There are many anxious to get back to their relatives and business, whilst others would like to see London on the way. Naturally those having friends in England belong to the latter.

Died From Wounds

Lorenzo Marques Message Announced the Death of Ex-President Steyn.

Dewet Joins Delany—Fighting Generals Upon Continuation of War.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez dated yesterday, says former President Steyn is reported to have died, as the result of a severe wound, while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from the same place, dated yesterday, it is reported that Gen. Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delany.

A British correspondent recently released from captivity at Nootgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary. The burghers, according to the same authority, share his view. The Transvaalers have 90 guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Police Called Out Several Times to Disperse the Mob.

New York, Aug. 16.—Many fights between whites and blacks resulted from the race riot of last night. Vincent A. Streets (colored) and James Shane (white) began a row and both were arrested. Alex. Robinson, a negro, and a colored friend were on a Fourteenth street car. Some one set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes-line appeared from somewhere, and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robinson's neck, and with 50 men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far, and with much clubbing dispersed the crowd. The two negroes got away in the scuffle.

SENIOR NATIONAL MURDER.

Of a Russian General in a Railway Carriage—Several Arrests Have Been Made.

New York, Aug. 16.—Gen. Hantelgeff, second in command of the Imperial gendarmie of Russia, met death under extraordinary circumstances two weeks ago while travelling from St. Petersburg towards the German frontier, says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin. He and a prepossessing young stranger were seated opposite each other in a railroad carriage, his companions being the Prince and Princess Apollonoff. All four engaged in conversation. The stranger rose from his seat and in some way pricked the general's wrist in such a manner as to call forth an exclamation from him. The stranger was profuse in his apologies and ascribed the prick to his scarf pin which he had stuck on his sleeve, using it to cut the pages of books. At the next stop of the train he alighted and disappeared. An hour later the general, it was discovered, was dead. At the autopsy the doctors discovered traces of a very violent poison communicated by pin or needle. Several arrests have been made in connection with the crime, which is ascribed to the anarchist movement in Russia.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 16.—The fire which started yesterday was under control at a late hour. The blaze was started three times by incendiaries, probably for the purpose of plundering. The total loss is about \$160,000.

SIFTON MURDER TRIAL.

London, Aug. 14.—The Sifton murder trial was resumed this morning. The only important evidence adduced was that of Dr. Hadley Williams, who conducted the post mortem on the remains of the late Joseph Sifton. He swore deceased's skull was fractured in three places, which might have been caused by a fall, by blows or in a number of other different ways. As deceased had suffered from affliction of the heart Dr. Williams said it was quite possible that he had suffered from a paralytic stroke while upon one of the beams and fallen to the ground below.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Port Mulgrave, N. S., Aug. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrived here yesterday. While en route from New Glasgow they were tendered hearty receptions at several points.

London, Aug. 15.—The preliminary examination in the Sifton alleged murder case concluded yesterday afternoon. The impression prevails that both Herbert and Sifton will be sent up for trial at the September sittings of the Court.

Cornwall, Aug. 15.—Alex. Constans, aged 18, a deck hand on the tug Glier-tain, is dead here from smallpox.

...smiling—but I member for Kootenai expenditures in his country, and in the House yesterday, that the policy followed was to the detriment of the Speaker, I would have been encouraged by the public either by me or by the government to have this in a monopoly that would go through the I can state that the government of the affairs of this brought up to such as this was one of provinces under the and it stood in its the highest. The ment was to en- of the province. endeavor to cap- to build up this population, and prosperity through- I have no doubt his government is to that of the hon. naimo, because the gentleman, if the tion, means the de- in this province. tion in respect to that hon. gentle- of the intro- and policy leading to oring man."

It is a policy also in wages, that the leader of this policy (which whences the Pres- system of taxation property will not ear into this treat- of the province.

is that an indica- support of mono- gentlemen saying- thing in the world ed declare that we opolies, but I say for North Naimo, just as much orment."

"I hit your desk, order taken on that

"These are the y affect the hon- They are true, conflict with cap- thereby preventing the wages of the (Hear, hear. He work together, that there is noth- working man, the of a country, as e that we have a eloping where we for roads, and the work together, protected in his a chance of get- enterprise. The at if you can in- that his wages that a greater work will result, about that. Take country to-day and ? They would do not say that ful in their policy to drive out sh wages, but in the same. That that sort of pro- of proceed-

"I say that such were speaking of in speaking of now ment is charged poplies to the de- I say that the country to-day, and this country for a e the late govern- of encouraging apital, and the de- ntry. I can go to nry for North Na- id wages higher t all.

"You can go over the British Columbia and more wages dis- government, al- his ago, a reverse regime. There aditers that have ernment have been there has been a ease in prosperity, province.

"There is a question in connection with the line proposed yesterday that at any time, through the advocacy of American merchants, that port may be closed against us, so that difficulties may arise at any time in connection with it.

"I think I have nothing more to say. I have taken the usual liberty at this time to refer to many matters which are not perhaps connected directly with the subject before me. I have much pleasure in moving, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair. (Applause.)

"After the delivery of the budget speech yesterday, the House developed an unlooked for appetite for business, and to the surprise, it is safe to say, of all the members, the debate on the budget was closed before 10 o'clock, and the House plunged at once into the estimates. Here and there a member rose to speak, and when the House rose at midnight over half of the appropriations had been passed. It is intended on the part of the government to take up the remainder of this afternoon and if possible dispose of it before the rising of the House.

"This means that the end of the session is practically in sight, and indeed some of the older members expect to be on the end of the coming week. One obstacle in the way is the voluminous city charter of Vancouver, which has to be passed through and upon which sharp differences exist among the representa- tives from that city.

"Upon the Finance Minister resuming

his seat, after delivering the budget speech, the member for New Westminster, Mr. Brown, rose amid opposition applause to reply.

Mr. Brown said he felt inclined to regard this, in view of the unusual political circumstances of recent days, as the sort of new beginning; and he thought he should rather dwell upon the points in which he could agree with the Minister of Finance than seek occasion for hostile criticism. Before entering on financial questions, however, he wanted to make a few general remarks; and he proceeded to show that, if any one was to blame for the not very forward state of the business of the session, it was the government, which actually had eight new bills on the paper which were either not yet in the House, or just introduced.

Another matter was the way in which the efforts of the opposition to get a hearing for their views and to put their principles into legislation, were received by some members. Opposition members had made certain pledges and advanced certain ideas, when before their constituents, and they felt bound to do what they could now to have these views carried out. To lecture them about "dictating to the government" and "talking to the galleries" was absurd. Certainly none of them had ever thumped his manly breast and shouted that he was the workman's friend, as the Minister of Finance had done a few minutes before.

Giving the figures for some years back, Mr. Brown showed that there had been a steady increase in revenue, and he quite agreed with the Minister of Finance that there was every reason to look confidently for a continuance of that satisfactory state of things. With proper management, the rapid progress of the province was certain; nay, he had confidence enough in the richness of our resources to believe that the province would even progress in spite of a certain amount of bad management. He could not agree, however, with what the Finance Minister had said in his fierce attack upon Mr. McInnes. The Finance Minister was inclined to take credit as the only person able to formulate a policy which would develop this country. But that hon. gentleman's policy in the past had not been well calculated to advance the best interests of the province. Mr. Brown here cited what Mr. Turner had just said about the failure of our rich mines to pay their fair share of taxation, and he also cited the B. C. Southern, or Crow's Nest, land grant. For that enormously rich grant the province had received absolutely nothing—the railway would have been built when it was built in any event, since it had become a commercial necessity and the Dominion had subsidized it on that ground.

After entering a protest against the very unequal division of the grants made to different districts and the plain discrimination against those districts which were represented by opposition members, Mr. Brown complimented the government on certain announcements made, for instance, that it was intended to come to the relief of agricultural settlers who were in arrears in land payments. Referring to increase of debt, Mr. Brown said that, while he did not see any cause for uneasiness in the actual amount of our debt at present, it was still true that the percentage of increase of debt had been greater than that of revenue, and caution must therefore be exercised.

The money market continued in its present condition, and he could not well float a new loan, and while he could not therefore object to the plan announced of arranging a temporary loan from the bank, he wanted to point out that it would far do to carry that sort of thing too far. Once before the province had been at the mercy of a bank and had paid for it. After some general remarks about methods of taxation, the heavy demands made upon the treasury for education, the advisability of adopting a systematic "good roads" policy, etc., Mr. Brown concluded with the expression of a hope that our highest anticipations for the progress of the province would be realized.

Mr. Brown sat down amid applause, and was followed by Mr. McInnes, who in opening coincided in the expressed policy of the government of opening up the resources of the country, and also regarding the salaries of civil servants whose salaries had been reduced. With this latter action he had no sympathy. He agreed that in a province like British Columbia the expenditure must necessarily exceed the revenue.

To meet this expenditure new means of revenue must be found, and he had advocated as one a tax on coal. The government had adopted this, but had nullified their action by allowing the mine owners to advance the price to the consumer 50 cents a ton. This meant an additional cost to local consumers of \$200,000, which far exceeded the gross amount of the tax. The government should fix a maximum price.

He also urged that the tax be extended to other mines and not on coal mines only. Another means of revenue might be found in taxing domestics, say \$25. As most of these were Chinese, little harm would be done, and probably much good, while say \$250,000 would be realized for the province exchequer. He also complained that there were 2,000,000 acres of land in the Island exempt from taxation, and urged that a test case be taken to the courts to see if it could not be made revenue producing. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

After dinner, the member for North Naimo continued his attack on the government and warned the Finance Minister that while the budget speech he had just delivered was his twelfth it would be his last, as he was the Jonah of the government. He referred to the action of the government in regard to the B. & N. White Pass railways to prove his statement that they were the friends of monopoly. He also disputed the claim for credit put forward for the Premier for putting the Chinese out of his mines. Chinese were still employed there and would continue to be employed, as the white miners regarded these mines in the light of a past pledge to be fulfilled. The Premier might desire to change, but the Attorney-General, the strong man of the government, stood in the way. He ridiculed the constant references to capital emphasized by government members. Labor was true capital and it was this that should be encouraged.

Mr. McPhillips followed by McInnes

at some length, after which the House went into supply with Mr. Hunter in the chair. The items passed with little debate. On the item for boiler inspection, it was urged that one inspector could not cover the whole province and the government assured the opposition that the appointment of a second would be considered.

Under the head of hospitals, Mr. Stables put in a strong claim for assistance to the hospital of Rev. Mr. Pringle at Atlin, which had done splendid work. Mr. E. C. Smith also urged a grant to the hospital of the Sisters of St. Eugene in his riding.

Under the appropriation for deaf mutes, the Provincial Secretary said that eight of the twenty-one deaf mutes in the province were being paid for outside the province. In the supplementary estimates it was intended to make provision for the establishment of a school in the province for their treatment.

Mr. McInnes objected to the grant of \$500 for a resident physician at Alberni, where there were already two doctors. He asked that the grant go to Parksville, which was 30 miles from medical attendance. The Provincial Secretary said no representation had been made to him, whereupon the member for North Naimo intimated that Hon. Mr. Prentice was not in a responsible condition, and the latter invited his antagonist outside.

In the subsequent debate Mr. Helmcken urged a larger salary for Curator Fannin, of the provincial museum, whose excellent work was deserving of greater recognition than it now received. He also urged the appointment of physicians to regularly visit the jails.

Mr. Hayward asked for an appropriation for an Old Women's Home.

Trial of Conspirators

Men Implicated in Plot to Kidnap Lord Roberts Plead Guilty.

But at Request of Court Withdraw Plea, and Case Is Proceeding.

(Associated Press.)

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—The trial by court-martial of Lieut. Corda, of the Staats artillerie, and other leaders of the conspirators concerned in the plot to kidnap General Lord Roberts, began to-day.

The prisoners pleaded guilty, but at the suggestion of the court withdrew their plea and the trial is proceeding.

Dewet's Escape.

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—General Dewet has managed to elude General Kitchener in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double lines of picketed animals.

The Boers evaded the British at night over ground known to them, while their prisoners were obliged to march in the daytime.

Trooper Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—A cable from the general commanding in South Africa this morning reports the serious wounding of Private John Hicks, of Strathcona's Horse, at Carolina on August 14th. Hicks came from Exeter, England.

For British Prisoners.

Capetown, Aug. 17.—An American consular official has gone from Lorenzo Marques to Nooitgedacht to distribute money to the British prisoners there, each of whom will receive \$20.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Two Men Killed on the Railway—Car-penter's Fatal Fall.

(Associated Press.)

Port Hope, Aug. 17.—Abraham Creamer, a carpenter, is dead from the result of a fall from a roof upon which he was working, due to excessive heat which prostrated him.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 17.—The body of Geo. Burk, a resident of Comber, was found in a horribly mangled condition on the Michigan Central railway tracks near that place yesterday. The victim is supposed to have been walking on the track and struck by a passing train.

Hull, Aug. 17.—Edward Rollin, a C.P. R. brakeman, was run over and killed here this morning. He comes from Montreal.

Sarnia, Aug. 17.—James Symington, one of the oldest men of this district, died suddenly here to-day.

Kingston, Aug. 17.—Rev. Father Twomey, of Tweed, has accepted a position in the emigration department of the Dominion government in Ireland. He leaves for his new position on September 7th. Before sailing he will visit the government experimental farms in the Northwest and the Pacific Coast, to acquaint himself with the conditions of life and resources of both the Territories and British Columbia.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—James Kendrick, aged 101, died at the house of industry to-day from excessive heat.

Fanny Helper and Meyer Shapiro, charged with poisoning Morris Goldstein, the second-hand storekeeper, appeared in the police court yesterday, but were remanded for a week.

The hot weather has returned, resulting in a renewal of the mortality among old people and infants. There were 24 deaths reported at the City Hall yesterday, of whom seventeen were infants.

THE RAILS SPREAD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Train No. 3, the fast mail between New York and Chicago on the Lake Shore, was wrecked at about 6 o'clock this morning on the Long bridge over Sandusky bay, but no one was killed or seriously injured.

The engine and two baggage cars passed over safely. The smoker and one passenger car are submerged in the lake. One coach is on end down the bank. A sleeper about half tipped down the bank, and the last sleeper is on the track right up the trestle. It is said the cause is the spreading of the rails. Everybody got out of the coaches, but several got badly cut up.

A Modern Rifle Range

Up-to-Date Facilities for Marksmen to Be Provided Here.

Clover Point is to Be Fitted Up With Eight Targets.

On Monday of next week tenders will be closed at Ottawa for the construction of a new rifle range for the city of Victoria, partially on the site of the present one at Clover Point. Oddly enough not a single tender has yet been received by Col. Benson for the work, and only one contractor has manifested sufficient interest in the matter to consult the plans and specifications which are on view at the office of the D. O. C. of this district in the Drill hall. It is probable, however, that Eastern contractors will tender for the work, and that there will be no delay in proceeding with the work on this ground.

When completed the new range will be one of the most modern in the Dominion, if not on the continent, being fitted up with all the latest conveniences for expediting the work of marksmanship tests. A study of the specifications indicates that the department has spared no expense in the estimates for the work, in fitting it up to requirements, and that marksmen will not hereafter have any cause to complain owing to the insufficient facilities which have hitherto formed the basis of persistent complaints from local militiamen.

For the purpose of laying out a range sufficient to accommodate the work of the present weapon, the thousand yard firing point has been prolonged practically into Beacon Hill park, in the vicinity of the bear pits. From this and the other extreme ranges the line of fire will be across the whole of circumference, which will necessitate accurate judgments on the part of the rifeman in the adjusting of his wind gauges. The roadway thus becoming untenable, additional land will be acquired for the purposes of a high way through part of the woods estate, the road which territory having already been expropriated.

In front of the butts, a retaining wall will be constructed of uncoursed rubble work, in large flat bedded stones, closely set and jointed, and cement that is used being of the C. P. R. Portland variety. The retaining wall will have a foundation, the bottom of the footing being five feet below the surface of the ground. The top of the wall is to be coped with large flat stones with close joints.

Behind this retaining wall will be the rifemen's trench. The base of this will be made of two inches of broken stones, six inches of concrete, with a superficial finish consisting of an inch and a half of cement, there being a slight fall to one end to carry off the water.

On this floor of two-inch undressed plaster cedar joists will be laid. A cedar shingled roof will protect the markers from the inclemency of the weather.

The target posts will be of cedar and will be set five feet eight inches in the ground.

There will be eight target frames of the Rocklife pattern which will be set on posts so that the tops of the frames will be at least six inches below the top of the retaining wall and secured to the posts with lag screws.

Other fixtures for paste brushes, etc., will be constructed between seats under the roofs.

Eight first, second and third class targets will be provided, covered with heavy factory cotton and white paper, and painted with lamp black and shellac.

The firing points, of which there will be one at every one hundred yards, will be built of crib work with cross ties every eight feet. They will be of 8x8 inch cedar, filled in with earth and sodded.

At each of these firing points there will be a board, fitted up with telephones. One of the telephones will be secured to the inside of the retaining wall in the markers' trench with connecting wires drawn through one inch iron gas pipes along the top of the retaining wall under the coping. Connection will be made with each firing point, two Bell instruments complete being provided for these. Telephone poles twelve feet above and five under ground will carry the wires at one hundred foot intervals. This will provide ready communication between the firing point and the butts.

Other fixtures of the range will be a ninety-foot flag pole and a board walk running down the centre line of the range from the 200 yard to the 1,000 yard firing points. This walk will be three feet in width.

A frame building for storing targets and other fixtures and magazines will also be erected. It will be 20 feet by 15 feet.

The whole range will be enclosed by a Page wire fence fifty inches high.

In the spring the work is to be gone over by the contractor and brought into first class shape.

The range will be seen one, there being no wall behind the target, and the line of fire being therefore out to sea in the direction of Trial Island, as before. Local shots are very much pleased with the new arrangement, which will be regulated not only by the militia but by the engineers as well, and possibly by the ships.

Inquiries are being made at West Hartlepool and on the northeast coast generally by a Liverpool house on behalf of the French Government for steamers to carry a million tons of coal from Norfolk and deliver it in France within the next 15 months.

A youth about 20 years of age was arrested at Leipzig on Wednesday, and admitted having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony. He says he was appointed by the Emperor to perform the deed, but his courage failed him.

A Fresno, Cal., dispatch says a deadlock between the vine-makers and the vine-growers has ended in the breaking up of the growers' combine. Grapes are now selling for \$12 and \$14 a ton instead of \$18 and \$20, the prices fixed by the association.

PRINCE ALFRED IN VICTORIA.

An Alleged Incident of His Visit to the West.

While the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was a midshipman in the British Navy, he made a brief stop at Vancouver Island, and was entertained by the Governor at Victoria, says the Montreal Star. While on an exploring trip, his guide remarked pointedly:

"I had the honor, Your Highness, to show your royal brother, the Prince of Wales, over this same path, and he presented me with this magnificent gold watch."

"Ah, indeed!" answered Prince Alfred, dryly, "that's more than he ever did for me."

In naval circles it is recalled that the Duke was not a favorite among his brother officers, being too forgetful of professional etiquette. A certain British admiral has often referred to a visit paid him by Prince Alfred when their ships lay in the same harbor. The Prince, in his capacity as a captain, paid his respects to the higher officer, but which was inconsiderate as to appear in plain clothes. The admiral's rebuke was not the less pointed, because indirect, when he said: "It would have given me sincere pleasure to extend hospitalities of my ship to the Duke of Edinburgh"—this with a glance which swept the Prince's white attire, from hat to shoes—"but was expecting a visit from the captain of the Galathea."

It is but just to the Prince's good sense to say that he returned to his ship, donned his ceremonial uniform, and repeated his visit in becoming fashion.

Siberian Expedition

Czar's Government Grant a Large Concession to an Anglo-American Company.

All Others Warned Not to Encroach on the Corporation's Rights.

Some days ago the Times announced that preparations were being made in this city for an expedition to the Siberian Coast for the purpose of seeking in the beach sands of that district for placer diggings similar to those met with at Nome. A few days later additional details were published, and the statement was made that Mr. Lehman, of Vancouver, was the promoter of the enterprise and that Captain Otto Buckholz, the daring ex-skipper of the Alpha, would be engaged as pilot.

Difficulty was met with at the time in verifying the story owing to the reticence of all those connected in any way with the enterprise, all the principals approached seeming to be bound by a Free Mason oath to keep the matter strictly private.

However, the perseverance of reporters of the Times was to some extent rewarded, and its readers were placed in possession of the material facts of the case.

To-day the Times is enabled to give additional particulars, from which it would appear that the real head of the expedition is Col. Vonliarsky, who has at his back a strong Anglo-American syndicate. Not only is this syndicate granted the privilege of operating on the Siberian Coast, but all foreigners as well as citizens of the Russian empire are forbidden to trench upon the prerogatives of the corporation.

The information is contained in a letter received by His Honor the Lieut. Governor from the Russian consul at Montreal, asking that its contents be made generally known. The letter is as follows:

"Imperial Consulate of Russia in Canada, No. 81.

"Montreal, July 20th, 1900.

"Sir: By order of my government, I now lay before Your Honor the annexed petition relative to the prospecting for gold on the territory of the Russian Empire, with the request that you will have the kindness to communicate its contents to the government and to the business and industrial community in the province of British Columbia.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to request Your Honor to accept the assurance of my greatest consideration.

"(Signed) N. DE STRUVE.

"Imperial Consul of Russia."

To His Honor, Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor, etc, etc, etc.

Accompanying the letter is the following notification by the Imperial government of Russia:

"1. Foreigners are not allowed to prospect for gold in the maritime province of Eastern Siberia, including therein the district of Anadyr and the Peninsula of Kamchatka and Tchukchi, except such private individuals or companies as may be admitted in virtue of a special authorization by the Imperial government.

"2. The prospecting for gold and the working of gold mines by Russian subjects are specially regulated by law.

"3. The Imperial government has granted to Colonel Vonliarsky, who is at the head of a society of Anglo-American capitalists, the exclusive right of taking out minerals of commercial value (minerals titles) on the territory of the Peninsula of Tchukchi, and in consequence of the exclusive grant so made, all other parties are absolutely forbidden to carry on the same industry in that territory."

"As the Peninsula of Tchukchi is of considerable extent it will be noticed that the concession is a valuable one, should beach placers be discovered.

FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Ottawa fire relief fund committee has issued the last of its cheques to fire sufferers and a government audit will be made of the accounts.

ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

Buffalo, Aug. 13.—A fire which started shortly after 6 o'clock this morning destroyed the Dakota elevator, one of the largest elevators in Buffalo.

Work to Be Commenced

On the Erection of the Doctor's Residence at the Jubilee Hospital.

Meeting of the Board of Directors Last Evening—Committee's Report.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, when the following report of the special committee consisting of Messrs. B. Gordon, Joshua Davies and C. A. Holland was submitted:

"Your committee, appointed to solicit special subscriptions for the erection of a doctor's residence in connection with the Jubilee Hospital, beg to report as follows: Your former committee, through Mr. Holland, handed in \$460 collected by them, and we taken pleasure in informing you of having added to this amount in cash \$748.50, both amounts having been placed to the credit of the doctor's house account in the Bank of Montreal, making a total to the credit of this account, as per statement herewith enclosed, of \$1,208.50.

"We also beg to hand you a list of parties who have agreed to donate the amounts opposite their names towards this fund, same not yet collected, and would suggest that this list be handed to your secretary for collection of the several amounts.

"Your committee wish to draw special attention to the liberal response of the Chinese of this city towards this fund. We hand you special list of amounts subscribed by Chinese friends, and would ask your board to make acknowledgment of same through Mr. Lee Mong Kow, who, rendered his valuable assistance.

"In connection with the above the following statement of the amount now to the credit of the doctor's house special account in the Bank of Montreal was submitted: Mr. Arnold Pike's contribution, \$500; amount deposited by the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, \$519; collected by your former committee, \$460; total, \$2,219.50.

The committee will report further on the subject.

A communication was read from James Dunsmuir enclosing a cheque for \$100, and the thanks of the board will be tendered the donor for his substantial contribution. A communication was also read from Lee Mong Kow, containing a list of the subscribers among the Chinese merchants of the city, with their respective subscriptions amounting in all to \$256. The thanks of the board will also be expressed to the subscribers for their generosity.

Dr. Ernest Hasell, the resident physician, asked for a fortnight's leave of absence, to commence on the 28th of this month. Granted.

The matron, Miss J. M. Grady, reported that the following donations had been received at the institution during the month: A cheque from Cowichan, through Mrs. Musgrave, for \$35, to procure a fracture bed for the surgical ward; books from Mrs. Bowker; old cotton from Mrs. Widden, Duncan, and a number of caps, bows, teapots, etc., from the Women's Auxiliary. Received and the donors to be thanked.

The resident physician reported that during the past month 82 patients received treatment in the hospital. The total day stay was 1,952; the daily average number of patients, 45.8; the daily average cost per patient, \$1.32. Received and filed.

The finance committee reported the payment of accounts presented amounting to \$1,678.93. Received and adopted.

The steward reported on the satisfactory manner in which the tradesmen of the city were furnishing supplies, also that during the summer 1,075 pounds of jam had been made at the hospital. Received and filed.

During the evening a communication was read from Mrs. L. Gould, secretary of the managing committee of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Women, stating that an arrangement of the home was contemplated to the extent of at least four bedrooms, providing the board would guarantee the immunity of the property from sale in the near future. The eight inmates in the home taxed the accommodation, and it was necessary that it be enlarged before the coming winter.

Permission was granted for the alterations, although no guarantee was given.

DWELLING HOUSES DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

Makinac Island, Mich., Aug. 17.—Fire started early to-day in the Pine Cottages, one of the large boarding houses of the island. The residence of John W. Davis also caught fire and both houses were burned. The people in the hotel and residence all turned out to fight the fire. The loss is estimated from \$25,000 to \$35,000. There is no insurance. Wm. Tailor, a member of the fire department, was probably fatally injured by a fall.

A DOOMED TOWN.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 17.—A message from Smithfield, a small town in Fulton county, early this morning, announced that buildings had been destroyed by fire and that the flames were beyond control. Additional particulars are lacking as communication is interrupted.

COMING WEST.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—It is understood the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, leaves for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and probably British Columbia, on a political tour next Saturday.

FACTORY DESTROYED.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The clothing factory of K. B. Olsen and Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and goods is \$95,000.

