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Twice a Week.

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VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1899.

NO. 8.

Confessed He Shot Laborer

Man Arrested, but the Police Think His Story is Not True.

Correspondents Say the Outlook Is Now Bright For Dreyfus

(Associated Press.)
Rennes, Aug. 18.—The man who attempted to murder M. Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol. His name is Glorot, and he is a native of the department of Cotes du Nord. He has confessed.
Dol is situated in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 15 miles by rail southeast of St. Malo. The latter place is 44 miles N.W. of Rennes.
Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret yesterday: "I am the man who shot Labori."
The police now believe the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard desirous of attracting attention, and that his supposed confession may turn out to be nothing more than an empty boast. The police, however, are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.
The Court Martial.
Rennes, Aug. 18.—When the Dreyfus trial was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning Colonel Piquart was called to the witness stand and continued the deposition which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment.
At the conclusion of Colonel Piquart's deposition, Generals Rogot and Mercier were together asked to be allowed to be confronted with the witness.
The confrontation, however, only lasted a few minutes and did not prove sensational, having reference to minor points.
After Piquart reiterated his statements the court adjourned at 11:40 a.m. until tomorrow.
Piquart's Testimony.
Later—Colonel Piquart practically occupied the whole of today's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was closely followed by the members of the court martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Rogot, Billot and de Boersdefre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the court yard of the Lycee or gathered in little groups discussing Piquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression made yesterday.
Dreyfus, naturally drunk in all the witness's words, which came as a balm to the wounds made upon him by Mercier and Rogot. The prisoner frequently scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thought.
From the standpoint of the spectators, the session was the most monotonous since the opening of the trial. Even the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting.
Piquart was deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes, and in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory.
In Favor of Dreyfus.
London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Rennes indicates the activity of the censorship there. General Mercier's insinuating references to the Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed, while Mercier's utterances were toned down.
The correspondent of some of the London morning newspapers, however, are unanimous in the opinion that the tide has finally turned in favor of Dreyfus. The evidence on Thursday was so favorable to him that even some anti-Dreyfusites would fain admit the scales are falling from their eyes.
The correspondent of the Times chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be recommended, and that the sentence will be immediately commuted, through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon acquittal. He believes the latitude allowed to generals in court points to the submission to, what in France, is a sacred image, "Reasons of state."
The correspondent of the Times comments upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maitre Dejanne began tentatively to cross-examine the witnesses, his questions leaving General Rogot utterly disconcerted. He remarks too, upon the fact that Colonel Jouhaux failed to confront Rogot with Bertulus, whose evidence therefore had its full effect.
Labori's Condition.
Rennes, Aug. 18.—Maitre Labori was not so well this afternoon. He tried himself yesterday and to-day he was only allowed to exercise for half an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.
Rioting in Paris.
Paris, Aug. 18.—There was rioting last evening on Boulevard de Magenta between Nationalists and Anti-Semites. Four persons were seriously injured.
Guerin May Surrender.
Paris, Aug. 18.—While M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite league, who has been barricaded in the headquarters of the league since Saturday, when an attempt was made to arrest him, has not yet surrendered, it is believed the failure of his friends yesterday evening to stir up popular disorders in his favor has so discouraged him that it will lead to his surrender during the course of this afternoon.

An American In South Africa

Rear Admiral Howison of the Chicago Tells of His Recent Visit.

There Can Only Be One Result of a War in the Transvaal.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Two bridges over the Chicago river have been ordered to be closed to traffic, nine others, condemned, and two others labelled "very suspicious." All this came about yesterday because the bridge over the Calumet river dropped into the water when swung for repairs. The bridge broke square in half over the centre pier and both ends fell into the water.
BRIDGES CONDEMNED.
Chicago Authorities Order Several to be Closed Owing to Yesterday's Accident.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Two bridges over the Chicago river have been ordered to be closed to traffic, nine others, condemned, and two others labelled "very suspicious." All this came about yesterday because the bridge over the Calumet river dropped into the water when swung for repairs. The bridge broke square in half over the centre pier and both ends fell into the water.

R. L. Reid Retires

And There Is No Candidate in the Field Against the Attorney-General.

The White Pass and Yukon Road May Be Extended to Fort Selkirk

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Aug. 19.—A special from Westminster says R. L. Reid, opposition candidate to Attorney-General Henderson, has retired.
A party of White Pass and Yukon route officials are in the city on their way north. Among them are President S. H. Graves, of Chicago; W. B. Close, and C. Lambert, directors and capitalists from London, together with the local officials. The Yukon road may be extended within a few months from Bennett to Fort Selkirk, 280 miles. The party is with the Seattle business men's excursion to Alaska, which stopped here today.
Vancouver is to have a new show early in September. The Keenel Club is beginning preparations to secure a large entry list.
The Islander carries some 250 excursionists for the Capital City to-day. Big crowds came in from up-country points this morning.
Granville street bridge has been discovered to be dangerous. Low tide shows the supports to be rotten and traffic is warned to be cautious.
Salmon fishermen were yesterday successful in getting an advance of 5 cents on the lowest price paid for fish, making the minimum now 20 cents. The salmon are slacking off and the canneries are utilizing all fish caught.

Kruger Must Back Down

Supporters of Imperial Government Opposed to Any Sign of Weakness.

Mr. Stead Says the Colonial Secretary Is Responsible for the Present Trouble.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 19.—The latest franchise bill of Pretoria has failed in its expected effect. It is merely regarded as a device to gain time. There is no cessation of the war preparations on either side. The Transvaal government is beginning to move troops to the border, and the police on the frontier have been ordered to strictly prohibit any cattle leaving their country, while the treasury of the Republic is receiving large amounts of gold beyond ordinary requirements.
Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, was in consultation at the war office yesterday with General Nevelle Gerald-Lytelton, military secretary, and the headquarters staff. Tenders for an immediate supply of Large Stores of Forage and general stores were under consideration.
A six months' supply of compressed forage for ten thousand horses was already being sent out.
It is reported that Colonel Hector Macdonald, recently appointed to an important Indian command, but who has been delayed taking up his post, is really waiting to be ordered to South Africa under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves General Sir William Francis Butler, as commander-in-chief of the British troops there.
The Earl of Denbigh, speaking at a Primrose meeting during the week, voiced the government's supporters by saying: "If the break-up of the British empire is wanted, all we have to do is to show a weak front in South Africa. Great Britain has to win the next trick, which, whether by diplomacy or by other means."
Mr. William T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews, makes startling insinuations against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies. He says that if the Liberal leaders, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, two years ago, had not "made themselves parties to"
the way of white-washing ever perpetrated upon the public, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would not be in the Colonial office to-day.
Mr. Stead refers, apparently, to the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, and intimates Mr. Chamberlain is entirely responsible for the present crisis, adding: "What is now demanded, almost avowed, is the destruction of the dominion of the Boer oligarchy." Continuing, Mr. Stead berates Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and says if he were away from the Transvaal there would be no threatening of war in South Africa.
The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have concluded not to have the cathedral lighted by electricity at present. The expenses of the installation of
An Electric Light Plant
has been offered by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but as the Chapter had to pay up for Mr. Hooley's free gratis communion plate, the authorities of St. Paul's shirk of the electric light proposition. The degradation of the cathedral, which is now progressing, also makes electric lighting an artistic impossibility. The Daily Chronicle significantly says "if it should eventually be decided to install electric light, then there should be no difficulty in securing adequate funds in the ordinary way."
Mr. William Waldorf Astor intends to put his son into the Household Cavalry. He was educated at Eton and Oxford.
A representative of the Associated Press learns that, following the American lead,
A Whiskey Trust
is to be formed in Ireland. It is also announced that the wall paper manufacturers of the United Kingdom are forming a corner to put up prices. Other industries are showing a desire to consolidate.
Mr. Victor Christian Cavendish, M.P. for West Derbyshire and heir of the Duke of Devonshire, speaking during the week at the agricultural show at Bakedon, Derbyshire, said: "I recently visited Canada and the United States. There is nothing to be afraid of there as far as stock breeding is concerned. A gentleman connected with the American government told me there was no doubt the next few years would see large importations from England to the United States for stock breeding."
Congressman Loud, of California, chairman of the House Committee on post offices and post roads, has been here during the past week examining
The Railroad Mail System.
Every facility has been afforded him by the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General. Mr. Loud is accompanied by Mr. Bradley, of the New York post office, and they are also going to examine the systems of Berlin and Paris.
Theatrical interest centres in Mrs.

Fishing Smack Run Down

Cut in Two by a Seattle Bound Steamer—Dave Gordon, a Fisherman, Drowned.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Aug. 19.—A fishing smack containing two men and carrying no light, was run down and cut in two by the steamer North Pacific on Thursday morning a few miles off Steveston. The steamer was on the way to Seattle, and ran into the boat before it could be seen and when it was too late to stop. Dave Gordon, one of the occupants, was drowned. The body has not been recovered. S. Short, the other man, clung to the wreck of the smack and was picked up later.
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will take action against merchants who disregard early closing, and institute a boycott.
J. M. Woodward is organizing a company and will build a large creamery here. The Pasteur system will be used in the treatment of the milk. Machinery will be secured to handle a large output.
A Town in Georgia Almost Destroyed by Fire.
(Associated Press.)
Macon, Ga., Aug. 19.—A special to the Telegraph from Rochelle, Ga., says: "A negro recently threatened to burn up the town because he was sentenced to work on the street. Thursday night the houses were set on fire, and every wood building, except two, destroyed. The suspect has not been captured."

Trade of the Dominion

Figures for July Show a Slight Falling Off Compared With Last Year.

The 25 per Cent. Reduction Leads to a Large Increase in the Imports.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Figures available to-day show the Dominion imports for July were \$14,458,895, and the exports \$13,681,292. There is a slight reduction in either case from July last year, when the volume of imports was largely increased through the 25 per cent. reduction which then began, and German goods obtaining advantage of it for that month alone.
The imports are \$5,071,714 in advance of the importation of July, 1897.
SASKATCHEWAN IN FLOOD.
The River Still Rising and Much Property Has Been Destroyed.
Edmonton, Aug. 18.—The Saskatchewan River has overflowed, rising forty feet during the last twenty hours, and continues to rise fast. Already bridge piers are under water, and the electric light boilers covered. Floating islands of wood are passing down. The ferries have broken down and no mail has arrived. Thousands of feet of lumber is adrift. The historic steamer Northwest, of the Hudson Bay Company, has just broken from her moorings, and gone down the river, a total wreck.
The river is still on the rise and is full of drift, miners' shacks and effects. Citizens on the river bank are moving out.
QUIET DAY AT RENNES.
Major Guignet Before the Court Martial—Declared He Was Convicted of the Prisoner's Guilt.
(Associated Press.)
Rennes, Aug. 18.—No special incident occurred this morning when the second trial by court martial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycee.
The first witness called to-day was Major Guignet, formerly attached to the ministry of war.
The witness, who declared he was convinced of the prisoner's guilt, was cross-examined by M. Damange, counsel for the defence, who succeeded in pointing out that several of his statements contradicted his previous depositions.
The president of the court, Colonel Jouhaux, asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, whereupon the prisoner rose and again vehemently protested that he was an innocent man.
General de Boisdefre was the next witness called.
General Gonz followed General de Boisdefre. He maintained the prisoner was guilty. Gonz declared the Henry forgery known for a week before the confession. He admitted that Henry, when he first produced the forged documents, insisted they must not be shown to Piquart.
Colonel Piquart was then recalled to explain certain allusions to the secret service funds, and after General Bulot had spoken in rebuttal of Piquart's statement, the court, at 11:45, adjourned for the day.
M. Labori Improving.
Rennes, Aug. 18.—The condition of Maitre Labori is further improved this morning.
Guerin Besieged.
Paris, Aug. 19.—A strict blockade has been established in the Rue de Chabrol and the authorities have this morning begun a regular siege of the building in which M. Guerin and his colleagues have entrenched themselves.
THE PLAGUE DIMINISHING.
(Associated Press.)
Madrid, Aug. 19.—It is announced the bubonic plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a steamer loaded with rice from India, and that 16 cases altogether had been reported. The Spanish doctors, now at Oporto, however, telegraph that the disease is diminishing.

Salmon Run

Make a Splendid at Steveston—Too Much Hurry.

Paying Fifteen Cents but Prices Are Expected to Drop.

Aug. 15.—There was a splendid run at the river mouth last morning. The average to the net was 100 fish. Fifty per cent and some boats brought 300.
Inspector was here on Sunday and took note of several boats which had their nets in the water. Some fishermen were the first to drop nets. They were very fast and the temptations of a sure thing in the average man could not be resisted. The fishermen took the numbers of the net to his own knowledge dropping their nets.
From Steveston says that yesterday morning was so early of the canneries became apparently suspended buying to these canneries will rush soon, after which they will receive the fish as they were blockade occurs.
The fishermen here are in a state of excitement. They are out 300 the first drift but per drift was about 50 per boat all night was so, some getting as high as 300. The big run of sockeye is on. The big run of sockeye is on. The big run of sockeye is on.
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Boiler Explosion

Seven Men Killed on the Mexican Cental Railway—Four American Engineers Among the Dead.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Special to the Record from Tampico, Mexico, says: "By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Mexican Central railway, seven men were killed and three fatally injured.
"The locomotive was standing on a side track at Cardenas when the explosion occurred. It was of a special pattern and of great size, being used to haul trains up the mountain.
"Among the killed are four American engineers, who were in the cab. Their names are Simon, Fitzgerald, Husny and Gibson. Another American engineer named Lockhart, who was standing near the engine, was hurled 100 feet and fatally injured. The others killed were three Mexican firemen and wood-passers."

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER

Explosion in a Coal Mine Kills Eighteen Miners—Sixty Others Are Still in Danger.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 18.—A disastrous explosion occurred to-day in the Llest colliery, Glamorganshire, Wales. Eighteen men were killed. Sixty others are still in danger.
Later it is now learned that the explosion occurred during the night shift, when only fifty men were in the mine. As this dispatch was sent the list of dead is believed to number 25, and it is understood all the living have been rescued.
Thousands of persons have gathered around the mouth of the mine. Many persons were injured by the explosion.
SIR C. L. PEELE DEAD.
London, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K.C.B., is dead. Deceased was born in 1823.

GENERAL WALKER DEPARTS

Sir Redvers Buller Will Command the Troops if There is Any Fighting.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 19.—Lieut-General Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves General Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in South Africa, sails for his post to-day. He was accorded an enthusiastic farewell by crowds who surrounded the train on which he was a passenger at Waterloo station.
It was stated by an army officer accompanying General Walker that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal Lieut-General Sir Redvers Buller will command of the fighting force, General Walker remaining at Capetown. The officer referred to added that General Butler's retirement was entirely voluntary.
HON. C. FITZPATRICK RETURNS.
New York, Aug. 19.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day per steamer Lucania from Liverpool were the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general for Canada.

MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS

The Emperor William's Speech on the Battlefield of St. Privat.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Aug. 18.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled a monument to the dead of the regiment of the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, in the vicinity of Metz. In the address, which His Majesty made on the occasion, he said, in part:
"The design of this monument differs from that usual on battlefields. A mail-dad archangel leans in calm repose on a sword adorned with the regiment's proud 'Semper paratus.' I desire that the

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CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure cream of tartar powder

Highest award at Chicago World's Fair.
Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They take cost more per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

Sporting News.

LAWN TENNIS. JUNIOR TOURNEY.

There was some excellent play on the Belcher street grounds yesterday in the boys' tourney. The following games were decided after the time went to press:

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Wilmot (rec. 15), beat Jancoo (rec. 1/2 of 30)-6-1, 6-1. J. Brown (rec. 1/2 of 30), beat B. Green, by default. C. Keefer (scratch), beat J. Belyea (rec. 1/2 of 30)-6-0, 6-0. B. Bell (ow 30), beat B. Prior (rec. 1/2 of 15)-7-9, 7-5, 6-3. D. Hunter (ow 30), beat N. Gowan (rec. 30)-by default. H. Aspland (rec. 30), beat F. Pinden (rec. 15)-6-4, 6-4.

OPEN SINGLES.

B. Bell, beat J. B. Green-6-0, 6-1. DOUBLES. G. Wilson and P. Keefer beat Janon and Aspland.

YANCOOVER TOURNEY POSTPONED. On account of the small number of entries received, the tournament of the Vancouver club, which was to have been held at Brockton Point, has been postponed till next week. The committee has in connection therewith been cancelled, for the present at least.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

Some very interesting games were played this morning, the results being as follows: Prior beat Aspland 6-1, 6-0. Hunter beat Keefer 6-3, 6-2. Powell beat Patton, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. Keefer beat Berkeley 6-2, 6-0, 2-1. Patton beat Hunter 6-3, 6-4.

The match between Keefer and Berkeley was not completed, the latter having to retire.

Following are the results of games played yesterday after the Times went to press: Hunter and Goward beat Prior and Hickey, 6-0, 7-5. Bell and Keefer beat Belyea and Brown, 6-1, 6-3. Bell and Powell beat Rome and Robertson, 6-3, 7-5. P. Keefer, rec. 1/2 of 15, beat Vernon, rec. 15, 6-4, 6-0. B. Bell beat E. Prior, 6-2, 6-2.

FOULKES THE CHAMPION.

At Tacoma on Saturday Mr. J. F. Foulkes again met and defeated Mr. G. A. Hurd, thus winning the championship of the Northwest. The Victoria player was in magnificent form and the opinion was freely expressed that no one on the coast can defeat him. The summary follows: Foulkes defeated Hurd, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0. Hurd and Russell defeated Powell and Foulkes, 1-6, 6-3, 11-9, 5-7, 6-4. Miss Beattie defeated Miss Biggs, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Beattie and Mrs. Langley defeated Misses Snow and Riggs, 6-2, 6-0. Miss Beattie and Mr. Powell defeated Miss Riley and Mr. Russell, and Mrs. Langley and Mr. Felly.

BOY'S TOURNEY.

The following are the results of the play in the junior tournament on Saturday morning, the play being continued to-day: B. Bell, ow 30, beat C. Keefer, scratch, 1-6, 6-2, 6-0. D. Hunter beat J. Keefer, 6-2, 6-3. J. M. Wilmot, rec. 15, beat Brown rec. 1/2 of 30, 6-1, 6-4. Bell and Powell beat Keefer and Wilson, 6-3, 8-6, 5-3. Patton and Keefer beat Bell and Keefer, 6-1, 6-1.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Hamburg, Aug. 17.-R. F. Doherty won the second round for the Hamburg challenge cup at the international lawn tennis tournament here to-day. Clarence Hobart, the American player, defeated Gore in the same contest. In the gentlemen's doubles, second round, H. S. Mahoney and W. V. Doherty beat A. K. Cronin and H. G. Leighton, and Hobart and Black beat Schurz and A. Martins.

LACROSSE.

Nanaimo, Aug. 18.-[Special]-Yesterday afternoon Nelson won the only game they are likely to win in the Coast cities. It was a hard fight from beginning to end. The first game was scored for Nanaimo by W. Hilbert in three minutes. In the second A. W. Hayer scored for Nelson in nine minutes. The third was a hard fight, but A. Perrier succeeded in shooting another goal for Nelson in 12 minutes. The fourth game was scored by C. Archibald for Nelson in five minutes. In the fifth game, W. Hilbert again scored for Nanaimo in eight minutes. Nanaimo scored the sixth game in four minutes. The seventh game was the shortest, the ball flying straight to goal and put in by W. Hilbert for Nanaimo in two minutes. The eighth game was the longest and roughest of the match. The first stop was when Mike McAfee was knocked out by a blow on the head, but recovered in two minutes and continued. Then McGill and Nelson's inside home had a roll for a couple of minutes, after which one of the Nelson men had to retire with a bad foot, which necessitated Trevelan laying off and the game continued with eleven men, and after a hard fight, of 15 minutes, A. Perrier scored for Nelson. Time was called, and as the game stood a draw, 4-4, the referee ordered a continuance, and Perrier scored the ninth and deciding game in seven minutes for Nelson.

NELSONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The attempt to pull off a second match between the Nelsons and a coast team at Caledonia grounds has failed and the Kootenaians are meeting the New Westminster boys at the Royal City this afternoon.

NELSON LOST AT WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Aug. 19.-The four of the Nelson Lacrosse Club was brought to an official close here to-day, in the game with the Westminster coast champions, in which the home team came out easy victors by the exceedingly one-sided score of 9 goals to 0. It may be said to

the honor of the Nelsons that they played a "stun" game, valiantly striving every effort to stem the tide of defeat that set in against them from the beginning of the match. The actual playing time occupied 37 1/2 minutes; including stops, one hour and a half. By arrangement the regulation two hours were reduced 30 minutes. At the pace the Westminster was scoring it was well for the tourists that full time was not played. The locals won as they pleased. Chub Quigley, of Vancouver, was referee. Umpires-Dave Smith, Vancouver; G. W. Armstrong, Westminster. Time keepers-Al. Larwell, A. W. Ross.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

The Vancouver and J. B. A. A. teams will cross sticks again on Saturday at Caledonia grounds, the match having been postponed from the 19th on account of Societies Day. Mr. D. Sault will field captain the Terminal City boys, Mr. Sid. Sykes having resigned that position. In the interesting condition of the league contest, the game should attract a big crowd.

THE RING.

MCCOY KNOCKED OUT.

Chicago, Aug. 18.-Kid McCoy was knocked out in 2 minutes 47 seconds by Jack McCormack of Philadelphia. McCoy was what was to have been a six-round bout to-night. Early in the round McCormack twice rushed McCoy to the ropes. The second time, as they came from the ropes, still clinched, McCoy freed his left arm and sent a hook to McCormack's cheek, dropping him to the floor, where he lay quiet, making a pretence of claiming a foul. He rose, on the order of Referee Hogan, not injured in the slightest, and the end came like lightning. McCoy was both hands low down, neither being as high as the belt, when McCormack suddenly let fly his right and it landed full on the jaw. McCoy went down flat on his back, legs and arms outstretched. Thirty seconds would not have brought him to the scratch.

JACKSON AND JEFFORDS.

Every available inch of room was occupied in the Savoy on Saturday night, fancy prices being paid for standing room, to witness the "go" between Peter Jackson and Jim Jeffords. It was a five-round contest for the title of champion of the world. Jeffords proved himself as clever as of old, indeed, Jeffords, in a few words at the close, voiced the opinion of the audience when he said the colored boxer was the cleverest man he had ever come across. Jeffords was bothered with his wind a little and proved that in ring tactics he has yet a good deal to learn. The audience was well pleased with the entertainment provided and as a proof that the contest was well managed, the police, who were in attendance, had to complain to make.

CRICKET.

The Nanaimo Cricket Club eleven opened their two day's engagement in Victoria yesterday inauspiciously, being defeated by the Albions somewhat easily. They played only nine of their own men and the bowling of Anderson and Foulkes worked havoc in both innings. The scores followed:

ALBIONS.

W. H. Porter, b. Hodgson 4
A. A. Green, b. Willis 1
Sgt. Swinerton, b. Hodgson 1
Sgt. Wolfe, b. Hodgson 0
Green, b. Hodgson 0
F. G. Fowkes, b. Hodgson 0
H. Cuthbert, b. Newbury 40
W. H. Rankin, b. Calverley 36
J. E. Martin, not out 0
F. D. Goepel, hit wicket, b. Newbury 6
Byes 2
Total 58

NANAIMO.

Bagshaw, c. Swinerton, b. Fowkes 2
B. Guest, b. Anderson 0
Donaldson, c. Cuthbert, b. Fowkes 0
W. Newbury, not out 8
J. Hodgson, c. Anderson, b. Fowkes 0
E. Gillard, b. Fowkes 0
J. Calverley, b. Anderson 1
T. Willis, c. Cuthbert, b. Fowkes 2
W. Newbury, b. Fowkes 0
H. Haylor, b. Fowkes 3
McKrae, b. Fowkes 0
Byes 2
Total 18

Second Innings.

W. Newbury, c. Porter, b. Anderson 4
J. Calverley, b. Fowkes 3
Bagshaw, b. Fowkes 3
H. Hodgson, c. Porter, b. Anderson 1
B. Gillard, b. Anderson 8
T. Willis, b. Anderson 2
B. Guest, b. Anderson 4
Haylor, not out 2
Byes 2
Total 24

TO-DAY.

To-day the Nanaimo team is playing the Fifth Regiment, the latter being defeated by the Westminster, A. McEwen, B. Schwengers, C. H. McEwen, Q. D. H. Warden, H. Pooley, R. Wilson, W. York, C. Berkeley, W. T. Williams, K. York.

NAVY DEFEATS COWICHAN.

The Cowichan eleven pitted up 180 runs against the Navy eleven at the Canteen grounds yesterday, but the navy beat them with the loss of but six wickets. Luncheon was served on the Canteen grounds. To-day the Cowichans are meeting the R.M.A. at Macaulay Point.

COWICHAN.

H. H. Mayo, b. Oxlade 67
F. W. Mayo, b. Grubb 10
F. H. Maitland-Douglass, c. Bond, b. Grubb 10
R. Master, b. Grubb 0
H. Addington, c. Shewell, b. Grubb 3
R. E. Barkley, b. Harries 17
A. P. Nixon, c. Grubb, b. Oxlade 13
N. Perry, c. Cayley, b. Oxlade 7
G. McNeal, not out 24
R. W. Dunne, b. Oxlade 9
R. Musgrave, b. Oxlade 11
Extras 21
Total 180

NAVY.

Lieut. Collins, b. Bayley 27
Lieut. Metcalf, b. F. W. Mayo 17
Lieut. Cayley, not out 117
Lieut. Shewell, b. Barkley 11
Dr. Harries, c. Master, b. Mayo 24
Bond, L. G. Seam, b. Mayo 24
Lt. Deacon, not out 7
Lt. de Saige 0
Corpl. Grubb 0
Capt. Flinnis 0
Extras 13
Total 200
*Did not bat.

FIFTH VS. NANAIMO.

Playing on the ground of the Albions at Beacon Hill on Saturday the Fifth Regiment eleven easily defeated the visitors from the Coal City. McTavish and Schwengers bowling strong for the home

team. The capital form of L. York and W. York contributed largely to the result. The scores were:

NANAIMO C. C.
J. Hickson, b. York 2
W. Newbury, b. Schwengers 3
E. Gillard, b. W. York 5
H. Hodgson, run out 6
H. Walton, b. McTavish 7
A. Bagshaw, b. McTavish 0
J. Calverley, b. McTavish 8
T. Willis, b. B. Schwengers 1
J. Teague, b. B. Schwengers 0
B. Guest, not out 0
W. Newbury, b. McTavish 3
Extras 3
Total 45

FIFTH REGIMENT C. C.

Q. D. H. Warden, c. Sub, b. Walton 9
A. Maclean, c. Hodgson, b. Walton 9
W. York, c. Hickman, b. Teague 21
L. York, c. Newbury, b. Teague 48
C. Schwengers, c. Hickman, b. Calverley 5
B. Schwengers, not out 10
R. H. Pooley, W. R. Wilson, J. McTavish, C. Berkeley and W. T. Williams did not bat.

Total for five wickets.

J. B. A. A. V. H. M. NAVY.

On the canteen grounds on Saturday the match between an eleven of the J. B. A. A. and the "McDougal" ranges matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, Ottawa, programme of this year, 600 yards, 7 shots, one sighter, 200 and 600 yards, 7 shots, and one sighter, at each range:

Bks. McD. T.
Gr. E. J. Butler 27 58 85
Gr. J. Webb 21 61 82
Gr. J. Caven 25 52 77
Sgt. W. H. Bailey 23 54 77
Major Williams 19 55 74
Bombr. W. Winsby 19 52 71
Bombr. A. W. Currie 27 33 60
Sgt. W. P. Winsby (range only) 29 49 49

The winner of the spoon in the first class has not yet been decided owing to Bombr. Currie and Quarter-Master Sgt. Winsby having to complete the McDougal match, the former the 600 yard range, and the latter the 200 yard range. These will be fired next Saturday afternoon in connection with the second spoon shoot.

NAVY.

Lt. Hay, b. Gillespie 4
Lt. Metcalf, not out 81
Lt. Layley, b. Gillespie 18
Lt. Barton, b. Fowkes 0
Dr. Harries, not out 24
Extras 11
Total 138

COWICHAN'S HARD LUCK.

If it were not that the Cowichan cricketers are good sportsmen and can accept defeat with good grace, they might with reason conclude to give Victoria a wide berth in future, for in both their matches they failed to acknowledge the superiority of the home players in their second innings to-day were all out for 300 runs. In the first innings on Thursday the Gloucestershire men made 308 runs. The Australians, in the first innings yesterday, were all out for 180 runs.

THE PURE.

Already the semi-finishing touches are being administered to their charges by the trainers at Hastings and the exceptionally fine weather for training purposes during the past week, has been the cause of several interesting trials, or, as they are technically termed, "workouts" taking place. The horses at the track stables are all in the best of health and the bloom on their coats and their springy step betoken their speedy approach to the state which their trainers desire "on edge." The condition of the track leaves nothing to be desired, Mr. Galbraith, who is a practical trainer, having shaped it into first-class condition. The obstructing brush has been slashed down, and a clear view all the way round afforded. It would be unfair, what heavy track, the previous Brockton Point amateur paced mile record was broken. Haddon covering the four laps in 2:20. The results of the various events were as follows:

BELMONT DEFEATS MCGILL.

Montreal, Aug. 17.-McGill University team defeated Belmont in the match to-day by the Belmont Cricket Club. The wicket was a dangerous one, and Hill, of McGill, was carried off the field, having been hit on the point of the jaw. The Philadelphia boys were technically termed, "workouts" taking place. The horses at the track stables are all in the best of health and the bloom on their coats and their springy step betoken their speedy approach to the state which their trainers desire "on edge." The condition of the track leaves nothing to be desired, Mr. Galbraith, who is a practical trainer, having shaped it into first-class condition. The obstructing brush has been slashed down, and a clear view all the way round afforded. It would be unfair, what heavy track, the previous Brockton Point amateur paced mile record was broken. Haddon covering the four laps in 2:20. The results of the various events were as follows:

THE WHEEL.

T.C.C.C. RACE MEET.

The Terminal City Cycling Club's race meet at Brockton Point on Saturday attracted a large number of outside riders and several keenly contested and exciting races were seen. The whole meet received the approval of the committee of management and notwithstanding a somewhat heavy track, the previous Brockton Point amateur paced mile record was broken. Haddon covering the four laps in 2:20. The results of the various events were as follows:

AMATEUR.

One mile novice-13 entries, 3 heats and final; winner, W. McDonald, T. C. C. C.; Jesse Edwards, T.C.C.C., 2nd; H. Hunt, 3rd. Time, 2:43.

QUARTER-MILE OPEN-16 ENTRIES, 4 HEATS, 2 SEMI-FINALS; WINNER, R. HADDON, T.C.C.C.

F. L. Millhouse, Seattle, 2nd; A. D. Bell, Portage La Prairie, 3rd. Time, 3:30.

MILE, BOYS-P. DIXON, 1ST; L. OULETTE, 2ND. TIME, 3:12.

ONE MILE PACED, OPEN-FOUR HEATS AND FINAL; WINNER, R. HADDON; COOPER HAROLD, 2ND. TIME, 2:20, BREAKING PREVIOUS TRACK RECORD.

TWO MILE HANDICAP-13 ENTRIES; GEORGE GREY, NANAIMO, 125 YARDS MAN, 1ST; W. H. EATON, LYDEN, WASH., 75 YARDS, 2ND; JESSE EDWARDS, 3RD; J. MCCLELLAND, VANCOUVER, 4TH. TIME, 5:52.

THREE MILE LAP-FOUR ENTRIES; COOPER HAROLD, 1ST, 25 POINTS; G. GREY, 2ND, 24 POINTS; J. L. MILLHOUSE, 3RD, 14 POINTS; E. E. BLACKMORE, 4TH, 10 POINTS.

FIVE MILE HANDICAP-E. E. BLACKMORE, VANCOUVER, 1ST; COOPER HAROLD, 2ND; G. GREY, 3RD; H. KING, 4TH. TIME, 13:19.

PROFESSIONAL.

One mile open-S. Swanson, Nanaimo, 1st; Virgil Hall, Seattle, 2nd; F. Cotter, Olympia, 3rd. Time, 2:23 1/2.

TWO MILE LAP-T. A. BARNABY, NANAIMO, 1ST; VIRGIL HALL, SEATTLE, 2ND; J. B. HARMON, 3RD; C. E. MARSHALL, 4TH. TIME, 13:40.

SEVERAL OF THE EVENTS WERE WELL CONTESTED. IN THE FIVE-MILE EVENTS THE PACE WAS KEPT UP THROUGHOUT. THE MILE RACE WAS WON BY THE VANCOUVER AMATEUR WHO WERE PARTICULARLY EXCITING EVENTS AND SEVERAL OLD VANCOUVER RACING MEN WERE OF THE UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT THE MEET ALL ROUND, SOME OF THE BEST RACING SEEN ON THE BROCKTON POINT TRACK HAD BEEN PUT UP DURING THE AFTERNOON.

A VERY CLEVER EXHIBITION OF TRICK-RIDING BY GEORGE HADDON WAS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE AFTERNOON.

The officers of the day were: Starter, George Wintamute; referee, Theodore Bryant.

Official timekeeper, George E. Treney.

assistants, G. S. Mason, Wallace Law, Judges, W. Blackmore, J. M. Bowell, H. C. Clarke, G. I. Wilson.

THE RIFLE.

SATURDAY'S SPOON SHOOT.

The wind and the light at Clover Point on Saturday militated against good scoring in the first of a series of spoon shoots under the auspices of the Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association. The marking in the butts was extremely slow and necessitated a number of challenges. It may be said the executive committee of the association have had considerable trouble in securing good markers, and it was decided at a meeting held on the range yesterday afternoon to go outside the local militia in selecting markers. It has also been decided to do away with the early morning shooting, as only a few take advantage of the range being supplied with markers from 6 a.m. till 8:30 a.m., and the cost to the association for markers during these hours is altogether disproportionate to the markers fees received. It is thought with good operation that at least 50 competitors should be able to complete their scores on Saturday afternoons. If a greater number of competitors than this offer the committee intend making arrangements for the overplus to shoot on Wednesday afternoon.

THE SCORES FOLLOW:

FIRST CLASS REHEARSAL OF THE "BANKERS"

The "Bankers" ranges matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, Ottawa, programme of this year, 600 yards, 7 shots, one sighter, 200 and 600 yards, 7 shots, and one sighter, at each range:

Gr. E. J. Butler 27 58 85
Gr. J. Webb 21 61 82
Gr. J. Caven 25 52 77
Sgt. W. H. Bailey 23 54 77
Major Williams 19 55 74
Bombr. W. Winsby 19 52 71
Bombr. A. W. Currie 27 33 60
Sgt. W. P. Winsby (range only) 29 49 49

THE WINNER OF THE SPOON IN THE FIRST CLASS HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED OWING TO BOMBR. CURRIE AND QUARTER-MASTER SGT. WINSBY HAVING TO COMPLETE THE MCDUGALL MATCH, THE FORMER THE 600 YARD RANGE, AND THE LATTER THE 200 YARD RANGE.

THESE WILL BE FIRED NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECOND SPOON SHOOT.

SECOND CLASS.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots and one sighter at each:

Gr. A. Brayshaw 34
Gr. A. Keating 35
Gr. W. J. Buckett 75
Gr. J. B. Green 62
Surg-Major E. C. Hart 53

THIRD CLASS.

Ranges and number of shots as above:

Gr. I. V. St. G. Williams 69
Gr. A. Toller 64
Corp. W. N. Winsby 62
Gr. W. Pumphrey 48
Gr. Burgess 24
Gr. A. Brayshaw and Gr. I. St. G. Williams are the winners of the spoons in the second and third classes respectively, and although they are not eligible for further spoons in their respective classes they aggregate trophy in their class is still open to them.

THE PURE.

VANCOUVER FALL MEETING.

Already the semi-finishing touches are being administered to their charges by the trainers at Hastings and the exceptionally fine weather for training purposes during the past week, has been the cause of several interesting trials, or, as they are technically termed, "workouts" taking place. The horses at the track stables are all in the best of health and the bloom on their coats and their springy step betoken their speedy approach to the state which their trainers desire "on edge." The condition of the track leaves nothing to be desired, Mr. Galbraith, who is a practical trainer, having shaped it into first-class condition. The obstructing brush has been slashed down, and a clear view all the way round afforded. It would be unfair, what heavy track, the previous Brockton Point amateur paced mile record was broken. Haddon covering the four laps in 2:20. The results of the various events were as follows:

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already lengthy bill of sport provided a week's rest for British Columbia horse colts is on the tapis. The horses trained at Ladner's Landing and New Westminster are, too, in the best of condition and the contests in all events will be most close and exciting.

FANNIE PUTNAM ALL RIGHT.

W. G. Stevenson is a happy man to-day, and is receiving the warm congratulations of his many friends, for his daughter Fannie Putnam has proven that she thoroughly deserves the confidence placed in her by her owner. On Saturday at Sunningdale, in the first race since her return, she came in first in a field of eighteen, making the excellent time of 2:11. The other entries included some of the best horses on the coast. Fannie Putnam was second on the California circuit and Mr. Stevenson is quite satisfied to have refused the many flattering offers he received for the mare last year.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 19.-The Lenten First Spring Plate was won by Skeets Martin, the American jockey, on Solano. Breeze was second, and Hartholme third. Twelve horses ran.

REIFF WON THE ROBIN HOOD PLATE ON RICHARD CROKER'S SALINA.

Reiff won the Robin Hood plate on Richard Croker's Salina. Martin was second on Lord Wm. Beresford's Blast. Veduta was third. Nine horses ran.

YACHTING.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAMROCK.

(Associated Press.) New York, Aug. 18.-The American challenger Shamrock passed Sandy Hook bar, inward, at 8:14 this morning.

Later the Shamrock was taken in tow by the tug Boston. She was followed by the steam yacht Etna, her tender across the sea, which passed Sandy Hook at 8:15 a.m.

The Shamrock was fitted with a keel rig for the voyage across the ocean, at Greenwich. She was only once reported by her way over, and then on August 4 at 7:15 p. m., off Tuscar light, in St. George's channel, in tow of the yacht Etna, her tender, the wind being light. The voyage across has taken about 15 days.

The dimensions of the Shamrock are as follows: Length, 132 feet 6 inches; length water line, 80 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet 6 inches; draught, 20 feet. Her displacement is 147 tons. She is constructed of nickel steel and manganese bronze.

As soon as the Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, arrived off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, they anchored at the advance anchorage station. No persons were allowed on board the Cup Challenger, but her captain, Archie Hogarth, when pressed for some information as to the passage of the s

Kruger's Answer

To the British Government Received by Agent at Pretoria.

The Proposal for a Joint Commission of Inquiry Has Not Been Accepted.

(Associated Press.)
Pretoria, Aug. 21.—The report cabled here to the Associated Press last week that the Transvaal government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria to be forwarded to Sir A. Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and governor of Cape Colony, is confirmed.

It is believed, however, that the proposition of Great Britain for a joint commission to investigate the effect which the franchise reform legislation would have on Uitlanders has not been accepted, but that fresh proposals have been advanced.

Report Confirmed.
London, Aug. 21.—The colonial office, continuing the despatch already telegraphed to the Associated Press from Pretoria, says Sir Alfred Milner has telegraphed a message to that effect.

All that the officials of the colonial office would say in regard to the matter was: "The reply was not a complete acceptance of the proposal by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies."

THE GOVERNOR IS SUPREME.
Japan's New Law Regulating Faiths and Beliefs.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 21.—A special to the Times-Herald says:
"Japan's new law regulating faiths and beliefs has gone into effect and much comment has been made in consequence. According to it, all sects, pagan or Christian, are placed under the absolute control of the local governor. The regulations go so far as to demand detailed information regarding the religious work, and proprietors of the faith must go before the governor with full details. The scheme of the faith must be fully explained, church finances accounted for, and the permit will be granted or refused according to the merits of the application, preacher and members outlined in writing."

"The order further decrees that all who desire to establish or build a temple, church, preaching or lecture house for religious purposes must apply for permission, furnishing the following particulars: Why such building is necessary, information relating to the site and structure, also a plan of the edifice, name of the religion, method of control and maintenance, and where there is a church with a preacher, his qualifications and the method of his election. If the building is not completed within the terms stated, the permit will be null and void. If the number of members is to be changed or their number increased, or if any change occurs bearing on any plans or anything connected with the faith, if it is desired to move the building or if anything is done in the premises, or those in charge, must go to the governor for permission. Even if a sect is to go out of existence the governor must likewise have his say about it."

SNEAK THIEVES AT WORK.
(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Aug. 21.—Expert sneak thieves were at work again on Sunday night. They broke into the cabinet safe and extracted \$10 from the cash register. They also entered the Ottawa house, where they got some articles but were scared away. The Garbrinus house was broken into, but they got nothing. A work ago the same gang, evidently, got into the Granville house. No arrests have been made. Yesterday afternoon a tramp stole a purse of money from Joe Summers' residence on Powell street.

INDIANS ARE UGLY.
(Associated Press.)
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21.—A special from Winslow, Ariz., says: Two hundred Indians in Foreman Mink's grading gang at Navajo Springs, are threatening to exterminate all the whites in that section. Troops from Fort Wingate have been ordered to the scene.

SOLDIERS SHOT.
(Associated Press.)
Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 21.—A riot between soldiers of the Thirty-Second Infantry regiment and Leavenworth business took place yesterday. Corporal Johnston was shot in the left leg and Alex. Johnson in the left shoulder. Both are seriously wounded.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.
(Associated Press.)
Rome, Aug. 21.—The festival of St. Joachim yesterday the Pope granted an audience of over an hour to 300 persons, all of whom were presented, in addition to 16 cardinals and many other prelates. His Holiness appeared in excellent health and spirits.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.
In a recent article the Engineering Magazine pointed out that the American locomotive engineer deems it advisable to design his engine with a very large margin of power. If an express engine is designed to take a 200-ton load at

50 miles an hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 300 tons, the locomotive is not expected to be able to take it and keep time, and usually does so. Such, at any rate, is the experience of such an impartial and level-headed observer as Mr. W. M. Acworth. If an American express locomotive at one point in its journey, the engine is expected to make up the lost time, even if the load be larger than usual. And again, this is generally done. But if an English engine is given a single coach above its prescribed load, the driver at once insists upon having a "pilot," and commonly he gets one.

Dawson's First Execution

Details of the First Judicial Hanging Brought by Returning Victorians.

Dawson Nantuck Ereaks Down—His Brother and Henderson Die Game.

A number of Victorians returned here from Dawson City last night by the steamer Islander, having reached Vancouver by the steamer Rosalie, on which were about 150 passengers, 100 from the Klondike, and considerable gold. The returning Victorians, who left Dawson on July 7th on the river steamer Columbian, were: H. A. Munn, of the V. Y. T. Co.; C. N. ("Nipsy") Gowen and Gus Gowen, W. Cain, Charles Blumsek, formerly a quartermaster of the D. G. S. Quadra, and now mate of the Columbian, and P. Shaw & Son, who have been putting new boilers in the steamer Willie Irving. Many of the returning pilgrims brought fair sized sacks of gold.

H. A. Munn gives the news that the Klondike is now in communication with the salt water by telegraph. The line was strung into Dawson on Saturday, August 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Papers brought by Mr. Munn give full details of the execution of the two Nantuck brothers and Edward Henderson. The Dawson Daily News of August 4th says: "The first judicial hanging in the Yukon territory took place on schedule time at 8 o'clock this morning, and Edward Henderson, Jim Nantuck and Dawson Nantuck paid the penalty of the law with their lives for murders committed that were about as cruel as they were senseless."

Captain Harper, the sheriff of the territory, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning from a forced trip from Tagish, in a canoe, and superintended the executions, for which had already been ably arranged for by his deputies, C. M. Carter and J. A. Longpre.

At 10 minutes to 8 the march to the scaffold was commenced, led by Captain Harper, followed by Rev. Mr. Navler, the clergyman. Next came Henderson, supported by two guards, with his arms pinioned to his sides. Dawson Nantuck and Jim Nantuck came next, each supported by guards. All walked up the steps to the scaffold unsupported, but once on the top Dawson Nantuck broke down and for ten minutes, up to the time the drop fell, he kept up an incessant wailing of his body, and by moaning, having finally to be braced up with a glass of liquor and held up pending the spring of the drop.

At 8 o'clock sharp the signal was given to the hangman and the three bodies, shooting down six feet, were left dangling in the agonies of death.

The bodies, after hanging 20 minutes, were taken down and turned over to Captain Starnes, who, as coroner, held an inquest on them and had them buried in the rear of the barracks.

The two Indians were sometime ago given to understand that they would be sure to hang to-day. They had all along been sullen and indifferent, though showing no fear of death. They were little better than animals and of a very low type of the densely ignorant Indians of the interior. They were very ignorant that they did not even know anything of the proverbial "happy hunting ground" which causes Indians to court death and never to fear it. The two men had but a small knowledge of English, but enough to express their disgust at the white man's sense of justice and equity. They freely admitted killing the white man and wounding his partner, but maintained that they were justified in killing the white man, not for anything that Fox and Menham had done to them, but because the year previous a white man had killed two Indians, and, according to aboriginal jurisprudence, they were justified in carrying out the biblical injunction: "A life for a life," and kill two white men for the two dead Indians. That they only sought in killing Menham and not Fox was not their fault, for when questioned about it they blantly responded that they would have killed Fox but that their ammunition gave out and the wounded man was allowed to escape by swimming the river.

They had all along felt willing to have one Indian hanged in return for Menham's life, but were never able to reconcile their dull comprehensions to the white man's sense of justice that demanded the lives of four Indians for one white man, and their crude logic was summed up about as follows: "White men first kill two Indians. Indians, in return, kill one white man. This four Indians sentenced, two die in prison and now white men hang two more Indians—no justice!"

The same paper tells of a narrow escape from death of Arthur Strange, a mineur on Sulphur creek. While out prospecting he started a bear. He emptied the contents of his rifle into it and then the bear made a beeline for him. He ran, but fell, and the bear overtook him, catching his head in its paws. The scamp was torn by the upper tusks of the bear, but the mineur escaped other injury. Why the monster had not crushed Strange's head into a pulp was explained next day when some other member of the party took the bear's trail and found it dead, with the lower jaw broken and useless. A last shot from Strange's rifle had saved his life.

A stampede is on from Dawson to California creek, a tributary of the Sixty Mile.

President's Partiality

Col Jouaste Hissed by the Spectators at Rennes Court Martial.

He Declined to Allow Picquart to Refute Captain Junck's Statements.

(Associated Press.)
Rennes, Aug. 21.—There was a large attendance at the Lycee at the opening of the court martial at 6:30 this morning in view of the possible reappearance of Maitre Laborde, but though he was grossing satisfactorily his physicians deem it best for him to remain quiet.

When it became known that the distinguished lawyer would not participate a large number quitted the court room leaving gaps along the benches.

The court settled down quickly to business, and by nine o'clock five witnesses had already appeared at the bar.

If this rate continues, it is calculated the court will be through with ninety odd witnesses by the beginning of September, and it is considered probable that the verdict will be delivered by September 7th.

Generals Rogot, de Boisdreffe and Hilot were present on the witness stand. Colonel Picquart took a place a couple of rows behind them. The Colonel sat alone until M. Bertulus, examining magistrate, whose evidence was so favorable to Dreyfus, entered and sat beside Picquart, shaking him warmly by the hands.

All the witnesses to-day were hostile to Dreyfus. The evidence was fresh, but mostly reiterated old statements.

A subdued titter went around when M. Gribelin professed to know the exact amount Dreyfus spent upon his various amours. Gribelin testified with honest demeanor and apparent sincerity, but he did not strike one as being particularly intelligent. There was nothing in his appearance which would contradict the contention of the Dreyfusards that he was Major Lauth's tool in the machinations of the general staff against Colonel Picquart, former chief of the intelligence department, who listened to Gribelin with an air of contempt and impatience.

M. Demange, counsel for the defence, was more successful than usual in cross-examining and visibly disconcerted Gribelin. Counsel scored a distinct hit when he got Gribelin to admit that he was mixed up in the intrigues of Du Paty de Clam and Henry to shield Esterhazy, and when Gribelin was finally disposed of his evidence had suffered badly.

Dreyfus created a better impression to-day. He entered the court more confident bearing and replied to witnesses in a calm voice, without theatrical gestures. His remarks were put to him that he appeared to make an impression on all the judges, all of whom are reputed to be bitterly opposed to him.

The session wound up with a scene on the extraordinary part played by Colonel Jouaste, who permitted himself to make an unwarranted display of partiality. M. Bertulus had been confronted with the last witness, Captain Junck, and General Gonz had defended the latter, when Colonel Picquart entered and asked to be allowed to refute some of Junck's remarks.

Colonel Jouaste made a gesture of impatience and shouted, "What, again?" An outburst of hissing came from the audience at such a display of unfairness from the president.

The judges and gendarmes quickly suppressed the noise, but Colonel Jouaste understood the well merited rebuke, turned red and adjourned the court ten minutes later.

RIOTING IN PARIS.
Paris, Aug. 21.—The papers here, commenting on the riots of yesterday, are unanimous in pronouncing the situation most serious.

The Conservative and Nationalist organs accuse the government of provoking yesterday's bloodshed by unjustifiable arrests.

The Radical, Revisionist and Republican papers insist upon more firmness on the part of the ministry, and declare the ministers must defend the Republic against the machinations and attempts at an uprising.

an abominable crime," compared the general, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however reputable he may have been, and whatever his offence, which in any case would not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as it was at the commencement of affairs. Esterhazy's commission was a forgery, and I am singularly well chosen moment confessed to have written the bordereau, but he has made many other statements, always telling lies. With all his cleverness, he could never have discovered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

Replying to the court, General de Boisdreffe admitted that there had been a leakage at military headquarters. After the condemnation of Dreyfus, he added, it ceased for a year, but in 1895 a paper was discovered proving the communication to foreigners of a document relating to the distribution of artillery, and showing that a foreign government was perfectly acquainted with changes made.

General Gonz, who was under chief of the general staff, was the next witness. He said that in view of his own statement, it was impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He denied that Esterhazy had received money from the intelligence department, and describing the "frequent acts of indiscretion," the witness begged the court to summon the secretary of the minister of war, who surprised the prisoner prying in the offices in a time when there was no business on.

Dealing with the Henry forgery, Gonz declared "I can say it was already known by General Rogot" spoke to me about it at 6 o'clock eight days before he confessed." (Sensation.)

The witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus' account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he (General Gonz) handed over his report to the latter assisted it must not be shown to Picquart. (Sensation.)

Replying to M. Demange, witness admitted he had ordered Colonel Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau, when he commenced his investigation of Esterhazy.

"Then," said M. Demange, "sharply, "when you saw his handwriting were identical with those of the bordereau, did that make you suspicious?" "Evidently," replied the witness, "the two handwritings had a great resemblance."

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said: "I will reply direct to the secretary of the minister of war, who said he saw me in the offices after service hours. As regards General Gonz, I am surprised that the general reports differ so widely. He is well known to be an insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one to the ministry of war, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the ministry." To this the general replied: "No doubt it is difficult."

Colonel Jouaste: "No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that." (Sensation.) "Dreyfus: 'I will reply to Secretary Ferrel, who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gonz is that even this far end came to see me at the ministry, even when I was in effect, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the chamber of deputies who called on me would not enter the ministry. It was consequently absolutely impossible under ordinary circumstances for a subaltern to bring anyone into the ministry.'"

General Gonz declared that permits could easily be obtained.

ORIGIN OF LIFE INSURANCE.
The System Was Not in Existence Till Three Centuries Ago.

The practice of insuring human lives first came into use two hundred years ago—to be exact, on October 6, 1690—and credit for being the first to give real life to the movement is due to Rev. Dr. Williams Assheton, of London. On the 24th of October, 1690, the Assurance Society for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans was incorporated in London, its statutes and by-laws being framed in accordance with the views set forth in a bold and able treatise, written in 1691, and which was entitled "Natural and Political Investigations in Regard to the Current Lists of Births and Deaths."

John Graunt, a wealthy Londoner, was the author of this book, and Assheton was so impressed with the fact that he at once took steps to form a life insurance company. He succeeded, but not without much difficulty, and among the provisions of this first company were the following: A man could not be insured for more than thirty years old, could be insured for £1,000, one not more than forty for £500, and one not more than sixty for £200. Sailors and persons travelling to distant countries could not be insured, and suicides, as well as those condemned to death, lost the benefits of their insurance.

The company flourished during the first years, but soon afterwards the directors learned to their cost that the expenditures were much in excess of the receipts, and consequently they raised the rate considerably. This did not help them much, however, and the result was that parliament finally came to their relief by granting the company an annual subsidy of £3,000. From this time forward the company did a good business, and it was not long before similar companies were started throughout Europe, as well as in this country.

It is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country.

Dust and smoke, and telegraph wires, penny omnibuses, and railway trains, and many other things make life so disagreeable and hurry us into our graves before most of us perceive that we live.—Saturday Review.

The new Allan steamship Bavarian, which is to run between Liverpool and Montreal, has finished a most successful trial trip, averaging 14½ knots for a distance of 240 miles. This is 19.86 miles per hour.

Disgruntled Nelsonians

Manager Wright of the Visiting Lacrosse Team Speaks Unkindly.

Reported by Vancouver Papers To Have Made False Statements.

It is very much to be regretted that Mr. Harry Wright, the manager of the Nelson lacrosse team, should see fit to assist in the circulation of unmerciful statements regarding the reception of the Kootenians in Victoria. He is especially so that he should be willing to allow himself to be made to appear reckless of the truth in so doing. The Vancouver papers, the Province and the World are the media through which Mr. Wright has made these statements, and the articles containing them are worthy of reproduction. The Province says:

It seems a strange thing that no athletic organization which has ever had occasion to visit Victoria has ever had a good word to say of the treatment they received there or have ever expressed a desire to again enjoy the "hospitality" of the sporting fraternity of the capital city. The J. B. A. A. is a well-known local sporting circle as a "cinching" organization. Unless its teams can get the best of any particular side they are very apt to act like spiteful children and refuse to play.

The Nelson lacrosse club's western tour had Victoria included in its itinerary and now Manager Harry Wright is wondering how any of his men managed to get out of the town with a copper in their pockets. The game there was under the auspices of the J. B. A. A., which in common courtesy should have made all arrangements for the reception and defrayed the incidental expenses in connection with the match.

To the surprise of the Nelsonites, however, they discovered that Victoria hospitality means that visitors pay for all they get and a little more. The newspapers there regarded the touring lacrosse men as their legitimate prey and all of them, including the little Globe, fastened on Harry Wright as being a "good thing." He was compelled to pay all the papers for the advertising inserted by the J. B. A. A. men, pay for the doctors, for the strikers across one of the streets and even for the five complimentary tickets which he received. Those also cost him \$1.75, whereas by paying at the gate the same tickets could have been purchased for \$1.25. After all these expenses had been tagged on the Nelson manager the sport-loving people of Victoria turned out to see the match to the extent of \$70 worth, about half of which was taken up by the expenses before mentioned.

An excursion had been "arranged" for the visitors, but at the last moment they were informed that it had to be postponed. Under the circumstances Mr. Wright did not feel inclined to pay for a steamer to take his hosts out for a sail and accordingly there was no excursion.

All the Nelson men returned from Vancouver this morning on the Joan and the Victoria foreclosing, particulars obtained from their manager, who added that in Nanaimo and in Vancouver they had all been shown every consideration.

Mr. Wright says all his men have enjoyed the trip well and that another visit to the coast is almost a certainty next year. But he remarked that unless the club should happen to be provided with money, which would probably have to be left out of the programme as it costs too much to entertain the members of the J. B. A. A., and at the same time provide there was no excursion.

Manager Wright this morning did not make any bones about talking for publication of the unkind treatment in several ways that had been accorded the visitors at Victoria. In the first place, the people there turned out only to the extent of a \$70 gate, while they had a \$205 gate in Vancouver, and the whole arrangements were badly managed. The Nelson men were called upon to pay \$22 for advertising, while in Vancouver and Nanaimo the papers either did this part of the entertainment free of charge or else the clubs arranged locally for the settlement. There was one item, for instance, of \$2 for hanging the sign for the game, that should, of course, have been attended to by Victoria. Then the general reception was very poorly looked after, and Mr. Wright says that altogether their visit to the capital was unsatisfactory to a very great degree.

Mr. A. J. Dallain, secretary of the J. B. A. A., when shown the above by a Times man this morning, was exceedingly surprised that Mr. Wright should have authorized such a statement. The arrangements for the match were made by Mr. Dallain at the request of Mr. Wright. It had been explained to the Nelson team that it was impossible to have the match played in Victoria on Saturday, other engagements conflicting, and it was also explained that the gate on any other week-day would certainly be small. Notwithstanding this, the Nelson team, through their manager, instructed Mr. Dallain to go ahead with the arrangements and offered to play here for the net proceeds of the gate, they paying the rental of the ground and the cost of advertising. These stipulations are contained in the correspondence.

The gross proceeds of the gate were \$93, not \$70 as the Province says; the net proceeds handed to the Nelson team were \$70.

As to the complimentary tickets, Mr. Wright was not charged \$1.75 for four of the tickets given him, but for the printing of all the complimentary tickets, which is a legitimate item in the advertising account. He was charged.

Regarding the entertainment of the visitors, it had been intended that they should be taken up the Gorge on the evening of the Arion Club's open-air concert, and Mr. Dallain went to considerable trouble to obtain boats for the

purpose. The concert was postponed by the Arion Club, and it was proposed to entertain the Nelson men at the J. B. A. A. club house. In the meantime, however, Mr. Wright had been busy disparagingly regarding the J. B. A. A. in hotel corridors and around the city, and the management thought Mr. Wright thus rendered himself beyond the sphere wherein ordinary courtesy extends, and the proposed entertainment was called off.

As to the advertising in the city papers, Mr. Dallain's understanding with Mr. Wright was that the Nelson team, deriving all the benefit from the gate, would pay all advertising, and as is customary, he paid the newspapers for the advertising on account of the visitors. To endeavor to cast a slur upon the newspapers as the Province does, is distinctly mean and decidedly surprising.

Perhaps Mr. Wright will learn before he brings another team to the coast that whatever consideration he expects to receive should be stated in advance. The J. B. A. A. certainly did as much as they were asked and more. The extra help at the grounds was paid for by the J. B. A. A., as was every other expense which the Nelson manager did not expressly state he desired to be borne by his team.

Hoboes Get a Cheap Ride

Two Thousand Deadbeats Go Down Yukon River at \$5 a Head.

Peter Dunn's Body Recovered—Grand Forks a Minorure Hell.

The latest available news from Dawson was brought to the city last night by Charles Blomquist, formerly quartermaster on the Quadra, but now first officer on the Canadian Development Company's steamer Columbian. The Columbian left Dawson on August 6th, reaching Five Fingers on the 9th, and her mate came down by the Rosalie yesterday.

It was from the Columbian that Peter Dunn was drowned about two weeks ago, and curiously enough it was the same vessel which recovered his remains. On the trip up Five Fingers on the 9th, the crew of the Columbian saw Dunn's form clinging to the cable by which they were towed up. One arm was caught over the cable, which retained the body from floating down stream. Several boats had used the cable in the interval, so that the body must have been accidentally caught by the wire. His body was brought on to the boat and Mr. Blomquist brought out a letter for his wife in Birkenhead, together with \$750, which by economy and hard work Dunn had accumulated.

Mr. Blomquist will write for a master's certificate to-morrow, returning directly to Dawson.

He reports that the Anglian has been raised, and was met by the Columbian coming down from White Horse with a good load of freight apparently none the worse of her protracted bath.

All the deadbeats and "broke" men are being taken down the river by the N. A. T. & C. Co. and the A. C. Co. The boats out left a short time ago with about 2,000 on board the boat and the barge taken down the river for \$5 a head and had to provide their own blankets and food.

The Rosalie carried about 200 passengers, having secured nearly all of those brought up the river by the Canadian. Victorian, Bonanza King and Columbian, there being no other boats at Skagway at the time.

Mr. Norman Macaulay has paid over the \$500 which the Columbian had won for her fast trip up the river, and it has been divided as prize money among the crew. Time on the river has been so reduced that fruit from Victoria has already made the trip to Dawson in seven days.

Mr. Blomquist gives an interesting account of the execution of two Indians and a white man in Dawson on the 4th, particulars of which appear in another column. Captain Harper disappointed the curio seekers by burning the ropes used in the execution immediately after conclusion. An immense crowd witnessed the interment of the men by the prisoners of the jail.

Mr. Blomquist says this winter will be a lively one in Dawson owing to the death of being taken out and a general revival of trade. The telegraph line he reports completed to Selkirk, 170 miles from Dawson. The water in the river is getting very low. Dawson rivals Toronto for orrliness but Grand Forks is a seething hell of gambling and drinking. He says that most of the police are stationed there now to preserve order.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.
(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Stock market morning board—War Eagle, sellers, 380, buyers, 385; Payne, 140, 135; Montreal & London, 56, 57; Republic, 127, 125. Sales—Payne, 1,700 at 138; Republic, 300 at 126½, 500 at 128; Montreal & London, 1,000 at 156, 2,000 at 57, 700 at 58.

Grand Recorder J. M. Pickens, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Washington, and formerly probate judge of Chehalis county, mysteriously disappeared from his office in the Colman block, Seattle, Thursday afternoon, August 10, and not the slightest clue has been discovered as to his whereabouts. It is stated on what is believed to be reliable authority that the experts who are at work on his books have found a shortage of about \$1,000.

Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was done by a fire which broke out in the premises of the Dominion Transportation Company, Dalbousie street, Montreal.

Education has higher aims than mere practical utility. It is, as Plato says, not so much filling the mind with knowledge as turning the eye of the soul towards the light.—Daily News.

Dominion Parliament

Senate Amendments to Grand Trunk and Drummond County Bills Concurred In.

Bill Introducing the Ticket-of-Leave-Man to Canada Adopted.

Present Session Has Been Remarkably Fruitful of Scenes in the House.

Warm Discussion Over Vote For Wharves-Busy Day in the Senate.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons the Senate amendments to the Grand Trunk and Drummond County Railway bills respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway to Montreal were concurred in.

There was considerable discussion upon the committee stage of the bill to introduce the ticket-of-leave system in our Canadian penitentiaries. The matter had been under discussion on Saturday when Mr. Foster took the view that discretion under the act could be more safely and wisely vested in the Minister of Justice than in the Governor-in-Council.

The Prime Minister had consulted with the Minister of Justice who was himself of a like opinion. He proposed a change in the act accordingly that the Minister of Justice should advise the Governor-General as to the issue of these tickets-of-leave. This was the system in vogue in several of the American states.

Mr. Davin expressed his opposition to the Premier's proposal as the Department of Justice was presided over by the Hon. David Mills. He was of the impression that the pardoning clauses in the Criminal Code would leave ample power to the authorities to deal with criminals who had been harshly punished by the courts.

Mr. M. J. P. Quinn expressed his concurrence in the bill. He considered it humane and calculated to give juvenile offenders an opportunity to escape from becoming hardened in crime.

Mr. Foster acknowledged that his objection had been largely met by the Premier's amendment, but advised the government to lay it over till next session to take the views of the Bench and Bar.

The Premier returned that the Minister of Justice had already given the subject very full consideration. The measure then passed its third reading.

Senate amendments to the bill against the carrying of arms in harbors and navigable waters were concurred in.

Railway Act Amendments. The bill to amend the railway act was then called. Mr. Foster, who was leading the Opposition, understood that this item of legislation was to have been dropped.

Mr. Blair replied that before the railway committee had been determined the position of Sir Charles Tupper the sections giving the Governor-in-Council power to compel subsidized railway companies to build stations at given points and to form the uniform running rules for Canadian lines had been dropped.

The other clauses were such as parliament had been incorporating in railway bills and were now to be inserted in the general act. The clauses that had been reluctantly dropped were only so dealt with because of the threat of Sir Charles to block prorogation.

Mr. Wood (Hamilton) pointed out that these two provisions were the most commendable in the bill and protested against their omission from the bill.

Mr. Blair promised that the government would make the session bring in another bill to make the proposed changes in the existing law.

on this topic similar in many respects to that which had already taken place upon the resolutions. Mr. Mackenzie renewed his appeal to the Minister of Railways to insert a provision in the bill to prevent railway companies from keeping up rates by calculating their profits on the capital invested and on government subsidies as well.

The Minister of Railways gave a promise to consider the advisability of introducing such legislation later. He thought the insertion of such a provision in the present bill would destroy the chances of some of the lines being constructed.

Mr. Wallace expressed unqualified opposition to the payment of a graduated scale of subsidy to railway lines, such as the government is now doing. The subsidies the House rose at 1:30 a.m., the bill had been put through. There was a protracted discussion on a subsidy to a line from Owen Sound to Meaford twenty-one miles, the Opposition taking the ground that no company at present holds a charter covering this route that the vote was merely to be utilized by the Minister of Customs as a means of renewing his vote of confidence from the electoral.

The government denied this statement of the case and stated that the same thing had been done under the late government and that two cases the Governor-in-Council had taken to incorporate companies. There was a company chartered to build this line, but their rights had lapsed and this charter might induce them to call for a renewal.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday the Hon. R. W. Scott introduced a bill to amend the General Inspection Act, which was read a first time. On the motion to adjourn, Sir Mackenzie Bowell called attention to a cablegram which had appeared in the English newspapers to the effect that the Senate had thrown out the Redistribution bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and quoting legal opinions against that view.

It was not, he pointed out, on this ground that the bill had been rejected, but on the grounds set forth in his amendment. He referred to the cablegram which had appeared in the English newspapers some time ago in regard to the Yukon charges, containing misstatements of fact, which, it appeared, Mr. Foster had been instructed to send from Ottawa. He would like to know if the legal opinion expressed contrary to the view that the redistribution bill was unconstitutional was evidence that this misleading cablegram had also been sent under instructions.

The Hon. David Mills said that he had not had any correspondence with any one in England on this subject. It looked to him as if the cablegram was the result of newspaper enterprise. Sir Mackenzie Bowell then brought up the question of the interview credited to Mr. Fitzpatrick, an official of the United States Treasury Department, in dispatches from Washington regarding the refusal of the Premier to accept or advise his cabinet under instructions.

The Hon. David Mills said that he had been invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new civic building in Chicago next October. It was important that the truth should be known about this matter, as it was possible that it might result in international trouble. He would like to know if such an interview had ever taken place, and if so, whether the Premier had given expression to the sentiments credited to him. It seemed to him that the whole matter was out of keeping with the dignity of the position of Premier of Canada. He would like to know if the report was true that the friendly relations which had hitherto existed with the United States had been broken off.

The Hon. David Mills said that from the interview as published in the dispatches from Washington it would appear that it was a case of pistols for two and coffee for one. Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not understand it if it was simply a question of coffee and pistols between this gentleman and the first minister it would not matter much. It was, however, a more serious matter. If the facts given in the dispatch were correct it was most undignified and injudicious. It appeared, however, so improbable that he would not believe it.

The Hon. David Mills said it was to be deprecated that they should discuss all sorts of newspaper reports in parliament and give to them importance which they did not deserve. For some days the position of the Alaska boundary dispute had been utterly misrepresented. He knew nothing about the facts as stated in this dispatch, and had not considered the matter of sufficient importance to ask the Premier about them. It seemed to him that some penny-a-liner had written the interview.

indignation at the time, and is held accountable in a very large measure for the overthrow of a large Conservative majority in Brockville and its conversion to the support of the government party. That Sir Hibbert's statements in this connection met with the approval of even his fellows on the Opposition benches is scarcely probable.

Day after day the ministry has had to face the raising of questions on the orders of the day or on motion to go into supply, announced almost invariably as the greatest importance which would result in the reading of newspaper reports of one kind and another, often containing allegations of transparent falsehood. Failure on the part of the government to afford satisfaction to the questions formed but a pretext for these parties to obstruct public business, while a hot fire of abuse was rained in upon the head of the minister who happened to be particularly concerned.

Excessively long speeches which passed all records of previous attainments in this line, and seemed at times almost animated by a spirit of rivalry among the champions, has been but one of the evils from which the long-suffering constituents have suffered. There have been many of these, and with the same result on each occasion, that the chamber was almost lack in a quorum. All-night sittings, from the very nature of the case, have tended to essentially lower the tone of debate, degenerating as they did a couple of times into a vain contest of brute strength and without result of any real value.

In justice to members in general it should be said that the chief offenders have been but few in number, though unfortunately some of these men are of long experience in public life. Neither side will claim to be wholly free from blame, but the majority will recognize the justice and fairness of what is here said. Its only object is to point a lesson which should prove of great value for the next assembling of the federal legislature. Time and again the Opposition has not scrupled to openly call in question the fairness and impartiality of the chairmen of committees, and even of the Speaker himself, a thing almost unknown in the history of parliamentary procedure. Only last night the Opposition were imputed by Mr. Clarke Wallace to Mr. Brodeur of favoritism to the government supporters, for which the minister had to be called to order. To those who have at heart the respectability of the dignity of our institutions, occurrences of this nature are most painful. It is a matter which intimately concerns the House as a whole, but it is degrading to gain a petty point is a practice which all right thinking representatives should join to stamp out. Nothing can be accomplished in the way of improvement without the common consent of all, and it is very much to be regretted that the tendency is downward rather than towards recovery. A few years ago a scene in the chamber was an incident to be talked about for a week, but in these days it is almost a daily happening, and has ceased to attract any more than mere passing notice. As has been said above the offenders are comparatively few, and for its own honor and respect parliament should lend its support to the new Speaker in putting down the abuses.

IN THE HOUSE. Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The House of Commons set out yesterday afternoon with the intention of passing the balance of the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year. After the passage of the Montreal harbor vote in the forenoon, the air was somewhat cleared, and it was thought that the remaining items could be disposed of without any great effort. The appropriation through new wharves, breakwaters, piers and repairs, were passed, including a number of items for the Maritime Provinces. The votes for Nova Scotia totalled \$108,500; for New Brunswick, \$25,500; in Prince Edward Island, \$18,137. In connection with these works the government takes the position that it was starved by the late government in order to create a favorable balance sheet to present to the electors before the election. A number of votes were also taken for improvements to the wharf facilities along the lower St. Lawrence and on Lake St. John. Three wharves were asked for the latter, to which Mr. Foster took exception, as dotting an inland lake on which very little business was done, with works calling for heavy expenditure. It was a proceeding which the Prime Minister would live to regret. The vote of \$5,000 for a wharf at Sabrevois, on the Richelieu River, was reached that the first real snag was struck. Opposition to this item was led by Messrs. Bergeron and Foster, and the debate waxed fierce and was hotly conducted. The wharf would be very handy for the friends of Mr. Tarte who owned yachts and wanted to go to Isle aux Noix, but it could not be of any other use. The wharf but for the government at Iberville had had one large call at it since it was constructed. The Prime Minister assured Mr. Bergeron that he was wholly in error as to the facts. The wharf in question would be of great value to the struggling farmers and dairymen of the district.

Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, in a glow of indignation summed up all the harbor and river votes as a political job. In the course of the evening discussion on this same item, Mr. McMillen taunted Mr. Cochrane, of Northumberland, with having sold the patronage of his county for a song. This brought Mr. Cochrane to his feet, with a jump, and with a declaration from that gentleman that Mr. McMillen was a lying skunk, and that if Mr. McMillen dare repeat the assertion he would break his nose.

Coteau Dredging. When this item had passed the question of dredging at Coteau Landing, for which a vote of \$6,000 was taken, gave rise to some discussion. Mr. Foster stated that the government proposed dredging a channel from the Canada Atlantic dock to the main steamboat channel leading to the entrance to the Solounges canal, 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. Seventeen thousand dollars has already been expended on this work. Before this item passed there was complaint made against the manner of granting the contract to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal. The Quebec item, totalling \$113,450, all passed.

The Anticosti Trouble. The vexed question of the deportation of the Fox Bay settlers was brought up by Mr. Clarke Wallace when the committee reached item \$1,200 for the renewal of a telegraph line on Anticosti. Mr. Wallace could not see why the government should maintain a telegraph line upon a private island, especially one owned by a foreigner. He dealt at length with the history of the Anticosti benches, and read the story of the controversy between Mr. Tarte and the Methodist Conference. He considered that the settlers had stronger rights than Mr. Tarte, because they were not British subjects, and had settled on the island at the invitation of the then owner. Mr. Sifton asked if the courts were not open to them.

Mr. Wallace said the same thing had been asked when the Quebec provincial police went down to drag them off the island. The charge that the people were wreckers was baseless and unfounded, for they were a God-fearing and law-abiding people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Menier claimed, he thought with some show of right, to have a title. This would have to go before the courts to be decided. It was quite true that he was a British subject, but he had purchased from a British subject, who had bought at a sheriff's sale, and therefore he held by all the rights of a British subject. Mr. Menier had given articles of agreement to a governor, but in a defensive, he was performing all the duties of a citizen and paid customs due the same as others, and he claimed no rights except under the law. As for the men who Mr. Menier had tried to eject, there had been an attempt to compromise, which had failed, and the matter was now before the courts. The government of Quebec had come to the assistance of the settlers, and was bearing the cost of their counsel, Mr. Davidson. Sir Wilfrid disclaimed any idea on the part of Mr. Tarte of attacking any religion. He had heard no word to the detriment of the settlers in Quebec or elsewhere.

Mr. Sifton, speaking as a Methodist, stated that Mr. Tarte had not insulted the Methodists in his speech. He had been sitting close alongside at the time, and heard what was said. Yukon Telegraph Line. Upon an item of \$175,000 for trails, roads and bridges in Yukon, the Opposition desired very full particulars as to the conduct of J. B. Charbonneau, who has charge of the building of the Yukon telegraph line. Mr. Foster elicited the information that no pay rolls have yet been received from Mr. Charbonneau, though he had been four months in the country. Practically no report had been received for three months as to the progress of the work. An officer of the Public Works Department had been sent two weeks ago up to look after the accounts.

Upon the vote of the Yukon telegraph line, Mr. Fielding presented a statement that the line was now constructed 213 miles to Little Salmon river. Mr. Charbonneau would have the line through, he expected, by August 26 to Selkirk, and on October 15 to Dawson. The House was in session until three o'clock, by which time considerable progress had been made in supply.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday the bill respecting the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Quebec was read a third time and passed. The Hon. R. W. Scott moved the second reading of a bill to provide for the construction of a branch line of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour in Prince Edward Island, as a public work. Senator Ferguson regarded the bill as a step in the right direction. The bill was read a third time and passed through committee and read a third time.

On the second reading of the bill respecting securities for seed grain indebtedness in the Northwest Territories, Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not think the bill was a business transaction at all. It gave an enormous power to the Minister of the Interior, which would be used for political purposes, as he could grant or refuse release to the sureties present to the electors before the election. All these claims should be handed over to the Provincial Government, which would collect them or take out the value in statute labor. The bill was read a second time, and the Opposition moved that all these claims should be handed over to the Provincial Government, which would collect them or take out the value in statute labor. The bill was read a third time, and was a bill to amend the General Inspection act.

The Lottery Evil. After recess Senator Clew moved upon the question of the House of Commons having dropped the bill to amend the Criminal Code which the Senate had spent so much time in perfecting. As a consequence, the lottery scandal in Montreal had assumed enormous proportions. He was afraid to calculate how much had been lost by poor people on account of this delay in passing this bill. He thought a protest should be sent from the Senate. There was talk of reforming the Senate, but he thought that it was the House of Commons that he would reform. He thought it would be better for parliament to remain in session a little longer in order to enact this measure for the protection of the poor. It was an insult to the Minister of Justice to place a chief commissioner yet to be chosen. The fair will open in April of next year, and last till the middle of November. The exhibits which are accepted by the commissioners will be transported from the way-bond free to Paris, and free on the return voyage.

Mr. Clarke Wallace took the view that the appropriation for this purpose was very large, and that the country would scarcely get the return for its expenditure which could be had in other ways. Our total exports to France only reach, in round figures, a million dollars, while our purchases from her amount to nearly four times that with thrown away on a carnival. Sir Richard Cartwright took the very opposite stand, that it would be difficult to find a city where Canadian wares could attract the same notice. All the world would be in Paris for this great event, and Canada would, as it were, be brought face to face with the nations of Europe, and the most hopeful of results might be counted on to follow therefrom.

Mr. Foster agreed generally with this opinion; but pointed out that our return would depend, to a large extent, upon the man chosen to be commissioner. If a good man were chosen, who would have the faculty of making things go,

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Mr. John Haggart denounced the proposition for this payment as rank extravagance. It was all well enough to pay our own people for the loss sustained through the failure of the Americans to carry out their bargain, but this step in affording the same treatment to parties who were themselves subjects of the neighboring republic was a little beyond the mark. Mr. Martin (Prince Edward Island) thought that an explanation might be found for this procedure in the fact that the gentlemen to benefit from the payment were supporters of the present government. Mr. Foster, too, thought that if the claimants had any ground for their application it lay rather to their own government than to this. Britain had been quite willing to carry out her share of the compact. Besides, the Dominion was no party to the arrangement because Prince Edward Island was not at the time an integral part of the Canadian confederation. There was a division on the appropriation, which was sustained by fourteen votes to nine.

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The Hon. David Mills said that the late government in 1894 had bonused small roads of less than four miles long. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Was that right? The Hon. David Mills replied that it depended a good deal on circumstances. The late government had also bonused roads in settled parts of the country. He expressed the conviction that the Rainy River road would within three years form part of a transcontinental railway running to the Pacific through the Yellow Head Pass.

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our bargains will always do no idea of the money and do not take advantage of the closest inspection of offer for sale. We keep it in the best.

Jars . . . 50c dozen
Jars . . . 70c dozen
Jars . . . 90c dozen
Cider . . . 2 for 25c
Chutney . . 65c qt

Ross & Co
Dry Goods

THE TURF.
NORTHAMPTON RACES.
(Special Press.)
18.—At Nottingham Sunday the Oxton selling by Reiff, the American Sweets, Chimes, Solon, another American in a dead heat with Gold and place in a field of nine.

ROCKEYS IN FRANCE.
may boast to be superior things. They may claim to be better novel writers, but at least that we will hold respect of horse race riders, any one of the fifteen jockeys the Grand Prix over an English some of those jockeys have British percentage in France, two of them speak French well. What Springfield says who fled from France under persecution, Chantilly the English jockeys who to France to better themselves, and for its size this Gallic republic. It was at the nutty bar, much patronized by jockeys, that a determined flight from Paris had his end in order to improve London Chronicle.

ADVICE FREE TO MEN.
is requested to publish the names who are nervous and who are suffering from various troubles resulting from excess or youthful error that most medical firms to cure these conditions upon. Mr. Graham, a London, Ont., living at 437 1/2 street, was for a long time on above troubles and after many advertised remedies, etc., became almost despaired and hopeless. Found in an old Clergyman him to an eminent skill through whose skill and steady and perfect cure was his own sorrow that sufferers are being imposed upon by quacks. Mr. Graham is at his duty to give his benefit of his experience to a cure by informing him to write to him in strict confidence to be cured. He is great to those writing curiosity but any one who a cure is advised to address him as above.

is an old instrument now the human voice, remained voices decay fresh singers of the violin renew its youth, from hour to hour—ultra-modern. The harp is on the other hand, speaks with the dead centuries; if one in and forgets the music of it carry one into a far single chord struck out of one into a far-away past.

LAND, N.B.
Theron, of this place of Excruciating Pain Back and Kidneys and Back and Kidneys and Back and Kidneys.

Thorton, a well known Hartland, N. B., recent following statement with reference to Don's Kidney Pills: "I have used many remedies, but only after I was recommended Don's Kidney Pills. At the sick in bed for about a week and back and suffered in. Before half of the first pills was taken I was dropping round like a boy again boxes of the pills at the completely cured. I feel any symptoms of kidney trouble always take a few and get immediate relief by publishing this testimonial doing a service to many worthless imitations of Don's Kidney Pills being sold. To see that the full name of the Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, O."

Threatened Secession

Residents of Victoria West Want to Withdraw From the Municipality.

Will Ask the City Council to Bear the Costs of the Fight.

Amusing references were made by a number of the speakers to the expedition to carry the cases, with about half of it paid up. The following form of petition was submitted and approved. It will be presented to the mayor and council at Monday night's meeting, and an effort will be made to have it very largely signed. The petition sets forth:

"We, the undersigned, property holders and residents of Victoria West, beg to call your immediate attention to the dangerous and almost impassable state of the sidewalk between the Esquimaux road and its junction with Russell street. As no city funds have been spent on this much used thoroughfare for some years, your petitioners feel sure you will see the justice of our claim and grant us this much needed relief by putting the same in repair at your earliest convenience."

Before adjourning, the secretary read from the Times the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Drake, which was loudly applauded. It was suggested that in view of the fact that completely substantiating the contention of the oppositionists, the city council should drop the proceedings in the police court. Cheers greeted the remark.

Mr. Garland tells the tale of the "rush" to the Klondike. He started to go in over the Ashcroft trail, so it was not much of a rush as far as he was concerned. The best way for readers to learn the story is in the words of the traveller.

"We reached Ashcroft (which was the beginning of the long trail) at sunrise. The town lay low on the sand, a spatter of little frame buildings, mainly saloons and lodging houses, and resembling an ordinary cowtown in the Western States."

Rivers of Dust were flowing in the streets as we departed from the train. The land seemed dark as ashes, and the hills which rose near Ashcroft were of Montana or Colorado. The little hotel swarmed with the roughest and crudest types of men; not dangerous men, only thoughtless and profane teamsters and cowboys who drank thirstily and ate like wolves. Mr. Garland tells the tale of his leaning on their elbows gracefully. In the bar room they drank and chewed tobacco, and talked in loud voices upon nothing at all.

The traveller was well prepared as to outfit, but it was necessary to carry every crumb of food. "We planned a start with four horses, taking on others as we needed them." The choosing of the horses is related very charmingly. The critical voyageur is at last well satisfied of a fine mount, and here, as at each stage in his journey, he breaks into verse:

"Hurrah my faithful! soon you shall plunge
Your burning nostril to the bit in
Soon you shall rest where the foam-
white waters lunge
From cliff to cliff and you shall know
No more of hunger or the flame of sand
Or windless desert's heat!"

The narrative of the journey towards the beginning of the "long trail" leaving the banks of the Fraser river, is a long one, and contains some amusing incidents as to the trouble with bucking horses and other difficulties incidental to the undertaking.

"My feeling of respect deepened into awe as we climbed the great wooded divide which lies between the Fraser and the Blackwater. The wild forest settled about us in grim, stern and forbidding. We were Done With Civilization."

Everything that was required for a home in the cold and in the heat was bunched upon our five horses. We must carry bed, board, food, and medical stores, and the only returning "footstep" left were about a dozen tin cans and a few tin spoons.

The writer and his sole companion cross the Blackwater, a swift stream that had been newly bridged by them, and so on through the Bulkley Valley where the only returning "footstep" left were about a dozen tin cans and a few tin spoons.

"About 8 o'clock the next morning, as we were about to line up for our journey, two men came romping down the trail with packs on their backs and taking long strides in the snow. They were 'hitting the high places' in the scenery, and seemed to be entirely absorbed in the work. I hailed them, and they turned out to be two young men from Duluth, Minnesota. They were without hats, very brown, very hairy, and very much disgusted with the country."

"For an hour we discussed the situation. They were the first white men we had met on the entire journey, and they were not yet tired. They were able to give us a little information of the trail, but only for a distance of about 40 miles; beyond this they had not ventured."

"We left our outfits back here on a little lake—may be you saw our Indian guide—and struck out ahead to see if we could find those splendid prairies they were telling us about, where the caribou and moose were so thick that you couldn't miss 'em. We've been 40 miles up the trail, it's all a climb and the very worst yet. You'll finally come to a snowy divide with nothing but mountains on every side. There's no praise; it's all a lie, and we're going back to Hazelton to go round by way of Skeena. Have you any idea where we are?"

"Why, certainly; we're in British Columbia."

"But where? On what stream?"

"Oh, that is a detail," I replied. "I consider the little creek on which we are camped one of the head-waters of the trail at all. We're more nearly in line with the old Dease Lake trail."

"Why is it, do you suppose, that the road gang ahead of us haven't left a sign, not even a word, as to where we are?"

"Maybe they can't write," said my partner.

"Perhaps they don't know where they are themselves," said I.

"Well, that's exactly the way it looks to me."

"Are there any outfits ahead of us?"

"Yes, old Borland's about two days up the slope with his train of mules, working like slaves to get through. They're all getting short of grub and losing a great many horses. You'll have to work your way through with great care, or you'll lose a horse or two in getting through. Well, this won't do. So-long, boys."

The Long Ashcroft Trail

Mr Hamlin Garland Writes in Verse and Prose of the Goldseekers' Path.

Tells of a Journey He Made Over the Long Trail to Atlin.

The Ashcroft trail was not, after all, a failure. It has been productive of some good. From the fertile pen of Mr. Hamlin Garland has come a record of travel in prose and verse, entitled "The Trail of the Goldseekers" (Macmillan), which for pathos, poetic sympathy, and grim realism, has not been excelled, one reviewer says, since General Butler gave us "The Great Lone Land."

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The Celestial Empire

A Distinguished Author Gives a Vivid Description of the Present Condition.

British Policy and Russian Aggression Contrasted—A Great Reformer in Danger.

Mr. Little speaks highly of the Chinese character, which is stable and true—unlike the Japanese in those respects. They are honest in their business, and are largely to be trusted. Ancestor worship, which the missionaries, mistakenly, in his judgment, are trying to abolish. The Chinese have a reverence for the spirits of his ancestors to offend them, which is wrong conduct. This is a good thing in itself. At the same time, Mr. Little thinks that

The Superior Civilization of the western world, will probably, in time, have something like the effect which it had upon the North American Indian on this continent. It will have a paralyzing, overwhelming effect, and especially in the case of the Chinese, who believed that they had the best civilization in the world until they came in contact with the west.

As to reforms in China from within, Mr. Little mentioned that while he was in London the head of the Chinese Legation told him that they would change the head of the great reformer, Chung Wei Hwan, when they caught him.

"You must understand that this reformer led the best men in the country before the advent of the Chinese, and obtained the ear of the emperor. They were not rebels at all. But the emperor dares not touch their heads off, as you know, and she is supreme at the palace, which is four miles square, and supreme in the army of ten thousand men at Peking, which is the only government army force, and which overrules a population which has been disarmed for the last three hundred years."

Mr. Little has been interested in the position of China, and was one of the first to start a society whose object was to abolish foot-binding. This has been most successful—many of the leading officials have given their adhesion to the cause, and Chung Wei Hwan has heartily endorsed the cause, and his daughter carried out the reform in her own person and wrote in favor of it.

The Binding Process commences when the girl is five years old. At first the object is to get the toes under the foot; after that the whole front part of the foot is bent until it is nearly a straight line. There must, in fact, be the spine of a yearling deer between the two when the bandaging is complete. The bandaging is carried out once a week. After each bandaging the girl is made to walk across the room—an exquisite agony to her, and promotion, otherwise mortification in many cases. It does set in, in many cases, and the doctors know that the toes, that the whole foot, not infrequently, will rot.

Mr. Little mentioned the case of a lady who called upon her at Chung Kung, in the west of China, in which Mr. and Mrs. Little are especially interested, and whose foot, by actual measurement, was exactly from great heel to toe, the length of her thumb.

"But you can never walk upon your feet," Mrs. Little said, incredulously. The little lady stood up and minced across the room, but with great difficulty. The practice of foot-binding has been in existence for over a thousand years, but it is thought a point of great elegance to have small feet. The society, however, is doing good work, and the thoughtful Chinese are rallying to its support. Mrs. Little thinks the morality of Chinese women will compare favorably with that of the women of other countries. They are honest, well conducted, and are the advisers of their husbands.

They Are Not so Downtrodden as has been made to appear. No doubt a wealthy man can have as many women in his household as he can afford to buy. He must only have a wife, and the limit to the concubines will be the limit to his means. At the same time the concubines cannot be cast aside, as women can in European countries. They must be maintained, and their children provided for, and if a man did cast aside one of these concubines, he would be regarded as a disgraced man.

"We must not approach the Chinese with narrow views," said Mrs. Little, and I would say this respecting missionaries, many of whom I know, and who are doing, I believe, good work. There must be, for missionary work, a full mental equipment, the largest sympathy and a most tolerant spirit. A man may be a good man even if he does not say his prayers as I say mine. I heard one lady missionary say that it was a wickedness to smoke, and said it to my husband, now. Now, it may be stupid to smoke; it may be stupid for me to eat bon-bons; but when you consider that every man and woman, almost, in China, smokes, you can see that the attitude of the part of the missionary was not conducive to success in dealing with the people."

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"Why, certainly; we're in British Columbia."

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KITCHENER IN THE LORDS.

Much Bowing And Scraping.

The ceremony in the House of Lords yesterday, when Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, in crimson robe and scarf of ermine, bent knee before the throne, signifying the roll of nobles, and took his seat in the upper chamber as a peer of the British realm, was a very picturesque one. For a few minutes the Lord Chancellor lay back on the woolsack, comfortable, twiddling his arms. But suddenly he sat upright. The silent peers looked at him with interest. For coming through the door facing the throne was a little procession in radiant red. First came Black Rod. Behind him came the Deputy-Garter King-at-Arms. In his wake followed the speaker, the Lord Bishops of Canterbury and York, and Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, slim and straight and tall—he seemed very tall beside Lord Roberts—also in long red robes. He stood at the door and bowed to the Lord Chancellor. His cheeks were colored to deep purple. His eye was aflame with excitement, and he fumbled with his patent of nobility as though he didn't know whether to take it or throw it away, or give it to somebody. Behind him walked Baron Cromer, likewise in red robes. Nobody spoke, nobody moved while this procession of robes marched slowly up the floor.

Reaching the woolsack Black Rod stepped on one side; Garter King-at-Arms stepped on the other. Lord Kitchener dropped upon his left knee, and with both hands held out his patent of nobility. The Lord Chancellor, who is slightly mottled it, and let loose the blue ribbon attached, glanced at it, and handed it back. Lord Kitchener bowed low on receiving his patent, and the Lord Chancellor raised his three-cornered hat two inches above his wig. Then Black Rod led the way to the clerk's table, and Lord Kitchener walked between his introducers—Lord Roberts, the soldier, and Lord Cromer, the administrator. The clerk in bowing received the patent and began to read it aloud. It was a prosaic, formal, legal-phrased document. All that could be heard was a sonorous murmur. Lord Kitchener sat with all eyes on him while the reading went on. A piece of cardboard, rather yellow from age, with the words of the oath printed on it, was handed to the hero of Khartoum. Holding it in his left hand he repeated it. A big stately figure stepped up to the clerk's table. Lord Kitchener took up a quill pen and hastily scrawled his name.

Then he stood straight up and doubled into a bow to the Lord Chancellor. Again the three-cornered hat went up two inches. But the ceremony was not yet over. The procession was reformed. Black Rod, Garter King-at-Arms, Lord Roberts, Lord Cromer, all halted in the centre of the floor immediately in front of the cross benches, the benches that signify no politics, and bowed again in long-drawn obeisance. Slowly they walked to the lower end of the House facing the throne. Black Rod and King-at-Arms fell out of the procession. The three Peers ascended the gangway, and in the limits of the benches they sat down. Lord Kitchener in the middle. They put on their hats. Silence prevailed. The three rose together; automatically they all raised their cocked hats and bowed once more. As Lord Kitchener passed the woolsack on his way to the hall behind the throne, the Lord Chancellor pushed out his hand and grasped that of the hero and shook warmly. He is named Lord Roberts and Peer. Lord Kitchener was covered with confusion, but he smiled. Then out into the hall he went. In two minutes Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts were back in the House. But their bows had gone. They slipped into the seats of the cross benches. Lord Kitchener was making painful efforts to look at ease. But how could even a hero of Khartoum be at ease when a throng of Peers were inspecting him through their long legs?—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

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