

## REACHED PEKIN ON WEDNESDAY

### The Legations in the Chinese Capital Have Been Relieved and the Foreigners Liberated.

## THE ENTRANCE OF ALLIES UNOPPOSED

### Li Hung Chang Has Received a Dispatch Announcing the Arrival of International Troops— Dowager Empress Gone to Hsian Fu.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 17.—The first definite announcement of the relief of the legations came from Berlin.

"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting. The legations are relieved, and the foreigners are liberated."

Such is the dispatch received from the German consul at Shanghai and given out by the Berlin foreign office at 1 p.m. to-day.

The collapse of Chinese resistance is explained in dispatches from Shanghai as being due to the failure of the Chinese to flood the country below the Tung Chow. The earthworks connected with the dam at the Pei Ho were unfinished and the canal at Tung Chow was full of water, facilitating boat transport when the allies arrived there.

Signals between the allies and the legations holding part of the wall at Pekin were exchanged during the morning of August 15th (Wednesday). Troops are still arriving at Taku. The German transports Wittkind and Frankfurt are due there to-day. The Russian transport Nijni Novgorod ran on a reef on August 14th. The Japanese transport Takasago, which went ashore recently, has been towed off and is now at Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Yokohama, under date of August 17th, states that an official telegram from Seoul, the capital of Korea, says the inhabitants of the Pyong Yang district, adjoining the frontier, were alarmed at the landing of 1,000 Russians in that neighborhood.

Chinese Minister Elated.  
Washington, Aug. 17.—At the state department a cipher dispatch was received from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, but unfortunately it referred only to points already pretty well known. A dispatch from Admiral Remy, dated at Taku yesterday, gave information as to the situation in Pekin on the 10th. The Chinese minister was elated when word reached him of the press dispatches announcing that the legation should soon be relieved. He pointed out that Shanghai was some eight hundred miles from Pekin and it was surprising that information had come from Tien Tsin or Taku, only about 100 miles from Pekin, and the base of the allied forces. Moreover the appeal of Li Hung Chang for an armistice was dated August 15th so Earl Li had not known at that time of the alleged retirement of the imperial party from Pekin.

The Chinese officials had no knowledge whatever of the reported departure of the Empress Dowager and the imperial household from Pekin on August 7th, which, it is said, will make no change in the prerogatives of the imperial government.

Entered on Wednesday.  
London, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The allies entered Pekin on August 15th. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si to protect the Empress, who, according to the reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household, and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Pekin on August 7th for Hsian Fu."

Li Receives the News.  
Shanghai, Aug. 17.—Li Hung Chang has received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that the allied forces entered Pekin Wednesday, 15th, without opposition. The British troops will land here tomorrow.

From Berlin.  
Berlin, Aug. 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the foreign legations at Pekin have been relieved.

German Consul's Report.  
London, Aug. 17.—"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting; the legations are relieved and the foreigners are liberated."

The foregoing, received from the German consul at Shanghai, was given out by the Berlin foreign office at 1 p.m.

Reinforcements for the Front.  
Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from Gen. Frey, commander of the French marine force in China, dated August 9th, says the rapid advance of the allies towards Pekin was due to the excellent scouting of the Russians and Japs.

Gen. Frey has returned to Tien Tsin in order to lead the reinforcements of French troops to the front. Finding the Germans, the Austrians and the Ital-

ians who were not represented with the advance column, the general offered to give them facilities for getting to the front with his command. They accepted with thanks, and a new column, formed of forces of the nations mentioned, started for Pekin.

Japan's Expenses.  
New York, Aug. 17.—In regard to the rumor that Japan was about to raise a war loan in the United States, S. Uchida, consul of Japan in this city, said: "I am in a position to state that our government has no intention of raising a loan in connection with the war in China."

Message From Pekin.  
Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remy: "Taku, Aug. 16.—A message from Pekin, 13th, says: 'Legations closely blockaded by Chinese. Provisions ample for three weeks, all reported well.' Remy."

A Scheme That Failed.  
New York, Aug. 17.—Relative to the advance on Pekin, a cablegram to the Tribune from London says: "The difficulties encountered by the allies are strikingly illustrated in a message from an Express correspondent with the relief force. At the battle of Ho-Shi Wu, the cavalry had to charge through an undergrowth so dense that it was impossible to see the enemy, and almost impossible to sit on horseback. The Chinese had carried out a number of big excavations with the object of running off the water from the Pei river, and which it must have taken nearly a month to construct. They were almost finished when the allied forces arrived on the scene."

Murdered by Boxers.  
Toronto, Aug. 17.—The sad news reached the China Inland Mission here yesterday through a cable announcing the deaths of the three children of Rev. A. R. Saunders, a missionary who went to China, from Toronto some years ago, from injuries received at the hands of Boxers while the children were on the way from Pangto, in the province of Shansi, to Hankow.

The cable adds that Miss H. J. Rice, of Haydenside, Mass.; Miss M. E. Huston, of Mobile, Ala.; and Mrs. E. J. Cooper, of Scotland, were also murdered.

London, Aug. 18.—The following message was received last evening at the imperial custom office in London from the commissioner of customs in Chee Foo: "Pekin was relieved on the night of the 15th."

It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports.

The Morning Post, which is the only paper printing the Chee Foo message, says: "Today is not only a national rejoicing, but it is also a day of congratulation for all the powers of the world."

Proceeding to discuss the probabilities of a cessation of hostilities, the Morning Post assumes that the United States is willing to abandon any further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other powers to agree to such a course.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he learns that no formal request for an armistice has yet reached the powers, and that it is improbable that any such request will be granted.

The other papers, commenting upon the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written, most of them advocate a stern inquisition regarding outrages and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pursued all over China. They have to be pursued all over China. They have to be pursued all over China.

The Daily Graphic, in a paragraph evidently inspired, says there is no reason to believe that any of the powers will repudiate the previous understanding to respect the integrity of the empire and the dynasty, adding that the proposal to land a British force at Shanghai originated, not with the British government, but with the Chinese, who at the same time urged that this should not be done, if likely to lead to international complications. "This," says the Daily Graphic, "disposes of the story that the viceroy of Nankin changed his mind under influence of the consuls. Her Majesty's government, we believe, have no intention of contesting the right of France or the United States to land troops should either think it necessary."

Shanghai dispatches say Emperor Kwang Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsian Fu much against his will. Prince Tuan commanded the

rear guard of the imperial escort of which Boxers formed 85 per cent. It was expected that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang would follow after the arrival of the allies. All the palace treasures were sent to Hsian Fu.

Ordered to Negotiate.  
London, Aug. 17.—The Chinese minister at Tokio, Ti Sheng Toh, has telegraphed Li Hung Chang, according to a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices in behalf of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan; of Kang Yi, president of the board of war; of Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, and of Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau.

"Li Hung Chang," the dispatch continues, "has received instructions from the throne to arrive at a peaceful settlement and to give assurance that she has no intention of annexing any part of Manchuria. If the reply is favorable, Earl Li has orders to negotiate without delay. Simultaneously the military governor of Manchuria will be directed to cease hostilities."

Arranging the Advance.  
London, Aug. 17.—Extracts from a long dispatch respecting the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin say Gen. Ma appeared during the fighting at Yang Tsung, and that the immediate advance on Pekin was decided upon at a council of war in which 355 officers took part, held at Yang Tsung on August 7th. The advance columns were drawn up in the following order: Japanese, Russians, British and American. The French contingent was obliged to remain at Yang Tsung on account of its inadequate commissary.

Japanese Admiral Reports Losing One Hundred Men in Attack on City.  
Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department to-night received the following cablegram from Admiral Remy: "Taku, Aug. 17.—(1 a.m.)—Just received a telegram from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. 16th, 10 p.m.: 'Pekin was captured on Aug. 15th; foreign legations are safe; details follow shortly.'"

The acting secretary of state made public the following telegram this afternoon from the United States consul at Chee Foo:

"Chee Foo, Aug. 17 (received Aug. 17, 5 p.m.): To the Secretary of State, Washington.—Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Pekin on the east on August 15th. There was an obstinate resistance. In the evening the Japanese entered the capital with the other forces and immediately surrounded the legations. The inmates were safe. The Japanese loss was over 100, Chinese 300. (Signed) Fowler."

The navy department to-day published the reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller of the United States marine corps, on the battle of Tien Tsin. Col. Meade's report is dated at Tien Tsin, July 16th. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin and of the decision on July 12th at a conference held at the British general headquarters, to attack the city at daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report, in describing the early fighting, in which the United States marines and Ninth infantry took such a gallant part, says: "On the firing line the action was especially hot and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate. Our losses here were one wounded and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as

volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

London, Aug. 18.—While awaiting the details of the taking of Pekin, the papers here again comment on the superior official intelligence of authorities at Washington.

The St. James Gazette says: "The relief of the legations may now be accepted without reservation."

The Westminister Gazette attributes the celerity of American reports to the fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff officer assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office, in St. Petersburg, from Gen. Alexioff:

"Port Arthur, Aug. 13.—Gen. Fleischer, with a force of all arms, captured Hai Cheng on August 12th, after three days fighting. The Chinese loss was 400 and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with 8 guns."

Bruce's Dispatch.  
London, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured August 15th. Legations safe."

A Friendly Reception.  
London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai which says: "The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All hostile elements escaped from the city. The imperial court fled for Shen Si on the 11th, with the Manchus. The Kansu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

Attack on City.  
New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city on Wednesday morning. The Chinese having opposed their communicating with the ministers, says a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. Tung Chow was captured by the allies on Monday and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and 5,000 ruku of rice.

Demolished the Gates.  
Shanghai, Aug. 18.—The general attack on Pekin began on August 15th in the morning. The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham Lang and Tong Chi gates, and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong Quien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

Four Hundred Chinese Killed.  
Tokyo, Aug. 17.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Pekin under the date of August 16th as follows:

"The allies arrived at Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery the eastern side of the walls, which were obstinately held by the enemy. The Japs and the Russians were on the north of the Tung Chow canal. The Americans and the British were on the south side. At nightfall, the Japs blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered."

"In the meantime the Americans and British had entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate."

"Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The losses of allies have not been ascertained."

"Four hundred Chinese were killed."

From United States Officers.  
Washington, Aug. 18.—Official confirmation continues to pour in to-day that

the allied armies had taken Pekin and that the legations were safe. The first dispatch came from Brigadier-General Barry, who had just arrived at Chee Foo. His dispatch said: "Taku, Aug. 17.—Indiana, transport, arrived on the 16th. All are well. Will go to the front. Pekin taken August 15th. Legations safe."

About the same time the state department received a cable message from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, stating substantially the same as regards the taking of Pekin. The text of the Goodnow dispatch was to be given out later in the day. The Barry dispatch spoke of Pekin as being taken, which to a man of military training clearly meant that it was not without a struggle. This tallied with the Japanese admiral's statement of fierce resistance and a considerable number of casualties among the Japanese attacking party. Admiral Remy also uses the expression that Pekin was "captured."

Taking of Mattow.  
New York, Aug. 18.—"Counters from the front report that after the capture of Ho Hsi Wu, the allied troops marched on Mattow," says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from its correspondent at Chee Foo under the date of August 17th.

"Gen. Tung Fuh Sang, with a large army barred the way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Mattow with trifling loss. Until Ho Hsi Wu was reached the march was hot and dusty, but after leaving these torrents of rain had fallen and made marching heavy."

"The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Hsi Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of allies surprised them before they had turned in the water and they dropped their spades and fled."

"The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance and the other moving south. The allies, led in advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from which white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured standards and bugles, killing 35 and one officer. We lost one horse."

"The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front, at the same time acting as infantry."

"Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to allied commanders. They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin."

"Gen. Chaffee sends word to Tien Tsin that it is not safe to send supplies without strong escort."

"The British are sending up another Lyddite gun and the Russians two more batteries."

"The 6th cavalry has been reinforced by two troops and the entire regiment has gone to the front."

"I have just received news from spies from Pekin that Gen. Li Ping Heng and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with 30 modern Krupp guns. Gen. Jung Lu and 10,000 Manchu troops hold the Forbidden City, and that 15,000 troops from Ho Nan are bivouacked outside the walls. The Chinese force at Pekin is 40,000."

Prostrated by Heat.  
Tung Chow, Aug. 12.—The Japanese entered Tung Chow to-day, blowing the gates open. Where the heaviest opposition was expected none was offered. The allies are camping to-day about the walled city of Tung Chow, after seven miles of marching under a terrible sun. Many Americans and British are prostrated.

Acting Minister Wounded.  
Vienna, Aug. 18.—The Austrian foreign office has received a dispatch announcing that the Austrian acting minister at Pekin, Dr. von Rosthorn, has been slightly wounded.

More Murders Reported.  
New York, Aug. 18.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions in this city this morning received the following cablegram:

Chee Foo.—Definite news via Tien Tsin, missionaries at Pao Ting Fu all killed. (Signed) W. O. Elterich."

Mr. Elterich is the Presbyterian board's member at Chee Foo. It is thought that the Presbyterian missionaries at Pao Ting Fu number three, and that altogether there were fifteen foreign missionaries at that place.

Marquis Ito Declined.  
London, Aug. 18.—A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent the government appeal to Marquis Ito asking him to use his power with the powers. The Marquis replied expressing sympathy, but stating that interference was impossible at present.

FATHER BOUCHET EXPLAINS Why He Refused to Celebrate Mass for the Late King of Italy.  
(Associated Press.)  
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18.—Father Bouchet, who refused to celebrate mass for the late King Humbert at the request of the Italians of Louisville, said last night that his refusal was due to the fact that King Humbert had been excommunicated. Father Bouchet does not believe the reports that the Pope allowed mass to be celebrated for the dead King.

LEGION OF HONOR.  
(Associated Press.)  
Paris, Aug. 18.—Among the foreign commissioners figuring in the list of decorations conferred by the Legion of Honor is Director-General of the United States, Ferdinand W. Pack, of Chicago, who is appointed a grand officer of the legion.

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# 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 the Emperor has escaped, and are en route to Sian 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.

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 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.

The British land, we will land troops, too." Admiral Seymour, after wiring London, announces that England withdraws, and the troops do not land. A sailing hour is appointed, and the next day every variety of foreign commercial interests in Shanghai cries out in dismay. The consuls revise their views and join in requesting their governments to induce the British to land for the security of Shanghai.

The British sail away; intimations are received at the foreign office from France, Germany and Austria that they are quite willing the troops should land; the troops are pursued and brought back, and the troops are disembarked.

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 Moskov bank chambers here today.

Sydney A. Creane, 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 disloyal 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.

Hullifax, 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

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.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 special match is arranged between R. B. Powell and F. C. Newton, to decide who is the third best player in the Northwest.

# 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 Moskov bank chambers here today.

Sydney A. Creane, 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 disloyal 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.

Hullifax, 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.

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Baseball.  
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# 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 absent. 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 Vertyouta, 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 28-45 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.

JOHN HACKETT RACE.  
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house, as he went uncomfortably near it, which lined the decks of the Empress and Aorangi, cheer after cheer went up, and the race being then a sure thing, as the distance between five and six lengths, and could not be made up before the judge's canoe was passed. Johnson crossed the finish line boat lengths ahead of Hackett, and the enthusiasm was displayed by the crowd which lined the wharves.

Before leaving, Mr. J. A. Russell, the referee, asked Hackett if everything was satisfactory to him. "Yes," said Mr. Hackett in an apparently reluctant manner, as he rowed away. Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Lloyd, Hackett's representative of the referee's boat, the same question, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, declared the race in favor of Johnson.

Some of the spectators kept the time roughly on the Bermuda, and it was found from twenty to twenty-one minutes, the generally accepted time being 20:45. The time in which the same course was sailed on July 4th, 1898, in the Johnson-Hackett race, was 20:25 4-5, and the time in which the protest race between the same pair on July 2nd, 1898, was 23 flat.

The stake for which Johnson and Hackett raced was \$1,000. The betting before the race commenced was 100 to 125 in favor of Hackett.

Later in the day the referee received the following self-explanatory letter:

Vancouver, B.C., August 18th, 1906.  
J. A. Russell, Esq., Referee, Johnson and Hackett Race Meet, City.  
Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, desire to protest the Johnson-Hackett race for the reason that Hackett threw the above race in accordance with the terms of letters received by him from Quinn Bros. and produced by him at a meeting of the Vancouver rowing club.

(Signed) R. O. ATKINS, H. SIBBLE, A. M. JOHNSON.

LAWN TENNIS.  
THE VANCOUVER TOURNAMENT.  
The annual open tournament of the Vancouver lawn tennis club commenced at the Terminal City today, the entries being very numerous. Victoria is well represented by expert exponents of both sexes, and it is expected that a goodly proportion of the laurels will fall to their lot.

FREEMAN CAPTURES CHAMPIONSHIP  
The tennis tournament which was brought to a conclusion at Tacoma on Saturday has resulted in the loss of two championships that were won by the Victoria player, J. P. Foulkes—that of the state of Washington and the Northwest. The new wearer of these laurels is L. R. Freeman, of Pasadena, California, to whose superior prowess the Victorian has succumbed.

In the first portion of the all-important decisive contest the Californian distinctly outplayed the Victorian man, his dashing, accurate play making him an irresistible opponent. Combining a rapidity of movement with great reach and commensurate force, Freeman had no difficulty in negating every bit of skill and experience which could give him the Victorian champion tactics in the third set, and instead of endeavoring to pass his opponent began lobbing until Freeman was forced back when he instituted a vigorous smashing attack from the net. This appeared to somewhat disconcert the Californian, who became rather wild, and Foulkes captured the set. In the fourth set Freeman gathered himself together and by careful play took the set and the following one, which determined him as the champion of the Pacific Northwest.

In the handicap singles, Breeze, of Tacoma, defeated Meyers, 6-1, 6-3, and S. L. Brunn, of Seattle, beat W. D. Gary, also of Seattle, by a score of 6-4, 6-5. In the afternoon Breeze beat Brunn by 6-4, 9-7. Breeze wins the year cup for one year, and Brunn was the runner-up prize.

Foulkes and Miss Riggs captured the mixed double championship with 11-9 and 8-6, their opponents, R. B. Powell and Miss Burr, however, putting up a splendid game.

Miss Riggs, of Tacoma, won the ladies' singles championship by defeating Mrs. Burrell, of Tacoma, by a score of 6-2, 6-2. The championship ladies' doubles was won by Miss Riggs and Miss Kershaw, of Tacoma, from Miss Banks and Miss Brooks, of Seattle, by a score of 6-0, 6-0.

Mr. Freeman stated that Foulkes was the strongest player he had yet encountered, and would give a splendid account of himself if he went to California. He also congratulated the play of R. B. Powell, who he predicted was the coming player of the Northwest. The prizes were presented by W. V. Burrell, of Tacoma, in the presence of a large and fashionable concourse of spectators. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Foulkes and Gordon, after which the proceedings were terminated.

A special match is arranged between R. B. Powell and F. C. Newton, to decide who is the third best player in the Northwest.

BASEBALL.  
AWARDED TO THE VANCOUVER NINE  
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LACROSSE.  
OFF FOR THE EAST.  
The Westminster champion lacrosse team left on Wednesday on its Eastern tour the citizens giving them a hearty send-off. The personnel of the team is as follows: E. Chayne, goal; W. Grey, W. S. Galbraith, C. K. Snel, T. Gifford, C. D. Peele, A. Turnbull, W. Gifford, H. Lytham, Geo. Oddy, F. Lynch and S. Peeler, H. Ryall, manager.

The team will play in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood and family, of Nanaimo, are guests at the Oriental. Mr. Wood is station agent for the E. & N. railway.

# Gen. Dewet's Little Game

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

### The Willy 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:

"Ian 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 III.  
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. Sandergrock, 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 Haesper firm declares a 40 per cent. dividend, against 22 per cent. last year.

LOSS OF THE FRAMER.  
(Associated Press.)  
Paris, Aug. 20.—The board of inquiry which investigated the cause of loss of the torpedo boat destroyer Frammer, officially reported 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



# Steamer Amur Returns

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

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

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

## ORIA

and Children. *Witchie*



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

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.

# 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.

The following excerpts from a letter to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture from Mr. E. A. Bown, secretary of the Delta Farmers' Institute, will be of interest in the present juncture, and it is hoped will prove the means of bringing this subject into the prominence it deserves, and help to revive the scheme which was inaugurated by the Natural History Society some time ago for the importation of song and other useful birds, but which, in consequence of the ill-considered action of some who should have known better, had to be dropped for the time being. The money then subscribed still remains in the hands of the committee, and will serve as a nucleus for a larger fund whenever the scheme is revived.

"I am much opposed to putting out paris green in the brain mixture on account of its destruction to all forms of animal life. If it could be labelled 'for cut worms only' it would not be objectionable, but birds that come into the patches to feed on the worms are attracted by the mixture and the consequences are always fatal. I am opposed to the wanton destruction of small birds, particularly because these hunt out the nests wherein the moth deposits its eggs, and destroy them wholesale before they hatch out. I have remarked, and many others have noticed the same thing, that small birds are unusually scarce this year, and some attribute to this the alarming increase in the cut worms.

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."

## 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.

## 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. The blow was to be by pistol and knife. One of the number, 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 marvelously, 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, Ont., 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, Ont., 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.

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 at fresh 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."

Losses at Elands River

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

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

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Hoare was besieged at Elands River and has just been relieved by Kitchener, lost 12 men killed and 50 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. de Lisle.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch printed here this afternoon, under date of Delagoa Bay, August 18th, says: "Gen. Dewet has turned on the British, defeating them and capturing 4,000 men, according to Boer reports here."

Quebec, Aug. 18.—Steamer Parisian, with ten invalided Canadians from Africa on board, including Private McLean Ginger of Vancouver, who was attached to the African police commanded by Col. Plumer and who assisted in the relief of Mafeking, and Private Geo. Watson, also of Vancouver, attached to Kitchener's Horse, both victims of enteric fever, arrived at Quebec at 8 o'clock this morning and were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of the ancient capital. They speak in high terms of the hospital treatment in Africa and their reception in England. The invalids leave for their homes this evening.

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 damping 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-bath 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, A. Dickey, Rev. E. J. E. Newton, Miss Smith, Rev. Ellison, E. 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.

Pro... The re... this aft... amendme... passed, ... were the... of a com... that gra... provision... Columbi... Prayer... and by... the Lon... gels, L... industry i... Mr. O... ed incre... had incre... in a jock... label sud... From... the hon... growing... Mr. O... said he... it had be... ask leav... The E... Pooley... pressed... been pla... governm... was bas... surance... would b... was no... keeping... be secu... less in... erment... the opp... be offer... The... with th... for vic... erior of... British... residence... of opin... from... purpose... mention... Victoria... E. B... \$50,000... from... had op... the tim... of their... large s... Malhal... The... Under... ents, th... planned... said it... ber of... to fit... the effi... not int... Curtis... ents. On t... Oliver... into be... and h... vance... ners to... river, a... the... had all... ance o... no est... Promis... The m... treated... sum... mates... The... assurar... consid... mates, ... milk... ance o... fore... favored... Hon... Roland... ter. On t... Mayor... \$11,000... receive... hand s... land s... On t... Mr. C... the m... Kooter... and b... in inc... He... years... 052,72... 200,00... rendit... the pu... and e... revenue... and \$... Esqui... pendit... \$22,25... creek... year, ... berni... should... West... be ju... gth... 20th... years... yielded... cent f... remain... and i... count... turns, ... British... world... disci...

# Provincial Parliament

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

### Lighting 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, he thought 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.)

On the item of \$22,250 for Rossland, 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 work, with a shipment of \$3,000,000 a year, got not a cent.

Speaking of Althea, 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.

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.

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

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.

Mr. 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.

Powell 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.

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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 adjourns.

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 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 Victoria city laws, a deputation having waited on the government a few days since in relation to it. This will give the City Council control over these companies, which may be utilized in compelling them to pay tribute to the city coffers.

The member from Delta, Mr. Oliver, has to his credit the latest joke on Mr. McPhillips. During the long session of Thursday night, when the eloquent junior member for Victoria was discoursing at length to an almost empty House, the member for Delta interrupted him to draw his attention to the fact that the press gallery was empty, the members of that hard working body having fled incontinently to the caterer to drown their sorrows. The House laughed heartily, and acting on the suggestion soon afterwards rose.

Last night again, the gallery referred to in the foregoing, almost worked havoc with Mayor Garden's plans. It was noticed that the withdrawal of two members would leave the House without a quorum, and a message was dropped down to the jolliest yet most bored looking member of the administration that "four bits would break the city coffers." He accepted the suggestion with alacrity, and in less time than it takes to tell the tale the necessary equipment for the "breaking" process was passed up. The quorum was preserved, however, by a long-sighted member who caught the representative for East Yale just as he was leaving the chamber, and thus saved the day and the bill. The rage of the member for East Yale, however, on this new development of prohibition, was pitiful to contemplate.

The same evening was productive of many amusing scenes. Few took any interest in the bill, and the chairman of the committee rumbled the section through so rapidly that they were sometimes declared carried before Mayor Garden got time to offer an amendment. The mon-

Cut the loop and your silk is ready in needful lengths.

Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but up in this perfect holder.

It keeps each shade separate and prevents, waste, soiling or tangling. Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work.

There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dyed.

Send us three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—tells how to embroider 50 different leaves and flowers.

**CORTICELLI SILK CO., Ltd.**  
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

## With Buller At Standerton

Letters Received From Two Victorians With Strathcona's in the Transvaal.

Boers Did Not Wait For Them-- Destroyed Bridges and Then Flew.

Mrs. Fraser, of Esquimalt, has received the following letter from her sons, Harry and Wilfred Fraser, serving with Strathcona's Horse in South Africa:

Standerton, Transvaal, June 24.

We have just got here. Buller is here with his army, and it makes quite a large camp. For one night we camped at the foot of Majuba Hill, and then just missed the Boers at Laing's Nek. Now they don't expect any more fighting, so the generals say. One of the sentries here was shot last night. He was not one of our men. He was shot in two places—the head and shoulder—and died in 10 minutes. Our men don't do the outpost duty, this being left for the regulars.

Dundonald's and Clerly's men are camped here. Yesterday, Sunday, we had dining service, and the old clergyman who conducted the service said he had been here for 27 years, and for 21 years had known that the Boers have been preparing for this war. He also spoke as though the war was entirely over, so you may expect to hear any day of our coming home. Standerton is about 100 miles in the Transvaal, on the Vaal river. We are camped about half a mile from the town. The country itself is just like the prairie. At night there is about 5 deg. of frost, and the day is very warm, just like we had in Calgary.

Just before the Boers left here they blew up the railway bridge and burnt down the work shops. They were still burning when we got in, so they could not have been very far ahead of us. There are a few British families here, and you may be sure they were very glad to see us.

This is the place they expected the Boers to make their final stand, but they have left the railway and gone across country, right between Buller and Roberts, so the whole thing will soon be over.

Standerton, June 23.—I will add a few more lines. We got some mail last night, only one letter from you of May 8th. We also see by the paper that you were about to be declared between Japan and Russia. They are practicing the farwell march every day to play when we leave South Africa. We can't have too many letters from here, as the trains have only run twice since the Boers blew up the bridges. There is an arm inspection at 10 o'clock, so I must stop. We have taken two or three prisoners, including one old man of 80. He said they would stop fighting, but if they did they would be shot by their own men.

"A LUMP LIKE LEAD."—How often one hears the dyspeptic complain of this sensation in the stomach. Through neglect or overwork the digestive organs are weakened, and this symptom is the common sensation after eating. The pepsinogen contains a large percentage of vegetable pepsin, and is a potent aid to digestion. This discovery has given to the world nature's delightful and positive cure. Dr. F. J. St. John's Pepsinogen Tablets—50 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.

## A SPAVIN

Rheumatism, Spasms or Cramp will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

Many and unusual enlargements, also all forms of Lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in the effects and cures without a single day's rest from the horse.

Dr. J. B. Kendall had shown you the way. He has shown you the way to cure your horse. He has shown you the way to cure your horse. He has shown you the way to cure your horse.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. It is the only cure for Spavin, Rheumatism, Lameness, etc. It is always given with satisfaction. I am never without a bottle in my hand. Use the genuine Kendall's Spavin Cure. The book free, or address

**DR. J. B. KENDALL, CO.**  
Box 218, Revelstoke, B.C.

Box 218, Revelstoke, B.C., August 11th, 1900.

A hundred invallid Canadians are expected at Quebec to-day. A handsome reception has been arranged for them.

**SHOES MADE EAST.**

"SPRINKLE 'FOOT ELM'" in a new shoe and it feels as comfortable as an old one. Sprinkle it in an old one and it feels as cool and easy as a slipper. It relieves the inflammation and soreness of chafed, swollen and sweating feet.

## at s River

### Killed and Firing in Fight

### adians Arrived the Parisian

Lord Roberts who was besieged has just been reported to have killed 12 men killed including Lieut-Col.

A dispatch printed under date of 18th, says: Captain of the British, capturing 4,000 men, etc. here.

Private McLean who was attached to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps, was killed in action on the 17th inst.

## m eck Bay

### \$1,400 Received for Willapa

### Method Employed to Measure From

### ines at Wreck Bay

Assignment of gold miner Willapa this month amounts to \$1,400 about a month's work. This result, it is thought, is totally inadequate.

speaks much for each. There is but work on the beach, and used is so small level of dirt can be

The sand is thrown degrees and car-inch plate, charged after it sees beneath

only the gold and rough. Sometimes the gold can be found at Wreck

breaks. The level on the surface is 6 ft in this there is a which is used. Be-gravel is another

travels on the Coast and as special finds is increased. On was special causemen in less than an the sand \$50 worth

record, which was as far down as the

passengers on her. J. A. Hayes, W. Thomson and wife, son, H. B. Newton, J. Baird, Rev. Mr. at Fort San Juan

is being used in a schooner becom-

Just been completed 60 totally blind per are natives of Rus-

at out of every 60 there is one who is blind by no other country

in Germany, Italy and Spain and person in every Russian oculists and the reason why so many are blind and defective eyesight attention is paid

to the ordinary they maintain that to suffer in this keep themselves and by condition.

appears in the Paris in- are apparatus. Vincennes, some 5,000 many national- the United States re- George C. Hale, of

had rendered greater service to the country than was shown by mine re- turns. Rossland's name the name of British Columbia famous throughout the world. He also complained of the unfair discrimination against the ridings repre-

### 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. Rosenburger, 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 extending the sewer 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.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-Smith, 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 Roche, E. H. 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 offi-

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.

At the recent annual meeting of the Port Angeles Railway Company the following were elected trustees: C. A. Cushing, Arthur Shute, David W. Craig, Leonard Pope, C. E. Cushing, J. Trumbull and W. B. Hamblin, all of Port Angeles; Isaac B. Rich, F. A. Cook and F. H. Carlisle, of Boston; and C. Vry Holman, of New York. At the meeting of trustees the following officers were elected: President, C. A. Cushing; vice-president and general manager, Leonard Pope; secretary, C. E. Cushing; David W. Craig; treasurer, F. H. Carlisle; auditor, C. E. Cushing; clerk, Arthur Shute; general counsel, John Trumbull.

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 Dominion Telegraph Co. He 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 were quickly taken to the shore, where the 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 since that time. 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 industry. Nothing 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 fact that the Sloan 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.

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Here is a commission asked for by the opponents of the eight-hour law, and by none else. To the ordinary man's eyes its constitution will have a rightness about it which is not to be had at hand that not all the whitewash in the parliament buildings will be able to efface it. And the ordinary man is governed as much by opinion as by fact, by sentiment as by reason. So that the commission in itself is likely to bring on the government what it is restricted, all the serious consequences made certain if it involves industrial matters, and a vote for it to be interpreted as a brand of odium in every industrial constituency in the province. Here is a consideration which may well give pause to members of the government and their supporters. The government has the option of three courses:

- 1. To appoint the commission as originally designed, with the certainty of industrial turmoil.
- 2. To restrict its reference, which may be done by a simple resolution, and if accepted as dishonest, as it will be, whether it is or not, renders it the almost certain cause of grave industrial trouble.
- 3. To drop the mining commission altogether.

What kind of political wisdom do our legislators possess?

## AGENT ABSCONDED.

### E. Frank, Formerly of Victoria, Disappears With \$8,000 That Had Been Entrusted to Him.

In both Northern and Victoria business circles a sensation has been created by the sudden disappearance of E. Frank, formerly of this city, but latterly of Dawson, with \$8,000 belonging to Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, of this city. Mr. Frank for a number of years conducted a general furnishing store on Government street, near Broughton street, but sold out during the early stages of the Klondike rush and embarked in business in the Northern metropolis. More recently, however, he became connected with the firm of Lenz & Leiser in the North. Some time ago he left Dawson with the evident intention of coming to the Coast, making the trip gradually, in order to allow him time to conduct business operations along the route. Not long after his departure the firm's representative at Dawson left that place with \$8,000 for Messrs. Lenz & Leiser and \$1,700 for another party in this city. Within all possible haste he reached White Horse and overtook Mr. Frank, to whom he entrusted both amounts.

The money consigned to Lenz & Leiser should have arrived in this city by July 1st, but neither on that day nor within the immediate period following was any word heard of Mr. Frank not having apparently arrived. Not long afterwards, however, the gentleman who had entrusted the money to him turned up, and the firm's suspicions were immediately aroused, and they determined to investigate the matter. From one party they learned that the missing man had not proceeded onwards further than White Horse, but had there purchased some pigs and returned to Dawson. This story gave birth to the theory that Frank had utilized some of the money to secure the above-mentioned stock, and the firm's suspicions were confirmed by another source who stated that Frank had been seen at Skagway, and upon being invited to accompany a friend on one of the boats to Victoria, replied that he intended to take passage south on the Cutch. His name, it was subsequently learned, did not appear among the list of passengers on the steamer.

About July 15th, however, the \$1,700 amount that had been entrusted to Frank was received by the party in Victoria to whom it was consigned, and as soon as Lenz & Leiser became aware of this they communicated with the police, as it bore out the theory that Frank had absconded. Police investigation disclosed the fact that the \$1,700 had been left at the Great Northern office in Seattle for transmission here by a personage answering to Frank's description, and that he had taken passage from the North on the boat under an assumed name. From Seattle Frank was traced to Portland, but he has doubtless by this time made tracks to the East.

The unaccountable phase of the matter is the fact that of the two amounts entrusted to him one was forwarded to its destination intact and the other retained. When here in business Mr. Frank was highly esteemed, and his many acquaintances are unable to account for his action. He has a family, universally respected, in Victoria, and while a resident of that city his life was beyond reproach. It is understood, however, that he has been gambling, and it may have been losses in this particular that induced him to abscond. He was about fifty years of age.

## Battle of Esquimalt

### Partial Details of the Forthcoming Manoeuvres at the Naval Base.

### The Force to Be Defended From Attack by Sea and Land.

The mobilization of troops at Esquimalt on the 2nd and 3rd of September next, plans for which are now being perfected, will be the most important military event that has ever occurred here from a practical standpoint. The manoeuvres are designed to demonstrate to the troops engaged exactly what would be required of them should these coasts be invaded, and Britain's fortress and base of supplies at Esquimalt be threatened by an enemy. From morning until late at night on Monday, the 3rd prox., practically the whole coast line from Victoria harbor to Rod Hill will be in a state of siege, and just such precautions as would be necessary in time of war to repel an invading force will be resorted to for purposes of instruction.

It is expected that over eight hundred men will be employed in the mobilization, namely, the Royal Canadian Artillery, Engineers, A. Co., 3rd R.C.R., Fifth Regiment, C.A., and 6th Rifles of Vancouver. The latter corps will probably embark at the Terminal City on Saturday night (the first), land at Victoria or at Esquimalt on Sunday morning, and march from the wharf to the point selected for their encampment.

On Saturday morning (the first) an advance party of eight men under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officer of each of the corps engaged will parade at the fort, take over the camp equipment, pitch the tents, and erect field kitchens, for the cooking of the supplies while under canvas. It is intended to make this portion of the instruction as near as possible such as would be necessary where such a force was actually required to take the field. A messing allowance of 25 cents per day is made for each officer, non-commissioned officer and man, and the rations will be issued and cooked on the field as would be done on active service.

While the troops will go into quarters on Sunday, there will be no actual work on that day. It is expected that a drum-head church service will be held in the afternoon, and probably in the evening a sacred band concert will be given. On Monday the serious work of the mobilization will take place. A field force made up of the fortress detachment of Royal Engineers, the six field guns manned by the Fifth Regiment, C.A., and the 6th Rifles, all under the command of Col. Worsnop, will hold Macaulay Point, while a smaller body will defend Rod Hill. Signal Hill will be occupied by the 48th Co. R.E.M. and one company of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., while the R. A. and the Fifth Regiment will man the batteries.

Patrols will be instituted on all the leading roads by the forces named during the day. The company will proceed under sealed orders to Albert Head, their further operations being determined by the nature of the orders which will be opened there. The bridges spanning the harbor between Victoria city proper and Victoria West will be (theoretically) destroyed by a detachment of the Engineers, who will be dispatched there under the assumption that Victoria is in the hands of the enemy and that the destruction of the bridges at Hospital Point and at Point Ellice will thus be rendered necessary for the safety of the fortress.

Attention will be paid particularly to the approaches by sea. The infantry forces stationed at Macaulay Point will watch the coast line for the entire distance from Esquimalt to the railway bridge. The night attack on Esquimalt which was carried out a short time ago will be repeated, torpedo boats attempting to evade the searchlights of Rod Hill and to pass the mine field from seaward. Field dressing stations under the charge of the medical officer will be instituted at both Macaulay Point and Rod Hill. Blank ammunition will be carried to the amount of twenty rounds per man. In the event of an engagement, opposing forces will not approach nearer than one hundred yards from one another. At the conclusion of the manoeuvres the Vancouver contingent will, in all probability, at once embark and will arrive home before daylight, so as to be able to be at their work the following morning.

### HOW PEOPLE DIE.

Descriptions of the sensations of those who passed into a more or less prolonged state of unconsciousness, and afterwards recovered, though intense, and afterwards not accepted as authentic by the persons who did not die.

The temporary suspension of all the physical signs of life, such as a trace of pulse, may so exactly simulate a state of death, while yet that indefinable something, which holds the soul to the body remains, and is capable of reinstating the common phenomena of life.

Physicians at the bedside of the dying, while holding the flickering, wavering pulse beneath the fingers, eagerly looking for some word or sign expressive of the sensations of approaching dissolution. Nothing, however, of value ever comes to the aid. A doctor, hearing me whisper at her bedside, "She is dying," opened his eyes and replied, "It'll be better in a minute, though when the minute had elapsed she had given her last sigh—her last breath. A little girl clinging to her father, and one sunny morning said, "Papa, Papa, the lamp; it is getting so dark," and immediately expired. A young man said to me, "Why do you all cry? I shall go to sleep," and fell back on his pillow, and these expressions show clearly that the putting on of immortality was threatened, by sensations indicative of the change.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS NOT SO BUILT. Kingston News. The British soldier may be content to assume with the airs of social superiority assumed by his officers, but our Canadian volunteers are not built that way, and we hope they will resent any attempt to snub them socially. The difference between our Canadian troops and the British was never better shown than in the case of the first Canadian contingent. When they reached Capetown, quite a large number of them were determined to have one rousing good time before they went to the front. Accordingly, they went to the best hotel in the city, ordered a swell dinner, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. As the champagne flowed, the natives stared in open-mouthed astonishment at private soldiers who could afford luxury of this kind. They wondered what the rich men must be like when the ordinary private soldier could indulge in a splendid dinner with cetera to match.

Professor Hans Meyer has ascertained that the glaciers of Kilimanjaro are receding, like those on the Swiss mountains. The snowfall on the African mountains takes place chiefly from March to July.

### BIRTHS.

- FIFE—At Arrowhead, B. C., on Aug. 12th, the wife of Chief Engineer Fife, of the S.S. Roseland, of a daughter, Miss Mackenzie.
- MACKENZIE—At Roseland, on Aug. 12th, the wife of Murdoch Mackenzie, of a son.
- RAYMOND—On the 19th inst., the wife of F. A. Raymond, of a son.
- GILL—At Rosland, on Aug. 11th, the wife of Mr. Gill, of the Velvet mine, of a son.
- MARRIED. WATERFIELD-UPFORD—At Vancouver, on Aug. 16th, by Ven. Archbishop Peck, the Rev. Mr. Waterfield and Miss Upford, daughter of N. B. Ford, of Vancouver.
- THOMAS-WHITE—At Vancouver, on Aug. 14th, by Rev. R. G. Macbeth, E. R. Thomas, of New York, and Miss Ross Myrtle White, of Portland, Ore.
- REID-CAMPBELL—At Nelson, on Aug. 15th, by Rev. William Murdoch, William P. Reid and Emily Elizabeth Campbell.
- HIGGINS-KEARNEY—At Rosland, on Aug. 10th, by Father Ward, Patrick Higgins and Miss Agnes Kearney.
- DEED. ROYD—At the Revelstoke hospital, on Aug. 14th, John Royd, of Boyd's Landing, Arrowhead, aged 74 years.
- GIBSON—At Sloan, on Aug. 13th, Mrs. Ann Gibson, aged 75 years.
- BUKER—At Revelstoke, on Aug. 9th, Alfred Milner, only son of Ezzette and Agnes Buker, aged 4 months and 15 days.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading druggists in Canada. Its medicinal properties are guaranteed to cure all forms of Scrophulous Weakness, all effects of abuse of excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, six, \$8. One sent free on receipt of ten packages. Write for full particulars to the Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

# Canada and Imperialism

An Able Article on the Subject by Mr. John Charlton, M. P.

## Generous Treatment of Great Britain and Its Effects on the Dominion.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P. for North Norfolk, writing in the August Forum, says:

The presence of colonial contingents in South Africa fighting shoulder to shoulder with the veteran regiments of the British army in the cause of the Empire marks an epoch in British history. In the case of Canada, as well as of Australia and New Zealand, this has been given voluntarily. Legal obligation did not exist, and the British government was clothed with no power to compel colonial assistance. The controlling force has been the affection of the loyal subjects of the Motherland. Little doubt may be entertained that if a combination of foes should force upon Great Britain a struggle for national existence, Canada at least would put her last available man in the field, and would spend her last dollar in the defence of the mighty Empire of which her territory forms no inconsiderable portion.

The devotion of Canada to the interests of the British Empire is not entirely one of sentiment. Material interests also play a prominent part; for Great Britain is almost the exclusive market for Canadian raw products, and furnishes the market for two-thirds of the total exports from the Dominion. Self-interest forbids that Canada should suffer this market to be destroyed or seriously curtailed.

As a result of their action in the present crisis in British affairs, Australia and Canada have suddenly challenged the attention of the world. Each country in itself possesses the area and resources of an empire. An intelligent comprehension of the vast extent and the potentialities of the Dominion

is possessed by comparatively few men outside the boundaries of that country. It has an area of 3,318,000 square miles, or one per cent. less than that of the continent of Europe. The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,580,000. As exploration proceeds, and the character of the soil and climate of the Dominion, and the extent of its resources are known, the estimate of its importance rises. In 1888 the Canadian Senate appointed a committee to examine into the extent of the resources of the Mackenzie Basin and the country eastward to Hudson's Bay. The testimony of missionaries, Hudson's Bay traders, explorers and others was taken. The conclusion arrived at was that 300,000 square miles of this district were suitable for the cultivation of wheat, 400,000 square miles for the cultivation of barley, 650,000 square miles for the cultivation of potatoes, and 860,000 square miles. Outside of this region drained by the great river of the North, and to the south of it, are the territories of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta, and the province of Manitoba, with a total area of 370,000 square miles. The Pacific coast, from the Yukon to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Yukon and British Columbia—is 700,000 square miles.

The total area of the Dominion is probably 1,475,000 square miles, less mountains and water. The actual arable area fit for cultivation is the capable of producing crops of wheat and cereals is in excess of 1,000,000 square miles; and the country is capable of sustaining, from the productions of its own soil, a population of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000. The climatic conditions are governed by lines of latitude. The Japan current, on the Pacific coast, and the Chinook winds, sweeping down the great continental incline from the highlands of New Mexico and the region east of the Rocky Mountains toward the Arctic Ocean, unimpeded by mountain ranges, have a remarkable influence upon the climate of the Canadian Northwest. The isothermal line, marking the mean temperature of 50° Fahrenheit, extends in a northwesterly direction from St. Paul to the northern margin of Peace River Valley, and the shore of the Great Slave Lake, in latitude 69 degrees. Embraced within this immense region, of which this line is the easterly and the Rocky Mountains the westerly boundary, is one of the

Most extensive and fertile wheat growing regions in the world, mostly in a state of nature at the present time. The Dominion possesses great mineral wealth. An arduous region, extending from the American boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains northerly for 1,400 miles, with an average width of nearly 300 miles, having the rich mining region of the Klondike within its northern limits. Forests of great commercial value cover a large portion of the territory of the Dominion; and its fisheries, both sea and inland, are of enormous value. Hudson's Bay, 1,000 miles in length, 600 miles wide, and covering 500,000 square miles, is a mere clausum within Canadian boundaries. This great expanse of water is three times the size of the North Sea. It has cod banks; salmon rivers, as yet untouched enter from the Labrador side; and there are valuable whale and walrus fisheries. Through the straits connecting Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic is likely to pass at no distant day a great commerce from the wheat fields yet to be brought under cultivation, and from the forests, and from the mines of the west of this inland sea. The great Northern Lakes, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Athabaska Lake, and others, taken with the fish of the finest quality and the country is a wilderness of lakes and streams almost throughout the entire limit of the Dominion, and especially within the Laurentian portion of it. It is pleasant, picturesque land, with vast capabilities, admirably adapted to be the home of a virile and liberty-loving people. The institutions of the country, are modelled after those of Great Britain. Canada has the same features in regard to responsible government. It has the same parliamentary rules and usages, and a ministry directly responsible, having control of the government and holding office only upon the condition of commanding a majority in the House of Commons. The experiment of the growth of institutions, distinctly

British in Form and Spirit, alongside of the institutions of the Great Republic, will afford a study of deep interest to students of the science of government in the future; and it may be believed that each will exercise modifying and salutary influences upon the other.

The loyalty of Canada to the British Empire and the devotion of almost its entire population to British institutions, are possibly surprising to the people of the United States. American proximity naturally led to the expectation that the two countries might gravitate toward each other. Immediately after the repeal of the corn laws in England an annexation sentiment of very pronounced character was manifested in Canada; and the celebrated annexation manifesto of 1849 was signed by a great number of leading public men, who afterwards repudiated their action in that respect. During the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 to 1866, the volume of commercial transactions between the two countries increased rapidly; leading naturally to intimate social relations and to a feeling of friendliness and sympathy on the part of a considerable portion of the Canadian population toward the United States. A remarkable proof of this sentiment is the fact that over 40,000 Canadians served in the American army during the war of rebellion.

Immediately following the abrogation by the United States of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, came a period of high duties in the United States and of repression of the natural tendency of the two countries to trade with each other. Since that date the American tariff has been

Repressive in its Tendency toward Canada as regards commercial intercourse. Several efforts were made by Canadian statesmen to secure a mitigation of these conditions, which hampered trade between contiguous peoples, and a return to a policy calculated to promote intercourse and trade between the British North American colonies and the United States. Two abortive attempts were made under the Conservative party between the abrogation of the treaty in 1866 and the year 1872. The failure of the first of these attempts, made soon after the abrogation of the treaty, served most effectively to promote the success of the scheme for confederating the British North American provinces, which was accomplished in 1867.

In 1874, after the Liberal party came into power, negotiations were opened by Geo. Brown, as representative of Canada, and Lord Thornton, the British minister, on the one hand, and the American executive on the other hand. These negotiations resulted in the framing of a treaty known in Canada as the Brown Draft Treaty, which was broad and liberal in its character. It proposed to admit a long list of American manufactures into Canada free of duty; to give free admission for Canada's natural products into the United States, and to make other provisions calculated to promote good feeling and the growth of intimate relations between the two countries. This treaty unfortunately failed to receive ratification by the United States Senate; and the policy of trade repression in vogue until the adoption of the Wilson Bill in 1895. Even this bill but slightly mitigated the almost prohibitive duties put upon Canadian farm products entering the market of the United States.

If the object of this line of policy was to convince Canada that the great advantage of securing access to American markets could only be attained by entering into the American union, and of forcing a movement in that direction, its effect was the direct reverse of the intention of those who put the policy into operation. The result was that a feeling of animosity was engendered. Notwithstanding this state of feeling, the Canadian policy toward the United States was comparatively liberal. The duties were low, and the increase of importations from the United States into Canada grew apace. During the period from 1863 to the present year, the exports of Canada to the United States have remained nearly stationary, and were in point of fact about the same amount in 1899 as in 1863. The result of the

Fiscal Policies Pursued by the two countries was that Canada in 1899 imported from the United States \$101,642,000, of which \$93,700,000 was for consumption, and exported to the United States of her own products, including short returns \$39,225,000. This does not include coin and bullion. The balance of trade against Canada between total imports and total exports was \$56,500,000. She bought of the United States of farm products \$24,448,000, and sold to that country, of farm products, the produce of Canada, \$5,778,000. She imported from the United States of free goods \$48,535,000, which was 75 per cent. of her import of free goods from the world; and she received the advantage of free entrance into the markets of the United States of her own products to an extent not exceeding \$5,000,000. She charged duties upon total imports from the United States amounting to 11½ per cent, and duties upon dutiable imports from the United States to the amount of 24.13 per cent., while American duties upon dutiable imports were 49 per cent.

With a free list to the United States nine times as great as that furnished by the United States to Canada; with duties levied by the United States double in amount of the percentage the duties imposed by Canada; and with practically prohibitory duties against the Dominion's farm products, there is little reason for surprise that Canada has been gradually drifting away in sympathy and in sentiment from her great neighbor, a result which the neighbor has taken every pains to render inevitable by an unfriendly fiscal policy. Being practically debared from the American market, Canada, of course, has been obliged to find mar-

kets elsewhere, and has been enabled to do so beyond her most sanguine expectations. England last year took 62 per cent. of her total exports, and her exports of farm products to that country were ten times greater than to the United States.

The effect of this immense development of English trade has been naturally to bind Canada more closely to Great Britain in sentiment and sympathy. This natural tendency has been strengthened by the Lenient and Generous Course pursued by Great Britain toward her colonies. While her government has the power to veto upon Canadian legislation, the power remains a dead letter, not having been made use of even when Canadian legislation was detrimental to British interests, as is the case of the adoption of the protective system in 1879. Canada's freedom of action has never been in the slightest degree interfered with; and she has always enjoyed the protection of British army and navy and the services of her diplomatic and consular system free of cost. The result naturally has been the rapid growth of the imperialist sentiment, and to-day it is reasonable to believe that not 10 per cent. of the Canadian population outside the province of Quebec are other than thoroughly loyal to British institutions. One evidence of the existence of this feeling, and of the determination to promote British interests as far as possible, is the adoption of the preferential trade policy, under which, two years ago, British imports were granted a preferential duty of 12 per cent., and one year ago of 25 per cent. By the action of parliament, the present session, this differential rate has been increased to 33.13 per cent.

When the British power was assailed in South Africa by Boer intrigue and hostility, the colonies realized at a glance the importance of the crisis. An empire of 1,500,000 square miles, with a future indefinite expansion was at stake; British prestige was at stake; the fabulously rich gold mines of the Witwatersrand; the great region north of the Transvaal which embraces unquestionably the ancient Great Namaqualand, Hiram and Solomon, and the breezy, salubrious uplands north and south of the great River Zambesi and adjacent to the inland seas of Nyassa and Tanganyika, with their vast possibilities—all these were the prizes for which the contestants entered the lists. Instinct and loyal impulse led the colonies to range themselves almost instantly on the side of the Motherland, with a determination that the great British Empire in Africa should remain intact, and that British influence and power in Africa should proceed unimpeded.

Imperial Federation—involving a federal union, a central parliament, representation in that parliament by the colonies, and a central jurisdiction exercised by that parliament over all the Empire—probably will never be realized. It is not essential to Imperial Federation that the colonies should be at all likely that Britain will impose discriminating duties upon food products from various countries in the interests of Canada and other food-producing colonies, unless as an accompaniment of an Imperial Zollverein and absolute free trade throughout the Empire. Doubtless this would be a great advantage to Skagway, but even if the Canadian government would consider such a proposition, I fail to see how it would benefit Canadian trade. I did suggest, however, one solution of the problem, and that was that the citizens of Skagway should apply for annexation to Canada and by the Union Jack. This ingenious suggestion has not yet been acted upon by the leading merchants, nor has its originator yet been tendered the freedom of the city.

The Governor-General and suite arrived per SS. Quadra to-day at 10 a.m. The officials of the Yukon & White Pass railway offered every courtesy to His Excellency, and chartered a special train to cover himself and party to White Horse, the terminus of the railway. For rank discourtesy, however, the Skagwayans deserve a medal. Proper respect to the highest dignitary of a friendly power, the representative of Her Majesty, might have been expected even from a western city. If it were possible for President McKinley to visit Victoria, I am quite sure that Victoria's hospitality and welcome would know no bounds. The hearty greetings of a free community could possibly be mistaken for ceremonious flunkeyism.

My first night at Skagway furnished me with an experience of earthquakes. Two shocks in one evening, one at 7 p.m. and another at 11 p.m., provides enough variety for ordinary mortals. When I require exercise of this character, I prefer taking it in the form of a hammock, suspended under a substantially built veranda. I do not approve of earthquakes on principle, especially if the wind is high and the hotel built on the instability plan, and then what need an earthquake visit Skagway to give notice to leave. Perhaps some daring speculator in this form of real estate may want to know of some desirable bargain in earthquakes, in which case I heartily recommend Skagway. Earthquakes have a piquant flavor all their own; my own tastes are more common-place.

From all that I can gather from returned Cape Nomers, this latest advertised section of gold producing territory is an excellent place to keep away from. There may be some few lucky numbers drawn in the lottery, but the game is entirely in favor of the dealer. By which I mean that Cape Nome will spell to many deluded gold-seekers privation, disappointment, despair and even death. I would rather take chances of a fortune in planting potatoes "where the cut worm dieth not," than in washing sand upon the beach of Cape Nome. If any of your readers purpose travelling to the Yukon via Skagway, I would advise them, if any difficulty presents itself, to seek out the very painstaking and energetic Canadian customs official, Mr. E. S. Busby, who will, I am persuaded, use every endeavor to facilitate the passage both freight and baggage. Complaints, both loud and deep, have reached me of the United States customs officials, and possibly many passengers have supposed that the regulations of the United States customs were the regulations of Canadian customs, but these complaints are not able to verify.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Getter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, gripes or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

# About Skagway

## The Gateway City Is Dying Slowly But Surely In Annihilation.

## Lack of Courtesy to Governor-General—Earthquakes and Customs.

(Special correspondence of the Times.)

Skagway, Aug. 15.—The numerous readers of the Times may be interested in a few jottings from an erstwhile and fond Victorian. Journeying by the City of Seattle—a very commodious passenger ship—from Seattle, I, in company with 400 pilgrims to the land of gold, arrived at the far-famed city of Skagway. Several well-known Victorians on board offered the suggestion that much more of the passenger business might be secured by the C. P. N. Co. if they placed the SS. Islander on the route, instead of confining their interests to the Amur and Danube, but as a rank outsider—with no experience whatever of northern travel—I venture no opinion.

The whole route from beginning to end is intensely interesting, but as abler pens than mine have described the journey through inlet and pass, I forbear. Scarcely any rough weather was experienced during the three days voyage, so tranquil indeed that even whilst passing Queen Charlotte Sound—a period during which ladies disappear from the breakfast table as if by magic—I only needed to maintain the seduction of my cabin, whilst my genial friend, J. C. Clute, Esq., inspector of H. M. customs, by a musical nasal intonation, proclaiming alike his contemptuous defiance of Father Neptune and his graceful abandonment to the blandishment of Dame Morphoeus.

Skagway is dead, or rather dying of indignation. Eighty stores and houses advertise unmistakably the decadence of the "Gateway to the North." The outfitting trade has largely passed to Victoria and Vancouver. Eighty-five per cent. of the business of the Yukon originates in Canada, and will doubtless remain so. The gold is found in Canadian territory, the trade is protected by a Canadian tariff, the Yukon is administered by Canadian officials, and commerce naturally flows towards Canada. This highly incenses the Skagwayans, and as they wish their city to become the wholesale emporium for the Yukon trade, they have besought the United States government to aid them. The latest suggestion is that the Canadian government should sanction the maintenance of a bonded store in Skagway, where Canadian goods could be held and sold in unbroken packages to buyers from the frozen North. Doubtless this would be a great advantage to Skagway, but even if the Canadian government would consider such a proposition, I fail to see how it would benefit Canadian trade. I did suggest, however, one solution of the problem, and that was that the citizens of Skagway should apply for annexation to Canada and by the Union Jack. This ingenious suggestion has not yet been acted upon by the leading merchants, nor has its originator yet been tendered the freedom of the city.

The Governor-General and suite arrived per SS. Quadra to-day at 10 a.m. The officials of the Yukon & White Pass railway offered every courtesy to His Excellency, and chartered a special train to cover himself and party to White Horse, the terminus of the railway. For rank discourtesy, however, the Skagwayans deserve a medal. Proper respect to the highest dignitary of a friendly power, the representative of Her Majesty, might have been expected even from a western city. If it were possible for President McKinley to visit Victoria, I am quite sure that Victoria's hospitality and welcome would know no bounds. The hearty greetings of a free community could possibly be mistaken for ceremonious flunkeyism.

My first night at Skagway furnished me with an experience of earthquakes. Two shocks in one evening, one at 7 p.m. and another at 11 p.m., provides enough variety for ordinary mortals. When I require exercise of this character, I prefer taking it in the form of a hammock, suspended under a substantially built veranda. I do not approve of earthquakes on principle, especially if the wind is high and the hotel built on the instability plan, and then what need an earthquake visit Skagway to give notice to leave. Perhaps some daring speculator in this form of real estate may want to know of some desirable bargain in earthquakes, in which case I heartily recommend Skagway. Earthquakes have a piquant flavor all their own; my own tastes are more common-place.

From all that I can gather from returned Cape Nomers, this latest advertised section of gold producing territory is an excellent place to keep away from. There may be some few lucky numbers drawn in the lottery, but the game is entirely in favor of the dealer. By which I mean that Cape Nome will spell to many deluded gold-seekers privation, disappointment, despair and even death. I would rather take chances of a fortune in planting potatoes "where the cut worm dieth not," than in washing sand upon the beach of Cape Nome. If any of your readers purpose travelling to the Yukon via Skagway, I would advise them, if any difficulty presents itself, to seek out the very painstaking and energetic Canadian customs official, Mr. E. S. Busby, who will, I am persuaded, use every endeavor to facilitate the passage both freight and baggage. Complaints, both loud and deep, have reached me of the United States customs officials, and possibly many passengers have supposed that the regulations of the United States customs were the regulations of Canadian customs, but these complaints are not able to verify.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Getter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, gripes or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

# FROM PTE. SMETHURST.

## Another Victorian Describes the Achievements of the Nineteenth Brigade.

A letter has been received by Joshua Smethurst from his brother who was one of the contingent to leave Victoria with the first contingent. The letter is written from the Springs, July 3rd, and is as follows: "I have come through the war safe and well, but had a narrow escape on one occasion at Thaba N'Chu. We had short but lively battle on the way to Pretoria, the Boer shells falling all around us. One of our men was struck in the chest by a shell and was terribly mangled. One shell struck the ground four feet from me, but fortunately it did not burst. \* \* \* The Boers tried to check us at the Zand River, but our artillery soon put their big guns out of action and they scattered. After we crossed the Rand River we marched to the Vaal River, the boundary between the Free State and Transvaal. We crossed the Vaal without opposition, and the band played "God Save the Queen." for we were in the Transvaal.

"Our first fight in the Transvaal was at Dornkop, just outside of Johannesburg, and it was a hot battle. The Boers had Long Toms and pom poms in position, but it was no use—they could not stop the British from advancing. The brave Gordon Highlanders charged them twice with bayonets and made them fly for their lives. So one more battle won and the credit given the Nineteenth Brigade. We marched into the Rand, as the Boers call it, the next day, and camped there for a day. Then we were moved three miles from Johannesburg and rested several days before continuing our march to Pretoria.

"We reached Pretoria on June 4th, a terrible battle raging at the time. The roar of the big guns could be heard for miles. Lord Roberts was there with his main column and balloon section. The balloons located the five forts, which were demolished in four hours by the shells from the big guns. We spent that night twelve miles from Pretoria, entering the city the following day. As we marched past Lord Roberts at 3 that afternoon, the band struck up "The Boys of '04 Old Brigade."

"We thought our marching was over, but we still had work before us. The Boers threatened our line of communication, and we were sent 30 miles to Elandsfontein, and from there by train to the Springs, to do garrison duty. On the 26th the Boers attacked us here, but in three minutes the Canadians were ready for them, and drove them off with loss.

"Of the 25 Victorians only five of us marched into Pretoria."

# LORD MINTO AT BENNETT.

## Highland Reception Tendered Governor-General's Party Arrangements Made at Dawson.

Northern advices received by the Amur report His Excellency the Governor-General and suite at Bennett on August 12th, where they were met by W. A. Anderson, of the Vendome hotel, and D. Kennedy, engineer of the Atlin mail steamer Glenear, attired in full Highland costume, playing the "Cock of the North" and other stirring tunes on the bagpipes. On alighting from the carriage, the Earl and Countess of Minto thanked the players most heartily and danced with them for a few minutes. Mr. Anderson's brother is in Ottawa, in the Governor-General's service, and Mr. Kennedy was born on the estate of Viscount Melgund, Forfarshire, Scotland, his father being one of Lord Minto's father's tenants.

In the arrangements being made at Dawson for the reception of the distinguished visitors some amusing things happened. A Dawson paper says: "An address will be presented—that goes without saying, but when it came to making it, one setting forth grievances, there were those who would not stand for that for a second, and then the fun began." The old citizens' committee were present in force to arrange for the reception and were only defeated in their ends by the numerical strength of their opponents. It was decided that all places of business should be closed, and that there should be a public holiday on the day the vic regal party arrives.

# A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing would do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

# FARMER'S CRIME.

Murdered His Wife and Two Children and Set Fire to a Barn. (Associated Press.) Arlington, Minn., Aug. 20.—Theodore Wallert, a farmer living three miles from town, last night killed his wife, a boy of 10 years, a girl of 16 and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable with nine horses and a full hay barn. Mrs. Wallert had been trying to secure a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallert entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family, with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded, however, and probably will die. Wallert fled.

# NEW TURKISH MINISTER.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Schehik Bey, head of the cipher bureau of the foreign office, has been appointed Turkish minister to Tunis in the place of All Ferrouh Bey, recalled.



Communications from members of the different branches of the Victoria Military Services connected in Victoria and Esquimaux will be welcomed. Address "Chevron," Times Office.

Canada First.—Since international pressure has brought home to the average Englishman the necessity of Federation, the demand for action has been officially met by the assertion that initiative must come from the colonies, a curious position for the political leaders of the Mother Country to assume. Surely the centre of the Empire, not its frontiers, should provide the creative statesmanship necessary to consolidate it. The weakness of the home government is however an old story, which has been given fresh emphasis by the mismanagement of the South African war. Hence colonial leaders, taking English ministers at their word, knowing full well that unless they act Imperial defence will form a subject of after-dinner speeches until England is face to face with a European crisis, when the naval and military forces of the colonies will be organized in a hurry with perhaps disastrous consequences. Up to last year the lead in Federal action was nearly always taken by Canada. Australasia is now her friendly rival. Queensland was the first to offer troops for service in South Africa, and New Zealand was the first to dispatch a contingent to the front, as she was the first to formulate a definite scheme for the organization of a colonial army. Through her Premier, Mr. Seddon, she offers to raise a reserve of 10,000 mounted troops, which would cost £200,000 a year to be borne by the home and colonial governments. Mr. Seddon also makes excellent suggestions for the training of a naval reserve, and for the conversion of New Zealand liners into cruisers. Should the other colonies consider the scheme favorably, and of this there can be no doubt, the Empire will have at its disposal the finest mounted infantry in the world, Australasia providing 50,000, the Dominion 50,000 and South Africa 10,000, besides a naval reserve 20,000 strong. This is not a scheme propounded by enthusiastic but irresponsible imperialists, but a scheme which has been referred to a select parliamentary committee by the Premier of a self-governing colony. That many details will have to be modified is obvious, but the fact remains that we have advanced another great step on our Imperial road. It is to be hoped that it will have the effect of hastening the reorganization of the Imperial army.—Broad Arrow.

# Another V. C.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name: Capt. Conwyn Mansel-Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment—On the 27th February, during the action on Terrace Hill, north of the Tugela, in Natal, the companies of the West Yorkshire Regiment on the northern slope of the hill met with a severe shell, Vickers-Maxim and rifle fire, and their advance was for a few moments checked. Capt. C. Mansel-Jones, heavily and badly struck in the arm, rendered assistance, and in spite of his falling very seriously wounded, the men took the whole ridge without further check, this officer's self-sacrificing devotion to duty at a critical moment having averted what might have proved a serious check to the whole assault.

Gen. French's Scheme.—The Australian mail to hand gives the details of a scheme for the maintenance of war reserves in that country as evolved by Major-General French, commandant of the N. S. W. forces. The scheme, as far as Australia is concerned, is as follows: (a) A "war reserve" of, say, 10,000, largely recruited from the ranks of the reserve forces, to be formed mainly from efficient officers and men who have passed through the ranks of the defence forces, and who agree to serve within or without Australia in war time. The 7,000 men now in South Africa would give this reserve a good start. (c) Rates of pay on active service as for the permanent forces of Australia. (d) A retaining fee, or reserve pay, of £8 per annum for efficient privates of infantry, £12 per annum for troopers of mounted corps who have horses and saddle, £12 for privates, other ranks in proportion. (e) The requirements for efficiency to involve an annual course of training and musketry. (f) The reserve pay and pay on active service to be paid by the Imperial government. "Approximate comparative cost: Ten thousand Australian reserves, at £10 per man, £100,000; 10,000 regular British troops, at £100 per man, £1,000,000."

Canadian Appointees.—The following is an extract from the London Gazette, dated war office, 20th July, 1900: "Army Service Corps—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenants, to complete establishment: Oliver Rupert Dickey, Marie Louis Benjamin Hector Lambert, Herbert Arthur Hutson Oliver, John Hampden Fessen and Frederick Walter Boyer Ridout.

"Ten."—A local correspondent writes as follows: "The strangest nickname I ever heard given to a soldier was 'Ten.' The sobriquet was an uncommon one, but very appropriate. He was a very short man, and when standing with his rifle at the 'order' the figure both made a comrade observed, closely resembled the number 10."

Capt. Barnes Promoted.—The many friends whom Capt. G. F. Barnes made while connected with this station will be pleased to hear that he has been appointed as a railway staff officer in the South African field force. He was here with the Royal Marine Artillery.

Well-Earned.—Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, and at present governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar, will, it is stated, be promoted to the rank of general in October next.

CHEVRON.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text like 'HEADACHE', 'DIZZINESS', 'BILIOUSNESS', 'TORMENTED LIVER', 'CONSTIPATION', 'SALLOW SKIN', 'COMPLEXION', 'HEADACHE', '& STEEL PILLS', 'REGULARITIES', 'DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE', 'SPECIAL PREPARATION', 'SOLD EVERYWHERE', 'BOTTLES 25c', 'BOTTLES 50c', 'BOTTLES 1.00', 'BOTTLES 2.00', 'BOTTLES 4.00', 'BOTTLES 8.00', 'BOTTLES 16.00', 'BOTTLES 32.00', 'BOTTLES 64.00', 'BOTTLES 128.00', 'BOTTLES 256.00', 'BOTTLES 512.00', 'BOTTLES 1024.00', 'BOTTLES 2048.00', 'BOTTLES 4096.00', 'BOTTLES 8192.00', 'BOTTLES 16384.00', 'BOTTLES 32768.00', 'BOTTLES 65536.00', 'BOTTLES 131072.00', 'BOTTLES 262144.00', 'BOTTLES 524288.00', 'BOTTLES 1048576.00', 'BOTTLES 2097152.00', 'BOTTLES 4194304.00', 'BOTTLES 8388608.00', 'BOTTLES 16777216.00', 'BOTTLES 33554432.00', 'BOTTLES 67108864.00', 'BOTTLES 134217728.00', 'BOTTLES 268435456.00', 'BOTTLES 536870912.00', 'BOTTLES 1073741824.00', 'BOTTLES 2147483648.00', 'BOTTLES 4294967296.00', 'BOTTLES 8589934592.00', 'BOTTLES 17179869184.00', 'BOTTLES 34359738368.00', 'BOTTLES 68719476736.00', 'BOTTLES 137438953472.00', 'BOTTLES 274877906944.00', 'BOTTLES 549755813888.00', 'BOTTLES 1099511627776.00', 'BOTTLES 2199023255552.00', 'BOTTLES 4398046511104.00', 'BOTTLES 8796093022208.00', 'BOTTLES 17592186044416.00', 'BOTTLES 35184372088832.00', 'BOTTLES 70368744177664.00', 'BOTTLES 140737488355328.00', 'BOTTLES 281474976710656.00', 'BOTTLES 562949953421312.00', 'BOTTLES 1125899906842624.00', 'BOTTLES 2251799813685248.00', 'BOTTLES 4503599627370496.00', 'BOTTLES 9007199254740992.00', 'BOTTLES 18014398509481984.00', 'BOTTLES 36028797018963968.00', 'BOTTLES 72057594037927936.00', 'BOTTLES 144115188075855872.00', 'BOTTLES 288230376151711744.00', 'BOTTLES 576460752303423488.00', 'BOTTLES 1152921504606846976.00', 'BOTTLES 2305843009213693952.00', 'BOTTLES 4611686018427387904.00', 'BOTTLES 9223372036854775808.00', 'BOTTLES 18446744073709551616.00', 'BOTTLES 36893488147419103232.00', 'BOTTLES 73786976294838206464.00', 'BOTTLES 147573952589676412928.00', 'BOTTLES 295147905179352825856.00', 'BOTTLES 590295810358705651712.00', 'BOTTLES 1180591620717411303424.00', 'BOTTLES 2361183241434822606848.00', 'BOTTLES 4722366482869645213696.00', 'BOTTLES 9444732965739290427392.00', 'BOTTLES 18889465931478580854784.00', 'BOTTLES 37778931862957161709568.00', 'BOTTLES 75557863725914323419136.00', 'BOTTLES 151115727451828646838272.00', 'BOTTLES 302231454903657293676544.00', 'BOTTLES 604462909807314587353088.00', 'BOTTLES 1208925819614629174706176.00', 'BOTTLES 2417851639229258349412352.00', 'BOTTLES 4835703278458516698824704.00', 'BOTTLES 9671406556917033397649408.00', 'BOTTLES 19342813113834066795298816.00', 'BOTTLES 38685626227668133590597632.00', 'BOTTLES 77371252455336267181195264.00', 'BOTTLES 154742504910672534362390528.00', 'BOTTLES 309485009821345068724781056.00', 'BOTTLES 618970019642690137449562112.00', 'BOTTLES 1237940039285380274899124224.00', 'BOTTLES 2475880078570760549798248448.00', 'BOTTLES 4951760157141521099596496896.00', 'BOTTLES 9903520314283042199192993792.00', 'BOTTLES 1980704062856608439838598784.00', 'BOTTLES 3961408125713216879677197568.00', 'BOTTLES 7922816251426433759354395136.00', 'BOTTLES 15845632502852867518708790272.00', 'BOTTLES 31691265005705735037417580544.00', 'BOTTLES 6

# 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 this 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—gold medal.

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 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.

Another prominent exhibit is a collection of forty-eight six-foot deals of the principal Canadian wood. One-third of each deal is polished, one-third waxed and one-third simply planed.

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 manufactured 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 exhibiting 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.

Provinces of British Columbia—Thirteen sections of trees, four pieces of square timber, eighteen deals, 140 pieces of polished wood, unpolished 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 Ontario—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-work, 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 pine, spruce, fir, hemlock and pine, 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 obtained, 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 TICKETS. 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 Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most soothing 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 dose. Exhibits which special attract the passing throng are: A section of Douglas fir from British Columbia, 25 feet in circumference, cut from a tree

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 British Columbia—Thirteen sections of trees, four pieces of square timber, eighteen deals, 140 pieces of polished wood, unpolished 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 Ontario—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-work, 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 pine, spruce, fir, hemlock and pine, 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 obtained, 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 TICKETS. 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 Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most soothing 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 dose. 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 'model' 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, repairing 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 ye 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 peas 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 bastes 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.

Castoria. Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

PREPARED BY THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## 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. PIERCY & 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 their 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 Chinese, 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.

Gen. Gaselee's Dispatch.

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

"Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying and fatiguing march. 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."

"Two days ago, in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition, we sent the following:

"Fowler, Chee Foo (for Chaffee): In anticipation of the acceptance by the Chinese government of the condition in our reply to them, cabled to you August 12th, if the Chinese authorities communicate their willingness to deliver ministers and persons under their protection to the relief column at Peking, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangement in concert with the other commanders, without referring to here. From informal communications with representatives of other governments here, we believe all take substantially the same position. The question whether you should insist upon entering Peking and going to the legations or will receive delivery at the gate of the inner Tartar city or at the outer wall, taking risk of ministers passing through the city with only a Chinese escort, you and the other generals must determine. By order of secretary of war, Corbin."

"We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by the imperial troops upon the legations in Peking have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Peking. If such attacks cease, the above quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they would seem to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch."

# 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 raked and carried successfully at the first assault.

On the 24th the attack was renewed by 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 retired up 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. 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.

### FIVE YEARS FOR FORGERY.

(Associated Press.)

St. John, N.B., Aug. 15.—F. S. Whitaker, who, it will be remembered, about a month ago was accused of having forged a paper to the extent of \$50,000, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon and was sentenced to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

# 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.

(Special to the Times.)

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.

(Associated Press.)

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.

(Associated Press.)

Orangeville, Ont., Aug. 17.—Glen Cross, in the township of Mono, is sought 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.

(Associated Press.)

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.

Prinsloo 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 Essiagu 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 Essiagu, 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 Maxims jammed, 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, and 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, 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 none 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.

On May 21st a bombardment by the 7-pounder, a sortie was made by the garrison on the Krobo road, and also on the Accra road. Neither was successful. As our ammunition was running short it had to be nursed. Mr. Leggett

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### An Attack in Front.

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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 Essiagu 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 Essiagu, 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 Maxims jammed, 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, and 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, 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 none 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.

On May 21st a bombardment by the 7-pounder, a sortie was made by the garrison on the Krobo road, and also on the Accra road. Neither was successful. As our ammunition was running short it had to be nursed. Mr. Leggett

# News From The Front

### 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.

F and G companies left here yesterday on an armored train, destination not known. H Company is still at Boxburg and the remaining companies are here. Bobby Roberts has had a letter from a lady friend in Victoria. Bobby is employed as telegraph orderly, and like the proverbial telegraph boy loiters by the way. He drops into our shack, where the signaller also, has a chat and sometimes a rubber of whist. Our occasional evening rubbers often include Cornwall, who is looking remarkably well. Anderson, though not so sunburnt as the rest of us, is looking fit. His attack of enteric left him weak for some time. Wood carries rations out to the outposts.

Brethour, the ever silent, steady, even-tempered fellow, says he feels O.K., but would prefer to be back at Saanich. Smithurst, like the rest of us, will be glad when he turns his face towards his western home. We are only eight now, and from the looks of us I don't think there is a more healthy looking octave in the regiment.

This morning 45 men paraded sick, which goes to prove that the march of 16 miles was too much for some of them. Homesickness is very prevalent, though men do not care to acknowledge it. We are less than 300, and I believe there are not 200 available for duty, so that this sick parade of 45 was a large one. I strongly advocate the sending home of the regiment at the earliest opportunity.

Best wishes to all.  
SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL,  
DELEGATE'S COMPLAINT.

He Says Canada's Division is the Poorest in the Imperial Institute.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held here yesterday, A. W. Thomas, who represented the association at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London, presented information. He lamented the poverty of the Canadian display at the Imperial institute, declaring that Canada's division is the poorest of any colony in the institute. He says all Canada's division contained, when he visited it, was a few doors, a pile of old iron from Nova Scotia, a few cans on a shelf, some fruit and flowers, but nothing to show what Canada can do as a manufacturing country.

### SIFTON MURDER TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

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.

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

### THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Police Called Out Several Times to Disperse the Mob.

(Associated Press.)

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.

Every pawn-shop in the teleridin did a thriving trade in small arms to-day. A leading pawnbroker said that he knew of five shops that had sold out everything from black-jacks to Colts 4-calibres. The purchasers, he said, were negroes. The Word reached the West Forty-Seventh street station at 9:15 that a large mob was at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street. The reserves were run out and dispersed the crowd, which numbered over 1,000 persons, without trouble.

A second alarm sent the reserves to Forty-Ninth street and Tenth avenue, but not more than 50 persons were there. They ran before the policemen.

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# The Budget Speech

## The Finance Minister Elaborates the Estimates in a Brief Address.

### The Cassiar Members Anxious to Have Atlin Difficulties Adjusted.

### Over Half of the Appropriations Passed the Legislature Before Midnight.

### A Tilt Between Messrs. Prentice and McInnes—End in Sight.

Thursday, August 16.

The feature of this afternoon's proceedings in the House was the budget speech of the Finance Minister, and the fact that evening sessions were commenced. The speech itself was brief and not marked by any announcement of importance.

Prayers were read by Rev. Rural Dean Eberhart. Mr. Helmcken reported for the private bills committee. This favored the Kitimat-Caledonia enterprise, and was adopted. The time for receiving reports of this committee was then extended ten days from date.

The report of the railway committee was unfavorable to the British Pass Railway & Railway Co. on the ground that it was not desirable in the interests of the province that such charters be granted.

Mr. Pooley moved that the report be received, which was carried. Another report from the same committee favored the Kamloops-Atlin Railway Co. bill. This was also adopted.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced his bill to amend the Licensing Act, which was received and read a first time.

Mr. Houston's bill amending the Water Clauses Act was also received.

Hon. Mr. McBride introduced a bill to relieve the volunteers of this province serving in South Africa from the regulations of the Mining Act, which would affect their claims, while absent in the service of their country. The bill was received and read a first time.

Mr. Clifford moved for copies of all complaints made by people in Atlin district against government officials there, since 1st January, 1898, and the answers given by the government thereto.

In doing so he explained that he wished to draw the attention of the members and the government to a large number of complaints which had reached him from hydraulic men and miners. It was urged that Commissioner Grahame and other officials unduly favored the hydraulic miners. Blanketing creeks was one of the evils complained of. Under this system if a creek claim was not represented on opening day it became part of the bench claims which flanked it. The miners hold that this should, if unrepresented, revert to the Crown. Mr. Grahame was an efficient, upright and honorable man, and it was unfair not to straighten out the matter so as to relieve him from the imputation of favoritism.

The speaker asked the government to empower Mr. Justice Martin to hold a court of enquiry. The miners had found the country and they should have priority over the hydraulic men in such a dispute. He also asked the government to carry out to the letter the order forbidding government officials holding mineral claims or participating in any benefits therefrom. He believed that some of the officials did hold such claims. It was frequently asserted that they did, and he believed with some truth.

He stamped the remuneration for gold commissioner as totally inadequate. At present he should receive \$175 a month, while he should receive \$3,500 per annum, so that he would be removed from the necessity of engaging in anything else. The same applied to the recorder and clerks and constables.

Much of the trouble arose through hydraulic leases being allowed to be taken up the first year after the discovery of a creek. If hydraulic leases were suspended for three years after discovery it would give the miners an opportunity to work out the creek beds.

Mr. Stables confirmed the remarks of his colleagues. He had had similar representations from the miners.

He was not so sure of the ability of the gold commissioner. He knew of cases where negotiations had been issued, which tied up the country until the arrival of Judge Irving, who had straightened the matter out. It was in the interests of the country to have the matter thoroughly sifted and the originators of these complaints should be made to prove statements or withdraw them.

The Minister of Mines promised an inquiry at once. That matter was not an entirely new one and the government was anxious to set the matter at rest. While admitting that there was force in what Mr. Clifford had said in regard to the Mining Act he could not promise that the House could undertake these amendments at once. It would be taken up by the mining commission, which the government intended issuing.

He assured the members for Cassiar that no pains would be spared to straighten out the difficulties which had arisen.

Mr. Clifford asked the following question: (1) Is it the intention of the government to enquire into the conduct of E. M. N. Woods, stipendiary magistrate at Atlin, on the 30th July last, in confirming Wm. Queen in jail for alleged contempt of court? (2) Is it the intention of the government to punish the deputy returning officer at Bella Coola (B. Bryndison), for culpable stupidity in cancelling the votes of ten of the electors without cause?

Mr. Eberts replied: (1) The Attorney-

General's department is making an enquiry into the facts in connection with the alleged imprisonment of one Wm. Queen, for contempt of court. (2) Unfortunately, I know of no means whereby a man may be punished for such stupidity.

Mr. Gilmour asked: (1) Was an injunction issued at the instance of the government against the building of sawmills on Deadman's Island? If so, when? (2) Is it the intention of the government to move in the way of withdrawing the said injunction? If not, why not? (3) What action, if any, is it the intention of the government to take with reference to said injunction?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: (1) No; an interim injunction was issued restraining Theo. Ludgate from cutting any trees or otherwise trespassing on said land, 16th May, 1899. This injunction will remain in force until trial of action. (2) It is not intended to remove injunction until the question as to whether Deadman's Island belongs to the Province or Dominion is decided. (3) To proceed to trial of the injunction action now pending.

Mr. McInnes asked the following questions: 1. Were any complaints made concerning the technical knowledge or building experience of A. W. Walkley, Esq., in connection with his services on the reconstruction of the Victoria court house? If so, by whom? 2. Did the government cause any inquiry to be made into the technical knowledge or building experience of the said A. W. Walkley before he was appointed to his position on the reconstruction of the Victoria court house? If so, by whom, and with what result? 3. What does the government know about the technical knowledge or building experience of the said A. W. Walkley?

Hon. Mr. Wells said these questions did not arise, as they were questions already answered by the House. The House then went into supply, the Finance Minister delivering the budget speech.

Hon. Mr. Turner in rising said: "In moving that the House go into committee of supply, I must call attention to the fact that owing to conditions that have been existing for some time past, I can hardly take up this matter in the usual way. I think all must acknowledge the principle that when this resolution is made, the mover, in speaking of the public accounts for the preceding year, and comparing them with the public accounts of the year then to be provided for. Owing to the election that has occurred in this province, and owing to what I might call the extra session, which took place early in the year, we find ourselves in this position, owing to the fact that the public accounts of the previous year, which ended on the 30th of June, 1898, and which would in order come up at the regular session of the House, which took place in February last, owing to certain things which occurred then, the estimates were never introduced, and the condition arose that another year has elapsed, terminating since the session was held in February—that is terminating on the 30th of June, 1900. Consequently we find ourselves face to face with the fact that we cannot actually before the House, public accounts terminating on the 30th of June, 1900, though at the same time they are not actually before the House. I might perhaps explain, though, the reason why the accounts for the 30th of June, 1900, are not before the House. It arises in a great measure from the fact that on a certain period, at the termination of the financial year, an extension of time was always given in order to get the accounts in for that year. So that the accounts that are furnished for actual payment made up to the 31st of August go into the previous year. This is a measure from the configuration of the province and from the difficulty, the impossibility in some cases, of getting in the accounts which properly belong to the previous year, until six weeks or perhaps two months after the actual termination of that year. With a view to explanation, I simply say that I propose, though we have not those accounts completely before us, to refer to those accounts to a certain extent, and I think I am entitled to that from the fact that in reply to a question the other day I stated the approximate revenue and expenditure for the 30th of June last year at a certain figure.

"In referring to the estimates, I think the method usually followed in all legislatures, is to deal first with the previous year's accounts, which, owing to the conditions that I have pointed out, are not altogether available. Now, if we refer to the estimates which have been laid on the table of the House, we find that the estimates of receipts for the year amounts to \$1,757,239.45, whereas the estimates on expenditure for the year ended 30th of June last amount to \$2,218,328. Now it will be seen that the estimated revenue is some \$217,989 in excess of the amount estimated for the year ending 30th of June last, and this arises under several heads. I will refer to these as they appear under the head of the estimates in the estimates placed before the House.

"The first of these is the land sales. That is estimated at \$15,000 in excess of the amount made for the previous year. I am informed that there is every reason to believe that we can obtain larger amounts of payments from lands, and it is the intention of the government to do something with regard to the pre-emptions as an inducement for persons who find their payments in arrears, of which there is a very large sum, approximately, I am told, \$1,000,000 and interest on the same. It is the intention of the government, with a view of bringing in some, at any rate, of that money, to make certain concessions which I cannot fully explain at present, but which will be laid before the House later on. (Applause.) I feel confident that this will induce certain settlers to make payments so that before the 30th of June next we hope to have a substantial showing from this policy. I grant, sir, that we have underestimated this item on the whole, but it is probably better to do so than to overestimate. I might say that the same applies to the estimates all the way through. Still the revenues are, of course, uncertain, owing to changing conditions in the country, but I think it very reasonable to assume that instead of increasing \$217,989 it will be some \$300,000.

"Under the next heading of timber royalty and licenses, there is an increase of \$10,000. That arises from the intention of the government to make some change with respect to the royalty imposed on timber, which will, it is estimated, increase the revenue to that extent.

"Under free miners' certificates, there is an increase of \$5,000. That is a very moderate increase, and is one which is influenced by the condition of affairs in connection with the mining industry, as compared with previous years. I think it is a very conservative estimate of the increase under that head.

"As to the item of mining receipts generally there is an increase of \$25,000. I think I need hardly say anything more about that, which means an advance from some \$50,000 in previous years, than that the indications that we have in the mining districts seem to warrant the assumption that we shall have that increase of revenue.

"Referring to the receipts from the tax on wild lands, there is an increase of \$5,000. This is based on the fact that the government intend to go more fully into the matter of taxes on the wild lands with a view of deriving a fuller return.

"Under the head of income tax there is an increase of \$10,000. That arises from a proposed change in the assessment act increasing in some cases the tax on incomes. Of course from \$1,000 there will be a different division of the tax upon the amount, I may state that it is proposed to do this in the way in which I think some members of the House have suggested this session, that is that if an income of \$5,500 pays 1 per cent, an income of \$5,500 shall not come under the 1 per cent rate, but the higher rate up to \$5,000, and the higher rate on the excess.

"Under the head of revenue tax there is an increase of \$40,000. That is a tax concerning which there has been considerable difficulty. It has always been felt in this House that this tax was not fairly collected, and I think that the government will insure a better collection of that tax. In many districts we have to resort to the commission system in collecting that tax, for we find that where this system is adopted it comes in very much better and works fairer to all parties.

"Coming to the mineral tax, there is also a slight increase under that head. We have only estimated \$5,000 over that of last year, but as a matter of fact that is a very much larger increase in reality, because in this case I must refer to the actual receipts of last year, and not to the estimates of last year. The estimated receipts for that year were \$60,000, whereas it only produced \$31,000, but it is the intention of the government, under certain conditions, to increase that mineral tax, taking care, of course, to protect the small miner, so that it will not be an increase in his tax, but will apply itself more particularly to the larger properties, which we feel confident are not contributing the revenue to this province which they are entitled to pay. It is absurd, on the face of it, that that tax should only produce \$31,000, when we turn to the expenditures in connection with the mining districts, it seems hardly proportionate. Of course, it is said on the other hand that that is not all the revenue we get from mining properties. We get miners' licenses, and mining receipts, which are very well represented, but they are not taxes at all. They are virtually payments for a right. They enable a man to take possession of a property, but a mineral tax is only a tax on the mines direct, and this is an endeavor to right that, which has been a great measure from the fact that the small amount received from that source.

"Under the head of Chinese restriction, an increase is shown of \$10,000. I think there is a very great uncertainty about that. Of course we know that the tax upon the Chinese has been largely increased, but I fancy that the influx of Chinese will be as a consequence very much smaller.

"As to succession duties the same remark applies. "Then comes a very important matter. That is the royalty tax on coal. It is estimated that this will realize \$90,000. That, of course, refers to a tax on all the coal in the province, of which the government own the coal mines and coal mining property have been under taxation as personal property hitherto, and you cannot tax personal property and then tax the revenue derived from that personal property. That would be dual taxation. So that the estimate of five cents per ton, and in addition to the royalty on coal, this means a tax therefore on the total product of coal in the province of British Columbia. At the same time though we estimate this to produce the sum of \$90,000, yet it is not a clear increase to the revenue, because on the other hand the coal mines and coal mining property have been under taxation as personal property hitherto, and you cannot tax personal property and then tax the revenue derived from that personal property. That would be dual taxation. So that the estimate of five cents per ton, and in addition to the royalty on coal, this means a tax therefore on the total product of coal in the province of British Columbia. At the same time though we estimate this to produce the sum of \$90,000, yet it is not a clear increase to the revenue, because on the other hand the coal mines and coal mining property have been under taxation as personal property hitherto, and you cannot tax personal property and then tax the revenue derived from that personal property. That would be dual taxation. 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# Among the Gulf Islands

## An Ideal Summer Outing Provided by the Steamer Iroquois.

### How a Day May Be Spent in the Georgian Archipelago.

It is an old and somewhat time-worn proverb, but one as true as it is trite, that "familiarity breeds contempt." The remark, true as it is in its applicability to the relations of man with man, may with equal force be applied to the subjects of travel and transportation. People are very apt when surrounded by a plethora of scenic beauties, to overlook the less obtrusive of the number, and to neglect excursion by-ways, which would be eagerly traversed, in less favored localities.

This, perhaps, is particularly true of Victoria, where the facilities for travel both by sea and land are so numerous, and the attractions of the different resorts so varied, that some become somewhat travel worn, while others are almost entirely neglected. A week at Cordova Bay, a day at Goldstream and an occasional excursion to Esquimalt, Oka Bay, or Beacon Hill, have become such established features in the lives of most of citizens each summer, that they follow them mechanically without any attention to the almost virgin resorts for quiet and enjoyment which girdle the capital city of the province.

For instance, the knowledge which the average Victorian possesses of the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, is confined to that obtained from a passing glimpse obtained as the Islander plows her way to and from the Mainland. Few indeed are acquainted with the myriad channels which separate island from island, or even of the principal water ways which wind sinuously through the entire archipelago. To such it will be news to learn that the busy merchant or professional man may leave Victoria in the evening, and spend the entire day threading the waterways, intersecting these islands, and be back again in the evening, refreshed for his duties by an excursion so captivating that the wonder is that its charms are not more generally known.

It was the privilege of a Times representative on Saturday last to make this journey. The city was left at the reasonable hour of seven in the morning, a quick run on the V. & S. railway bringing the traveller to Sidney, the terminus, before 8 o'clock. The trip by rail forms an interesting prelude to the main portion of the excursion. The steamer traverses longitudinally the fertile Saanich peninsula, rich, at this season of the year, with yellow grain fields and fruited orchards. The passenger gets a glimpse of sparkling lakes, of almost primitive woods, of smiling homesteads and sleepy hamlets, in such rapid succession that anticipation is excited for the scenic beauties of the main portion of the trip. Arriving at Sidney the stout little steamer Iroquois is found puffing impatiently at her moorings. This vessel has been so recently described in these columns that any further details are unnecessary here. Eighty feet in length, with twenty-one feet of beam and an eight-foot hold, she has ample accommodation for the limited freight and passenger travel of the island route. With a draught of seven feet she is able to navigate passes which would be impossible for a craft of deeper draught, and thus to abbreviate in a number of instances the route over which she plies. Her hull was constructed at Fort Moody, while the Poison Iron Works, of Toronto, installed her engines.

Her cabin and saloon accommodation, too, is ample for all requirements. The demand on the vessel since her commissioning has been so constant that no time has been available in which to embellish the interior, but this will be remedied shortly. There is a delightful afterdeck, where passengers may view the scenery at their ease, parlors for ladies, as well as a general sitting room, while immediately below it the steward serves the most appetizing of meals in a cosy dining room.

The vessel screeches clear the wharf before she commences to thread the maze of islets, for directly ahead lies Big Shell, with its park-like clothing of pines, and the white beach from which its name is derived. Holding to the left, the Iroquois pushes through Canoe Pass, with Coal Island, where Ah Foo holds undisputed sway on the right, while on the neighboring ones a few Kanakas eke out an existence by an intermittent pursuit of agriculture and fishing.

An hour's run brings the company to Moresby Island, owned by Capt. Robertson, where that gentleman and his sons were found deep in the study of the intricacies of a new self-binder, and an attempt to circumvent the deprecations of the cut-worm pest. Here again the steamer scorns the wider channel and steams recklessly out into Windy Strait, where a salty sou'easter indicates the capabilities of the locality when a strong trade lifts. Far ahead the American archipelago is partially obscured in a bank of fog, while looking backward, the white hooded Olympics push their heads above the wooded hills of Cordova Island.

Bidwell harbor, on Cordova Island, is next reached, a cosy little anchorage with a few cottages scattered along the tableland which lies back from it, and protected by a lordly mountain whose base is smothered in the very waves that lap the wharf itself. From this point the steamer partially retraces her course, rounds the end of Pender Island and breaks into the calm water of Plumper Sound, which stretches its unbroken surface for miles ahead to Browning harbor, the old rendezvous of the navy before Comox became the scene of the annual target practice of the ships.

Pender is left behind, while on the right a bleak and barren ridge of rock that seems, at first sight, to be incapable of producing or sustaining vegetable life. Yet when the wharf is reached a farm of hundreds of acres is dis-

closed, lying behind the low rock wall of the beach and the towering mountain which rises behind it. This property belongs to Warburton Pike, the hunter and explorer, who at present is paying one of his flying visits to the place he calls home.

South Pender, to which point the Iroquois crosses from Saturna, received from the vessel its new school teacher, a pretty young lady going to her first charge, and so evidently homesick and lonesome that the bluff old skipper gave the order to cast off, with equally evident reluctance. Thence the course of the steamer was laid to Mayne and Galiano through Active Pass, where the turmoil of cross tides and currents is so great that little progress at times was made, and the pilot was forced to strain at the wheel to hold the vessel to her course. Oddly enough in this seething cauldron of water, Indians in cockle shell canoes were fishing as usual, and, as though anchored in a mill pond.

Having deposited the mails at Galiano and Mayne, the Pass was again negotiated, until Trincomali Channel is reached, and after twenty minutes' steaming the Iroquois thrust her nose through Captain's Pass and turned up Ganges Harbor. Then for the first time a good view is obtained of Salt Spring, gem of East Coast islands. Ahead, the harbor stretches itself with careless regularity of shore line, while at the head stand fortified farms lie along the sunny hillside. In the foreground are the pretty homes of the settlers, while against the skyline stretches a bank of fir which rises into prouder relief as it mounts the rocky ridge to the left of the bay. A more delightful spot for a summer's outing could not be imagined, for added to the beauty of the place, the island abounds in deer, while its lakes yield a ready tribute of fish to the angler.

From Ganges the little vessel starts on the last leg of the journey, with the exception of the home run. The coast line is faithfully followed, until, rounding a point, Fulford harbor is reached, lying like a Norwegian fiord between the giant hills. Immediately ahead monarch bluff towers its Gibraltar-like form above the water's edge, while from the anchorage, beautiful country roads may be discerned which tempt the traveller into all kinds of rash resolutions for some future holiday. At the entrance of the harbor is Isabella point, where the warlike Cowichans burnt their signal fires and off which their patrol canoes kept constant watch, in the old days, for their tribal enemies, the Nootkas.

Sidney is again reached before 6 o'clock, and in ample time for the excursionist to be in the city at his own dinner table. Interesting as the route is from a tourist point of view, it has a commercial value which is highly prized by the islanders. Prior to the Iroquois being placed on the run, mail was delivered only once a week. The City of Nanaimo called on Saturdays en route to Victoria, but making no stop at Sidney. When, while wholesale business was suspended, and shippers were obliged to keep produce and stock on the wharf until Monday morning. This involved heavy loss, and practically robbed the shipper of his profits. Under the new order instituted by Manager Patterson a mail is delivered daily, the exclusive trip being made on Wednesday and Saturday, while the Nanaimo run is followed twice a week. Sunday, the packet lies up for necessary alterations and repairs.

Eighty miles of continual steaming is covered in the trip described above, and already the route is so well timed that the islanders set their clocks by the whistle of the boat. Needless to say Capt. Cavin, Mate Fraser and Purser Harrison are most popular on the run. The burly skipper has a word for young and old, slaps the young men on the backs, chuckles the girls under the chin, and otherwise does the agreeable. While it perhaps would be hardly correct to say that the younger officers have a sweet heart at every port, it must be admitted that the business-like second officer and the Adonis-formed purser receive many enquiring glances from the young ladies, their admiringly evident being legion.

In conclusion, the island trip of the Iroquois offers a unique opportunity to the busy man of affairs who finds it impossible to take a protracted vacation, to snatch a day from the desk and counter and to undertake a cheap, yet ideal outing with his family. The Iroquois has accommodation for nearly forty passengers in addition to her freight carrying capacity of fifty tons. When the beauty of the trip becomes known, it is a safe prediction that a much larger vessel will be necessary in the summer season to carry the throng of tourists who will find in this outing, so easily undertaken, respite from work and worry.

### ANOTHER MASTODON FOUND.

Wonderfully Well Preserved Remains of Monster Animal Discovered Near Cape St. Lawrence.

Special correspondence from Cape Nome says that during the voyage to Nome, a number of passengers on the Robert Dollar discovered the remains of a giant mastodon near the southeast cape of St. Lawrence. A party left the ship to investigate the character of the remains, and discovered that the skeleton was in a remarkable state of preservation. The skull was in good condition, and was ten feet long, while the mammoth ribs, thirty-eight inches in diameter, curved into the air to a height of at least eighteen feet. The skeleton was about eighty feet long.

# Insincere Friendship

## American Missionaries Lay Serious Charges Against the Authorities.

### Governors and Other Officials of Provinces Accomplices of the Boxers.

A late Chinese mail just to hand is interesting from the fact that it is given charges of a serious character against Chinese authorities, who, while pretending friendship to the foreigners, have surreptitiously been designing and plotting against them. Quick to observe this, the American missionaries at Pang Chuang, Shantung, have drawn up the following charges against the officials named, one copy (in Chinese) having been sent to the military governor and another to Minister Conger.

I.—Against H. E. Yu Hsien, late governor of Shantung: That knowing the existence of the I Ho Chuan in this province, on a large and threatening scale, a society wholly contrary to the Imperial laws, and in previous reigns severely punished, he took no steps to antagonize it. That after a fight had taken place in October, between the provincial troops and the Boxers, the said governor was very angry that about a hundred of the latter had been killed, although told by the military officials that the encounter was provoked by the prisoners taken in degradation of the prefect and of the Hsien of Ping Yuan, not for allowing this rebellion to go unchecked, but for trying at last to stop it. That he dismissed the military commander in charge at the time, and employed him no more for this reason. That he encouraged the Boxers by releasing the prisoners taken in that action, requiring no guarantee of good behavior, to the immediate encouragement of the leaders, who had been ready to give up the cause after this fight. That he secretly promoted and fomented the rebellion by refusing to allow the troops to fight, repeatedly seeking no steps to discourage them, and that he issued orders, which were explicit orders, that his well known attitude was immediately influential in strengthening the rebellion, and was the direct cause of the murder of the late Mr. Brooks, as much as if the late governor had dispatched him with his own hand. That in a secret memorial to the Governor-General of China, etc., to the I Ho Chuan as an agency for driving foreigners out of the province, thus giving an official sanction to the movement. That for all the complicated storm of ruin in which so large a part of Shantung has been involved for so many months, Yu Hsien is directly responsible. That he thinks that foreign powers interested in the good government of this province ought to insist that he be degraded, and the edict should be published in the Pekin Gazette with the phrase "never to be mentioned for employment again," and his conduct should be assiduously and publicly rebuked. Also that the said powers should insist to the perpetual enforcement of this punishment as only an adequate guarantee of peace in this province. (To demand the issuing of such a decree and then let it lapse into "innocuous desuetude" would be much worse than not to do so.)

II.—Against the Taotai, Intendant of the Circuit of Western Shantung. (Against Chi Taotai). It is impossible for us to know what orders this official received from the late governor. We only know what the (American) legation informed us to have been sent, and that attention was paid to the same. After explicit orders to have his troops fight, Chi Taotai refused to allow them to do so, and he did nothing effective against the Boxers, although he was in their immediate presence for months together. Details of his inefficiency can be better presented by Americans at the capital than by us.

III.—Against Chang Su, magistrate of the county of Ping Yuan. This official being repeatedly appealed to to investigate the looting of the Christian families in a village in Ping Yuan known as Li Luchuang, did nothing of the sort. Being explicitly ordered through the governor, by command of the Governor-General of China, etc., to arrest a certain leader known as Chang Yu-Cho, he not only took no steps to do so, but let it be known that he did not intend to do so, to the great abetting of the insurrection. Being repeatedly memorialized on the subject of the various acts of rebellion in his jurisdiction, he was posted in only a few places, and despite the stringent threats of these proclamations against the active Boxers, practically none have been arrested down to the present time. He has allowed the headmen of the several villages containing "camps" of Boxers to certify that there are no such persons in their villages, and here the magistrate sent numerous letters of remonstrance from mission headquarters, he has either not replied at all, or only in insulting phrases, with an evident intention to ignore every claim from this source.

Upon occasion of our complaint against his headquarter, this magistrate sent for the leader and showed him the letter from here by way of a friendly hint. This official is to be superseded, but we ask that he be employed no more in Shantung.

IV.—Against the Sub-Prefect of Kao Tung, Li Ensheng. The Christians within the jurisdiction of this official have been pillaged repeatedly, and in each

case he has been appealed to either by petition from them or by letter from us, and in no single case known to us has he made any investigation or afforded any protection, meanwhile writing us fraternal letters full of polite deceit. These raids and fines have been inflicted in the villages of Tung Kuan Tung, Mai Kuan Tun, Ma Chuang, Wu Li Yu, Yuen Chang, and later in the very west suburb of the city itself our chapel was looted without any attention being paid to this circumstance. Two Boxers were captured, while oppressing a Christian family five li from the city, kept in prison for a month and then released, although it was known for certain that they were principals. One of our preachers was fined more than eighty strings in cash, the magistrate taking the action. Another was beaten severely, the men being arrested and then released as mentioned. To the present time the proclamations have not been posted in villages at a distance from the city, and the terror inspired by the Boxers still holds. One important leader has been arrested in this district, sent to Hsia Chin for trial, and later to Chi Nan Fu, but the most of the rioters have been undisturbed, the magistrate, surrounded with troops, pleading his inability to act.

V.—Against Tu Nai Hsun, district magistrate of Hsiang Shin. This official was repeatedly petitioned by our mission on occasion of threatening camps of the I Ho Chuan being formed near his city and elsewhere. In one of his letters he exhorted us not to listen to the tales of silly women and small children, the camp meanwhile being formed and continuing to the present hour to a source of peril to all neighboring Christians. When a large body of Boxers visited his city he consoled them with seventy or eighty strings of cash and two hundred catties of bread-cakes, upon condition that they should go elsewhere. Upon another occasion he visited a market town on the edge of his district, and bribed a band of marauders to cross the office of the prefect and to destroy cakes, etc., reporting that he had "dispersed" them. Being warned by us repeatedly of the danger to our out-station of Ho Chia Tun, he disregarded the warning, although sending men there who did nothing. When a large armed force actually came he played going out to the family by presents of food, and the chapel and residence destroyed, and he prevented the troops from fighting the remaining Boxers. Of his later acts we are imperfectly informed.

Five of the refugees from Paoing fu who have arrived at Kobe had a most exciting struggle for their lives. The quintette were M. C. Albertazzi, M. and Mme. Calleri, M. C. Walfreda, and M. S. Minola. The guard of Chinese soldiers who accompanied the party at the start on the four-day voyage to Tien Tsin were merely enemies in disguise, for immediately the party was attacked by the Boxers the soldiers left them, and M. Albertazzi says, joined the Boxers and commenced shooting on the refugees. It is estimated that at least a hundred of the Boxers were shot at one time or another. Sometimes it was a hand-to-hand conflict, one of the refugees getting a nasty cut over the head with a sword. The horror of the situation was aggravated by the lack of water, as the party found it advisable to make a detour to keep away from the river, along the banks of which are a number of Chinese villages. The refugees were armed with seventeen Mausers, which they evidently used to good purpose. A photograph of the party as they appeared when they arrived in Tien Tsin must have had Money, clothes, food, everything was left on the boats when they had to be abandoned, owing to treachery.

### GERMAN'S SUICIDE.

Took His Life Over the Grave of His Wife.

Norwich, Ont., Aug. 16.—Ulrich Rupprecht, a German employe in the Thomas broom factory, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the cemetery here. It is estimated that a man of his age must have had Money, clothes, food, everything was left on the boats when they had to be abandoned, owing to treachery.

### ANOTHER MASTODON STORY.

Skeleton of Huge Animal Eighty Feet Long Found Near St. Lawrence Island.

While the steamer Robert Dollar was aground on the beach at St. Lawrence Island on her last trip to Nome, her passengers discovered the skeleton of a mastodon eighty feet long, that attracted notice from its resemblance to the wreck of some vessel.

On the morning of July 24th those distant who saw about four miles distant what appeared to be the sun-bleached ribs of some wrecked vessel. A party of passengers, among whom was B. D. Williams, of San Francisco, discovered that the supposed wreck was the skeleton of a mastodon measuring eighty feet in length. The ribs were ten feet in diameter and the great ribs thirty-six inches in diameter, rounded up from the backbone eighteen feet into the air. Enough of the bones were found to make a reproduction of the complete carcass easily possible.

About ten miles inland they found the ruins of three houses. They had been built of driftwood and dried skins, the latter now decayed. The largest of the three had a long tunnel or winter entrance. All were built on the Eskimo plan. The Dollar's passengers came upon a gruesome cache of five human skeletons in one of the huts, evidently the remains of an entire family which had died years before in this lone spot of either starvation or disease. The skeletons were side by side on a bed of decayed moss, and from their position it could be surmised that a father and mother had been lying with the smallest child between them and two other ones close beside. About the but were crude cooking utensils, spear heads, portions of decayed skins, pieces of old boats, and a rusty muzzle-loading musket. The lock, trigger and smaller portions of the firearm had been stripped off and made into spear heads.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale  
At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayoquot, on  
**Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900**  
By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Clayoquot, under the provisions of Section 67 of the Mineral Act, the undivided half interest of Barclay Bonthronne, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz: Minero's Sephire, Brown Jug, Brown Jug No. 2, Frankfort, Frankfort Fraction and the Jennie Fraction, all situated on Hesouot lake, West Coast V. I., and known as the Brown Jug Group, all which claims are held jointly by the said Barclay Bonthronne, Arthur Norris, A. L. Smith, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. A. Smith.

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

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1180, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; and whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1180, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900.  
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1900.  
AUGUST BRABANT.  
**NOTICE.**  
Take notice that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post at the mouth of creek eighty (80) chains, thence west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence due south one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, thence east following the shore line to the point of commencement. The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres.  
Dated this 4th day of August, 1900.  
W. A. DIER, Secretary.

**THE MILES CANON AND LEWIS RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewis River Tramway Company will be held at the office of Bowdell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.  
Dated this 4th day of August, A. D. 1900.  
L. P. DUFF, Secretary.

**THE MILES CANON AND WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and White Horse Tramway Company will be held at the office of Bowdell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.  
Dated this 4th day of August, A. D. 1900.  
H. G. LAWSON, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for cannery purposes 40 acres of land or thereabouts, described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post at the head of a small bay at the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked by a stake or post at the corner of the 10 chains south, thence along the shore 10 chains west, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains to point of commencement.  
Dated July 22, 1900.  
F. RIDGE, H. MCKENZIE.

**TAKE NOTICE** that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the west shore of Edgingham Inlet, Barclay Sound, about half a mile north of a small stream or brook, thence west one hundred (100) chains, thence south one hundred (100) chains, crossing Pipestem Inlet, thence east one hundred (100) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, thence west to the eastern shore of Edgingham Inlet, thence following the shore line of the Inlet in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence east to Vernon Bay, thence following the shore line in a northerly and easterly direction to the point of commencement. The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres.  
Dated this 15th day of July, 1900.  
W. A. DIER, Secretary.

**TAKE NOTICE** that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the east shore of Vernon Bay, Barclay Sound, thence east forty (40) chains, thence north sixty (60) chains, thence west twenty (20) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, thence west to the eastern shore of Edgingham Inlet, thence following the shore line of the Inlet in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence east to Vernon Bay, thence following the shore line in a northerly and easterly direction to the point of commencement. The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres.  
Dated this 29th day of July, 1900.  
GEORGE OKELL.

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

**TAKE NOTICE** that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for cannery purposes 40 acres of land or thereabouts, described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post at the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked by a stake or post at the corner of the 10 chains south, thence along the shore 10 chains west, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains to point of commencement.  
Dated this 16th day of July, 1900.  
MURRAY C. FORTS.

# EVERY WEAK MAN

WANTS to send a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Scientific Treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrea and other Venereal Diseases, to every man who sends him a card containing his name and address, and a stamp for postage. The treatise is written in plain, simple English, and is the most advanced treatise on the subject ever published. It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that is so quickly returned to perfect health. It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that is so quickly returned to perfect health. It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that is so quickly returned to perfect health. It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that is so quickly returned to perfect health.

# LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1887."  
Canada: Province of British Columbia.  
No. 1814.

This is to certify that "The Victoria Mining Syndicate, Limited," authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia extended in England.

The head office of the Company is situated in the City of Victoria, in the Provincial Office Building, and the office of the Company is situated in the City of Victoria, in the Provincial Office Building, and the office of the Company is situated in the City of Victoria, in the Provincial Office Building.

(a) To locate, peg off, or otherwise acquire any mining claims, mines, mining rights, and metalliferous lands in British Columbia or other parts of America, and to explore, work, develop, and turn to account the same, and in portions and rights in British Columbia, with a view to the acquisition thereof and the carrying out or effecting thereof, without modification, an agreement between the Wilkinson Exploration Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Victoria Mining Syndicate, Limited, of the other part, the draft of which has already been prepared and filed for the purpose of identification being included by two of the subscribers hereto.

(b) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(c) To acquire any concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers, privileges, or interests from any state, company, or person in British Columbia or other parts of America or elsewhere, which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account and to work, develop, and turn to account, and to account the same, and in portions and rights in British Columbia, with a view to the acquisition thereof and the carrying out or effecting thereof, without modification, an agreement between the Wilkinson Exploration Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Victoria Mining Syndicate, Limited, of the other part, the draft of which has already been prepared and filed for the purpose of identification being included by two of the subscribers hereto.

(d) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(e) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(f) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(g) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(h) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(i) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(j) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(k) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(l) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(m) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(n) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.

(o) To carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, by the legislative authority of the Parliament of British Columbia.