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rchant Tailor.

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C. Year Book

1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

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Germany Praised

Her Note to China Meets With Much Approval in London.

Lord Salisbury Sends a Strong Telegram to Li Hung Chang.

The Return of the Emperor an Absolute Essential to Peace.

London, Sept. 19.—(4.30 a.m.)—As might have been expected...

Opened His Eyes

Uncle Sam Learned a Lesson in Diplomacy From the British.

That is Reason of the United States Change of Front.

Russia Will Claim a Hundred Million Pounds Indemnity From China.

London, Sept. 20.—(4 a.m.)—The only news from Shanghai...

Want Their Independence

Most of the Delegates to Cuban Constitutional Convention Favor That View.

They Desire to Conduct the Island's Affairs Without a Protectorate.

Havana, Sept. 18.—The results of the election of delegates...

FISHING DISASTERS.

Forty-two Vessels Ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle.

MILL BURNED.

Big Rolled Coats Plant in Illinois Destroyed.

ANT-CHINESE.

Cecil Rhodes Does Not Want Mongolians Introduced Into Rhodesia.

BELLE ARCHER DEAD.

A Clever Actress Passes Off the Stage of Life.

WARRAN PA.

Belle Archer was a talented actress...

Thousands of Men Are Idle

Few of the Miners in Anthracite District Remain at Work.

President of the Union Expects That Every Mine Will Be Closed.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—Following is a statement issued by President Mitchell...

The Death List Growing

Twelve Thousand Lives Lost by the Terrible Storm in Texas.

Financial Houses in London Open Subscriptions to Aid Sufferers.

Houston, Sept. 19.—Governor Sayers tonight wired the following to the Associated Press:

Without a Doctor's Examination

You can find out if the kidneys are clogged...

HBLP FOR GALVESTON.

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars Raised in New York.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN.

OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Victoria...

Returned to Canada

Five Hundred of First Contingent Have Decided to Come Home.

Militia Department Have Received Word to That Effect.

Artillery and Mounted Troops Remain in Africa Till First of Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Only a Few Bands Left

General Roberts Reports the Collapse of the Boer Armies.

Holland Will Ask for Compensation for Expulsion of Railway Men.

London, Sept. 20.—Lord Roberts cables from Nelspruit...

Robbers Drew Deposits and Citizens Were Paid in Lead.

Rev. Mr. Baer's Contest With Mr. Hall Exciting Keen Interest.

CONCESSIONARIES THREATEN STRIKE

Side Show Proprietors at the Paris Exposition Take a Bold Step.

Paris, Sept. 19.—A large number of concession holders...

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Operator's Negligence

The Jury in Inquest... Accident Near Lady-smith.

Admits He Reported... Arrival Without Seeing Her.

and Committed For... Charge of Man-slaughter.

Colonist.

Sept. 18.—As the result of held here to-day to inquire of Henry Saunders, one of the railway accident at on Saturday, Nathan Paul operator at Lady-smith, was on trial on a charge of man-corer's jury finding that it was due to his negligence.

Stanton presided at the in- was held in the court house. Pooley and Mr. Joseph Hun-; also a large number men and others, including sur- witness was given by Albert conductor of train No. 1, receiving the order to pro- Wellington to Lady-smith, copy of Despatcher Fred.

Victoria, Sept. 14.—To- and Engineer Engine No. 1, Conductor Bostock will run to Lady-smith, Sept. 15, of regular train. By the of the Junction before 8 a. m. (Signed) F. Brown, 13 A. Conducted by the train No. 10 was practically time being 10.32 a. m. from the Junction. The time of meeting No. 1 near coming at a good speed, and No. 10 jumped before both train whistles and emergency brakes. All hands few car lengths before the collision. An hour at the collision, or Thornborough gave much evidence.

Blair, engineer of Engi- a thrilling account of the rations made by him and his check the speed of the big emergency brakes were put full a whistle blowing; then, seeing does to prevent a disaster, both just in time. They crawled of the tracks, narrowly escap- tion under the flying cars and a man on No. 10 was injured.

important evidence was given by Brown, train despatcher, Vic- stated that he gave orders to Bostock and the train No. 10 to run to Fiddick's Junction. He produced book with orders quoted. The from Lady-smith and Wel- certified as perfectly correct. owner—Each of these orders respective train and engine the way between Fiddick's and Smith at the same time, pro- they keep clear of regular low to account for orders.

Well, Engi- No. 10, to proceed to Fiddick's yard limits, and when she was the operator asked me for or- No. 10, which was immediately out further question.

Who was the operator? —Mr. Dougan. —And his reporting the ar- No. 1, Conductor Bostock, you to Conductor Thornborough, No. 10, to proceed to Fiddick's.

That's right. —Did you ask the operator at it, if No. 1 was in, before he the orders? —No, he called me, and report- coal train, and he asked for No. 10, to proceed to Fiddick's.

From his report you supposed was in. —I didn't suppose at all. I took said the system in use on the that he called the block system. In a question he said it was Dou- to make quite sure the train were actually in the yard before. There could be no mistake in transmitting the message. He had been 35 years at the service as a train despatcher. He never had an accident of the

Paul Dougan, operator at it, was the last witness. The is a verbatim note of his evi- the usual preliminary name and tion: —Did you get an order from down to despatch Thornborough less—I did. —Did you, before getting that report to Mr. Brown the arrival k and Engine No. 1, south-bound? —Yes—I did.

—What you were doing when the jury arrived for the verdict. —I did not see her. —Did you see her? —I did not. —Corner thereupon said to the jury believed this girl was guilty, and sent them to find a verdict. A few minutes they returned with following: The jury find that Henry Saunders to his death by a collision of coal No. 1 and No. 10, on the 15th Sept., on the 15th Sept., at Lady-smith, and the accident was the result of the negligence of Nathan Paul in reporting the arrival of the train and committed for trial for slaughter. He seems unable to recall his position.

Captured a Walled City

The Exploit of Sixteen Daring Germans in North China.

Chinese Paid the Boxers For the Heads of Foreign Troops.

Steamer Breconshire, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived on Sunday, after an uneventful passage from the north ports of China and Japan. She brought a light cargo of tea, matting, curios, and the usual Chinese and Japanese consignments. Her passenger list was a small one. There were but 18 Chinese.

A budget of late news of the China war was brought by the Breconshire. It led in the hands of German cavalry, led by a small band of German cavalry, led by the leadership of Dr. Schramm, scaled the walls of the Chinese walled town of Taitse-chwang, blew open the gates and took the place. The attacking force numbered only 16. The correspondent of the Times Gazette, who tells the story, says: "The small force of German cavalry which went to Chin- and claim to place stations, and by their pistols, removed the bolt and opened the gate. They then went to the yamen and unshowered the town between two soldiers. These Dr. Schramm gave him an exhortation which he will probably never forget. He told him that if the distur- bances continued in his district, they would come and march him to Tsing-tai, and take charge of his jurisdiction. From the trouble North adjectives were received that the Chinese authorities en- couraged the slaughter and the capture of prisoners who fell into the hands of the Boxers, by the payment of 100 taels blood money for the head of every foreigner brought in as such a trophy. The monetary expense was to be shared if such could hasten the fall of Pien Tsin settlements.

On the 14th inst. an incident that happened in Hsi arsenal while in possession of Admiral Seymour's column. When the general had seen the British soldiers, attempts were made to de- capitate all. The next night some Chinese were found hiding in the walls of the arsenal, and were bayoneted. One of them clung with great pertinacity to a bag, and when this was opened men found in it the head of Gunner Watkins.

Gen. Alexieff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian troops in North China, No. 10, which was the correspondent of the Kobe Chronicle, denies the opinion expressed that Russia would take advantage of the situation in China to permanently occupy Manchuria. Russia, he said, had no such intention. He admitted, however, that he was in a large force to be retained for the protection of the Russians and the railways in Manchuria, in case the Chinese threatened to destroy the railways. When peace was restored, however, he said the district now occupied by Russia would be returned to China in the proper manner.

Outbreaks are reported from Korea. The Japanese consul at Gensan says, on August 19, that he had received the Korean rioters from Kil-see-attacked Song-ching, near Gensan. They wrecked and burned several houses and offices. The Japanese residents were in danger, when fortunately the Ajoi Maru came into port, and her ar- rived and the rioters were dispersed. He said they had no intention of attacking the Japanese, but when some Japanese police, and the rioters were attacked, and they barely escaped after using their pistols and wounding some Koreans. As the rioters were so numerous, they thought the attack might not be renewed at any moment. The Japanese residents withdrew to Gensan. The Korean officials had given notice that they could not be responsible for the safety of foreign life and property, and they themselves fled by the same steamer.

Troubles are also breaking out in South China. Despatches to the Ashahi said that on August 22 over 1,500 soldiers and Boxers were attempting to break out in the vicinity of Szechow, Kiangnan. Su Looh, leader of the Koloohian has gone thither at the head of his forces. Advice from Kiuikang say that, having resolved to attack the city on the 17th from three different fronts, the Koloohian force entered it on the evening of that day. Four of them were arrested, however, by the guards of the place and executed. The city thus barely escaped being burnt down and at- tacked.

At Amoy a temple has been burned by rioters, and the Japanese put troops ashore to guard their consulates. The rioters are reported to be Reform party Kang Yu Wei have been arrested by the local authorities, and 13 have been executed.

Japanese papers publish a lengthy manifesto issued by Marquis Ito as head of a new Japanese political party. The manifesto is a civil service reform. It shows an uncompromising attitude of hostility to the spoils system. The Japan Advertiser says: "The lack of enthusiasm for the war displayed by the Japanese is a phenomenon which has given rise to much comment of late. It is placed in such marked contrast to the spirit which prevailed during the former Chinese campaign, that it is almost unbelievable. Doubtless Japan, like the rest of the world, since the peace conference has been seated with accounts of the removal of the elements. The mortar shells were hurled away by winds and rains, leaving deep scars in the irregularly

mere boy's play compared with that which looms up in the near future, has something to do with the present supply." Japanese colliers have contracted to supply 60,000 tons of coal to the United States authorities for the warships on the Manila station within four months.

LOCAL NEWS.

Man Turned Up.—The Chinese boy, reported missing a few days ago, had simply found another job.

The Dawson Wire.—Superintendent Oren, of the Dominion Telegraph line, who was at Skagway when the Amur sailed, said he expected communication to be established between Dawson and the outside about October 15.

A Pioneer Dead.—The death occurred yesterday, at 165 Vancouver street, of Elizabeth Ann, the widow of Mr. James Wale, a son of George Wynne, of E. G. Prior & Co., and a daughter to Mr. George Wale, who was a sister of Mrs. Wale. She was a sister of Mr. Thos. Mitchell, of Saanich.

Staneland-Johnston.—At the Metropolitan Methodist church, last evening, an interesting scene was enacted, when Mr. Walter E. Staneland of this city, and Miss Lucy Johnston of Toronto, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Rowe. The bride was attended by Miss Magie Hart, E. J. Hart supported the bridegroom. The happy couple journeyed to the home of Mrs. W. I. Andrews, where a very pleasant reception was given. Mr. Staneland will reside on Belcher avenue.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral occurred yesterday morning of Arthur J. Hopwood, the small polite excuses as to the disturbed state of the country, etc. The result was that, although it was market day and there were thousands of people present, the soldiers got a drying pool, scrambled up the city wall and down the other side. They then turned to the right and climbed up their Mauser pistols, removed the bolt and opened the gate. They then went to the yamen and unshowered the town between two soldiers. These Dr. Schramm gave him an exhortation which he will probably never forget. He told him that if the distur- bances continued in his district, they would come and march him to Tsing-tai, and take charge of his jurisdiction. From the trouble North adjectives were received that the Chinese authorities en- couraged the slaughter and the capture of prisoners who fell into the hands of the Boxers, by the payment of 100 taels blood money for the head of every foreigner brought in as such a trophy. The monetary expense was to be shared if such could hasten the fall of Pien Tsin settlements.

Albert Head Mystery.—The provincial police have been unable to find an owner for the child's clothing found on the beach near Albert Head, as related in the Colonist, none of the residents in the vicinity having been able to recognize them. The clothing was found, and the appearance of one recently washed, but the other clothes were sold. Neither have the city police been able to identify the clothing as such a trophy. The monetary expense was to be shared if such could hasten the fall of Pien Tsin settlements.

Quisly Married.—At St. Barnabas church, yesterday morning, the rector, Rev. B. G. Miller, officiated in marriage of Miss Margaret Quisly and Mr. William Quisly, provincial constable for the Nelson district, and Miss Marie Kootenay, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. G. Miller, and the bride was attended by Miss Magie Hart, E. J. Hart supported the bridegroom. The happy couple journeyed to the home of Mrs. W. I. Andrews, where a very pleasant reception was given. Mr. Staneland will reside on Belcher avenue.

Back From Dawson.—Thos. Alice, of Turner, Beeton and Co., who arrived from Dawson, says that before he left there, on the 5th, the river rose two feet. The steamers were stuck in the river, and he says that he came up, making the trip in four days. The freight was going in rapidly. All the boats were packed with goods. The Indians were very friendly. Mr. Alice came up the river with the Mounted Police officers, who went up to establish a post on the best Dawson has yet seen. There were more people there than heretofore, and business was very brisk.

The Indians Were Caught.—There are three additional members of the quarantine colony at William Head. The three Indians, who were caught on the point near the Race. They had no desire to join the colony of "Walla Walla" and were sent back to their homes. The three were caught on the point near the Race. They had no desire to join the colony of "Walla Walla" and were sent back to their homes. The three were caught on the point near the Race. They had no desire to join the colony of "Walla Walla" and were sent back to their homes.

THOMAS MCNEELY DEAD. He Passed Away Very Suddenly at Ladner's Yesterday.

A telegram from Ladner's last night announced that early in the evening Thomas McNeely had died suddenly. The passing away of Mr. McNeely will be very sad news to very many people in British Columbia, and a loss to the business community. A native of Ontario, Mr. McNeely came to British Columbia a long time ago, and for probably twenty years has been one of the leading men on the Lower Fraser. Besides carrying the largest general store business in the province, he took a keen interest in progressive agriculture, and his large farm at Delta has been one of the stock farms of the place. Mr. McNeely was about 55 years of age, but more active and apparently robust than men who were years his junior. He was of an enterprising nature, and though very busy had always time to devote to his friends, for he was very social and pleasant in his ways, and much liked by very many people. The cause of death was not stated in the telegram, but it is believed that he had had some cerebral accident, and had one nephew living in this province.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

Work of Rebuilding Historic Pile Near- ing Completion. From the Montreal Gazette. From the Montreal Gazette. Two months in refurbishing the pillar on Notre Dame street at the intersection of Jacques Cartier square, which was erected in the early part of the century in memory of the greatest hero in modern naval history. Before the monument was erected, Nelson, was rapidly crumbling from the effects of over ninety years of exposure to the elements. The mortar was being washed away by winds and rains, leaving deep scars in the irregularly

Taking Of Pekin

How Little Fighters of Japan Blew Up the City Gates.

Sappers Carry Gun Cotton Forward Amid a Leadin Hall.

Indian Troops Crawled Through a Grating and Entered City First.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, which arrived yesterday from China and Japan, brought with it the first arrivals from the Chinese capital since the memorable incident which have given it such a place in the world's history. One of these passengers was Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent of the New York World, who accompanied the column of the allies on their march to relieve Peking.

Under a heavy fire, the allies were very hard and trying—one of the worst of the long-besieged point. The British legionnaires were the relieving force. The appearance of the British legionnaires was more like that of a lawn party than a long-besieged point. The British legionnaires were the relieving force. The appearance of the British legionnaires was more like that of a lawn party than a long-besieged point.

Japanese Naturalization Cases Adjour- ned—Sunday Closing By-Laws—Mining Deal.

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—The cases against the six Japanese accused of per- jury in obtaining naturalization papers, have been adjourned for one week. The cases are more complicated than at first thought, and both G. E. Corbush, Q.C., who is acting for Japanese Counsel Shi- mozu, on behalf of the suspects, and W. J. Thicke, the notary, whose name appears in the person of the defend- er, are expected to appear in court to- day to study the cases. There seems much difficulty in fixing the guilt on the pro- per persons, and it is not clear how they are to be proved guilty.

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FREIGHT RATES RISE.

Rise in Coal Makes an Increase of Ten Per Cent.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—Different steam- ship lines running to Montreal to-day notified shippers of an advance of ten per cent in freight rates on account of the increased cost of coal and other sup- plies. The charge will be made on bills of lading, under the old coal primage. Do not suffer from the sick headache a moment longer. Get the relief at once. Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Commission To Porcupine

Left Skagway For First Itting on Wednesday—First Itting Last Saturday.

Yellow Jacket Case at Atlin to Come Before the Supreme Court Here.

Mr. Justice Martin, the commissioner to the Porcupine district, and staff left for that district on Wednesday last, accompanied by the special commissioner Mr. Louis J. Seymour, secretary of the commission; Mr. J. D. Graham, govern- ment agent and gold commissioner, who will have control of the district under the new arrangement; Mr. W. A. Robertson, provincial mineralogist for British Columbia; Mr. Robert Patrick, clerk, and Constable W. H. Vickers, of the British Columbia provincial police. Mr. Robert Cassidy, of the Victoria bar, also accompanies the commission.

Mr. Louis Seymour, speaking for the commission, is quoted as follows by the Skagway News: "Chief of the main ob- ject of the commission is to confirm and satisfy the titles of miners to claims lo- cated under the United States laws in the strip which has been the subject of the modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States, thus securing to American citizens as well as British sub- jects, undisputed titles, which will be registered with Capt. Rant, the sub-min- ing recorder at Pleasant Camp, Dalton trail, after investigation by the commis- sion."

THE TUBE'S TEACHINGS.

Not a Place for Leisurely Passengers. From Daily Mail.

For long the Londoner has labored un- der the impression that he is a smart man, an alert business-like fellow. He goes through his morning's work quickly and well, that he is in every respect a thoroughly up-to-date man of the world. The Londoner has been recently wakened out of his self-sufficiency by the ad- vention of rapid transit in his midst. The Tube has shown him that he is not so smart as he thought, and that he is not so alert as he thought. He has been brought face to face with the absolute rapidity of the Tube. The Tube has shown him that he is not so smart as he thought, and that he is not so alert as he thought. He has been brought face to face with the absolute rapidity of the Tube.

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Commission To Porcupine

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THE TUBE'S TEACHINGS.

Not a Place for Leisurely Passengers. From Daily Mail.

For long the Londoner has labored un- der the impression that he is a smart man, an alert business-like fellow. He goes through his morning's work quickly and well, that he is in every respect a thoroughly up-to-date man of the world. The Londoner has been recently wakened out of his self-sufficiency by the ad- vention of rapid transit in his midst. The Tube has shown him that he is not so smart as he thought, and that he is not so alert as he thought. He has been brought face to face with the absolute rapidity of the Tube.

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Mr. Louis Seymour



# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.  
A REMARKABLE STORY.

A writer in Nature says that a sweet, gummy substance is exuding from the bamboo growth in Central India, where the famine is the most serious. This substance is good to eat, and the famished natives are consuming it in large quantities. This is extraordinary, because bamboo is not hitherto known to exude any edible or, for the matter of that, anything whatever, so that the presence of this substance at this particular time has all the characteristics of the miraculous. Mr. Hooper, the writer referred to, says: "This is the first time in the history of these forests that they have exuded such a substance." There may be some scientific explanation for this phenomenon. Possibly the continued drought may have something to do with it; but be this as it may, there is the fact, and it certainly is extraordinary.

## POLITICAL APATHY.

The general apathy existing in this province in respect to federal politics is in striking contrast to the keen interest taken in local affairs. Apart from a very extensive group of people in each of the political parties, the public seem to think very little about what is going on in Canadian circles. In this regard the newspapers reflect public opinion. Until within a few months it was impossible to go out into the street without having a half-dozen phases of local politics bawled under one's nose. We are speaking, of course, from the newspaper man's standpoint. The active condition of the popular mind found expression in the press, and the one acting upon the other create something like feverish excitement. We are now within certainly not a long time of the federal election, but scarcely any one is talking about it. There is something in the explanation that people hereabouts have grown tired of politics, and for this there is good reason.

The local session of 1898 was an exciting one, because it was that preceding a general election. For two years there had been a determined attack upon the Turner ministry and the press had teamed with articles for and against that gentleman and his colleagues. The elections of 1898 were keenly fought, and before they were over the dismissal of Mr. Turner precipitated the hottest discussion which the province has witnessed in a long time. While this was yet at its height, the session of 1899 came on, and during that session we had by-elections in several constituencies, including Victoria. Immediately after the session a row broke out in the ranks of the Liberal government, and this kept the political fire in a fierce blaze until the regular session of 1900. After a session of unusual interest, there came the formation of the Martin government and this led to an exciting discussion. After this came the general election of this year, the advent to power of Mr. Dunning and, with it, political rest. The rest did not come too soon. The people were growing very tired of the controversy, and it was with a feeling of profound content that they settled down to what they hoped would be a period of peace and quietness. Only those who went through the strain of the long drawn out controversy can have any idea of how wearying it became, and of how averse those who were foremost in it feel in regard to entering into another such contest. Moreover, the people of British Columbia have not been very forcibly directed to federal affairs during the past three years, and it is difficult, in the absence of any clear-cut issue, coming home to them, to arouse interest.

But there is another reason for popular apathy in regard to federal affairs, and it is this: There is very little in federal politics which appeals to the imagination of the people of British Columbia, and without something of this kind it is impossible to arouse even decent interest, not to speak of enthusiasm. The Laurier government has singularly failed to strike a key-note which would catch the ear of the people of the Pacific Coast. The East is far away. The things which stir the blood there scarcely touch us at all. Our minds are directed towards improvement and progress on a large kind of mischief. Those countries have scale and in a rapid manner. People here are conscious of the immense possibilities of the West, and they want to see something done that will turn these possibilities to good advantage. But so British countries no idea can be formed as far as the Laurier policy goes, there of the exactions of the governing classes might as well have been in Italy and Russia. The great nobles themselves may not be very objectionable. Their education has made them different to the conditions of the working classes and the peasant, but possibly, man for man, they are quite as kindly and well-intentioned as any other people. Much allowance must be made for the influence of heredity, not only upon them, but upon their dependents. These great nobles do not come directly in touch with the humbler classes. Between them and the poor are a host of agents, stewards and so on. These grind the faces of the poor after a manner that we cannot in this country imagine. A title of what the peasantry of Italy and Russia have to bear would precipitate a rebellion in any British province. To them the law is something which is ever demanding the small fruit of their toil, ever restraining them from simple liberties, ever exacting from them more than they can possibly afford to give, either in money or services. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that thinking men believe that the only remedy is revolution. That they should countenance a market as a provocative of revolution is the incomprehensible thing.

West by giving this province cabinet representation, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell will always be remembered in connection with his efforts to build up trans-Pacific trade. Since this, since 1896, conditions have greatly changed in the West, and it cannot be successfully claimed that the party in power, the party responsible for the policy of the country, have shown that they appreciate the duties arising out of these altered conditions.

## THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa, is a gathering of much importance. We feel sure that the object of the congress is one that deserves the most earnest sympathy on the part of every citizen. In Mr. Ralph Smith the congress has a president of good judgment, and one, who, while desiring to advance the interests of the workmen, fully recognizes that capital and labor ought to go hand in hand, and that their interests are identical. We commend the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in approaching the Congress from a friendly attitude. It is to be desired above all things that the deliberations of labor organizations in this country should be conducted in a spirit of conciliation, and with full faith in the intention of the administrative and legislative bodies of the Dominion and the several provinces to accord a respectful hearing to all proper representations, and to take them into effect, when it can be done consistently with the other interests entitled to consideration.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

There are already more than 100,000 miners out in the Pennsylvania anthracite region and reports are in circulation that several thousand more will strike. The demand of the strikers is for higher wages and the mine owners seem determined not to yield. A representative of one of the largest companies has said that he views the situation with a good deal of equanimity, for he feels satisfied that the strike will not last long. A recent statement shows, he says, that the unions have only \$71,000 in the treasury, and this is not enough to pay each man out on strike a dollar. When this is exhausted, it is not easy to see where more money is to come from. The wages earned by the miners in the regions affected amount to nearly \$3,000,000 a month, and even if we suppose that the strikers can manage to get along on half their usual pay, there are no means where the unions are going to get enough to pay that for any length of time. Meanwhile the companies are preparing to put new men into the mines, and the various detective agencies throughout the United States have been instructed to send in as many people as can be obtained. The new comers will necessarily not be skilled miners in any sense, but the great majority of them will be unskilled. It is impossible to form an idea of the merits of the demand for higher wages, but the situation looks as if the miners were playing with fire.

## SPREAD OF ANARCHISM.

European correspondents say that the anarchists are more busy than ever, and were growing very tired of the controversy, and it was with a feeling of profound content that they settled down to what they hoped would be a period of peace and quietness. Only those who went through the strain of the long drawn out controversy can have any idea of how wearying it became, and of how averse those who were foremost in it feel in regard to entering into another such contest. Moreover, the people of British Columbia have not been very forcibly directed to federal affairs during the past three years, and it is difficult, in the absence of any clear-cut issue, coming home to them, to arouse interest.

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This is worse than France during the last century. There revolution proceeded as if it were a matter of course. The public are warned to expect at any day news of another assassination.

## A TOURIST ROUTE.

Tourists lately returned from Dawson say that the trip from Victoria to the Northern metropolis is one ever-changing panorama, of which it is difficult to choose the most delightful portion. The journey from here to Skagway has often been described, and most people are familiar with its character. Less has been said about the trip over the railway to White Horse, but those who have taken it say that it is unsurpassable. A gentleman, who is familiar with Switzerland, says that it surpasses anything to be seen in that magnificent country. The railway from White Horse to Dawson is a beautiful part of the trip. Along the lake the location of the road is such that new vistas of charming mountain and lake scenery are constantly opened up as the train speeds along. From the foot of Lake Bennett—that is, Caribou Crossing—to White Horse the road runs through a valley flanked by terraced mountains, and perhaps is the most beautiful part of the railway journey. Between White Horse and Dawson there is a series of delightful landscapes, the river winding among the mountains, and the rapid water giving a spice of adventure to the sail. Next year it is probable that hundreds of people will take this journey to the Atlin, where the combination of lakes and mountains is probably finer than in any other part of the known world. Capt. Jack Crawford, speaking of the Atlin country, said he had been told to expect something wonderfully beautiful, but having seen about everything else in America, was disposed to accept the stories with many grains of salt. He, however, had imagined anything finer than he had seen. The Atlin country could be Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, a lady who has visited most parts of the world, declares Atlin to be unsurpassed for grand beauty. The time is not far distant when tourist travel to the Yukon will be a great source of revenue to transportation companies, and the business which it will develop will add much to the prosperity of the cities of Southern British Columbia.

## THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

The suggestion has been made that the Canadian Patriotic Fund might be supplemented by the federal government, by a grant of an equal amount, and that the fund should be placed under the management of the federal government. The fund is a patriotic fund, and it is intended to be a fund for the benefit of the Canadian people. The fund is a patriotic fund, and it is intended to be a fund for the benefit of the Canadian people. The fund is a patriotic fund, and it is intended to be a fund for the benefit of the Canadian people.

## THE GREAT STRIKE.

Seventy thousand men are out on strike in the Pennsylvania coal mines. It is about one-half the total number of miners employed in Pennsylvania. It is impossible that the effects of this strike should be so serious. The supply of anthracite coal now on hand is estimated to be about equal to the consumption of New York City for forty-five days, and prices are already mounting upwards with a rapidity that bodes evil for the poor of that city. Twenty-two per cent of the coal is a miners' strike that resulted in a coal famine in New York, anthracite then going up to \$14 a ton. It is expected that this will be reached before a new supply is available.

The effect of this strike will be far-reaching. It will not only affect the residents and manufacturers of New York, but will also reduce the earnings of the railroads dependent upon coal traffic, that their stocks will drop in price, and the whole money market will suffer if the difficulty is at all prolonged. The political effect will be serious. One of the strongest cards which the Republicans have to play is that the country is prospering under President McKinley's administration. Coming on the top of this, the coal strike is a peculiarly serious one. No previous incident of the kind was felt directly across the Atlantic, but this will be.

The mine-owners will, of course, attempt to work their properties. Men will be imported from other states, and this happens. It is more than doubtful if the regular miners will stand by and see their places taken from them. Winter is not far away, and a hundred thousand men, for the strikers will doubtless reach that number, out of employment at any season of the year, present a very serious problem. Will President McKinley authorize the employment of United States troops to enable the mine owners to work their properties? Under the strike letter of the constitution he cannot do this, and the only resort will be the militia in case violence is resorted to. With the people of the United States agitated over what some firebrand call impending imperialism, the use of an armed force to protect non-union miners may lead to trouble of the gravest kind.

## WHERE DO THE PEOPLE COME IN?

Referring to the claim that the great surplus revenue means so much needless taxation, the Times is good enough to assume the noble that this will receive attention in the proper time and in the proper place. For this much, thanks. At the same time, may we be so bold as to suggest that, theoretically at least, the people are supposed to have something to say about the taxes they are called upon to pay, and that the time and place to settle such matters is at the polls? There has been paying several millions, more than seven, in fact, of taxes above what the Laurier government expected to expend. That is what a surplus means. A finance minister estimates that a certain sum of money will be needed for the public service, and he expects to realize a certain amount out of the various sources of revenue. Theoretically, his receipts ought to exceed the sum he has expended, but the aim usually is to have a margin in excess, not only for the sake of having something to go and come up

in case unexpected expenditures arise, but also because there is always a chance that some items of revenue may fall off. No one objects to a finance minister estimating upon a reasonable surplus. But when the surplus is very large, as the present surplus is, there is cause to complain. Over seven millions of surplus means at least seven millions of needless taxation. It is true that, all such, for example, as the receipts from the Intercolonial railway, from the canal and from the post office. The government gives value received for what it gets from these sources. But the chief sources of revenue are taxes of one kind and another, and these ought to be reduced whenever it is possible.

Is it the intention of the Laurier ministry to continue to collect more than seven millions of needless taxation and to put the people of Canada? This is a question which concerns the people, and they have a right to an answer to it. If the tariff is to be readjusted so as to reduce the taxation to the requirements of the public service, how is it to be reduced? Is it proposed to reduce the revenue by lowering the rate of duties, and thus throw our markets open to competition from the United States? Is it proposed to increase the duties so that they will check importation and thus cut down the receipts from customs? Or have the government so little faith in the permanency of the prosperity of the country that they do not propose to deal with the matter in any way? It is probable that these are the questions which the government ought to address themselves to. There is a proper time and proper place, as the Times says, to deal with them. Let them be dealt with now, before the voters decide to whom they will entrust the management of the affairs of Canada for the next five years.

## THE GALVESTON STORM.

The Galveston storm was followed a few days later by a heavy gale in the Northern States and Ontario. On Friday last the coast of Newfoundland was swept by fierce winds, causing many shipwrecks and considerable loss of life. Whether the storm continued northeastward along the coast of Greenland or deflected a little easterly so as to strike upon the coast of Scotland and Norway, can only be told after a few days have passed. Possibly the Bermuda hurricane may be due to a deflection of the storm southward by air currents from the polar regions.

Excellent news comes from the West Coast. We have a new item this morning, telling that the Dewdney Syndicate have made the second payment on the Sidney Inlet copper mine. This would hardly be so unless Mr. Dewdney felt certain that the property is worth what it is to be paid for, and he would certainly not agree to take it at any price unless satisfied that it would be a profitable investment for his syndicate. This and other news received from the West Coast makes us feel that a very bright era is near for that part of the province. A correspondent directs attention to the sanitary condition of James Bay and the steps necessary to improve it. This matter ought to be taken hold of in earnest by the city council. One can never tell how much harm may result from the continuance of existing conditions, not to speak of the disagreeable impression it creates upon visitors. People contemplating a lengthy stay in Victoria would be prevented from making it, if they once got a whiff of the frightful stench given off by the tide flats at certain stages of the tide.

## THE LATEST EUROPEAN RUMOR.

The latest European rumor is that Great Britain, Germany and Japan will act together in China. Opposed to them will be Russia and France, unless Russia concludes it to be wiser to withdraw from her scheme of territorial aggrandizement. The United States can hardly be expected to take a very active part. President McKinley's hands are tied to a large extent by political exigencies. It is quite certain, however, that the United States will not take an attitude hostile to the expected triple alliance.

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT IS TO BE DISSOLVED ON SEPTEMBER 25.

The Imperial parliament is to be dissolved on September 25. The election that will ensue will be very interesting. The South African policy of the administration will be the great bone of contention. We believe that Lord Salisbury will be sustained. It is not the habit of the British people to change horses in the middle of a job, and although the war is practically at an end, there is an immense amount of work yet to be done before peace has been placed on a permanent basis.

## THE VANCOUVER WORLD IS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE ADVANTAGE WHICH WILL RESULT TO VANCOUVER IF THE WATER POWER OF STAVE RIVER IS EMPLOYED TO DEVELOP ELECTRICAL FORCE, TO BE USED IN THE CITY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

The Vancouver World is enthusiastic over the advantage which will result to Vancouver if the water power of Stave River is employed to develop electrical force, to be used in the city for manufacturing purposes. The potentiality of the British Columbia is only imperfectly appreciated. Electrical power is being used for so many purposes, and improvements in electrical machinery are rendering this force so economical, that one of these days the country controlling the best water-powers will be the manufacturing headquarters of the world.

## THE SULTAN OF SULU IS GIVING THE UNITED STATES A PECK OF TROUBLE.

The Sultan of Sulu is giving the United States a peck of trouble. In the first place he believes in matrimony on an extensive scale, and polygamy is a part of the system of his territory. It is thought Uncle Sam has a little to absorb a polygamist, but after a pretty violent gulf he managed to get him down. Now, in pursuance of the McKinley policy in the Philippines, a tariff has been applied to the ports of the Sultan's territory. Hitherto these have been free ports, and they enjoyed considerable prosperity on that account, but all this has vanished under the more or less beneficent rule of Uncle Sam. The Sultan threatens no end of trouble. Of course he will have

the exchange of credits results from the exchange of commodities. Yet all these transactions, whether in cash, commodities or credits, are carried on in terms of money. Everything is reduced to its money value. A certain number of superficial feet of lumber are sent to the United States every year from Canada, and Canada receives in exchange a certain number of bales of cotton. This is really what takes place, although the vendor of the lumber never sees the cotton, nor the vendor of the cotton the lumber, nor has either of them any direct connection with the other. Each of them individually transacts his business in terms of money; that is, he speaks of his transactions, the price of the cotton, which is practically the same as though one commodity were off-set against the other. Hence it is important to have some understanding, real or implied, as to what the vendors of these articles mean when they talk of a dollar. So too, after all the work and balances between financial houses in Canada and the United States, it is essential to know what is meant when a house in one country agrees to pay the house in another country a certain number of dollars.

In nearly all the commercial world the law has established that a certain quantity of gold when coined shall be called by a certain name. Value has nothing to do with the name. A certain number of sovereigns are worth a certain number of 20-franc pieces or a certain number of 20-franc pieces, not because any law or agreement, international or otherwise, has declared that so many sovereigns, so many dollars and so many francs shall be equal, but because there is the same amount of gold of the same fineness in each of the coins. This is the legal tender in extinguishment of debt. Some of the minor commercial nations have a silver standard, but their transactions are not large enough to materially affect the rest of the world.

When Mr. Bryan talks about an American system of finance for the American people, what he means is that the United States should have a certain weight of gold or a certain weight of silver, at the option of the person paying it, sixteen ounces of silver to be declared by law to be equal in value to an ounce of gold. There are no other articles of human use the value of which is fixed by law in terms of the other, and as the amount of these two metals available depends upon the amount mined, it follows that to attempt to set up bimetalism in any single country is an attempt on the part of that country to maintain an equilibrium in value between two articles over the supply of which it has no control. If there were just sixteen times as much silver as gold in the world, and the annual output was at that ratio, 16 to 1 would be as easily enough maintained; but the supply of both metals being an uncertain quantity, it is obvious that any attempt to give one or the other of them a value in terms of the other is certain to lead to financial dislocation. It ought here to be mentioned that the amount of silver in a United States dollar or in the fractional currency of this or any other country has no relation to its money value. We take a Canadian 50-cent piece for half a dollar, not because there is half a dollar's worth of silver in it, but because the law says we shall do so. The United States is a very great country, but it is not great enough to maintain the value of two metals at a certain ratio all over the world, and if it cannot do this, it will inevitably go to a silver basis, and all American securities and credits will be at once depreciated in proportion as the commercial value of silver is less than the artificial value fixed for it in the United States.

## EVERY DAY ADDS TO THE GALVESTON HORROR.

Every day adds to the Galveston horror. The whole truth will never be told. We suppose that this must be the worst storm on record, so far as loss of life goes. It is not necessary to ask that a searching investigation shall be made into Saturday's disaster on the E. & N. railway. We are sure that the president and officers of the company will be as anxious as any one can be to find out how so lamentable an accident occurred.

## THE NELSON TRIBUNE SEEMS TO OBJECT TO THE COLONIST'S STANDING UP FOR WHAT IT REGARDS AS PROPER REPRESENTATION FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Nelson Tribune seems to object to the Colonist's standing up for what it regards as proper representation for Vancouver Island in the legislature. But why should we not do so, provided we are ready to do full justice to every other part of the province?

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK ARE TO GO TO AUSTRALIA TO OPEN THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH.

The Duke and Duchess of York are to go to Australia to open the first parliament of the new Commonwealth. Doubtless the distinguished travellers will either go or return by way of Canada.

## MR. H. P. BELL WRITES US AN INTERESTING LETTER REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING TRADE WITH GREAT AMERICA.

Mr. H. P. Bell writes us an interesting letter regarding the possibility of developing trade with Great America. This is a subject of very great interest to Victoria, which ought to be the home port of a small fleet of steamers plying to the countries to the south of us.

## THE DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH WILSON REMOVES FROM THE COMMUNITY ONE OF ITS BEST KNOWN AND MOST HIGHLY RESPECTED MEMBERS.

The death of Mr. Joseph Wilson removes from the community one of its best known and most highly respected members. Mr. Wilson has long been identified with the business interests of

the city and province, and gained a deserved reputation for integrity and honorable dealing.

The Chinese are said to be very active in the West River district. This is in the southern part of the empire and adjoins the French possessions in Tonquin. The West River flows through one of the most valuable portions of China.

There is talk of the French cabinet resigning. The reason is not that the cabinet is weak, but because it is strong, and it is thought advisable to get out now, in view of the certainty that after the Exposition closes, there will be a general row. The new cabinet, it is thought, can meet this by disclaiming any responsibility for the Exposition.

The Times joins the Colonist in urging that every possible effort shall be made to secure to the Coast cities of British Columbia their proper share of the trade of the Interior. This is one of the questions upon which our contemporary and ourselves can work shoulder to shoulder. After all the work and balances between financial houses in Canada and the United States, it is essential to know what is meant when a house in one country agrees to pay the house in another country a certain number of dollars.

The Times hastens to tell the Colonist that the surplus is to be applied to paying off a part of the public debt. We hardly needed this information, but it is welcome, coming from such a source. Any information from the Times is welcome, because we hope in time it will tell us whether it is a part of the Laurier ministry to continue to tax the people several millions a year more than is necessary to meet the public expenditures, even when there are on so lavish a scale as they are under the Liberal "policy of retrenchment."

## THE GALVESTON STORM WAS FOLLOWED A FEW DAYS LATER BY A HEAVY GALE IN THE NORTHERN STATES AND ONTARIO.

The Galveston storm was followed a few days later by a heavy gale in the Northern States and Ontario. On Friday last the coast of Newfoundland was swept by fierce winds, causing many shipwrecks and considerable loss of life. Whether the storm continued northeastward along the coast of Greenland or deflected a little easterly so as to strike upon the coast of Scotland and Norway, can only be told after a few days have passed. Possibly the Bermuda hurricane may be due to a deflection of the storm southward by air currents from the polar regions.

## EXCELLENT NEWS COMES FROM THE WEST COAST.

Excellent news comes from the West Coast. We have a new item this morning, telling that the Dewdney Syndicate have made the second payment on the Sidney Inlet copper mine. This would hardly be so unless Mr. Dewdney felt certain that the property is worth what it is to be paid for, and he would certainly not agree to take it at any price unless satisfied that it would be a profitable investment for his syndicate. This and other news received from the West Coast makes us feel that a very bright era is near for that part of the province.

## A CORRESPONDENT DIRECTS ATTENTION TO THE SANITARY CONDITION OF JAMES BAY AND THE STEPS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE IT.

A correspondent directs attention to the sanitary condition of James Bay and the steps necessary to improve it. This matter ought to be taken hold of in earnest by the city council. One can never tell how much harm may result from the continuance of existing conditions, not to speak of the disagreeable impression it creates upon visitors. People contemplating a lengthy stay in Victoria would be prevented from making it, if they once got a whiff of the frightful stench given off by the tide flats at certain stages of the tide.

## THE LATEST EUROPEAN RUMOR IS THAT GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND JAPAN WILL ACT TOGETHER IN CHINA.

The latest European rumor is that Great Britain, Germany and Japan will act together in China. Opposed to them will be Russia and France, unless Russia concludes it to be wiser to withdraw from her scheme of territorial aggrandizement. The United States can hardly be expected to take a very active part. President McKinley's hands are tied to a large extent by political exigencies. It is quite certain, however, that the United States will not take an attitude hostile to the expected triple alliance.

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT IS TO BE DISSOLVED ON SEPTEMBER 25.

The Imperial parliament is to be dissolved on September 25. The election that will ensue will be very interesting. The South African policy of the administration will be the great bone of contention. We believe that Lord Salisbury will be sustained. It is not the habit of the British people to change horses in the middle of a job, and although the war is practically at an end, there is an immense amount of work yet to be done before peace has been placed on a permanent basis.

## THE VANCOUVER WORLD IS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE ADVANTAGE WHICH WILL RESULT TO VANCOUVER IF THE WATER POWER OF STAVE RIVER IS EMPLOYED TO DEVELOP ELECTRICAL FORCE, TO BE USED IN THE CITY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

The Vancouver World is enthusiastic over the advantage which will result to Vancouver if the water power of Stave River is employed to develop electrical force, to be used in the city for manufacturing purposes. The potentiality of the British Columbia is only imperfectly appreciated. Electrical power is being used for so many purposes, and improvements in electrical machinery are rendering this force so economical, that one of these days the country controlling the best water-powers will be the manufacturing headquarters of the world.

to yield; but the occurrence is a strange comment upon the so-called principles of the United States system of government.

The presence in port of the S. S. Concord, with a cargo of nitre from Chili and sugar from Peru, has aroused fresh interest in the prospects of trade between British Columbia and South America. We do not know that at present any very large business can be built up with Chili direct. The chief export of that country is nitre, and the demand for this article in Canada is limited. Chili will consume considerable of our lumber, for the native woods are of inferior quality. There is not much demand there for fish. The coast waters teem with excellent food fishes, but the catch is small, owing in part to the fact that the coast is a stormy one in the fishing season, and in part to the fact that the people are not fish-wenters to any very great extent, their winter diet being largely dried beef. But between here and Chili, as terminal points, a large business could be built up by a vessel calling at the various ports en route.

Mr. Richard Croker of New York advises all young men to go into politics. Mr. Croker is a bright and shining example of the profit there is in this profession. There is a tradition that he for a short time did a little manual work, and he was a very good member of the fire department of his present feudal territory. At these pursuits he managed to exist, and that was all. Then he went into politics. He now lives like a King, in fact, in a great deal more style and with a great deal more real power than some kings. He owns his race-horses and spends much time on the English turf. His goings and comings are heralded like those of royalty. This is the profit that Mr. Croker has found in politics. The objection to his advice, from a practical point of view, is that if all young men did the same thing, there would not be money enough to go round.

## PRESS COMMENT.

### "HIGH JOHN."

From Vernon News. The decision of Hugh John Macdonald to enter again the arena of Dominion politics will give pleasure to every Liberal-Conservative in the Dominion. His tremendous enthusiasm, he was nominated as the opponent of Clifford Sifton, in Brandon, and Manitoba Conservatives express every confidence that his election will be assured. The objection to the most ardent and exciting contests of the campaign, and will be watched eagerly all over the Dominion. If past successes presage future "High John," the outcome is indeed rosy for

### ROUMANIANS SUPPLANT CANADIANS.

From Mail and Empire. Saturday's despatches from Montreal intimated that the Roumanian trade mission has just brought to Canada are supplanting Canadian garment-makers in the factories. The Canadian operatives earn from \$14 to \$15 a week, but the latest contingent of Roumanians provides this class of labor at \$8 a week. It seems that the introduction of the Roumanians is the first fruit of the labors of the city council.

### WE PAY MR. PRESTON \$2,500 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO HUNT UP FOREIGNERS TO FILL THE LABOR MARKET, AND THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT GIVES A BONUS FOR THESE IMMIGRANTS OF \$3 PER HEAD.

If Mr. Mulock, who figures as the friend of labor, and pays \$25 a month to workers in the post office, were the friend he represents himself to be, he would pass laws "take" labor laws and restrictions to discontinue his anti-labor policy.

### RATHER INCONSISTENT.

From Hamilton Spectator. When the Conservatives propose to ask the British government to do a little something for Canada in the way of a small duty on foreign foodstuffs, the Brits call that dictating to Great Britain her trade policy. They say that Canada has no right to make any such request. But the Simcoe Reformer claims that the Tariff government has done these things. Great Britain and the large portion of her colonies. It secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties, which stood in the way of trade negotiations with the mother country. In other words, the Grit government has dictated the postal policy of the British government, and has dictated the when of certain treaties by the home government. The Grit government has not hesitated to ask Britain to increase her tariff on these two matters; and why should there be any hesitation in asking for a third favor—a most important favor?

### DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Death of Mr. William Winchester occurred yesterday afternoon. William Winchester died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Superior street, the result of an accident which he met at a week ago. He slipped on the upper step of the stairway on Government street, opposite the post office, and falling to the road, received serious injuries. The deceased was a native of Peterhead, Scotland, and although 82 years of age, was much more active up to the time of the accident than many young men his age. He came to Canada 29 years ago, settling in Woodstock, Ont., until a little more than eight years ago, when he came to Victoria with his son. Besides Rev. A. B. Winchester, he leaves a son in Peterhead, two daughters in Liverpool, a daughter in Moscow, and another at Superior, Wis. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. from the residence, Superior street.

### DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as heart failure. It is caused, perhaps, years before, when the food that comes into the system is not properly digested. Gradually the waste has become more and more, and the heart has become weaker. The heart has become weaker, and the waste has become more and more, and the heart has become weaker. The heart has become weaker, and the waste has become more and more, and the heart has become weaker.

A Warship

Dutch Government Ship to Con Holland

Nelspruit Occupied by the British Oppos

Lorenzo Marques, the former president of the Republic, is in Europe on the German Monday, September 18th.

The Hague, Sept. 18. The Netherlands government has accepted Mr. Kruger's offer to place a warship at the disposal of the British.

London, Sept. 19. The British government has accepted Mr. Kruger's offer to place a warship at the disposal of the British.

Quebec, Sept. 19. The British government has accepted Mr. Kruger's offer to place a warship at the disposal of the British.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Sept. 19. The British government has accepted Mr. Kruger's offer to place a warship at the disposal of the British.

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