



# APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE

## City of Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico, Almost Wiped Out of Existence on Saturday.

# THE DEAD NUMBER SEVERAL THOUSANDS

### Not a Single Dwelling or Business House Has Escaped Uninjured—Damage to Property Estimated at \$10,000,000.

# THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY A HURRICANE

### Heart-Rending Scenes During the Work of Rescue—Many of the Survivors Are Left Without Food and Clothing.

(Associated Press.)  
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—From six hundred to one thousand persons killed; a city almost in ruins; the wharves entirely gone; every ocean steamer stranded; death and destruction on every hand; and a money loss that cannot yet be estimated, are the results of the appalling calamity that has befallen Galveston.

The great storm has left her helpless and her stricken people are compelled to appeal to the outside for aid.

An accurate account of the dead is impossible now, and the real number killed in the storm will probably never be known. No one attempts to estimate the damage to the business and residence property.

The fine steamer Alamo lies upon the top of the Mallory wharf and a big cotton-laden English steamer was driven ashore. Other vessels are aground in different parts of the bay, some hopelessly wrecked.

Yesterday morning a boat was chartered to run to Texas City, and on this the Houston Post correspondent had to leave hurriedly. But from what he saw and heard from some of the leading business men he can assure the public that the people of Galveston need immediate relief. The object in sending to Texas City is to get into touch with the outside world and let it know that a stricken city was in misfortune, and ask the people of the country to send food, clothing and water.

The waterworks are in ruins and the cisterns all blown away or filled with salt water, so that the lack of water is one of the most serious of the present troubles. Ruin is everywhere. Electric light and telegraph poles are nearly all prostrated, and the streets are littered with the timbers, slate, glass and every conceivable character of debris.

There is hardly a habitable house in the city, and nearly every business house has been badly damaged. The school buildings were unroofed and badly wrecked. Fine churches are in ruins. Elevators and warehouses are unfit for use, and the electric light plant and the cotton factory have collapsed.

From Tremont to Sixth street and thence to the beach not a vestige of a residence is to be seen. In the business section of the city the water was from three to ten feet deep in the street. Stocks of all kinds, including food stuffs, are total losses.

While the Post correspondent was in Galveston on Saturday night it was a common sight for him to see women and children emerging from their homes dazed and bleeding, the women sometimes wading neck deep with babies in their arms.

The city is cut off entirely from the world so far as a wire communication is concerned. In sailing from the city yesterday the Post correspondent used a strong glass, but could see nothing of any of the bridges which had connected the island with the mainland. Where one bridge should have been a big ocean vessel lay stranded.

At Texas City the wharves were destroyed and the water front for a mile was littered with ruins. Much of the debris had been blown from Galveston. At Texas City three lives were lost.

The storm commenced raging between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and by noon the waters from the Gulf had inundated the island, and as far inland as Twelfth street here in Galveston. From there the waters gradually encroached farther inland, rising about 15 inches an hour. At 6 p.m. there was 36 inches of water in the lobbies of Tremont hotel, the highest point in the city. At 9 o'clock the water on Market street was level with the seats of the street cars.

After that it gradually receded, but the wind was cyclonic in its force. It

reached a velocity of 84 miles an hour, and then the instruments in the government observatory were wrecked.

As soon as daylight came and fury of wind had abated, the work of rescue and searching for the dead commenced. In one room the reporter counted seven dead bodies. The Tremont hotel has been made a rendezvous for the living.

Later Particulars.  
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 10.—A special to the News from Houston, says: "Additional particulars of the storm at Galveston show that about 1,500 persons were drowned and \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed."

"There is not a building in the city that was not damaged to some extent. All the bath houses on the beach were destroyed and their attendants drowned. The Sealy hospital was destroyed and most of the patients drowned. The main elevators were destroyed, one of them containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Ball High school and the Rosenberg school buildings were destroyed, and many persons who had taken refuge in them killed. Eight big steamships in port were all wrecked."

"All three railroad bridges and the county bridge across to the mainland at Virginia point were swept away and the bridge tenders and their families drowned.

"The loss of life and property is simply appalling.

"The entire island was submerged and the water was eight feet deep on Tremont avenue, probably the highest point in the city."

Death Roll Increasing.  
Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10.—Houston and the Texas Central Railroad officials at noon received bulletins from their general offices in Texas that the loss of life would reach 3,000 in Galveston.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas relief forces near Galveston and along the coast telegraphed at noon that the loss of life will not be less than 5,000, and might reach 10,000.

Work of Rescue.  
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The work of rescuing the wounded and dying from the ruins of their homes uncovered some terrible scenes. Screaming women, bruised and bleeding, some of them bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms; men broken-hearted and sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish mingling with the bodies of victims of the storm, were the sights witnessed.

While the rescuers reached the city hall there were congregated fully 700 people, most of whom were more or less injured. One man reported the loss of fifty lives in the building from which he had escaped. He himself was severely injured about the head.

Two Towns Escaped.  
Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 10.—The towns of Sabine Pass and Port Arthur, news from which has been anxiously awaited, passed through the terrific storm of Saturday virtually unscathed.

At Sabine Pass the water reached a depth of about three feet, but only small buildings near the water front were swept away.

The only dead are two white men who were on the jetties when the storm came up. The life-saving crew were unable to reach them.

There is considerable damage at Sabine Bay, water rising into the streets. It will be about ten days before trains can be run through.

**GALVESTON.**  
Mr. William Christie Gives a Description of the Ill-Fated City.  
Mr. Wm. Christie, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, writes:  
I lived in Galveston in '83 and '84, and at that time it was a city of some 35,000 inhabitants. It was the most beautiful city in Texas, the streets being lined to a large extent with oleander and other flowering trees. It is a very wealthy place, an enormous shipping trade being done. It is built on a low, sandy island, and

is about three miles from the mainland, being connected by four bridges. The fate which has overtaken it has been caused by the hurricane banking the waters of the gulf up on the island. A rise of a few feet, probably four or five, will flood a great many of the streets. The Tremont hotel, on Tremont avenue, is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and from there to the beach a distance of fully two miles, a considerable extent of which is covered with business houses; a still greater portion thickly built up with handsome residences, and the balance with residences not so thickly planted. At the beach is a fine, large wooden hotel, the Beach hotel, a resort noted throughout the south. This must have been destroyed. Over the waters of the gulf, built on piles, are large bathing houses, restaurants, etc., which have all been destroyed. The beach is a noted surf bathing resort, exposed to the full fury of hundreds and hundreds of miles of open water, and even on calm days the surf rolls in six or eight feet high. During this hurricane it must have been terrific.

It does not seem possible that the loss of life can be limited to 1,500, as there was absolutely no high ground for the people to go to. It seems to me that a loss of 10,000 or 12,000 lives should be nearer the mark. The loss of the fresh water cisterns and destruction of the water works is an appalling calamity, the extent of which Victorians can hardly realize. Up to about 1890 all efforts to discover fresh water by artesian boring had proved abortive. Then, however, were sunk to a depth of 2,500 and 3,000 feet, with nothing but brackish water available. All the fresh water was caught during the rainy season from the roofs of the buildings and stored in large cisterns. During a drought it was consequently very precious. Around about 1890 a young engineer discovered an underground water flowing through the sand some distance out on the island. He dammed this underground stream and the city was able from it to get a very good supply of fresh water. Now, water will have to be brought from the mainland, and a little thought will enable people to grasp some of the difficulties of this phase of the situation.

**HE MET MR. CHAMBERLAIN.**  
Dr. Parkin Tells of His Interview With Colonial Secretary.  
(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Sept. 10.—Dr. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada college, returned to the city on Saturday after three months' sojourn in England. He met Hon. Mr. Chamberlain and Hon. Jno. Morley, both of whom impressed him very much. He regards the colonial secretary as a man who has the courage of his convictions. In conversation with him, Dr. Parkin says Mr. Chamberlain strongly expressed the opinion that the colonies themselves should now decide upon whether further step should be taken in the direction of national consolidation. "Canada and Australia need not be least afraid of anything like dictation from England in this matter," said Dr. Parkin. Mr. Morley was much interested in Canada, and was advised to visit the Dominion by Dr. Parkin in order to become better acquainted with it.

**CANADIAN BRIEFS.**  
(Associated Press.)  
Montreal, Sept. 10.—Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, headquarters in this city, has notified the cities of Ottawa, Quebec and Hull of an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. in insurance rates. The action is said to be due to non-fulfillment of certain obligations regarding property apparatus to protect property from fire.

Sir Charles Tupper, George E. Foster and Hugh J. Macdonald will address a meeting of English electors in Windsor this evening. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster are very hopeful of the results in the Maritime provinces. Hugh J. Macdonald says the Conservatives will carry every seat from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast.

Waterloo, Sept. 10.—Archdeacon Lindsay, formerly rector of Waterloo Anglican church, is dead, aged 90 years. He was a resident of this city while ascending in an elevator at the Protestant hospital this morning. Maud Cornish, eighteen years old, an employee of the hospital, jumped off and was instantly killed, being crushed between the elevator and the floor.

**A COMMERCIAL COURSE.**  
Examinations in St. Ann's School Begin To-Day and Extend to October First.  
Upon repeated requests for notice of class examination for admittance, those in charge of St. Ann's commercial course announce that such examination begins on this date and extends to October first. An English education is necessary for a stenographer, and it is considered unwise to take a course without the same. Those manifestly disqualified will not be admitted to begin with the arrangement that instruction in punctuation, spelling, grammar, etc., is to be received daily, all must pass in these subjects or no certificate is granted. Only graduates from a thorough English course before entering receive an "A" certificate.

While an entrance examination may, perhaps, frighten away some who would otherwise enter, such a requirement recommends itself to every student and the business community.

Weiler Bros. have just completed a useful department for the bookkeeping class of this course. The present well-fitted little bank, with its wickets for teller, etc., its cash or college currency and other furnishings are all sufficient to enable the duldest student to understand the use of drafts, cheques, etc., as regards practical bookkeeping, and assist in making young people careful and accurate in counting money. The best and latest voucher system is used in the course, and all modern styles are fully taught, viz., the twelve column journal, loose ledger method, general entry ledger, etc.

The school admits only young ladies, boys under 14 years are sometimes admitted at any time, but for convenience September, November, January and April are the regular entrance months.

No distinction is made on points of religion, and it speaks well for the well-balanced authority of the institution that fully one-half of the pupils are not adherents of the Catholic church.

# Will They Withdraw?

## Powers Are Striving to Reach a Settlement Regarding Troops in Peking.

## Germany Will Not Evacuate, and Is Preparing for Operations Against Chinese.

London, Sept. 8.—With the exception of the statement already cabled, that the foreign office sides with the powers discommencing the immediate evacuation of Peking, there is a lack of reliable information as to how the dilemma of Peking will be solved. Most statements are started merely with the object of eliciting facts.

The Associated Press learns from a well-informed quarter that as soon as the Chinese government appoints tolerable commissioners with serious instructions, they will find Great Britain ready to respond.

Washington, it is now conceded, is for the moment the centre of diplomatic activity, and is now from there is eagerly scanned, and the latest Associated Press exposition of the policy of the United States in the matter is welcomed as likely to be acceptable as finally disposing of the unfounded suspicion that the Russian scheme was promulgated with the approval of the United States administration.

The Compromise.  
Paris, Sept. 8.—France is in a dilemma. Russia's proposition to withdraw from Peking has resolved into a problem for her which French statesmen are now tackling very gingerly. The complete withdrawal from Peking after careful consideration is now deemed to be altogether in line with France's interests, and her views as to the best and most effective method of dealing with the Empress Dowager and her clique of advisers.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns authoritatively that Germany, replying to the Russo-American advice to withdraw her troops from Peking, has sent Russia detailed reasons why this seems inappropriate and calculated to prolong instead of shorten the war. A member of the United States embassy here told the correspondent of the Associated Press that all the powers, with the exception of Germany, are willing to make peace with China, and they will recognize Li Hung Chang as China's representative.

Preparing to Withdraw.  
Washington, Sept. 8.—Orders have been cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his force for withdrawal from Peking.

Further than that the war department has taken steps to have at Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove the troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach that port.

These orders are preparatory and do not necessarily indicate that the government has decided upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the reply to the Russian note.

It is felt that the time has arrived for compromise propositions as between the Russian and German designs in China, and such propositions now form the substance of nearly all the diplomatic exchanges which are in daily progress. The continuance of quiet at Peking tending to reassure the Chinese officials is believed to be rapidly hastening negotiations to a settlement. There is the best reason to believe that were the Chinese government once assured of the personal safety of its members, were relieved of a fear of dismemberment of China and the menace of a large force in the capital, the Imperial court, including the Emperor and Empress Dowager, would lose no time in returning to Peking and opening negotiations for a settlement. Hence the suggestion has been thrown out that the allied forces in Peking be reduced to a number sufficient to ensure the immediate safety of the legations while the remaining forces retire beyond the walled city, perhaps to Tien Tsin, and the progress of negotiations seem to warrant it.

Another Expedition.  
Tien Tsin, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 7.—United States Minister Conger is said to insist that Earl Li Hung Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference. Orders have been received from Washington that 3,000 American troops shall be divided between Peking, Tien Tsin and Taku for the winter. Plentiful supplies are arriving and are rapidly forwarded to Peking. The Germans are taking the initiative for the organization of an allied force for active operations in the Chi Li province and the various commanders have been requested to co-operate and to designate their quota of troops before the arrival of Count von Waldersee. The diplomatic situation in Peking is becoming complicated and a majority of the commanders, including Gen. Chaffee, are to have referred the proposition to their governments. The purpose of the force is not clearly understood, but one object of its formation is believed to be an expedition against Pao Ting Fu, where the Chinese are reported to be massing.

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Received Credentials.  
London, Sept. 10.—The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng, it is understood, has received credentials authorizing the opening of peace negotiations.

It is intimated that similar powers have been conferred on the Chinese ministers at other capitals, and their credentials are such as will satisfy the European governments.

Earl Li's Powers.  
Washington, Sept. 10.—The Chinese minister has received an Imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang extraordinary power for the complete settlement of Chinese trouble. It gives him authority to make any terms of peace to his own discretion without referring them to the Emperor. This is unusual authority, and is said at the Chinese legation to meet all the objections heretofore raised as to his power to negotiate for peace. The edict is dated two weeks ago, but has just been forwarded from Li Hung Chang.

Will Produce the Emperor.  
Peking, Aug. 31, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—It is unofficially but reliably stated that Prince Ching will produce the Emperor. The situation seems to hinge upon this.

Prince Ching can discover the Emperor, His Majesty's rule will probably be re-established, as there is no other likely candidate. Prince Ching comes under the Imperial edict, and two other leading Chiuans will be deputed to assist the negotiations for a settlement, one of whom will probably be Li Hung Chang.

The British, the Americans, the Japanese and the Russians are posting proclamations defining the jurisdiction of their respective districts for the preservation of order, promising protection to the inhabitants and inviting a resumption of business for the purpose of restoring confidence. The streets, however, are still deserted.

A scarcity of food seems inevitable owing to the fact that no produce is arriving. The various generals have accordingly informed their governments, and recommended a partial withdrawal of troops before winter should set in because of difficulty of provisioning them and because, in their opinion, a larger force is unnecessary.

Japanese Official Killed.  
Peking, Aug. 26, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—A member of the Japanese legation, guided by the secretary of the Tami Li Yamen, yesterday found a body outside the southeast gate which was identified as that of Sugiyama Akira, the chamberlain of the Japanese legation, who was murdered by Chinese in June last. The body was cremated and the ashes prepared for shipment.

Yesterday a conference arranged the triumphant march to the palace in the following order: Russians and Japanese, 800 each; British, American and French, 400 each; German, 250, and the Austrians, the Italians and the marine detachments. They will enter the city at 8 o'clock in the morning and will be dismounted except the generals and their staff.

Fire at Peking.  
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Waiting for Prince Ching.  
Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Mails from the north bring a bunch of belated messages with a notice from the cable office at Taku, dated August 30th, saying that the office, being five days behind on government messages, is not able to undertake other work. The wires to Peking were being cut daily by Boxers, and communications were interrupted half the time, although restored as rapidly as possible by the British and Americans. The Taku cable office on the date mentioned, was handling the messages of the governments and armies, except the Russians and Japanese, and the press dispatches would necessarily fare ill. Advice from Peking say that Prince Ching's secretary entered the city and conferred with the Spanish minister. The result of the conference had not been made public when the advices reached the capital.

On September 1st the Imperial grand secretary and member of the Tung Li Yamen, whose name is given as Koo, which is not intelligible, conferred with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, with the result that Prince Ching was expected in Peking on September 3rd. This visit and that to the Spanish minister were believed to be preliminary to the opening of peace negotiations.

A week earlier the generals and ministers had been discussing the advisability of destroying the Forbidden City, because the Chinese had failed to make peace overtures. The Russians strongly favored its destruction, but the others delayed action in order to consult with their governments.

The British have seized Fenc Tai, an important railway station and strategic position south of Peking.

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Yesterday a conference arranged the triumphant march to the palace in the following order: Russians and Japanese, 800 each; British, American and French, 400 each; German, 250, and the Austrians, the Italians and the marine detachments. They will enter the city at 8 o'clock in the morning and will be dismounted except the generals and their staff.

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Yesterday a conference arranged the triumphant march to the palace in the following order: Russians and Japanese, 800 each; British, American and French, 400 each; German, 250, and the Austrians, the Italians and the marine detachments. They will enter the city at 8 o'clock in the morning and will be dismounted except the generals and their staff.

Fire at Peking.  
Peking, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—A fire occurred last night in a pagoda where the company of British and American heliograph operators were at work. When the smoke of the fire was first discovered efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but they proved futile and the large wooden structure was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Waiting for Prince Ching.  
Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Mails from the north bring a bunch of belated messages with a notice from the cable office at Taku, dated August 30th, saying that the office, being five days behind on government messages, is not able to undertake other work. The wires to Peking were being cut daily by Boxers, and communications were interrupted half the time, although restored as rapidly as possible by the British and Americans. The Taku cable office on the date mentioned, was handling the messages of the governments and armies, except the Russians and Japanese, and the press dispatches would necessarily fare ill. Advice from Peking say that Prince Ching's secretary entered the city and conferred with the Spanish minister. The result of the conference had not been made public when the advices reached the capital.

On September 1

Store. and Rubber Inter- or lengths can be them in two stock of drugs, sus- OWS. ST. VICTORIA, B. C. will satisfy the Powers. 10—The Chinese ed an Imperial edict Chang extraor- the complete settle- able. It gives him any terms accord- on without referring or. This is unequal said at the Chinese the objections here- power to negotiate dict is dated two just been forwarded ang. the Emperor. via Shanghai, Sept. by but reliably stated will produce the Em- tion seems to hinge can discover the Em- 's rule will probably as there is no other Prince Ching comes edict, and two other will be deputed to ons for a settlement, probably be Li Hung Americans, the Jap- ans are posting pro- the jurisdiction of stricts for the pres- promising protection to ed inviting a resump- e. The streets, how- ed. seem inevitable that no produce is ous generals have ac- their governments, a partial withdrawal winter should set in y of provisioning them their opinion, a large y. Official Killed. via Shanghai, Sept. 8, the Japanese legation, etary of the Tsung Li found a body outside ma Akira, the chano- ese legation, who was e in June last. The ed and the asshes pres- ference arranged the to the palace in the fol- ssians and Japanese, American and French, ny 250, and the Aus- as and the marine de- will enter the south e in the morning. All ed except the generals at Pekin. via Shanghai, Sept. 8, last night in a pagoda ny of British and aph operators were at smoke of the fire was efforts were made to aines, but they proved rge wooden structure oyed. The origin of or Prince Ching. 8—Mails from the ch of belated messages on cable office at 30th, saying that five days behind on- gers, is not able to under- The wires to Pekin daily by Boxers, and were interrupted half restored as rapidly as British and American office on the date men- ing the messages of all and armies, except the panese, and the press necessarily fare ill. ekin say that Prince entered the city and the Spanish minister. He conference had not e when the advices left 1st the Imperial grand ber of the Tsung Li ame is given as Kes, elligible, conversed with onald, the British Ching result that Prince Ching Pekin on September and that to the Spanish lieved to be preliminary peace negotiations. the generals and min- discussing the advisabil- the Forbidden City, he se had failed to make eon, but the others in order to consult with s. ay station and strategic Pekin. E AT IT AGAIN. Reformer. as which existed in 1866 e same deliberate attempt e. Sir Charles is again prejudices of the French

# White Horse To Dawson

### Some of the Difficulties Which Northern Navigators Have to Encounter.

### Aground on a Sand Bar—Freight- ing by Scows is Unprofit- able.

(Special to the Times.) Dawson, Aug. 23.—Pressing business engagements have occupied so much of my time that my correspondence to the Times along with other work is sadly in arrears. So anxious were we all to reach Dawson that no special regrets were heard at leaving White Horse. To reach our destination was now only a matter of hours, fifty at the utmost. The Canadian had a very large passenger list, too many for comfort. The number of staterooms on these steamers is limited, the deficiency being made up by "stand easies." A "stand easy" may be all right in a bed in practice, I will ever remember the two evenings spent in the Yukon as some of the most enjoyable in my experience. On the Lewis river a syndicate is trying to dredge gold from one of the bars. A very large amount of money has been expended in plant, and it has been demonstrated that gold is there. This season will prove whether it can be worked profitably. If this plant is successful, this class of mining has a very wide field to select from on the Yukon and its tributaries.

We reached Fort Selkirk, the junction of the Pelly and Lewis rivers, where the Yukon proper begins. Selkirk is situated on a lovely plain, which is covered with wild flowers. The settlement consists of two churches, stores and barracks. I forgot to mention that after we passed Hootalinqua every 25 miles we passed a telegraph and a police post. A fugitive from justice has slim chance of escape. Across the river from Selkirk you may, by following the trail, find the ruins of the old Hudson Bay Fort. This fort was the scene of many bloody struggles between the traders and the natives forty years ago. Around and on the way to the fort we gathered large bunches of sweet briar roses redolent with sweet perfume. This was on June 14th. The climate here compares favorably with that of the Yukon, the prevailing 1,600 miles further south.

Passing as we did hour after hour numberless islands formed by rich alluvial deposits and easy cultivation, we thought that here was a fine field for settlers. Vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, lettuce and radish, grow luxuriantly here. The seasons may be short, but the hours of sunshine are very long, and when you remember that plants get sometimes twenty hours of sunshine every day for a month or more, the quick growth is explained. As the population becomes more settled, economic conditions more equitable, the settlement of land will offer greater attractions. So soon as settlers realize that this is a permanent camp, so soon as the conditions are such transportation can be placed on an economical basis, then a population will emigrate to this country, and contented to wrest a good harvest from the soil. As I mentioned in one of my previous letters, this whole country's prosperity depends upon cheap and efficient transportation—by rail, by steamer, and by wagon road. When these conditions prevail the Canadian people will have a princely heritage and a new and falling market for a large and profitable trade.

From Selkirk to Dawson is a continuation of country previously described. At the junction of the Stewart there is quite a settlement, the result of a rush in '98. The Stewart river is attracting a great deal of attention this year. At 4:30 a.m. with the morning sun peeping over the hills, we caught our first glimpse of Klondike City. Another turn and an up-to-date city unfolds itself, the front street crowded with people regardless, evidently, of the time of day. A few jocular remarks as to the chequered and warm welcome from old friends, and the fact that a dollar has a very limited purchasing power, were the first impressions of Dawson—the pivot of the Yukon.

### INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Bradford, Eng., Sept. 8.—At to-day's session of the physical science section of the British Association of the Advancement of Science, now in annual session here, Sir William Henry Preece, consulting engineer to the British post office and the colonies, made the interesting announcement that as a result of his experience with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He added that it was a practical commercial system, and might be extended to communication between ships and the shore.

### A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—Read His Editorial.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria

# Buller's Advance

### General Hamilton Has Succeeded in Turning the Boers' Right Flank.

### Lydenhurst Has Been Occupied—Boers Are Retiring From the Vicinity.

London, Sept. 8.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office as follows: "Belfast, Sept. 7.—Ian Hamilton succeeded in turning the Boers' right flank, clearing the way for Buller's advance. "Dundonald and Brokelhurst occupied Lydenhurst on Thursday. "The Boers are split up and going northward and eastward. Most of the guns and stores have been sent to Krugersdorp. "Hart, who is operating southwest of Krugersdorp, reports that among the Boers left on the field, it is believed that the body of Theeron has been found." Commandant Theeron, of the Boer army, was known as a great scout. The Fight at Pan. Pretoria, Sept. 6.—A small garrison of Canadian mounted troops at Pan station, east of Middleburg, beat off a body of Boers, who attacked the place with three guns, on September 5th. The repulse of the Boers is considered as very creditable to the garrison at the station. Father O'Leary Invalided. Father O'Leary, the Catholic chaplain to the first contingent, has been invalided to England. Canadians on Staff Employ. According to the Army List the following officers of the Canadian forces are employed on the staff of the army in South Africa: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Royal Canadian Regiment, to be graded as a deputy assistant adjutant-general whilst employed on the staff at the base commandant. Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, 45th Battalion, as a special service officer. Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regiment, as deputy assistant adjutant-general. Brevet-Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment, aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts. Captain D. I. V. Eaton, Royal Canadian Artillery, as a railway staff officer, graded as a staff captain. A Thrilling Escape. Toronto, Sept. 7.—Lieut.-Col. Biggar, D.A.A.G., who assumed Col. Ryerson's place in South Africa, had an exciting experience while journeying from Capetown to Pretoria, a few weeks ago. He was on the train conveying United States Consul Stowe to Pretoria, when it was upset by Boers under Commandant Theeron. In a recent letter he says that when within 20 miles of Kroonstad, the train was held up by Boers. The time was 1 o'clock in the morning, while all were asleep. The Boer method was to run the engine on a siding, throw the switch over and upstart the train, thus effectually stopping the train, and then fire on every truck containing men. As the private car was supposed to carry the British general and his staff, it suffered most, and was riddled with bullets. Colonel Biggar was in the middle compartment with Lord Lennox, military secretary to Sir Alfred Milner, and Dr. Wilson, and thinks that he may have owed his escape from injury to the fact of his putting out the lamp in his compartment, while the other members of the party were asleep. The Boer commandant told them afterwards that his men had used the lights as targets. Several shots struck close to Col. Biggar, but he escaped uninjured. London, Sept. 10.—The war office has received a report from Lord Roberts saying that on September 8th he attacked and captured the Boer position at Spitzkop. He adds that the Boers retreated on a narrow causeway losing heavily. The British had 13 killed and 25 wounded. Another Canadian Dead. Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The military authorities this morning were advised of the serious illness of Private Smith, of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, a member of the first contingent, at Capetown, and the death of Pte. Clunje. The place of residence or former regiment are not given on the nominal roll at Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, England.

### FOUND DEAD IN BED.

A Well-Know Character Passes Away Suddenly. Lying at the morgue this morning are the remains of John Wagner, a well-known character, who came to this city some thirty years ago. Shortly after arriving here deceased started a brewery and earned the name of "Lager Beer Johnnie," and by that name he is best known to many residents of the city. With the German element, in particular, was Johnnie a decided favorite. He was a cousin of the great German composer, and was himself a musician of no mean ability. To the members of the old volunteer fire department deceased was also well known. He joined the old Deluge Company in the early days and remained with it until it was disbanded in 1886. Of late years the old man had not prospered, but his early friends suffered by him and the members allowed to suffer for the necessities of life. Some time ago he was placed in the Old Man's Home, and there he remained until within a week of the time of his death. Then he came to the city, and it was supposed that he had returned to the home, but the news of his death coming as a surprise to his former friends, he had no relatives in this country, and his age is supposed to be about 55 years. An inquest will be held this afternoon to inquire into the cause of death. The body was found in the California hotel.

### WEEK'S OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments and Other Notifications in the Latest Issue of the Gazette. The Official Gazette published yesterday contains the following appointments: John Lawrence, of Hope, to be a justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay. Ernest C. W. Fears, of the city of Kamloops, mining recorder, to be deputy district registrar of the Supreme court for the Clinton judicial district, and deputy registrar of the County court of Yale, holden at Kamloops. The Lieut.-Governor has deputed Hon. Wilmer C. Wells, chief commissioner of land and works, to execute marriage licenses, money warrants, or commissions under any statute of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, during the absence of His Honor from the seat of government. On and after the 1st of October the place of registration of bills of sale for that part of Kootenay covered by the North Riding of East Kootenay electoral district shall be at Golden, and of the West Kootenay, at Revelstoke. The Windermere school district, in the electoral division of East Kootenay (north) has been created. The following companies have been incorporated: Gleaner Mining & Milling Company, capital \$250,000; X Ray Mining Company, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$100,000; Nanaimo Building Co., Ltd., of Nanaimo, capital \$7,500; Star Hotel Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, capital \$100,000. Licenses have been issued to the following extra-provincial companies: Nimrod Syndicate, Ltd., of London, capital \$25,250. A certificate of registration has been granted to the Big Dipper Mining Company, of Spokane, capital \$100,000. Courts of Revision will be held at 11 a.m. on November 5th in the following places: Comox district, at the Court house, Cumberland; Cowichan district, at the Court house, Duncan; Rossland Riding of West Kootenay, in the Rossland Court house. Courts of Revision will also be held at 12 o'clock noon, on the same date, in the Nanaimo Court house for the Nanaimo City, North and South ridings; at 10 a.m. in the Nanaimo Court house in the Kamloops Court house for the North Riding of the Yale electoral district, and at 10 a.m. in the New Westminster Court house for the New Westminster City electoral district, and at 10 a.m. in the Delta Buildings Court house for the Delta ridings of Westminister electoral districts. A meeting of the creditors of A. W. Snider, contractor, of Victoria, who has assigned, will be held on September 26th, 1900, at No. 30 Langley street. The annual meeting of the Kaslo & Slocan railway will be held at the office of the company at Kaslo, British Columbia, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of directors and transaction of general business.

### HEALTH REGULATIONS.

Issued by Provincial Board in Important Extra of the Gazette—Ald. Kinsman, License Commissioner. An extra issued of the British Columbia Gazette contains the following regulations: 1. All sick Chinese or Japanese must send or give notice of their illness to the health officer or police constable in the district where such Chinese or Japanese reside. 2. Physicians in attendance on sick Chinese or Japanese shall notify the health officer or chairman of the local board of health of municipalities; or, if in an outlying district, the government agent and the medical officer of health. Such notification should state the cause of illness and the condition of the glands throughout the body of the sick person, and should be delivered to the health officer, chairman of the local board of health or government agent, as the case may be, at the earliest possible opportunity. 3. In city municipalities the medical health officer shall be notified within six hours of the death of any Chinese or Japanese, by the person whose premises such death occurred, or by some relation or person having charge of the person so dying. 4. In rural municipalities, the medical health officer or the chairman or secretary of the local board of health must be notified within six hours of such death; and in outlying districts, the government agent or provincial constable shall be notified within twelve hours after such death, or as soon after as possible. Certificates as to the cause of death must be signed by the health officer in municipalities, and in outlying districts by the government agent or some person duly authorized by him. 5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any two justices of the peace, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with or without costs, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting court. The Gazette also contains the notice of the appointment of Ald. Kinsman to succeed Ald. Stewart as a member of the board of licensing commissioners. Notice is given that under the authority of section 52 of the "Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act, 1899," the cancellation of the register of voters for the Vancouver City electoral district will take effect on the 10th day of September, and thereafter it will be necessary for every person who desires to be registered as a voter in the said electoral district to apply to the collector of votes, as provided by section 11 of the "Provincial Elections Act."

### A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form, and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

### SPORTING NEWS.

#### THE RING.

#### CORBETT HAS DISAPPEARED.

According to a dispatch from New York, James J. Corbett, ex-champion pugilist, has mysteriously left the Eastern metropolis. Mrs. Corbett, who was seen on the subject by a World reporter, is stated to have said that her husband left America to escape the consequences which he believed would fall on him if the true story in connection with his recent fight with McCoy was made known. Mrs. Corbett stated that an arrangement had been entered into between Corbett and McCoy, by which the former agreed to allow McCoy to win, while he (Corbett) wagered money on the result. At the contest Corbett refused to carry out his agreement. Mrs. Corbett said he has left a letter saying that he had sailed for Europe.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

#### KAMLOOPS CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Kamloops Football Club was held recently, quite a large number of the older players being in attendance. S. J. Towgood was voted to the chair, and after the reading of the minutes, the financial statement, showing a balance on hand, was read and passed. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: H. E. Forster, hon. president; W. H. Ferguson, president; F. J. Patton, M. P. P., vice-president; T. H. Leeming, captain; S. J. Towgood, vice-captain; E. Fisher, secretary-treasurer. Committee—C. T. Godfrey, E. T. W. Pearce, S. C. Burton, J. Beattie, F. J. Deane.

#### THE GUN.

#### CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The following will represent Canada at the National Rifle Association meet at Bisley next year: Pte. T. Mitchell, Tenth R. G.; Sergt. S. Mortimer, Tenth R. G.; Sergt. Fleming, Fifth R. C. A.; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, Highlanders; Pte. P. Armstrong, Tenth R. G.; Lieut. A. A. Smith, Fifty-Ninth; Sergt. W. E. Swain, Fourteenth; Staff-Sergt. W. D. Forbes, Seventy-Third; Sergt. W. S. Bodley, Fifth R. C. A.; Sergt. Corrigan, Fifty-Ninth; Capt. A. Elliott, Twelfth; Capt. O. W. Wetmore, Seventy-Sixth; Sergt. A. Wilson, Forty-Third; Gunner C. T. Burns, First O. A.; Lieut. J. Ogg, First B. F. A.; Co. Sergt-Major Richardson, Fifth R. C. A.; Pte. G. Spencer, Highlanders; Pte. W. F. Graham, Seventy-Seventh; Pte. E. Graham, Highlanders; Lieut. J. W. Gilchrist, First P. F. E.

#### LACROSSE.

#### THE VICTORIAS WON.

The Victoria lacrosse team emerged triumphant from the struggle with the Vancouver aggregation of stick handlers at the Oak Bay grounds on Saturday. From a spectator's point of view the match was a wild and woolly one, although it was not exactly replete with brilliant coups, both teams displayed a notable amount of energy. During the first portion it was an indispensible fact that the visitors played better lacrosse in its essential particulars, and they were a trifle sturdier. But on the other hand the local men played to win, and took advantage of every opportunity to shoot on their opponents' goal, and where the opportunity did not present itself they made it. The match developed several prominent points. Among these was the fact that among the intermediate element of this city there is excellent material. Consequently when the seniors, who have reached the veteran stage, lay down their sticks forever, they need have no misgivings that the game will degenerate in the hands of their youthful successors. Milne, McDonnell and Lormer have grasped to a considerable extent the idea of what is required of them in the field. True, the latter labored somewhat under a physical disadvantage, but persistent training it is hoped will tend to diminish his awkwardness and place him in a position of equality with the others. The Vancouver men were somewhat aggressive at the outset, but they usually countered Oullin, Belfrey and Dewar in their martial charge on the home team's territory. At the other end, Smith and Lormer, well supported by McDonnell, with their check-kick, kept the Vancouver's flags, while Blair delivered the proceedings at centre by several of his swift, pursuit distancing dashes. Schoefield, also played exceptionally well. Individually, all the members of the local team showed several defects, but collectively they showed several virtues, which would have proven fatal had Vancouver taken advantage of them. The first game was secured for the home team by Frank Smith after a few minutes' play. Lacrosse degenerated to a considerable degree in the second game, but there were several excellent exhibitions of a primitive sort of hockey. However, this was stoned for to some extent by a couple of splendid plays by Milne in goal. After eight minutes' exertion, Frank Smith repeated his previous performance. The third game was won by the visitors, and the fourth by the Victorias, Wilson doing the necessary. The visitors secured another goal in the fifth, and this served as a restifer, the Vancouver men endeavoring with all their ability to even up matters. They were not successful, however, and after a conglomeration of scrimmages, followed at places by clever individual exhibitions, Smith scored again, deciding the match in favor of the Victoria team 4 to 2. While the two teams were struggling on the field, it is a matter for speculation as to how many of the spectators thought of the home team's regular goal keeper, Norman, nursing his wounded feelings in quarantine at Williams Head. There is no lacrosse there, and the sympathy of the adherents must necessarily go out toward the isolated goal keeper as he desolately sits, probably on a wharf pile, and muses on the disappointments of ordinary existence, and the uncertainties of fate. The attendance on Saturday was above the ordinary.

#### VICTORIA CONGRATULATES THEM.

The Victoria lacrosse club have sent a congratulatory telegram to the New Westminster lacrosse team, now returning to the West. RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS. A meeting of citizens was held recently in the city hall, Westminster, presided over by His Worship Mayor Scott, in regard to the reception of the lacrosse champions on their return. In calling the meeting to order, His Worship remarked that at a previous meeting of the celebration committee, the opinion had been ex-

pressed that it would be an appropriate expression of Westminster's appreciation of the services of her lacrosse team, if the champions, on their return, were presented with some tangible memento. Subsequently a petition was circulated to call a public meeting to discuss the matter in detail, and they were now met for that purpose. After general discussion it was decided that the boys should be presented with lockets at a concert for that purpose in the opera house, where everyone could take part in some way in doing honor to the lacrosse heroes on their home ground. Subsequently, they should be invited to a banquet. It was stated that subscriptions had already been refused, as it was deemed preferable that the public generally be given an opportunity to contribute their mite. It was also decided by formal resolution that the mayor be requested to appoint a committee to assist in the preparation of a suitable address to be presented to the lacrosse team on behalf of the citizens. His Worship nominated Ald. Brown, L. A. Lewis, J. J. Cambridge, and City Clerk Glover as this committee.

#### THE WINNIPEG TEAM'S VISIT.

In connection with the coming visit of the Winnipeg lacrosse team to the Coast during the Westminster exhibition, a suggestion has been made that a three-cornered tournament be held, in which the Westminsters, the visitors, and the Terminal City players be the participants. NEW WESTMINSTERS AGGRIEVED. In a letter addressed to the Toronto Telegram, A. E. McNaughton, manager of the New Westminster lacrosse team, now touring the East, says: "The Westminster team feel very keenly the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Toronto lacrosse club. It is not only that they are not received in view of the courteous treatment accorded to them on their Western tour last fall, the expense of which in all its details was borne by Westminster itself. They have arranged a match between the Capitals and Dufferins on their own ground on the same day as our game with the Tecumsehs next Saturday, at the time knowing well that our fixture was made. However, we have been shabbily used before, and are not a bit the worse for it. We can get along without any assistance from the Toronto lacrosse club (we have not received much, financial or otherwise), and we will fill all our engagements, too, and we will crowd to see our game on Saturday, as it will be the last appearance here of the team that has made the biggest record ever made by any team, viz., travelling 4,000 miles and playing six matches in twelve days, each one on grounds of the home club, the last two with the team in a much crippled condition from rough usage. During the trip we won 5 and drew 1 match, and scored 40 goals and had 12 scored against us. I might also say that I challenged the Toronto lacrosse club, through Captain Knowles, President Rutter and Secretary MacDonnell, to play off the draw, either on Thursday or Friday of next week, but they absolutely refused, evidently being well satisfied to have a draw."

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Full Court is to-day hearing the appeal in Hall vs. the Queen, an appeal from a decision of Judge Drake, who, on a petition of right, decided against the petitioner, Mr. Richard Hall, M. P. P. Kootenay and is now in possession of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Co. Gordon Hunter appears for the appellant, L. P. Duff and G. E. Martin (Kaslo) for the railway company, and H. A. Maclean, D. A. G., for the province. On the application of the defendant in Victoria vs. Crease, an order nisi was made by Mr. Justice Drake calling on the prosecution to show cause why the conviction of Mr. Crease for practising law without having paid the city license should not be quashed. The conviction is now removed into the Supreme court and the validity of the license tax on barristers and solicitors will be tested. P. S. Lammman appeared for the defence and J. M. Bradburn for the city.

There have been many races between steamers plying on the Yukon, but the most exciting of all took place on the 3rd of September between the C. D. Co.'s steamers Bailey and Sybil. The Sybil, of which Captain Cox, of Victoria, is master, left Dawson on Thursday, 30th August, at 3:50 p.m., followed 13 hours later by the Bailey with Captain S. Martin, another Victorian, in charge. On the morning of the 3rd September the Bailey came in sight of the Sybil, and then the fun began. From 8 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. the waters of the Yukon were churned into foam by the two steamers, each using every available pound of steam. The firemen on both Bailey and Sybil were kept busy all day throwing cordwood into the furnaces, and as darkness came on great sheets of flames were seen issuing from the steamers' funnels. The Sybil managed to keep from 200 yards to half a mile in the lead until about 8 p.m., when Engineers Hennesly and Sullivan, of the Bailey, determined to make one grand effort to lessen the intervening distance. Their minds made up, the Bailey gained on her opponent, who by a skillful piece of manoeuvring on the part of Pilot Frank Murray the Bailey came alongside of the Sybil. Then it was the true race began, for about ten minutes the two steamers kept on even terms, and when it was seen that the Bailey was pulling away from her companion her passengers and crew became almost wild with excitement. Another ten minutes and the Bailey had a good length to the good, but the race was not yet over. A stop had to be made by the Bailey to "wood up," and the Sybil passed by. But it can safely be said that cordwood never was carried on board in such quick time. Passengers and crew fairly fought with each other to grapple the charred sticks of cordwood, and carry them on the Bailey, and in a few minutes she was again chasing her "friend." Further along two whistles from the Sybil were heard, which meant she was also stopping at a woodpile, where the Bailey bid her farewell. The Bailey arrived in White Horse hours ahead of the Sybil, winning the greatest race of the season on the Yukon. The lady passengers on the Sybil, among whom were a number from Victoria, were greatly chagrined at the result of the race.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

LOYALTY.

We hope Col. Prior does not think we have been imputing disloyalty to him, as we have no desire that he should adopt the suggestion or our bellicose contemporary, take us into a retired nook and proceed to express his opinion after the style of another celebrated Englishman by the name of Fitz. We accept the Colonel's definition of the word "loyalty," knowing the eminent qualifications of our learned contemporary to deal with the subject. We have no doubt whatever as to the unflinching loyalty and devotion of the people of Canada, Liberal and Conservative, to Britain and to British institutions, but we desire to point out that the history of Canada for the last quarter of a century shows the leaders of the Conservative party have done their best to take political advantage of that sentiment, which should be too sacred for such uses, to keep themselves in power. They have waved the old flag, sang "God Save the Queen," and shouted "Traitors" at the Liberals, while at the same time they were piling taxes on British goods and alienating the sympathies of the people of Great Britain to such an extent that the advisability of casting Canada adrift had even been under consideration by imperial statesmen. Sir John Macdonald knew perfectly well the National Policy was not the policy for this country; he was a free trader at heart and avowed it only a very short time before the protectionist programme was promulgated. But principles or the true interests of the people were never allowed to come between the first Conservative leader and his ambitions. The point with him was to win elections, so he duped the people in 1878 and raised in their minds visions of great factories, tall chimneys, multitudes of workmen and unlimited markets for the farmers. A great industrial depression had prevailed for some years not only in Canada, but in the United States and in Europe. All weak concerns went to the wall, and although the scourge was less severe on Canadians probably than on the population of any other part of the world, we were not entirely exempt. For that reason the time was most opportune for the political fakir to play his game. He won, and when he was told that to carry out his promises would be bad for British connection the reply was "so much the worse for British connection." But the old flag has been waved frantically many times since then; the Grits have been held up as traitors who were anxious for annexation to the United States and were guilty of all sorts of conspiracies against Her Majesty the Queen. All these goings-on were merely manoeuvres to cover up the political iniquities and the bootlicking of the party which had held the reins of power for so many years. They succeeded in blinding the eyes of the electors for a time, but they did not deceive those who beheld things with a clearer vision from afar. Referring to the exposures of 1891 the London Graphic said:

"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that price of political intrigues. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested on a stupendous and all-prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany Hall smells sweet and clean in comparison with the huge stink-pot of Sir John's government."

The end of that government came in 1896, and almost the first act of the alleged traitorous crew who succeeded them was the enactment of the law giving preference to British goods. They had not made much noise about their loyalty; they had not proclaimed their patriotism from the house-tops; but at the first opportunity they took the steps which won the hearts of the British people and made the name of Canada almost a household word throughout the Empire. John Bull has always appreciated deeds more than words, and the increased consumption of Canadian goods in Great Britain shows the form which his gratitude has taken on this occasion. With the outbreak of the war in South Africa the present ultra-loyal leader of the Conservative party thought he saw an opportunity to make political capital out of the alleged traitorous propensities of the Liberal government. Canadian troops should be sent to South Africa to prevent the disruption of the Empire. The government proposed to send a regiment, but that would not satisfy the leader of the opposition, who is fond of big things and large words. The old flag was waved more hysterically than ever before, and nothing would satisfy his ardent patriotism but the sending forth of ten thousand men at least and the government bearing the whole cost of their maintenance in the field. The organs of the opposition sent cartoons all over the country depicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a poltroon and a coward, with Sir Charles Tupper dragging him forward to do his duty to the Empire. But the scene has changed. The discovery has been made that there is nothing political to be gained by pursuing that phantom further or that more may be made by rushing after one quite as elusive. The Tory leader fancies he sees indications that there are few Imperialists in Quebec, therefore he announces in his usual emphatic manner that "Laurier is too English for me." This is the description of the ignominious spectacle Sir Charles has made of himself given by an Eastern paper:

"After tearing loyalty to tatters and wrapping himself up in the British flag,

hurling himself into space as a loyalist meteor, and claiming to have been the father of Confederation, and the grandfather of British connection, and the great uncle of our military system, and the mother-in-law of everything that could be put into a loyalty procession, Sir Charles Tupper is suddenly missed from the front of the outfit, which was so neatly beating tom-toms, waving flags, pounding drums, lighting bonfires, blowing bugles and screaming for more soldiers and more money and more war and more blood, and—God save us from such another sight—is discovered in the adjoining province playing to a different audience and making speeches which are remarkable not only for their untimely and disloyal spirit, but for the inaccuracies for which he, as an Imperial Federationist and British Empire Leaguer, must be held strictly responsible. So many years he served in the cause which he now denounces without sparing either language or truth, that he must be held as either an actor who is more anxious to exhibit his versatility than his virtue, or else as a politician who is absolutely unscrupulous either as to fact or theory, and like the barn-stormer who is entertained by harlequins, fakirs and curtain cheevers in the theatres are not quite dense or reckless enough to choose their political leaders from amongst the performers of a political playhouse."

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN."

The Times has the pleasure of laying before its readers to-day a speech by the grandest old man of them all, Sir Richard Cartwright. The snows of many winters have whitened the locks of the veteran member for South Oxford, but there is no evidence in his remarks that he is not in full possession of the great activity of intellect that in by-gone days was a terror to political evil-doers. The old purity of style, simplicity of language and biting sarcasm are still there, mellowed no doubt by the thought that many of his old opponents have passed over and that the corrupt and unscrupulous gang who faced him in the House have been displaced by better men and will never again have it in their power to put authority to such base uses. Sir Richard has suffered more abuse in his day than any other member of the Liberal party, largely because in his former times he was a Conservative, and was driven from their ranks by practices which he was too high-minded to condone. In spite of it all, however, he stands higher to-day in the estimation of Canadians than any other man in public life save possibly the Premier. All Liberals—and especially those who remember the distinguished services of Sir Richard to Canada and the great political battles in which he was one of the principal figures in the days of Mackenzie and Blake—will join in the prayer that, this may not be by any means the last great fight in which the knight from Kingston will take part. May he long be spared to continue the struggle on behalf of political truth and righteousness and for the suppression of the forces of those who would attain to power by the fomentation of race antipathies and religious prejudices.

THE POSITION OF LIBERALS.

We are afraid something has disturbed the nervous system of our complacent morning contemporary. The general opinion has been hitherto that it was so thoroughly satisfied with itself that nothing could disturb its equanimity. It thinks Liberal rule has not promoted content, prosperity and the good name of Canada, and the inference is that nothing less than the return of the Conservatives will do this. We are not aware that there is any discontent in the Liberal party. There were some differences of opinion as to the course the party should pursue during the late provincial elections, but Liberals are all of one mind in regard to Federal matters. There are rumors that there is not the utmost harmony in the Conservative ranks, but such a state of affairs is characteristic of the Tories from one end of the Dominion to the other, and no one is surprised at such things now. As to the material welfare of the people under Liberal rule, everything has happened just as the Premier predicted. It is not now necessary to convince the people against their will that they are doing well; they get the most convincing evidence of that by simply putting their hands in their pockets. The visions of blue ruin and stagnation which disturbed the rest of Sir Charles Tupper were merely phantoms raised by political indigestion. On every hand there is abounding prosperity and unparalleled expansion of trade. The revenue of the country has grown with a rapidity that is nothing short of marvellous, there being a surplus for the present year of about eight millions of dollars.

As to the smirching of the good name of Canada by the Liberals, we are surprised, in the light of the quotations we have lately given from British papers as to the doings of the Conservative party in the many years they held power, that reference should be made by any Tory journal to scandals in the Yukon or anywhere else. There has been talk of crookedness on the part of government officials in Dawson, there have been investigations at which all were given opportunities to prove their charges, but all that has been established is that there was collusion between certain prominent Conservative gentlemen and some Americans of doubtful reputation to work up alleged scandals to bring the Minister of the Interior into disrepute in the Dominion. It was inevitable that there should be a good deal of vindictiveness displayed against a government

which was inflexible in its purpose to administer the Yukon country on the lines established by a right-living community in Canada rather than after the methods in vogue on the "other side." There were restrictions on all the forms of vice prevalent in mining camps, and that was displeasing to the gentlemen who delight in the fullest "liberty"; there were taxes collected to pay the cost of efficient government and that was abhorrent to the minds of those who preferred to be a law unto themselves and to rob, murder and steal as opportunity presented itself. We do not know that the Conservatives promised to make the country "wide open," but we do know that their allies have fled from the face of the law and that there is nothing more heard of Yukon scandals. But, even if there were wrong-doing there, the government has done all in its power to guard against it. They have appointed the very best men that could be had to administer the country, and if there had been any fault found in them they would assuredly have had to go. There could be no advantage to the administration in protecting wrong doers, but it certainly was its duty to stand by innocent men who were being slandered by political and other adventurers. In no other department of the public service have the lynx-eyed members of the opposition found even the shadow of an excuse for saying "there has been wrong-doing here." The government has passed through its first four years with an absolutely spotless reputation, in marked contrast to the record of its predecessor. Now that our indiscreet contemporary has called attention to the subject, we shall conclude with another quotation from a British paper in regard to the doings of this great Conservative party. It is the London Telegraph that is speaking:

"Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of corruption, the like of which we have not seen in our own country for hundreds of years."

Hugh John Macdonald has accepted the nomination of the Brandon Conservatives to contest the constituency for the Dominion House against Mr. Sifton. Mr. Macdonald has changed his mind so often that it would not be surprising to hear that he has put aside all his political aspirations and decided to retire into private life once more before the election takes place. He had a seat in the House of Commons before, but the wranglings of his political associates were not pleasing to him and he resigned. The trouble then was as nothing to what he will have to endure now in the struggle for possession of the leadership if he should succeed in defeating Mr. Sifton, which is not probable. There would be much jubilation among leading Conservatives if he went down before the Minister of the Interior. Hugh John is of a kindly, gentle disposition, but it may be said of him as of one of old that he is unstable as water and shall not excel.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. L. Salmon the Times is in possession of a copy of the Johannesburg Gazette. It is issued under authority of the government, which takes up thirty of the thirty-four columns with official notices, so that there is not much space left for news. The government is in possession of the railways and apparently nearly everything else, so that there should be a good opportunity there for a thorough test of the practicability of the state operating such services successfully.

THE JAPS.

B. Fletcher Robinson, in London Express. You're a funny little fellow, Quite a miniature affair, With a skin of brownish yellow And a bristly sort of hair. Yet we know when once you've started You can hit a tidy tap; If you're small, you're honest-hearted, And we like you, Mr. Jap. You were centuries behind us, But you hustled, little man, And a dozen years may find us Buying patents from Japan. You'd a handicap tremendous, But you're gaining every lap, And we like the goods you send us, And their makers, Mr. Jap.

Mr. Bruin is your neighbor; He is cunning, bold and wise, And his agents they will labor; To seem loving in your eyes; But remember how he sold you In that slim Fort Arthur trap, Should his mighty arms enfold you You'll be done for, Mr. Jap. There's a girl in love with Bruin, Sworn to honor and obey; She would gladly see your ruin, Whatsoever she may say. As a friend, her name is shady; If at you she sets her cap, Have no dealings with the lady—No flirtations, Mr. Jap.

Men have hailed us with derision, Called us sharpers—yes, and worse, But they lie who say our vision Never goes beyond our purse; And the heirs of Nelson's glories, And of those who conquered Nap, Love to hear the gallant stories Of your valor, Mr. Jap.

Adding ever to your glory, Every day fresh praise you win, Till you finished off the story With the capture of Pekin. We who fought beside, behind you, Saw you all each blood-stained gap, We just take you as we find you—You're a white man, Mr. Jap. C. E. Jones formerly a druggist in this city has just returned from Nome, where he went last spring. Mr. Jones has been ill for several weeks, and he is now on his way to Arizona, where he will spend the winter.

Defeated by Canadians

Little Force of Mounted Infantry Repulsed an Attack by the Enemy.

Roberts in Official Dispatch Says "It Was a Very Creditable Performance."

Baden-Powell at Capetown—Cared Through Streets on Shoulders of Crowd.

(Associated Press.) London, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, under date of Wednesday, September 5th, as follows:

"Buller engaged the enemy's left this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn his right.

"The Boers, with two guns and one 'pom-pom' this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the little garrison had beaten off the enemy before he arrived.

"It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Major Saunders and Lieut. Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing."

Missing Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The following cable was received here to-day:

"Capetown, Sept. 7th, 1906.—Following is an extract from a telegram from Lord Roberts: 'A post held by 125 men of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein, was attacked at daylight this morning by a body of enemy, under Commandant Treckhart, with two guns and one pom-pom. Brigadier-General Mahon went to their assistance, but found on arrival they had beaten off the enemy, a very creditable performance. Major Saunders and Lieutenant Moodie slightly wounded, and D. F. Johnson wounded. Missing, Sergeants Hayne and McCulloch and Privates Straig, Glennindling, Shaw, Dayburk, all Canadian mounted infantry.' (Signed) Milner."

Hero of Mafeking.

Capetown, Sept. 7.—Baden-Powell arrived here this morning. In spite of the early hour of his arrival a great public ovation was given him. The crowd carried him on their shoulders from the railway station to the Government House, a distance of half a mile.

Cutting off Supplies.

New York, Sept. 7.—The news telegraphed from Lisbon that a military expedition a thousand strong is about to leave the Tagus for Lorenzo Marquez has caused much speculation as to the Portuguese intentions in South Africa, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Many people connect the Portuguese reinforcements with an intention to refuse the Boer fugitives an asylum in Mozambique, and the determination of the Lisbon government no longer to permit the Dutch force to draw supplies from Delagoa Bay.

The English government is extremely anxious that the ex-president shall not slip through their fingers, and Portugal would certainly be doing them a very good turn if she denied the old man an asylum and so compelled him to surrender to Lord Roberts.

Reply to R. H. Davis.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Rosslyn has written a lengthy letter to the editor of the Herald from Dunrobin Castle, Great Britain, contradicting and criticising the statements respecting the Earl in the South African war, appearing in the Herald of July 8th over the name of Richard Harding Davis, a war correspondent. The peer takes Mr. Davis severely to task for statements concerning the Earl's imprisonment by the Boers at Pretoria.

Prisoners for Ceylon.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 7.—Word has been received that Capt. C. M. Nelles, of this city, now in South Africa, will be sent to Ceylon in charge of five thousand Boer prisoners in a few days.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The general of the Natal army cables to the militia department that the six non-commissioned officers and men of Strathcona's Horse, mentioned in his cable of September 5th as missing, have been killed.

Yesterday's Casualties.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Sir Alfred Milner says the name of Pte. Straig, reported missing from outpost duty near Pan and Wondersfontein yesterday, should be Pte. Strong. No such name as Strong, however, appears on the nominal roll.

Dewet Near Johannesburg.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—It is stated that General Dewet has joined Theron in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and that the total Boer force there numbers 1,500.

The enemy is holding a position in the high hills south of the town.

A considerable force is now in pursuit. The Boers have no artillery.

Graves Invalided.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Private Greaves, of the Fifth Regiment, is among the list of invalided Canadians published by the Evening Telegram here, who will sail from Liverpool next Thursday for Quebec.

THE FINAL USE OF THE OLD PARTY.

The Montreal Star man appears to have obtained control of the entire Conservative party. That may be the reason that the party has cart loads of that paper sent into constituencies for campaign purposes. There may be method in Hugh's madness.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Hall, who have just returned from England, left on the steamer Tees yesterday for Alert Bay, where they are working in behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

WRITE OR SEND TO US FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE Medicine Line We invite you when in Victoria to call and inspect our stock of Drugs, Perfumes, Sundries and Toilet Articles. ESTABLISHED 1891. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES

FATAL FIRE.

(Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 8.—The five story brick building occupied by the Thomas C. Clark paper box factory in the Bronx, was totally wrecked by fire early this morning. The loss about \$100,000. Night watchman Wynn and his son were missing, and it is feared they were unable to get out of the building in time.

FOR ASTRONOMERS.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chronicle says: "G. W. Ritchie, superintendent of Chicago University Observatory, has perfected a device which makes it possible for astronomers to use the ordinary visual telescope for photographic purposes."

PATROLMAN SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.) Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 8.—Patrolman Perry Gates was shot dead by three thieves last night as he was attempting to arrest them for holding up a man on Lacrosse road.

Goldstein Tragedy

Counsel for the Defence Will Contend That Deceased Committed Suicide.

Candidates Nominated For Eastern Constituencies—News of Dominion.

(Associated Press.) Amherst, N. S., Sept. 8.—J. Logan, M. P., was nominated by the Liberals for Cumberland county yesterday. Among the speakers at the nomination meeting were Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Blair, and D. C. Fraser.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of Conservatives last evening, Sir Charles Tupper took the whole credit for sending the Canadian contingents to South Africa, and declared that if he had not taken the matter up "scopes would never have been sent. P. D. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier county, Quebec, spoke on behalf of the province he represented. Hon. Mr. Foster was also present.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Toronto exhibition closed last night. The total receipts show a decrease compared with last year's total. The defence in the Goldstein poisoning case, in substance, is that Goldstein committed suicide, citing cases contained in British records which show that only in one of 742 cases reported of carbolic poisoning was murder done. The other 741 were suicide or accidental. Counsel for Fanny Helper (Goldstein) will therefore contend that Goldstein could not have taken carbolic acid, which must have been quite noticeable in either food or drink, unless he wanted to.

The Liberals of East York have chosen N. W. Rowell, a rising young barrister of Toronto, to oppose W. F. McLean, sitting member, at the general elections.

London, Sept. 8.—Frederick A. Otto, a cigar maker, was struck by a trolley car and probably fatally injured, at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets last night.

Fergus, Sept. 8.—Centre Wellington Liberals have again chosen Andrew Semple, M.P., to contest that riding on their behalf at the next general elections.

FROM THE CAMP OUTSIDE BLOEMFONTEIN

Comes a letter from a member of "C" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, telling how "FOOT BLM" helped the Canadian boys on their marches.

There is no section of the British army now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tiresome marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have "FOOT BLM" in their shoes, and this harmless and wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsoreness which is its invariable accompaniment. Mr. T. Euckart, "C" Company, R. C. R., sends the following letter from the camp outside Bloemfontein to Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.:

"The Regiment was supplied with FOOT BLM en route to Capetown. Most of the boys have used it continuously and all express themselves as highly delighted with the results, as it prevents scalding and chafing. A friend of mine still has a portion of his box left, and he says it is one of the most treasured things his knapsack contains." (Signed) T. EUCKART.

"FOOT BLM" is 25c. a box at all drug-gists, or by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advice received at Washington indicate that one of the most important meetings of Catholic priests and laymen ever held in this country will convene at Philadelphia under Archbishop Ryan's auspices, on September 17th. This meeting will be attended by delegates representing every section of the United States, and from all the Catholic benevolent and fraternal societies under the guidance of episcopal authority. The object in view is to form a federation of the associations, if possible.

THE FINAL USE OF THE OLD PARTY.

The Montreal Star man appears to have obtained control of the entire Conservative party. That may be the reason that the party has cart loads of that paper sent into constituencies for campaign purposes. There may be method in Hugh's madness.

Gossip From London

South African Question and General Elections the Topic of the Week.

An Appeal to the Country Will Probably Be Made Next Month.

(Associated Press.) London, Sept. 8.—The week was prolific of discussion, but the main questions of international and national interest, while they seem to be pressing by the general desire for peace, which remains the strongest factor of international politics and appears to be approaching a solution, have not yet reached the point of finality which Great Britain so earnestly desires in order that she may attend to her private concerns. Among the latter stand out most prominently the South African question and the general elections. By the help of the desire for peace dominating all nations, without hindrance, the formal annexation of the South African Republic. Lord Roberts's "proclamation," however, has not advanced matters much. In spite of the disconcerting persistence of the burghers, the British government apparently has determined to carry out the scheme for an early appeal to the country. Everything appears to be shaping for an October election, and the return to England of Lord Sifon during the coming week will probably be speedily followed by a definite pronouncement of the date of the dissolution, as well as British views on Far Eastern matters.

Among interesting features of the election news is the movement on the part of Liberal Unionists to return to the Liberal fold and to be again with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt described himself to be in his speech of September 4th, a "Liberal without any adjectives."

Mr. Anthony Hope (Hawkins), the novelist, is again a candidate for a seat in parliament. He has been adopted as the Liberal champion for Falkirk.

"I never knew so many improvident Americans in London," said United States Vice-Consul Westacote to a representative of the Associated Press. "At this time of the year you are sure to find many who have taken their annual resort, but the supplications for relief here outnumber anything in the history of the consulate. Of course there are no means in our hands to finance stranded travellers, and if there were they would long since have been expended. Guests at the hotel hotels are they cannot go into the streets without being besieged for financial aid by impoverished compatriots."

Special dispatches from New York have surfeited the reading public here with more or less circumstantial details of the acute crisis in the affairs of the Carnegie Company and its organization, etc. But Mr. Andrew Carnegie characterises the reports as devoid of foundation in fact. In a telegram to the Associated Press, he says: "We are a harmonious, happy family. No changes are desired or contemplated." Mr. Carnegie is making extensive alterations to Skibo Castle, his Scotch estate. He is going to have one of the finest castles in Scotland when the repairs are completed.

The visiting members of the Kansas City fire brigade are entertaining crowds at the Crystal Palace. The smartness of the firemen has called forth unstinted praise from London newspapers.

F. DICKINSON PROMOTED.

Has Received a Commission as Second Lieutenant in Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The following are extracts from the London Gazette: "Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned officer from the Canadian local military forces to be second lieutenant. Lieut. Cecil Dudley Woodgate Uniacker, from 69th Battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers.

"Lancashire Fusiliers—Sergeant Arthur Leith Ross, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant.

"East Lancashire Regiment—Private William Orr Patterson, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant.

"Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Private Frank Dickinson, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant."

F. Dickinson joined the first contingent in Victoria. He was well known in the city, where he resided for some time.

LIFE'S A BURDEN

If the Stomach is Not Right.

Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light Headed? Do you have Sick Headaches?

Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. No unpleasantness. No griping. These little pills are little wonder workers and are far-famed. 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

# Back From Bisley

Sergt. Bodley, One of the Province's Representatives, Home Again.

Splendid Trip, and Successful Shooting at National Meeting.

Sergt. Bodley, who with Gunner Fleming represented this province on the Canadian team competing at Bisley, returned home on Wednesday evening in the best of health and spirits. Such a state is eminently natural in view of the enjoyable nature of the entire trip. An object of the trip was to induce a greater fratricide among the members of the Canadian team at the great Bisley ranges.

At various points won, it is needless to mention, information of these having been received by telegram during the period of the shoot, but it is an indisputable fact that the Canadian team at Bisley were not always considered as formidable rivals with the rifle of the renowned cranks of the British Isles.

Messrs. Bodley and Fleming left Victoria on the 16th of June, and Montreal on June 22nd, with the other members of the team. The Queen's Own, Toronto, Major McKay, of Montreal, adjutant, and Major Thompson, of Toronto, quartermaster. The trip across the Atlantic was an extremely pleasant one, the best of fellowship existing among the members of the team, and everything was done to promote the pleasure of all.

Arriving at Liverpool they were met by ubiquitous reporters, who without warning and in a manner peculiar to the fourth estate fired a volley of questions at the newly-arrived Canadians. Needless to say these interrogations covered the names, ages, birthplace, ancestors and personal characteristics of the objects of the persecution, who managed to eventually make their escape without loss of life or limb.

The trip from Liverpool to London was made direct, and after one night in the hotel, the team was presented to the Bisley ground, having been erected four years ago by the Canadian Rifle Association at a cost of \$18,000. The building was constructed of Canadian lumber, and shingles from this province. There are twelve sleeping rooms in the place, a large reception room, a hall, dining room, parlor, kitchen, gun cleaning room, and the caretaker's apartment.

The team arrived at Bisley on July 4th, and immediately commenced systematic practice, which they continued for a week, the match shooting beginning on July 11th. The first match was the Bisley handicap, presented by the London Daily Telegraph. There were full three thousand competitors, and these numbers will give a fairly accurate idea of the extent of the annual shooting event at Bisley. The competitors were squared three hundred at a time, and it occupied but three hours to complete the match.

The list of competitors, according to Mr. Bodley, was smaller this year than previously. The shooting was fully equal to that of last year. This was despite the fact that the conditions in some of the events were appreciably more severe. For instance, the 200 yards was changed from kneeling to standing, while the conditions at 500 yards were that the competitors must kneel instead of taking a prone position. As an instance of the very high scores in the Piquey match, Mr. Bodley only missed a bull's eye once, and set only one target to become one of the prize winners. In one of the practice matches, Corcoran, of Cornwall, made 18 bulls-eyes, and two inners, out of twenty shots, securing 98 points out of a possible hundred. This splendid record was made standing and off-hand. There are four hundred targets at Bisley, the entire grounds occupying 200 acres.

The Canadians left the great range on July 21st, and spent seven days in London. Mr. Bodley's impressions of the great city were varied.

While in London the management of several of the theatres extending invitations to the Canadians to attend performances. Among the distinguished actors who performed in their honor was Sir Henry Irving, who presented the melodrama "The Lyons Mail."

Before starting on the return journey to Canada the Canadians enjoyed a stay of one day in Edinburgh and Dublin and Moville in Ireland, and arrived at Montreal on August 12th. The two Victorians met the B. C. representatives for the Ontario Rifle Association and the D. R. A. matches, at Toronto. Mr. Bodley paid a short visit to his relatives in Ontario before participating in the meets at Toronto and Ottawa.

In connection with the recent competition it is interesting to note that the British Columbia team has been more successful this year than on previous occasions. A list of the trophies were published in these columns last evening.

The return trip of the Bisley team across the Atlantic was made on the Elder Dempster liner, Lake Megantic.

The British Columbia representatives for Bisley next year are Messrs. Fleming, Bodley and Richardson, all members of No. 8 company, Fifth Regiment.

Hugh John Macdonald left Winnipeg last night. He speaks at Montreal on Monday.

# GETTING READY.

Liberals Preparing For the Coming Campaign—Successful Meeting of Local Association Last Evening.

The Liberals of Victoria have commenced their preparations for the coming campaign, and the first preliminary arrangements were notably well for a most successfully conducted contest.

Last evening a meeting of the local association was held in Pioneer hall, Broad street, to commence the work of organization for the approaching campaign. There was a very large attendance and unanimity and enthusiasm were the features of the meeting. The chair was occupied by the president, W. J. Hanna.

Senator King, of New Brunswick, was present and addressed the meeting, giving a most encouraging account of the prospects of the Liberal party in the Maritime provinces. He confidently predicted that the position of the parties in New Brunswick, which is now, Conservative 10, Liberals 4, would be at least reversed, and that equally as great gains would be made in Nova Scotia.

After some remarks by Senator Templeman and Colonel Gregory, the meeting proceeded with the work of organization, and decided to call a convention for the nomination of candidates in the interests of the Liberal party within the next two weeks. The date of the convention and the arrangements were left in the hands of a committee, consisting of the presidents and the vice-presidents of the two city Liberal Associations, and of the presidents of the neighboring portions of the constituency.

The meeting was very harmonious and enthusiastic throughout. The interest manifested and the plainly expressed desire to promote the objects and aims of the party on the part of those present certainly justified the general optimism of the members of the association and adherents. The date of the convention will be announced at no late date, and owing to the acknowledged importance of this approaching session, which will start the campaign in earnest, the information as to the time will be awaited with a great amount of interest.

# A WOMAN'S FACE

PLANLY INDICATES THE CONDITION OF HER HEALTH.

Beauty Disappears When the Eyes Are Dull, the Skin Sallow, and Wrinkles Begin to Appear—How One Woman Regained Health and Comeliness.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour after they have passed, but it is nevertheless these constant little worries that make so many women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, feeble appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, or in a sallow complexion, and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman who desires comeliness dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and vigor through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Francis Poirier, of Valleyfield, Que. Mrs. Poirier was a sufferer for upwards of seven years; she had taken treatment from several doctors, and had used a number of advertised medicines, but with no good results. Mrs. Poirier says: "Only women who suffer as I did can understand the misery I endured for years. As time went on and the doctors I consulted, and the medicines I used did not help me, I despaired of ever regaining health. There were very few days that I did not suffer from violent headaches, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. My stomach seemed disordered, and I almost loathed the food I forced myself to eat. I was very pale, and frequently my limbs would swell so much that I feared that my trouble was developing into dropsy. I had almost constant pains in the back and loins. It was while I was in this sad condition that I read in La Presse of the cure of a woman whose symptoms were much like mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told my husband and he urged me to try them, and at once got me three boxes. Before I had used them all I felt better, and I got another supply of the pills. At the end of the month I was strong enough to do my household work, and before another month had passed I had entirely recovered my health. I am sorry that I did not learn of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sooner, for I know that they would have saved me several years of sickness and misery, and I feel that I cannot too strongly urge other sick women to use them."

The condition indicated in Mrs. Poirier's case shows that the blood and nerves needed attention, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted to cure the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Through the use of these pills the blood is enriched, the nerves made strong, and the rich glow of health and nervous prostration, South American. Nerine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—4.

Hugh John Macdonald left Winnipeg last night. He speaks at Montreal on Monday.

Judge Harrison returned from Nanaimo on the noon train.

# Summarily Punished

Couple of Spies Ordered to Be Shot by General Buller.

Letters Received From Victorians With Strathcona's Horse, and Corp. O'Dell.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Douglas Fraser, of Esquimalt road, from her two sons, serving with Strathcona's Horse in South Africa:

"Camp, 30 miles from Greylingstad, July 20th, 1900.—We were on our way to Bethel and got as far as this place when the orders were changed. I think we now go back to Standerton, the fact is they don't know what to do with us, as the war is practically over. St. George did not come with us, as he had a slight attack of pneumonia; so he stayed at Capetown. Warren stopped behind also.

"The new 50 joined us yesterday" at Watergate Spruit. Every night before going into camp the big guns go out on some hills and shell the Boers. You have no idea how the row the shells make going through the air. The guns in port sight to see a large army with guns and transport marching over the veldt, especially when you are taking part in it.

"The nights are getting quite warm again, and in about another month the spring rains will be starting, but by then I hope we will be back in Capetown, where the rain will be over. We are taking a day's rest, so we gave ourselves a treat by washing ourselves, having had new underclothes issued to us. When the letters of June 3rd arrived we were in bed, and all the fellows got up to read them. This morning we are not moving, having been on the march for the last week, so we do not know what is going on in the world. We had a little scrap yesterday, but none of the Strathconas were hit. One of the King's Royal Rifle Corps hit one of them receiving a bullet right in the mouth. They don't expect him to live. The other day one of our niggers was taken prisoner with two of the men. As soon as he got into the Boer lines he went up to one of the officers and shook hands, and then turned round to the men and said: "We shall be well treated here as my brother-in-law is commander of this army." There seems to be something funny about it. There were two fellows shot the other day for being spies, one of them had three stripes. Buller just said: "Take them men away and shoot them," which was done.

"Greylingstad, July 25.—Got back here last night and will remain for two or three days till our new clothes come up. Then we go inland somewhere; but they never let you know. They are asking for volunteers for the Frontier Police. The pay will be 10s. per day, find your own food, and then go back to your own regiment or take on for another three months, if needed.

"Yesterday when we got here I had some very bad luck. I was stepping across a small creek and went rather heavy on one leg, knocking my knee out. I had to see the doctor about it, and he says I will have to go to the field hospital for a week or two. At present I can't lift my foot from the ground, but as I now hear we will be here two or three weeks it won't be so bad. Spencer received another batch of Victoria papers with St. George's letter in one of them.

"H. O. and W. D. FRASER. "Strathcona's Horse." From Corporal O'Dell.

Corporal O'Dell, Times correspondent with the first contingent, writes as follows: "With the Royal Canadians, Springs, near Johannesburg, Sunday, July 29th, 1900.—All stores, etc., belonging to the regiment, left at Bloemfontein, are now at the Cape awaiting our arrival there. Semi-official reports suggest our leaving for the next few weeks. Supposing the Imperial government considers that they will not require our services longer than twelve months, dating from the time of our enlistment, I figure out that I will take us therefore eight weeks to reach Victoria. Therefore to enable us to reach our homes by October we must leave here about August 21st.

"Two days ago there arrived and were taken on the strength two men from Montreal, Lemieux and Dossée. I understand they came to Port Elizabeth and swore in there, which enabled them to come to us. Their intentions are to remain in this country. I am glad to report Smithurst convalescence. He expects to leave the hospital and return to duty in two days.

"Yesterday we received a pound or two of our pay to keep us going. "Prices for ordinary articles are stiff here. A common towel, 27x15, costs 1s; sugar (poor), 1s. 3d. per lb.; ginger nuts (biscuits), 3s. per lb.; soap, ordinary washing, 1s. 6d.; a small bar, other kinds, 1s. per cake; cocoa, 2s. per 1/4 lb. tin; Cigarettes (Transvaal), 9d. per pack; Willis, 3 castles, manufactured in Johannesburg, 1s. per packet; jam, 2s. per lb. tin; thinned salmon or lobster, 2s.; matches per doz. boxes, 2s.

"To-day a scratch team of the regiment played a cricket match with the 611 runs of Springs, and beat them by six runs. Your correspondent acted as one of the umpires. SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL. WORD FROM COMPANY "B", SOUTH AFRICA.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, of Bowmanville, wish to stop calling attention to the very flattering letter to be found in our advertising columns. In this letter Mr. T. Buckart, of Company "C", says the soldiers in South Africa consider "ROOT FLEM" one of the most treasured articles in their knapsacks.

During the Austrian military manoeuvres yesterday on the borders of Galicia and Bohemia, a big gun exploded, killing four men outright and fatally wounding 18 others.

# LARGEST ON RECORD

Enormous Revenue Taken at Customs House During the Past Five Days.

The collections made at the Victoria customs house in the last week have been the largest on record. During the past five days the revenue in duty amounted to \$22,958.29, a sum equivalent to a whole month's collections three or four years ago. As high as \$20,000 has been taken in one day when some change of tariff or other special circumstances would occasion a special rush of business, but never before was the volume of trade so increased to such an extent under normal conditions as just noted. Of course to a great extent the big revenue is directly attributed to the northern business, which has been so great of late that local transportation companies have been kept at their wits' ends to cope with the trade offering.

Victoria's trade with the Kootenay country, as shown by the customs returns, has also increased enormously within recent weeks. New mines are continually opening up, and with the operation of each additional mine is created an extra demand for supplies. All this means a vast amount of trade for Collector Milne and his efficient staff, who, notwithstanding the great pressure of work brought to bear upon them, have dispatched all business with promptness.

In speaking of business generally, Collector Milne said this morning that he can notice an improvement all along the line. The shipments to Dawson have been especially large, but to all points en route, as well as to Kootenay and other "British Columbia" points, business is constantly improving. The tugs in port have also been very busy this season, and are kept going night and day.

# WILL BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

The Walla Walla Will Leave Quarantine This Evening—Passengers for This City.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Captain Jensen and a crew of thirty-eight officers and men arrived from the Sound on the steamer Victorian this morning to take command of the Pacific Coast steamship Walla Walla, which was quarantined on arrival from San Francisco on Thursday morning, and which is to be released this evening. The men will be taken out to William Head in a launch belonging to Capt. Dan McIntosh, who this morning took a quantity of supplies out to the station.

In connection with the report that a military detachment had been sent out to the quarantine station to prevent any there confined from making an escape, it is now learned that a request for such had been made by Dr. Higgins, assistant Dominion quarantine officer, but refused on the grounds that the service was strictly a civil matter, and did not come under military regulations. The Gorge, notwithstanding, took a number of guards out to the station, who as stated, will keep watch over the quarantine confines.

Among those aboard who have not heretofore been mentioned are Mr. Dreyfus and wife, the former being a cousin of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island; Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Higgins, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, of Seattle; Miss J. C. Lombard, of this city, who has been visiting friends in California; Mrs. P. D. Miller and son, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, E. Baker, wife and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Colby, Mr. Goodwin, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Jost, James Frederick, Mr. Spratt, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Bartlett and son, Mrs. E. Mills, Miss L. Clum, Miss Maud Parker, Miss Victoria Baldwin, H. Livingston Mills, Mrs. T. D. John, W. E. Smith and two children, Miss Lawrence, Dismore, Mrs. G. McDaniel, Mrs. G. H. Fordhead, Mrs. P. Smith and three children.

The ladies who arrived on the Walla Walla sent a telephone message to the Times through Mrs. Gouge this afternoon, wishing to express their thanks to Capt. Hall and his officers for the kind and considerate treatment they received at their hands.

CATARRH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hacking, drooping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured, 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—1.

# SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

During August Better Than Ever Before—Meeting of School Board on Wednesday.

The August attendance at the public schools was this year better than ever before, particularly in respect to the daily average. The total enrollment was 2,478, and the daily average 2,202.85, or 89.08 (virtually 90) per cent. The attendance percentage attained by the respective schools was as follows:

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| North Ward    | 92.7 |
| Central Girls | 90.4 |
| South Park    | 90.0 |
| Kingston      | 89.7 |
| Central Boys  | 89.3 |
| Spring Ridge  | 88.5 |
| Hillside      | 88.1 |
| High          | 87.4 |

These percentages are all high, especially when it is remembered that at the beginning of the autumn term many pupils had not returned from their summer outings, and so are one or two weeks late in enrolling themselves. This has the same effect in lowering the average as irregularity after entering the school. For this reason, too, the average attendance for the present month ought to be even higher than that of the last month, since the enrollment for the term is now virtually complete.

The Board of School Trustees will hold its regular monthly meeting for September next Wednesday evening at the usual time and place.

# As Viewed by Our Cousins

United States Consul Smith Tells About Victoria and the Island.

Paper Manufacture Comes in For Considerable Space in the Report.

United States Consul Smith contributes some interesting facts to his government, and the following, which he sent in some months ago and which has just been issued in Consular reports, shows the light in which Victoria and the island is viewed by that gentleman.

"The population of Vancouver Island in 1891, at the time of the last census, was given as 28,849, of which 16,849 were in Victoria, 5,000 in Nanaimo, and the remainder in small detached settlements throughout the island. No official data is to be had since that time. The population of Victoria is now claimed to be 25,000, and of Nanaimo 6,000. Wellington, Union, Alberni, Chemalium, and other settlements are estimated at 7,000 or 8,000; making a total of 37,000. Of this number, probably 1,000 are Indians and Japanese and 4,000 Chinese. The proportion of illiterates is very small, not over 1 per cent. of the white population. The people have mechanical and other traits common to the Anglo-Saxon race, and with the requisite capital and machinery could produce paper or any other manufacture.

"The uses of paper are manifold—practically for newspapers, books and pamphlets, wrapping, blank books, stationery, and all the thousand and one requirements of commerce in civilized countries. There are no industries peculiar to this island requiring paper. All classes and kinds of paper are used here, viz., print, book, wrapping, fine flat, writing, wall tissue, cardboard, record, building, etc. There are no special requirements as to quality, weights and sizes. Prices are about the same as in the United States and vary with the market, ranging from 2 1/2 cents per pound for wrapping to 4 cents per pound for news, and to 20 cents per pound for flat record. The terms of sale are usually four months on carload lots. It is impossible to ascertain the quantities of paper actually consumed in the whole of Vancouver Island. Dealers and consumers decline to state how much they import or how much of any particular class or kind. The imports of paper from countries outside of Canada for the year ended June 30th, 1898, amounted to \$31,153. As nearly as can be gathered from the weekly import data obtainable, the consumption of paper per annum is about as follows: Wrapping, bags, etc., 400 tons; news, 300 tons; book, 200 tons; flat and label, 300 tons; cardboard and parchment, 100 tons.

"There is good water power near Alberni, and also near Nanaimo. At Sprout's Falls, 2 miles from Alberni, there is sufficient to furnish 5,000 horsepower, and on the so-called 'canal,' at Alberni, an additional 1,000 horsepower. Also, on the Nanaimo river, 7 miles from the city, there are falls which furnish 400 horsepower. These are the estimates given by practical men. Alberni is situated on the 'canal,' which runs 50 miles west into Barclay Sound, and thence into the Pacific Ocean. Nanaimo is on the Gulf of Georgia, 40 miles from Vancouver, and has railway communication with Victoria, distant 83 miles. There is developed water power at Goldstream, 12 miles from Victoria, which is used to generate electricity for the tram cars and for other purposes in the city.

"Fuel is found in abundance. Wood can be procured in any amount; also coal, in large quantities, wood can be bought for \$2.50 per cord and excellent coal for \$4 per ton. Transportation facilities by water or rail are good, and according to distance, from 15 cents per ton upwards.

"As regards raw materials, a large portion of this island is undeveloped and covered with forests of pine, spruce, fir, alder, maple, cottonwood, hemlock, etc. In fact, the supply of wood may be regarded as inexhaustible and is easily accessible. It could be floated on streams to mills at a minimum cost. The price of wood cut is \$2.50 per cord; less in large quantities. Rags are an unknown quantity. There are not enough to supply the present demand.

"There are large iron works in Victoria which manufacture paper ton capacity; no paper machinery is now manufactured here. "The cost of labor is from \$2 per day for day laborers to \$5 per day for experts.

"A paper mill at Alberni turned out about 500 tons of wrapping paper three years ago, but ran only one year. While running, it was capable of turning out 5 or 6 tons of wrapping paper per week. The mill was run by water power; it was of the old style, and not successful. A company of \$500,000 capital, of which half is subscribed, to rebuild, enlarge and operate this mill under the charge of an English capitalist resident in Victoria. An English expert examined the site and reported favorably. The plan is to make paper from wood pulp. The plant is ordered in England and will be brought round Cape Horn on sailing vessels to save freight charges. The wood pulp machinery is to be bought in Pennsylvania and to be of the latest modern manufacture. The company expects to have the mill in running order a year hence.

"The Canadian tariff on strawboard, printing paper of all kinds, etc., is 25 per cent. ad valorem. "Some special grades of paper and card-board are imported from England. The relative importance of the countries supplying paper and articles manufactured therefrom to this district is: First, Canada; second, United States; third, Great Britain.

"Trade in the United States in paper and in many other lines, were more extensive given to the matter by our dealers."

TWO YEARS AHEAD.—"For eight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. To-day I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clifton street, Toronto. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—2.

Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sils, of Winchester, Ont., accompanied by their son, reached the city last evening. They are enjoying a holiday tour.

# A LAME HORSE

Is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with



...IT'S THE... OLD RELIABLE... REMEDY...

For Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blister, as it does not blister. The endorsement of its users guarantees its merits. Price, by air for \$2. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

# NOTICE

Take notice that I intend to apply to the Honourable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described, as follows: Commencing at stake or post, on the mouth of a creek on the north shore of Boat Passage, Barclay Sound, near Falla Inlet, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence due south to the northeast corner of section nineteen (19), thence continuing along the east boundary of section nineteen (19) to the shore line, thence east following the shore line in a southerly and westerly direction, the point of commencement as shown on the plan of commencement attached. The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres. Dated this 4th day of August, 1900. ELLEN DIRK.

# A RARE CHANGE.

Wanted, party with capital to work Panton Mineral Claim, West Saanich; shafts 30 ft. and 20 ft. deep have been sunk, showing rich copper and magnetic iron and gold, samples of which may be seen at E. H. Fox & Co.'s. For further particulars apply to Thomas Graham, proprietor, Sisseton, F. O. B. C.

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

# NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1180, for the above named land was made on the 24th of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner:

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

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 5th day of August, 1900. AUGUST BRABANT.

# THE MILES CANON & LEWIS RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewis River Tramway Company will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 4th day of August, A. D. 1900. L. P. DUFF, Secretary.

# THE MILES CANON & WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and White Horse Tramway Company will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 4th day of August, A. D. 1900. H. G. LAWSON, Secretary.

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

AGENTS WANTED—For "The Story of South Africa," published by us. The only complete book on South Africa and the South African War. We understand that books are being canvassed for that have over a single copy of the book, and only a small number of pages about the war. We have seen a book which has 225 pages aimed at presenting to the reader a survey of the forces which combine to produce this war and 52 pages to tell the history of the war. A few Canadian Troop Pictures and a few War Pictures found in a book does not, in our opinion, make a history of the war. The only work containing portraits of Lord Roberts and Kitchener in 18 colors; the only work giving a magnificent colored premium picture to each subscriber, 17x22 inches, of Generals Lord Wolseley, Roberts and Kitchener and Admiral Beaufort; the only work that has an up-to-date index map of South Africa. Be sure the work you handle is published by us and written by four authors, viz., John Clark Ridpath, L.L.D.; Edward S. Ellis, M.A.; John A. Cooper, Ed. Canada Magazine; and H. Aldrich, Capetown, South Africa. Circulars and terms free. The World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

# EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Ancient Remedies for Weakness and Debility. It contains full and complete information on the subject, with other allied affections, such as absorption (i.e., water) with other ailments, such as indigestion, together with the most advanced researches in the subject. With at once had grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Ancient Remedies for Weakness and Debility. It contains full and complete information on the subject, with other allied affections, such as absorption (i.e., water) with other ailments, such as indigestion, together with the most advanced researches in the subject. With at once had grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Ancient Remedies for Weakness and Debility. 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# Advertising Victoria

### The Visit of the Fifth Regiment Band to the Old Country.

### Will Travel in a Special Car and Give Concerts at Various Points.

Few cities in Canada can vie with Victoria when it comes to an occasion when demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism are in order. These demonstrations have been prominently to the fore since our own brave sons, fighting in the thick of the battle, have tightened the bonds binding us to any cause that Britain may espouse. The local celebrations over the Paardeberg, Ladysmith and Mafeking triumphs showed with what spontaneous fervor we could rejoice over the glorious victories then won by our valiant troops in South Africa. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that this outpost of the Empire should cap its enthusiasm of the year by earning the proud distinction of being the first Canadian city to send a band to the Old Country. The events of the war have brought all parts into closer touch, and, sentimentally, it is no longer a far-away cry from London to Victoria, but the sending of our band to England will be another of the links in the close-knit bond of Imperial Federation, towards which realization we are hurrying by processes more binding and lasting than even formal enactments of parliament.

When the proposition to send our band to meet the returning troops was first broached, it was only intended to have the tour extended to the point of embarkation, presumably either Halifax or Quebec. Bandmaster Finn, who is actively promoting the trip however, has been persistently urged to make the goal nothing less than the heart of the Empire, the crowning feature of the trip being the Fifth Regiment band of Victoria leading the Canadian contingent on its triumphal march through the streets of London. Though the prime purpose of the trip will be to meet the returning troops, it will be in keeping with the practical sense of Britishers to utilize the occasion for the direct advantage of our city and British Columbia. If Victoria possesses the energy and enterprise to send a band to England, no exception can be taken if we avail ourselves of the opportunity to advertise our city, and the fair province in which it is set as a jewel. Large lithographic sheets will precede the appearance of the band in each city on the tour. These lithographs will likely have a group photograph of the band, with some appropriate local background, for example the legislative buildings. On the margin it is proposed to have views of the most attractive scenic points in and around Victoria, also representations of British Columbia's leading industries, mining scenes, etc. Special attention will also be given to the concert programmes, in which summarized statistics of provincial resources would be displayed in most approved style. The programmes would also possess the novelty of having small views of such scenic localities as the George, Beacon Hill Park, Esquimalt harbor and various points along the E. & N. In fact all the printed matter necessary for the various concerts between Victoria and London could be gotten up with a special view of advertising Victoria and British Columbia. No such opportunity for effective advertising has ever been presented to the city as will be provided by this projected tour. The presence of the Fifth Regiment band in London will naturally direct attention to our city, and every effort should be made to supply the English public with all information respecting Victoria's advantages as a residential and commercial center.

On the trip across the continent, arrangements have nearly been completed whereby the band will travel in its own special tourist car. The sides of the car will be either repainted or covered with canvass, upon which would be printed matter and scenes exclusively referring to Victoria. A car running over the C. F. R. from Vancouver to the Eastern terminals, and also being re-tracked for a day in all the different cities in which concerts are to be held, is as good a means of advertising the city as can be devised. Many other ways of directing attention to the city will occur so soon as all arrangements have been completed. In respect to the excellence of the band, Mr. Finn can be depended upon getting together an aggregation that will more than favorably compare with any band of like number. It is intended to start away with 41 musicians, divided as follows: Four B flat cornets, 4 French horns, 3 trombones, 2 euphoniums, 1 double B bass, 1 C bass, 1 string bass, 13 B flat clarinets, 1 E flat clarinet, 2 oboes, 2 flutes, 2 bassoons, 3 saxophones, 2 drums and tympani. From a glance at the above number of the various instruments it will be seen that the Bandmaster Finn intends that his reed section shall be particularly attractive, there being a proposition of twenty-three reeds in a band of forty-one. Not only will the reeds be conspicuous for number, but when such names as Kent, McLeod, Valerga, Sironce and Ensign are considered among the clarinetists it will be evident that the band will be capable of essaying the heaviest overture selections with a dash and finish that should certainly attract favorable attention from the most captious of English critics. Kent is principally known for his great work with Gilmore. McLeod, who is a native of Halifax, has played in the best naval bands of the States. Valerga came to America with the famous Banda Rosa from Italy, whilst Sironce and Ensign occupied enviable positions in the Boston Symphony orchestra. Rees, the double B bass player, has been under the baton of Greig, coming to America with Liberator. Dickman, who made his first American appearance with the Vienna Prater military band and orchestra at the Columbia exposition, has been engaged as one of the oboes. He also played under Schiel at the San Francisco midwinter fair. Lew Jones, who is a Welshman, is to play bassoon. He is a star of the first magnitude, having been under Victor Herbert, Damrosch and Sousa, and also having accompanied Gilmore in his famous European tour. Rosebrook, solo cornetist, under Bennett,

Cassaga and Reeves, will be another to fall in with the crack musicians of the Fifth. Mr. Klotz, who received a triple encore last evening at the Dallas hotel concert, will be the solo euphonium player. Mr. Klotz has the requisite breadth of tone and technique to render his playing an important factor in the performance of the band. His execution last evening of a theme with variations was by long odds the finest work on the euphonium ever heard in this city. He took rapid passages with marvellous ease and delicacy of shading, whilst his accentuation and tonguing revealed him as one possessing complete mastery of every requirement for solo work. Bandmaster Finn states that all the additional musicians required will be men of record with the leading bands of America. So that the band, with its augmented strength, will in volume, tone coloring and execution, be enabled to satisfy the most exacting.

## Warrimoo Arrives

### Vessel Delayed a Day in a Fog Off the Entrance of the Straits.

### Advices of Trouble Brewing at Apia—Large Exodus From Island of Samoa.

After lying in the Straits all night the Canadian Australian steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning, from the South seas, her arrival at about 5 o'clock being signalled by prolonged whistling for the quarantine officer. The ship was a day behind time in reaching port, owing to a dense fog encountered at the entrance of the Straits. She had a large number of passengers aboard, a list of whom is as follows: Rev. B. Long, Mr. Stewart, Miss E. Stewart, Miss F. Stewart, C. Mack Jost, Lord and Lady Gormanston, Hon. Ismay Preska, A. L. Rawlinson, Miss Annie Tappan, T. S. Hall, wife and child, Master Harold Hall, Miss Surry, Mr. Synnot, A. J. C. Robertson, A. V. Anderson, J. Spowart, T. Medlyn, J. J. Kelly, John Anderson, C. W. Edgar, J. A. Luge, Fred Gardner, E. F. Miller, Dr. F. Hewlett, Miss Hughes, Miss J. Scott, Chas. Dolan, E. E. Hall, wife and child, Master Harold Hall, Miss Surry, Mr. Synnot, A. J. C. Robertson, A. V. Anderson, J. Spowart, T. Medlyn, J. J. Kelly, John Anderson, C. W. 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# SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

## "The Noblest Roman of Them All" Once More Nominated in South Oxford.

### In a Speech Full of His Old-Time Vigor and Fire, He Vindicates the Course of the Liberal Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright was recently nominated by the Liberals of his old constituency of South Oxford to contest the seat for the House of Commons, and in accepting the nomination the veteran campaigner spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have done me a very great honor, and I hope and trust that before many months have elapsed I shall be able to prove to you that you have also done some slight service to the Liberal cause throughout this Dominion, and possibly throughout this Province, because you have upon four several occasions bestowed this distinguished honor upon me, who came among you a stranger, hardly known to you, except by reputation, and I have in the slightest degree lost the appreciation which I then formed of being selected for the honor of being selected as the representative of western Ontario in the House of Commons. I have been for forty years, you did not select me then because you had any reason or just expectation that within any reasonable period of time, or within a short period of time, the Liberal party would succeed in returning to power. You selected me knowing well that by selecting me you placed yourselves in a position of direct antagonism to the powers that be. Few and far between in those days, were the services which your representative could render to the constituency of South Oxford, and I do not say too much in saying, as I do say, that you were for many years proscribed and marked by our opponents by reason of your devotion to the Liberal cause. If, therefore, I am in any degree able now to see that fair play is rendered to you and justice is done to you, it is only a very small compensation for the devotion that you have manifested during all this period toward Liberal principles. But I know that it is not by reason of any petty party favors that we can render to you at Ottawa that South Oxford has maintained the devotion which it has shown to the Liberal party. (Cheers.) I know that you have been in the past, and you are now, the leaders of the Liberal party who have sought, simply and solely to promote the good government of the Dominion of Canada, and to give effect to those principles which you have best calculated to carry it out. For the last four years your efforts and those of your friends throughout the Dominion have been reasonably successful, and it is for you and for the Liberal party, or what is more, the people of Canada, have any reason to be ashamed of the record of the last four years, or of the manner in which the Liberal government have conducted your affairs.

#### Vaporings of Sir Charles.

I do not take any very great amount of stock in the stock of my old friend, Sir Charles Tupper. I notice that that worthy gentleman, at the present moment, is roaming about the country, declaring, as he has many a time done before, that the issue is a foregone conclusion, that when the people see Sir Charles Tupper they will return to their ancient love, and the Conservative regime shall once more flourish in the land. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, those of us who know Sir Charles Tupper, those of us who remember Sir Charles Tupper's declarations in his old-time vigor and fire, well what amount of value is to be attached to Sir Charles's utterances. I remember perfectly well in 1896 that Sir Charles declared in equally stentorian whining majority was a certainty throughout the Dominion. I remember well in 1897 that Sir Charles descended upon the province of Nova Scotia and declared that the annihilation of the Liberal government in that province was a foregone conclusion, particularly since they had been deprived of the services of my esteemed friend, Mr. Fielding, as Premier; and I remember very well how, when the day of reckoning came, the Conservative party, out of 36 local members, returned 3. (Cheers and laughter.) I remember in the same year, or a few months later, that Sir Charles, backed this time by that notable prophet, Mr. George Ennis Foster, declared that the Conservatives were about to descend in their might upon the province of New Brunswick, and sweep the dastard, non-red cabinet, as he called it, into utter perdition, and I remember very well, a few weeks later, that our forty-six representatives in New Brunswick returning four. (Cheers and laughter.)

#### Result in Quebec.

I remember very well how a little later they were going to sweep Quebec, and unless I am very greatly deceived, my friend, Mr. Marchand, was returned by a considerably larger majority than heretofore. I remember also how there was going to be an end not merely of Mr. Fattullo, Dr. McKay and Mr. Hunt, but of the whole Liberal administration of the province of Ontario, and I believe that these gentlemen are today stronger than when the ballots were cast in 1898. There is the result of five Conservative predictions. True

it is, Sir Charles and his friends have succeeded in winning a skirmish in Manitoba, although I believe if Mr. Greenway had a majority of the votes that were cast, even if he was in a minority in the constituencies.

#### Liberal Responsibility.

Now, I just want to call your attention to one fact: In days gone by the Conservative party were in the habit of holding the Liberal party strictly responsible for every misfortune, for every calamity—regardless of whether or not it was one that could be foreseen or by any possibility be averted—which overtook the people of Canada. We were held responsible, as I well know, for every disaster that occurred from 1873 to 1878, no matter how clearly we might prove and show that it did not occur through any acts of the Liberal government, but was due to the acts of our predecessors rather than to our own. Now I propose to apply the same excellent rules to the Conservative government in Manitoba. According to their rules the government of the country, mind you, is responsible for every disaster, misfortune or calamity that may happen. Well, the Conservatives have won in Manitoba, and what is the consequence? For years they have not had a shorter crop in Manitoba than they have had this season. (Cheers and laughter.)

#### The Growth of Trade.

Turning from fiction to fact, turning from Sir Charles Tupper to the public records, I want to lay before you two or three brief statements. I am not going to inflict a column of figures upon you; I am going to lay before you two or three brief statements which go to show how the affairs of Canada have suffered from the substitution of Liberal for Conservative rule during the past four years. As one of our friends rightly said, the department of trade and commerce, over which I have the honor to preside, is one which is especially conversant with the details of your trade and commerce. Well, sir, thirty-three years ago, in 1867, the total trade and commerce of Canada amounted to, I think, \$130,000,000. Four years ago, in 1896, the total trade and commerce of Canada amounted to \$239,000,000. In the period from 1896 to 1898 it had grown just a trifle over \$108,000,000. From 1896 to the present year of grace, 1900, the commerce of Canada has grown from \$239,000,000 to \$372,000,000, being an increase of \$133,000,000 in four years in the total volume of trade and exports, as against an increase of \$108,000,000 in eight and twenty years which preceded the return of the Liberal party to power in the Dominion. (Loud cheers.) Now, sir, that is a fact. Account for it and make any explanation you please, but that is exactly what has happened in the last four years, as against the eight and twenty preceding years.

#### The Public Debt.

Then there is another point to which our friends on the opposite side have drawn a great deal of attention, and that is this: They have contended, and contended rightly, that we in times past depreciated the enormous rate at which the public debt was increasing, and they have contended us in the most unmeasured language. Why? "Because, forsooth, after you had declared against the increase of the public debt on every public platform in Canada, you yourselves in a period of four years, or three years, have added \$7,000,000 to the public indebtedness." Well, gentlemen, that is true; or rather, it is one-half the truth, which is about the nearest Conservative speakers can get to it. When the Conservatives went out of office they left unliquidated obligations for the construction of canals and for public works very considerably exceeding \$16,000,000. We have added, they say, \$7,000,000. Now, gentlemen, although the facts are not absolutely published, I may tell you this: We have so administered the affairs of Canada during the last four years, although we have had to rebuild enormous public works, and we have had great expenditures to make, we have given \$2,000,000 to the service of the empire, equipping and sending out our contingents on the 30th of June, our debt had not increased one copper during the last year. (Loud cheers.) More than that; in the four years which terminated the period that I speak of, the total increase of debt, was a little over \$7,000,000, and of that \$7,000,000 \$1,000,000 was simply discount on a 2 1/2 per cent. loan, put there by my friend, Mr. Fielding, which by no possible circumstances ought to be reckoned as an injury to us.

#### Reduction of Interest.

On the contrary, by effecting that loan at 2 1/2 per cent. he has laid the foundation for a very considerable reduction, a permanent reduction, in the charge for interest, and it is in no way justly charged against us. There was besides \$2,000,000, which was given, as I believe, with the full consent of the people of Canada to the Empire. (Cheers.) Deduct that, and you will really find that in the four years the total increase fairly chargeable to the Liberal party has barely amounted to \$4,000,000, although when we took office we assumed liabilities of \$16,000,000; and for Sir Charles Tupper's information I will add that in the four years preceding the Conservative government had contrived to add at least

\$16,000,000 to the total capital indebtedness of Canada. (Cheers.)

#### Circumstances Have Changed.

More than that, I once in past time condemned, and justly condemned, the reckless and unwise expenditure of money being piled up, but mainly on this ground, because I saw that day by day and year by year our opponents were adding to what may be called the fixed capital charges of the country, so that a very small amount was left over to expend for other purposes, and you may not wonder that when we found in 1895 that the total fixed charges of Canada that could not well be controlled or reduced—charges for the collection of revenue, payment of interest on the public debt, and all the way subsidies—amounted to something like \$27,000,000, and that the whole sum available for the discharge of the various duties of government was barely \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, we did condemn, and justly condemn, the government of the day for indulging in charges of any unnecessary or extravagant expenditure that could possibly be avoided. (Cheers.) How stands the case? In the year 1895 the revenue, as I have said, was about \$6,000,000 after deducting the fixed charges. How stands the case to-day? After deducting all these same fixed charges, the amount to something like \$21,000,000, being three or four times as much income available for ordinary purposes of government as we possessed four years ago. (Cheers.) The facts which neither Mr. Foster nor Sir Charles Tupper can deny. They cannot alter them and cannot prevent us from proving them, however much they may endeavor to claim the credit for themselves (why I cannot imagine) for having brought about such a state of things.

#### The Exodus Stoppered.

More than that, as you know also, one reason why the Liberal party depreciated the affairs of the country, and why expenditure was this: During all that long period, as you well know, our people were flying from the country to the United States by tens of thousands, by hundreds of thousands; millions, I might almost truly say, by millions, from this country. Now the tide has changed. Now, for the first time in our history, largely owing to the able administration of his department by my friend, Mr. Sifton, we find that instead of our people flying from Canada to the United States by thousands every month, we are now finding that of our compatriots and their children are making their way from the United States to Canada. (Cheers.) I am speaking from recollection, but I know I am not more than a few entries astray, if at all, when I say that in the single item of homesteads, which are the homesteads entries which have been made in the Northwest alone, apart from the sales by railway companies, which in itself is a very good indication, and by private persons and companies, have increased nearly 400 per cent. In 1896 they amounted to only 1,600 all told; in the last year, 1899, or the early part of this year for which we have the records, they amounted to, not 1,600 alone, but to 6,400 homestead entries, every one representing a family and a large family making a large addition to the production and purchasing capacity of Canada. (Cheers.) That is a very great difference.

#### Methods of Relieving Burdens.

Now upon the question of taxation. There are two ways in which the government of the country may relieve the burdens of the people, and they are these: either by practising strict economy or by developing the resources of the country and the increase of population that the number of those who contribute to the revenue shall be largely increased. These gentlemen talk of the recklessness and of the extent of which we have added to the public debt, but they desire wholly to keep from the view of the people of Canada the fact that during the four years of Liberal rule there is every reason to believe that the population of Canada has increased by from 400,000 to 500,000, and that in consequence the actual charge per capita is really less to-day than it was in 1896, the year to which they are so fond of referring. (Cheers.)

#### A Striking Contrast.

And now I do not want to detain you, but I want you to contrast for one moment the contentions which the Conservative party are putting forward now with the manner in which they conducted themselves under similar circumstances in the case of my late lamented and esteemed friend, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. It is known that when he assumed office in 1873 he inherited enormous obligations, contracted by his predecessors, which he had to honorably refuse to discharge and for which they had made no provision whatever. It is known also that after he assumed those obligations this country in common with other countries was severely affected by a depression which was world-wide in its character, and which States in its whole history never experienced a more severe depression than that which existed during the period between 1873 and 1878. The same is true with respect to Great Britain and the nations of Europe generally. There was a large reduction in the value of general commerce, and there was in consequence a considerable fall in revenue. (Hear, hear.) I am within the judgment of every honest and intelligent man in Canada, whether he be Conservative or Reformist, whether under these circumstances the Conservative party did not, one and all, hold Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues to the very strictest account for every disaster that overtook Canada during that period of office. (Hear, hear.) They held them up to the people as men utterly incapable of efficiently administering public affairs. Mistortunes came which no foresight could have prevented, and also because of the actions of our predecessors; it was extremely difficult for us to submit to these without great loss of revenue. We will take these gentlemen given their own ground. I am perfectly willing to-day for them to take that position with regard to the government of Canada, and to put the whole responsibility for every misfortune, for every calamity while we are in power upon; but I ask also, if we are to be held responsible for every misfortune, if it pleases Providence to smite upon the country, to give us good harvests and increase our population, whether by parity of reasoning we are not undoubtedly entitled to take the

credit for the prosperity that is given under our administration? (Cheers and laughter.) It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. If the Conservatives blamed Mr. Alex. Mackenzie for everything that occurred during his term of office, they could not withdraw from this government the credit for what occurred under their administration and claim it for themselves. (Cheers.)

#### Desire of the Government.

Now, I have a word to say to you with respect to the prosperity of Canada at the present time. The desire of the government is to make a fair comparison between the persons and to all portions of Canada; we desire as far as in us lies to make this Canada of ours a united Canada; we do not want only Canada but we want the whole of the continent. I am a Protestant, a Roman Catholic and a Jew, but the man who speaks our language, or between the man who professes one religion and the man who professes another; but we want to see every man in Canada, Protestant or Canadian, and working together shoulder to shoulder, for the benefit of this country each day. Acting upon that view my friend and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, took his political life in his hands in 1894 and he proposed to the justice which might be supposed to weigh with him, and in opposition, apparently to every instinct of his own people, he took the position that every province should have the right to manage its own affairs as it deemed best. (Hear, hear.) It was a noble and daring thing for him to do. (Cheers.) The truth is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier achieved in settling the school question was the greatest achievement of any administration in the last fifty years. (Cheers.)

#### Sir Wilfrid and the Contingent.

The same spirit which actuated him then actuated him in dealing with the question of the contingent. It was no part of his duty to rush uncalled for into the fray. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been blamed for lack of energy, but he would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to consider carefully and well what was the proper thing for Canada to do at that particular moment, and so far from being blamed for taking time to act with due consideration, he never showed himself better qualified for the office of leader than when, after mature consideration, he did decide to cast in our lot with the mother country. He saw it that our valuable contingent should be foremost in the field in South Africa the moment it became clear that British territory was invaded, and the object of Paul Kruger and his friends was to sweep the British influence and name from off the continent of South Africa. (Cheers.) It was infinitely to the credit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he did it after full and careful consideration, and not because of the threats of Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Foster is not my fastidious or the fashion of my friends in council, to have our policy dictated by the enemy, and if it will do Sir Charles Tupper any good to know it, I tell him if he had any influence whatever upon the action of the council the fact of his having advocated this or that particular course would rather incline us not to adopt it than otherwise. (Laughter.)

That has been the policy of the Liberal party. That policy, gentlemen, has been sealed and signed in the strongest possible way by the blood of our fellow-countrymen spilled in the fields of South Africa and by the contributions on our part. That has been acknowledged, that has been felt, that has been made, and it deserves to be made, a subject of the warmest commendation on the part of those who are best able to judge, and who look at these things impartially and from distant points.

#### Attempts to Stir Up Strife.

What, on the other hand, has been the policy adopted by our opponents under these circumstances? Sir, in 1896 we found Sir Charles Tupper had been to stir up strife between the two great divisions into which our country is divided. Sir Charles Tupper was making the strongest possible racial appeals in the province of Quebec against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because the latter chose to stand up for the right of the province of Manitoba to administer its own affairs as it thought best. What is Sir Charles Tupper doing to-day? The opposition leader is doing his best now to set the people of Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because, forsooth, he thinks that by so doing he may possibly succeed in exciting a very strong feeling in Sir Wilfrid's own province against him. Sir Charles has two faces—one turned to the people of Ontario proclaims aloud that he and his friends have a monopoly of loyalty to the empire in every shape and form. But he has another face, which is turning now, and he has had a long time, long time toward the people of Quebec, in which he denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier as too English for him, as too Imperialistic for him, as a man who is prepared to barter our autonomy, the right to manage our own affairs, for a little trumpery appointment from one of the English papers, and he has gone the length of declaring that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy is likely to cost the people annually some \$46,000,000 a year for the purpose of defraying our contributions to the charge of defending the empire. Well, such sentiments as that only require to be mentioned to be refuted. (Cheers.) But mark, sir, you have heard on the one side a man of French extraction, a man who is not, and ought not, to be judged by our own standard—you find the one man standing up for the unity of the empire, and opposing the prejudicial policy of the man who he thought he had the welfare of Canada required it, opposing the prejudices of his own countrymen when he thought his duty to the empire required a contingent of our own people to go and fight the battles of the empire in South Africa. On the other hand, you find a man who is willing to arouse racial animosity for the sake of gaining a political advantage. Judge these men by their acts. (Cheers.)

#### A Test of Loyalty.

One of my friends here that I had enough to allude to the fact that I had a deep personal interest in the contest

which has recently been waged. Well, gentlemen, I do not want to boast of my friends or relatives of mine may have done, but I have a right, when these gentlemen talk as if they alone had a monopoly of loyalty in Canada, to point to this simple fact. In the front line in South Africa there were said to be some seven sons of Ministers of the Crown now holding office at Ottawa, and to the best of my recollection I think that the front bench in the opposition side was represented by one man, in the person of a son of Mr. Clarke Wallace, the late Controller of Customs. (Cheers.) These gentlemen are fond of facts; they are fond of percentages—particularly Mr. Foster—and am quite willing on the present occasion to have a fair comparison drawn between the proofs of the loyalty given by the front-bench Ministers and the front-bench opposition. Seven of our sons to one of theirs—I think that is a fair criterion of the real, genuine loyalty which distinguishes Liberalism from Conservatism. (Cheers.)

#### A Voice—Tupper has no sons there.

Sir Richard—No, he has not. They are employed, I am sorry to say, in circumstances slandering some of the men who are risking their lives in South Africa. I do not want to enlarge too much on that point, yet I must say one thing upon this occasion. I am willing to allow very great latitude, very great latitude indeed, to things that are said in the heat of debate, but there was one thing which occurred during the recent debates in parliament which deserves, I think, to be brought to the notice of every Canadian audience and which I propose to bring to the notice of the present audience, as an incidental proof of the kind of manner in which the opposition conducted their attacks on the government and their utter indifference to what I might say were the common demands of decency and fairness when they were attacking us.

#### A Cowardly Attack.

You are aware that my friend Dr. Borden, the Minister of Militia, was severely held to task by the opposition in the House of Commons on a recent occasion. Sir, I am sorry to say that in these debates there were found men brave enough to stand up, enough to speak, enough to say to him, when some body had alluded to the fact that Dr. Borden had a very strong personal interest in providing for the welfare and well-being of the troops at the front, that Dr. Borden's son ran very little risk indeed of encountering Boer bullets, and was sure to be well taken care of and kept out of danger. Sir, that slander, that base and cowardly slander, was hardly cold on the lips of the man who was meant enough to make it before we had the intelligence that my dear young friend, Lieut. Borden—I knew him, poor fellow, and had a great liking for him—had sealed with his life-blood his devotion to the empire. Well, these are tolerably good evidences, not merely of the mode in which the government of Canada has been conducted, but they are tolerably good evidences of the fairness with which our friends the enemy are disposed to deal with us when they are calling in question the acts or conduct of the administration.

#### A Contrast Made.

And now I have one other thing to say, and I shall not detain you much longer. I want you to contrast—because you are all like myself, Canadians, you are all like myself, men who desire, I believe, the welfare and prosperity of Canada—I want you to contrast the position that Canada occupies to-day, in this year of grace 1900, with the position which she occupied nine years ago, in 1891. Sir, on that occasion the name of Canada was very familiar, I am sorry to say, to most of the readers of English newspapers. The name of Canada was being freely discussed not merely in England but in almost every country with which the Dominion had anything to do. I call upon you to remember that in 1891, no longer ago than nine years, there was scarcely—I shall not hurt your feelings by reciting the identical language which was used with respect to Canada—but at that time there was hardly an English newspaper in which the name of Canada was not very indifferently spoken of, to say the least; in which we were not held up as a sample, a pattern, of the worst results of corruption that had been known under parliamentary government for many years, under the late Conservative administration. I do not think that I am to the other, in every state and class of society in England, Canada was held up as being a country of hoodlums, where the government was conducted with plunder, by plunder, for plunder, and probably had been so for a very great period of time; the overwhelming evidence, which was produced on that occasion, rendered it impossible for the most patriotic Canadian—no matter how keen he might feel the insult to his country—to say anything in its defence, except that he believed when the name of Canada was mentioned the name of Canada would purgify the government of the men who had so betrayed it and defiled its fair name. (Cheers.) That was the position in 1891. Now, sir, the name of Canada is far more on the lips of the English public. The name of Canada is far more frequently quoted than ever it has been before by the English press; the name of Canada is in every shape and way ten times more a household word in England than it has ever been before—certainly since Confederation. (Cheers.) Whereas in 1891 the name of Canada was a name of reproach, a name of reproach, a name that we were not fond of hearing repeated outside of our own country, to-day, sir, wherever you go you find that Canadians are received with acclaim as men who have done honor to the empire, that Canadians are received as members of the first colony of the empire, that the name of Canada would purgify the government of the men who had so betrayed it and defiled its fair name. (Cheers.)

#### Devoted to the Party.

And, I may add, that Canada is known also as the country which is presided over by one of the ablest statesmen that the English colonial parliaments are willing to have yet known, in the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Loud cheers.)

#### For the People to Say.

If the people of Canada wish to have a return to the position which we occupied in 1891, they know the way to do it. They have simply to reinstate Sir

Charles Tupper and the rest of those gentlemen who still adhere to his cause—if it can be called—and who have shown their loyalty to each other, as you may well remember, by the exhibitions which they made on the floor of parliament, when their then Premier in my hearing crossed the floor for the purpose of informing some friend on our side that he did not know what a nest of traitors he had lived in until that moment. (Cheers and laughter.) If the people of Canada desire to see a repetition of this matter, if they desire to see Canada in the same position which it occupied in 1891, if they desire to sink from the present pinnacle of honor and prosperity which they have attained to the depths of degradation—because I have to say that it was a depth of degradation—to which they fell in 1891, then let the people of Canada withdraw their confidence from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues and let them call in the nest of traitors presided over by Sir Charles Tupper—although, to do him justice, let the worthy baronet have sufficient good sense and a sufficient amount of regard for his own good position not to appear openly in the scandalous compact which resulted in the deposition of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. If, on the other hand, the people desire to see Canada go on and prosper, if they desire to see the great problems which still await solution fairly and honestly grappled with, then I think they will do well to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues a fair chance. (Cheers.)

#### The Partisan Senate.

Sir, we have done a good deal; that I think I may fairly contend. I will not pretend to say we have done all that we might have done; I certainly do not pretend to say we have done all that we desired to do; but I do say this: that we have been grievously hampered. You know right well we have to go into this very contest very grievously handicapped—handicapped in this very province of Ontario—because, notwithstanding the claims of justice, right and fairness, the Senate, a nominated body, a partisan body, a body the majority of whom are composed of our opponents, refused to obey the will of the people as expounded by their representatives in the Commons. Therefore they have condemned us to fight this battle in Ontario hampered and impeded by the same gerrymander which on other occasions has caused us a loss of from eight to ten seats, and of which you, gentlemen, are one of the most notable examples throughout this western peninsula. (Cheers.)

#### A Warning Note.

I have another thing to say, and it shall be the last one. I do not want any of you to go away—even from this county in which it has been truly said that nomination is practically equivalent to election—with the idea that the contest in which we are about to engage is going to be one of a trifling or easy character. Gentlemen, my late friend, Joe Rymal, used to say that the Conservative robbed of office was worse than a she-barber robbed of her whelps, and if the Conservative sees ahead of him the prospect of being robbed of office, not merely for the four years that have passed, but for the ten years that have to come, fancy the rage and indignation which will possess him in this last struggle. (Cheers and laughter.) More than that, our opponents are practically equivalent to election; on this occasion the Senate must of necessity very shortly possess a large Liberal majority. They know right well that the gerrymander, which alone enabled them to maintain unjust supremacy for many years in the province of Ontario, will be swept away, and they know that the name of Canada will be redistributed—although I have to tell you that we will endeavor to make a redistribution as fair and just as possible, and within due county limits, as we have always laid down it should be—they know there will be a redistribution which will be fatal, in all human probability, to their hopes of regaining power, not merely at this election but at, at least, one election to follow. (Cheers.)

#### Comes From Game Stock.

And, therefore, as I say, their determination to fight and die is great; and I will say this for Sir Charles Tupper, that the stock from which he springs is, as has been shown by his kinsman, Paul Kruger—(laughter and cheers)—one of those stocks that possess the quality, a great deal in common with our own, that they do not know when they are beaten and are willing to die game. (Renewed laughter.) That credit I give to my ancient antagonist. I have no doubt that he will make this the fight of his life, that he will do everything that tall talk and great personal exertion can do to secure victory. I do not fear him; I am not afraid in the slightest degree of the result of the issue. (Hear, hear.) But I would be sorry if our friends here or elsewhere should think this is going to be an easy contest. I have no doubt that in Ontario, and particularly throughout the west, we will be called upon to fight a battle we have never fought before. Here in this and adjacent constituencies I have no fear. Take South and North Oxford and North Brant and Wentworth, I find that if the Liberal party chose to put forth their full strength they have a clear majority of 4,000 or 5,000 votes. They could afford to give Mr. Paterson, himself and Mr. Sutherland a clear, cool majority of 500 each and still have a clear 3,500 to spare for carrying the adjacent constituencies to which they belonged if there was only a fair distribution. There is another matter to which I will allude now. One or two of our friends here were calling my attention to certain grievances which they have. All I can say is that I am a Minister of the Crown and your representative, and as such I shall take pains to bring before my autocratic friend, Mr. Wm. Mulock, the grievances which my friends labor under here as elsewhere, and if they are found to be as represented I hope I shall be successful in the future, as I have in the past, in having them remedied.

#### Devoted to the Party.

You have, as I say, done very considerable service, not merely to me but to the party to which we all belong by the generous confidence which you have shown in selecting me as your candidate. I for my part will do my best to take care that the vantage ground you have given me shall be used for the benefit of the party and for the benefit of the party at large. (Cheers.) It is no longer

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Provincial News

COLVILLE.

C. E. Plamtree and Miss Eva Lorenz, both of Rossland, were married at the hotel on Tuesday afternoon, by Rev. Mr. Haigh, pastor of the Methodist church.

PHOENIX.

The new officials for the Phoenix general hospital are: Honorary President, S. H. C. Miner; president, A. C. Plamtree; vice-president, W. R. Williams; secretary, W. J. Porter; treasurer, C. W. Beck and W. J. Porter are also on the board of directors.

FERNIE.

A quiet wedding took place here on Tuesday, August 27th, when Margaret, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lee, of this place, but lately come from Lethbridge. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. F. Stillman.

KASLO.

The city council has decided to install a new water system. The city has decided to take its water for domestic purposes from the Macdonald creek instead of from Kaslo creek, thus getting soft water instead of hard. This new water system will cost about \$1,300. The matter being urgent construction was ordered to be commenced at once.

KAMLOOPS.

An additional school building to accommodate 50 children is to be erected on the south-east corner of the present city school site. The crowded state of the present school premises makes this additional accommodation very well needed.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Kamloops sawmill on Friday morning. A man named Fison fell from the mill-river, a distance of over forty feet to the saw, sustaining a fractured arm, a nail in the head, and severe contusion of the back. He was removed to the hospital.

REVELSTOCK.

The coroner's inquest held in the Provosts' Exchange at Thomson's land on July 26th, resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. Mr. Craig admitted the body the day before in a badly decomposed condition, stuck in a log jam.

The impressive ceremony of inducting a new pastor into the charge of a Presbyterian congregation took place on Sunday evening, when Rev. Mr. Calder was inducted into charge of the church here. There was a large congregation present at the service.

GREENWOOD.

Paul Johnson, M.E., general manager of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelting works, has returned after an absence of three and a half months in Europe. Mr. Johnson was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and two children. "I had a most delightful trip," he said to a representative of the Greenwood Times, "and am now ready to take active charge of the smelter. My principals in New York cabled me to Europe to hasten here to complete the smelting as they had been receiving reports from the Mother Lode and were anxious to be in a position to treat the ore. I intend to get the sampling mill running as soon as possible and get a good supply of ore in the bunkers. The smelter will be blown in some time in November."

COWICHAN.

Coroner J. Moscrop held an inquest last week at Quamichan village on the body of an Indian woman, Sna-ma-wil, who was found dead in a boat on the water here from Stevenson. The man one of whom was husband of the deceased and three women left Stevenson in the boat a week previously. From the evidence it appeared that Sna-ma-wil had secreted a bottle of whiskey, the contents of which she drank as soon as she got to sea. She then lay face downwards, on the bed on which the women were sitting. A heavy storm came on and throughout the night the five had to fight for their lives, the deceased lying, as they thought, asleep. When at 11 o'clock next morning they effected a landing at Plumpton. Pass they found she was dead. Drink, causing suffocation, was the verdict of the jury.

NELOON.

A number of changes are contemplated at the fire hall, consequent on the addition of the new chemical apparatus, which should materially increase the efficiency of the brigade. The board of works has ordered a new team of horses to replace the present pair. Chief Thompson has applied to have the old brown horse retained for his personal use, offering to supply a carriage. On Tuesday afternoon a freight train wrecked opposite the mouth of Grohman creek. The train was an extra freight proceeding toward Nelson at a moderate rate of speed. Conductor Irving was in charge. No one was injured. Just as the train approached the trestle a couple of cars jumped the track. The wheels tore up the sleepers and finally smashed down a couple of benches, leaving a gap into which three cars piled, falling to the ground some forty or fifty feet below. The locomotive with sixteen cars was safely across and pulled into Nelson.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Capt. Pittendree has just returned from holding an inquest on the body of a man named William Holloway, who was found dead in his home on Langley bridge. It appears that the owner of the house had occasion to call and found the house fastened up and the blinds drawn. Peeping through he saw the body of the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood, beside a gun. He at once communicated with Mr. Deans, J. P., and together they visited the scene and then sent for the coroner. From the evidence, at the inquest it was learned the deceased was a young, unmarried man, who had come from the city about a year ago. He had been doing well, of late, and this, no doubt led him to contemplate suicide, as \$200 was found on his person and he had over \$100 in the bank. When carrying his purpose his nerve must have

failed, or the gun slipped, for the wound was a ghastly rent, which well might dismembered him. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide while temporarily insane."

A half-holiday was proclaimed in Westminster yesterday in honor of the visit of the vice-regal party. A guard of honor from the Sixth was drawn up to receive the Governor-General, and the City band played the National Anthem. The visitors were then driven to Queen's Park, where a civic address was presented, after which the New Westminster school children, over 1,000 in number, sang several patriotic songs. After the singing a maple tree was planted by Lord and Lady Minto, near the ranger's house, when the vice-regal party repaired to luncheon at the residence of the mayor. In the afternoon the public institutions were visited, and in the evening the party left for the Kootenay country.

SIDNEY.

The following is the honor roll for August for the Sidney school, Miss A. Currie teacher: Senior V.—Rita Bæthour, Edith Bæthour and Alice Roberts. Junior III.—Lillian Winslow, Alex. Bæthour, Bæthour, Frank Norris and Lily Bæthour. Junior III.—Pearl Harrison, Harry Critchley, Coverdale Bæthour, Eva Roberts and Catharine Sangster. I. Reader—Gerald Winslow, Violet Norris, Clifford Bæthour, Ira Bæthour, Newell Copeland, Rita Winslow, Wilson Armstrong and Marguerite Sangster. II. Primer—Herbert Harrison, Sidney Roberts and Olive Norris.

ROSSLAND.

A meeting of the banquet committee was held on Wednesday at the City hall, which was presided over by the mayor. The object of the meeting was decided upon whether or not a banquet should be given to Lord Minto on his arrival. It was decided on a resolution put by Dan Thomas, and seconded by Edwin Parant, that this should be the course pursued. It was decided to accept the tender of Jack Lucas of the Kootenay hotel, which was for a dinner at \$5 a plate, the number of guests to be restricted to 75. The reception committee for the Countess of Minto will be composed of the wives of the city council and of the members of the banquetting committee.

Mr. E. P. Bremner, Dominion labor commissioner for British Columbia, who has been here for several days, in speaking of local labor conditions, said: "I wish to say a word or two in relation to the harmony which should exist between employers and employees. It is something which should be cultivated as much as possible in the interests of the country at large as well as the community, because therein lies their prosperity. British Columbia is a field for enterprise may be fairly said to be second to none, and too often the cry is raised that capital is discouraged in it. This may be largely due to the past labor troubles, which to those well acquainted with the facts, may be considered unjustifiable, for the miners of this country, I will say, have struck me as being most intelligent and reasonable, and I am not convinced that reasonableness is not lacking in the employers nor in the mine owners, but I would most strongly advise that friendly relations be most closely cultivated, that the motives of any element raising possible suspicion be closely scrutinized. It lies largely in the power of both capital and labor to bring about this most happy result. Too often these two elements are pitted against each other under the false belief that they are necessarily antagonistic. This, however, cannot be so, as their mutual good lies in each studying the interests of the other. It has been rumored that all is not so harmonious in the Rossland camp as it might be. I sincerely trust that with a spirit of concession in the future this will be dispelled. That manager studies not the interest of his company who in any way takes his employees by the throat, nor do those men study the interests of their fellows who think to do likewise by the operators. On one point I desire to make myself clear, that the government are prepared to permit no unfair competition with its citizens by reason of unfair contract importation of labor. This is said in a spirit, not to hamper in the least the operations of any industry, especially where it can be shown that a skilled class for the work desired cannot be obtained within the borders of our province, nor do I think the reasonable toilers would raise any objection to such expectations. Speaking of Rossland there is, I believe, or should be, a class of miners quite as competent as can be found in any part of the Northwest, and it may be false economy to seek for abroad what they have in their midst and it does not follow that the cheapest represent the most economical, hope the day is far off in Rossland or any other part of British Columbia which will see the recurrence of any labor disputes. To safeguard against these I would again strongly urge the spirit of toleration."

W. R. McPherson, the well-known architect of Grand Forks, and the builder of the Yale hotel, is in the city. He reports that there is considerable building in Grand Forks and more in contemplation. The city has ordered him to prepare plans and specifications for a combined city and fire hall. The ground dimensions of the structure will be 50x80 high. It will be built of wood. The Merchants Bank of Halifax has received tenders, which have been forwarded to headquarters for a 40x80-foot building. It will be three stories in height and of pressed brick and stone. Commodore Bidden is contemplating the putting up of a dozen new residences.

It is probable that arrangements will be made to have Lord Minto, during his visit to this city next week, presented with two medals awarded by the Humane Society to W. T. Hayes and Lanson M. Johnson, of Trail, who, at the risk of their own lives, rescued little Ethel May Carr from drowning in the Columbia river during the flood last June. Mayor Goodere has the medals in his possession. They are the regulation bronze medals, in handsome cases, and suitably inscribed. Each medal is accompanied by a diploma, setting forth the story of the rescue.

The suit of the Centre Star v. the Iron Mask, which has been pending in the courts for the past two years, and which was tried, at considerable cost

for experts, etc., before Mr. Justice Walkem, of the Supreme court, about a year since, was settled last night. The parties to the suit are most reticent as to the terms of settlement.

VANCOUVER.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, and suite will arrive in Vancouver, on their return from Dawson and Victoria, by the Dominion government steamer Quadra, on Wednesday about noon. The Governor-General and his party will remain in the city all Thursday morning. Owing to special reception programme will be carried out, but a public ball will be given in the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday evening in honor of their Excellencies' visit.

A pall of sadness has been cast over the holiday pleasures of many of Vancouver's citizens by the unexpected news of the sudden death of Aubrey Lund and Aubrey Vaughan, who were drowned off the mouth of Powell river, Strait of Georgia, on Saturday evening. The two victims of the boat which had been spending their summer vacation in the vicinity of Powell lake, 55 miles up the coast. The camping party included Mr. W. A. Pride, of New Westminster; Mr. W. A. Short, of Pendrill street; and the two whose lives have been claimed by the deep waters. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night they had put out from the mouth of the river in a skiff to intercept the steamer Comox. Pride was steering, and on the approach of the steamer imagined she had to veer to avoid them, and consequently headed directly for the two boats. The two oarsmen were still rowing, the Comox loomed up right above the boat, and before a warning shout could be given her bow had cut the light craft in two, and its four occupants were swimming for their lives, two on one side of the steamer and two on the other. All could swim, but the ice-cold mountain currents off the mouth of the river, combined with the weight of their boots and clothing, made the struggle a hard one. Short was the strongest swimmer of the party, and endeavored to assist the other two, but before a boat could be lowered to their assistance, the latter had sunk. Vaughan appears to have sunk almost immediately after the boat was struck. The two survivors swam around for their companions to reappear, till the boats from the steamer picked them up, and continued the search, but without avail. Aubrey Lund was ledger-keeper in the local branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. He was very popular and highly esteemed among his colleagues, and was about 24 years of age. Mr. Lund had been in the city about 18 months ago, from his home in Sackville, N. B., where he resigned a good position in the Halifax Banking Company to try his fortunes in the West. Aubrey Vaughan had been for eleven years connected with the business house of Oppenheimer, Brothers, wholesale merchants of this city, and had lately filled the responsible position of buyer for the firm. He resided with his parents on Barclay street.

John Mackenzie, foreman in Spicer's shingle mill, met with a painful accident while out duck shooting Saturday. He was travelling through the woods, carrying a loaded gun. When crossing a log he tripped and fell. The gun went off, and the full charge struck his right hand just above the wrist. He bound the wound up and reached home in a weak condition. Dr. J. H. Francis attended in and sent the sufferer to the city hospital. It is thought his hand can be saved, but the wound is a frightful one.

The Canadian naturalization laws appear to have been violated in British Columbia, and in a wholesale manner. It was known during the month of August that many Japanese who were fishing on the Fraser had sworn that they had been residents of Canada for four years, when they had not been in Canada that many months. It was not known, however, until the Japanese having their naturalization papers mailed to them a month or so after arrival. On Labor Day many deported Japanese arrived from the United States. They had entered the United States from Canada after the fishing season was over, and had been sent back as paying immigrants. Five of these men were induced to sign their papers. None of them could speak English, but there were several Japanese who consented to interpret their remarks. This is what the Japanese had to say about naturalization papers, as well as poll tax receipts: "Shibata Hanzaburo, 'I reached Victoria on 24th of March, 1900 (this was proved by landing papers produced). I fished on the Skeena first, and then the Fraser river. I paid my poll tax on May 21st. I am a British subject." The certificate was then produced. It was signed A. E. Beck, properly sealed and stamped with the name of W. H. Thick on the back. Shibata, on being further questioned, said that the naturalization certificate was sent through the mail to him. When he was shown that the certificate stated that he resided in Canada for four years, Shibata innocently remarked, "About four months." Ike Kintora said he arrived in Victoria on the 14th of March and went to Cassiar. While there he received through the mail his naturalization papers, entitling him to fish on the Skeena. These papers were also produced and the naturalization certificate was signed by A. E. Beck and sealed in the usual way. Yosymiri Goshohichi said he arrived in Victoria on April 17th and worked along the Skeena river in May and June. When in Cassiar he paid his poll tax, receipt dated July 29th. His naturalization papers arrived on June 7th; they were given him by a man named Akwa and sent to him through the mail from Vancouver by a man named Nagao. When Nagao was asked if he had been in Canada four years, as the paper stated, he replied, through the interpreter, about five months and a half altogether. Three other Japanese produced poll tax receipts for money paid from three to four months after their arrival. Registrar A. E. Beck stated that if fraud is being perpetrated, blame cannot possibly be attached to his office. The usual oaths are administered before a notary and the matter is passed on to his office. He waits a certain time to give opportunity for objections, and if none are made, issues the naturalization papers on the strength of the notary's report.

Medical Health Officer Maclean in his report for August states there were 26 cases of typhoid or enteric fever; 4 of diphtheria, and 10 cases of measles reported during the month; in all 36 cases of infectious disease. The report continues:

"A large number of the typhoid fever cases were brought into the city from outside. Many of them were Japanese, and they and several others came in from the fish canning localities, logging camps, etc."

A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's parents, 851 Keefer street, the contracting parties being Horace Williams and Miss Hatie May MacLean. Rev. John Reid, Jr., was the officiating minister, and was assisted by Rev. D. Reid.

On Saturday night Officer Park, on his round, came across a man sleeping peacefully on the sidewalk on Pender street, just off Granville. He found the man was helplessly drunk and took him in charge. When searched at the police station there was found on the sleeper \$13.22, 30¢ of which was a check marked good for \$500. The man was kept in long enough to sober him up, and was let out on \$5 bail, which he is not likely to redeem as he is a well known young man, just returned a short time from the North.

Lord and Lady Minto arrived in Vancouver by the government steamer Quadra at 3.30 yesterday and were taken through the hospitals and public buildings by Mayor Gardiner.

The mayor of Vancouver has divided his salary due him as magistrate during the month he was attending the legislature in Victoria, among the charitable institutions of Vancouver.

James Harvey dropped dead of heart disease in Winch's store last evening. He came to Vancouver when the town was in its infancy. He was engaged in the land office of the C. P. R. Mr. Harvey was a native of Hamilton, Ont.

Hewitt-Bostock, M. P., has assigned his real and personal estate to G. J. Helliwell, accountant, for the benefit of his creditors. The Providence Publishing Co. is not included in the Bostock estate, but the B. C. Printing & Lithographing Co. is included in the assets. The assignment, it is understood, was due to numerous large unprofitable investments in the province, although the estate comprised among its assets many valuable investments and would pay over 100 cents on the dollar.

Harry Buckley, one of the best known and most popular railway men running out of Vancouver, was joined in marriage on Wednesday to Constance, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Thomas Stewart, at the residence of the bride's mother, 1105 Davie street. Rev. John Reid, in the absence of Rev. Mr. E. D. McLaren, performed the ceremony. Miss Eichel, sister of the bride, looked charming as the bridesmaid, and W. D. Wood was best man.

Word was received yesterday that the bodies of the young men, Aubrey Lund and A. Vaughan, drowned in Powell river, north of Vancouver, several days ago, had been found. The body of Lund will be sent to his parents in Sackville, N. S.

Private R. Mackie returned yesterday from South Africa. He had entered furlough for a long time. He received an enthusiastic welcome from friends.

A memorial has been presented to the Governor-General, signed by the mayor and city clerk and president and secretary of the board of trade of Vancouver, asking that a mint be established in Vancouver.

A lodge of the Fishermen's Union, with a membership composed exclusively of Indians, was instituted this morning. Since returning from Stevenson, where they have been on their annual fishing trip, and prior to leaving for their home camped on the waterfront of the Mechanics' Will MacClain, president of the union, and general organizer for the fishermen, has succeeded in starting a lodge of their own among the Indians. Officers have been appointed as follows: President, J. Bradley; vice-president, Henry Nelson; secretary, Henry Johnson; treasurer, Henry Dyer; recording secretary, A. Reid. Proceedings will immediately be begun to take out a charter from the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, with which organization they will be affiliated.

QUEER FANCIES IN CUBA.

Superstitions That Have Obtained a Strong Hold on the People.

A belief that has a strong hold on a certain class of people in Cuba is that certain diseases can be cured by eating dirt, and so when one of these diseases manifests itself the believer does not consult a physician, but instead gathers up a handful of mud to eat. It is the result of faith cure, which the patient is unconsciously trying. Why all kinds of germs are not taken with the dirt is a mystery—possibly they are.

The moonlight, seems particularly objectionable and strangers are warned not to go out in it at all if it can be avoided. It is thought that this light brings many evil effects, and not under any circumstances will a Cuban sleep in its rays—he draws his mouth to one side of his face.

Mining News

Rossland Camp.

The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: The shipments from the Centre Star which it was stated were to have been begun last week, have been deferred to this. In consequence of this and the shortage of room at Northport, the big shipments of the autumn have not as yet started, but their commencement will not be delayed much longer. There is nothing of particular moment to be recorded this week, except that in opening up the Nickel Plate the ore bodies have been found to be closer together and at the same time more continuous than was at first suspected. The day has gone by when Rossland could be called a one mine camp. While it remains indubitable that the Le Roi is one of the great mines of the world, yet the way in which the mines have been proved up to the east and to the west of that gigantic hole in the ground, shows that while it may be possible that no mine in the camp is as good as the Le Roi, yet the ground of the Le Roi No. 2, the Centre Star, War Eagle, Nickel Plate and Columbia-Kootenay stretching over two miles east and west on the north belt will show themselves to be no mean second.

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Le Roi No. 2, Evening Star, etc.

Appended is a statement of the output for the past week and year to date:

Nickel Plate.—As more and more work is done upon the Nickel Plate more and more are the management convinced that it has in its charge a great mine. There are three well-defined zones of ore upon this mine, some of which give in places great values, and all of which are capable of shipping many thousand tons of valuable ore. In the middle zone was discovered last March a body of ore which has since been proved to be of higher value than is usual in the camp, and which though not very largely explored since has shown itself to vary from three feet at a point where it was plucked by an intrusive dike to a width which is at present unproved, but which extends all across the breast of the drift on the 600-foot level west. Besides this comparatively small body which has been shown to be continuous upwards as far as the 400-foot level there are the north and south veins of zinc. The former is known as the Ore-nogog, and the values which it gave at the surface, which are of average worth, are said to be no less at depth. To the south white connections are being made with the old workings on the original shaft another body of ore was located and in one place a stop was made. This body of ore is calculated to be no less than 28 feet in width of ore that is very fine looking, and which will pay handsomely to ship. All these veins are running parallel the one with the other, and the work so far spoken of is in a line running north and south and crossing towards the Golden Chariot ground has revealed that these bodies are continuous over the whole length of the Nickel Plate with comparatively small patches of barren ground and are to be found running into the next property. Nor is this all. Further eastward towards the east, for a distance of 400 feet north and south, lowing the course of the deposit it has been opened up by several cuts. The ore is copper running from a half to 19 per cent in appearance, considering the tripping depth attained, the showing is an exceptionally rich and large one. The men are competent to judge say without hesitation it is one of the biggest prospects yet opened in the district, and with proper development there is every reason to believe substantial returns will be forthcoming for the money expended.

Le Roi No. 2.—The mine is shipping steadily and has sent out about 250 tons of ore during the week. The sinking of the Annie shaft is being proceeded with and there is no change in the ore body except that the shaft seems to be passing through a flexure of the vein. On the No. 1 drifting is in progress east and west on the 300 level and an intermediate level is being opened between the 300 and 400-foot levels. Stopes are being opened here as well as in the 300-foot level on the same body of ore. On the Josie work is proceeding on the opening of the third compartment of the shaft. Stopes are in progress on the 300 and the surface tunnels. Ore is being taken out of the Poorman stope.

The Kootenay Mines.—The crosscut from the No. 6 tunnel which is to intersect the Tiptop vein is now in nearly 600 feet. It starts from a point about 1,000 feet from the surface of the adit. It is thought that the vein should be crossed within the next hundred feet. From the same tunnel a raise is being made to the level above to connect with a winze there sunk upon a body of ore in the foot wall of the ledge. In the 1,000-foot level drifts are being driven on the ledge to the east and west. Work is still progressing on the compressor foundations.

War Eagle.—The shaft is being continued downward to the proposed new or eighth level. It has now attained a depth of 1,065 feet. On the seventh level a drift is being driven eastward on the north vein newly broken into in the previous week. Drifts are also in hand on the intermediate and north veins. On the sixth level a crosscut is in progress northward. There is no more stopping being undertaken at present on any of the levels.

The Giant (Giant) shipped 45 tons of ore to the smelter during the past week. The ore was extracted from the upper ledge. The ledge is 18 feet wide and the values are increasing as the work progresses. The ore is an arsenopyrite and the values are in the gold.

Velvet.—The extension of the main adit continues and is making good progress. Evening Star.—The work of extending

the drifts from the bottom of the 200-foot level continues. The faces of the drifts are about 125 feet apart. The property is looking well and the vein continues to hold its width and the ore its value.

East Kootenay. There is increased activity in the vicinity of Tracy and Lewis creeks. At the Sullivan the daily shipments have not been increased, but will be as soon as the new compressor is installed. The output of the North Star mine still continues at 100 tons daily, which could be largely increased were it the policy of the company to do so.

The owners of the St. Lawrence have their tunnel now in 80 feet and it will be extended 40 feet further. This tunnel is being run on the ledge. A number of new locations have been made in that vicinity.

An important strike has been made on the Fox ground, on Fifteen Mile creek, which property is under bond to the Orville Mining Company, represented by O. D. Host. A tunnel, which was driven at a depth of 500 feet below the surface, resulted in such successful developments, resulted in such successful developments, a body of four feet of high grade copper has been exposed.

A representative of the Golden Era recently visited the placer workings of the Golden Placer and Quartz Mining Company, on Canyon creek, where work was suspended recently owing to the inability of the pipes to keep the bottom of the shaft dry while digging. The shaft was down 70 to 75 feet, the walls of which are cribbed with 6-inch by 8-inch timbers. At a depth of about 65 feet a peculiarly hollow shaped boulder was taken out yielding from 30 to 40 colors. It is confidently expected by the management that from 12 to 15 feet more will see bedrock, when the move will be to drift right under the creek bed. New machinery is expected daily, and work will be resumed as soon as it arrives.

Work on the Certainty mine, on Fifteen Mile creek, is now progressing rapidly. The No. 1 tunnel has been timbered for over 200 feet and the driving of the extension of this tunnel will be resumed in about a fortnight, the work going on night and day in eight-hour shifts. Timber is being got up to the tunnel so as to enable tunneling and timbering to proceed into winter. The new 1,000-foot level tunnel at this mine will be begun in the course of the next two weeks. The work is built through the slide to connect this tunnel with the camp, and so secure the safety of the employees from snowslides during the winter, and a tramway run from the timber shed to the mouth of the tunnel so that tunneling and timbering can be carried on here uninterrupted during next winter and till the trail is accessible for traffic in July of next year.

In Wellington Camp. By the bonding of the Evening Star and Silby for \$45,000 by Andrew Laidlaw, attention has been directed to the possibilities of South Wellington camp. In company with Mr. Laidlaw, the correspondent of the Rossland Miner some days ago visited the Rossland Mine some days ago in South Wellington, a section of the camp that has had little development. The Evening Star was originally located in July, 1895, on account of its big surface capping. Little work was performed by the owners, J. K. and R. S. Fraser, until this summer, when, in doing the assessment for both claims on the Evening Star, the prospecting work disclosed within a foot or two of the surface a more determined effort was made to open up the property. One booth or worked on the Old Ironsides mine and made a good salary, which supplied the other with the necessary shovels to carry on the work, and their reward is the bonding to the eastward towards the Golden Chariot ground has revealed that these bodies are continuous over the whole length of the Nickel Plate with comparatively small patches of barren ground and are to be found running into the next property. Nor is this all. Further eastward towards the east, for a distance of 400 feet north and south, lowing the course of the deposit it has been opened up by several cuts. The ore is copper running from a half to 19 per cent in appearance, considering the tripping depth attained, the showing is an exceptionally rich and large one. The men are competent to judge say without hesitation it is one of the biggest prospects yet opened in the district, and with proper development there is every reason to believe substantial returns will be forthcoming for the money expended.

While in Wellington camp the correspondent paid a hurried visit to the Winnipeg mine. He was shown over the underground workings by Mr. N. Tregear, the superintendent. At the 300-foot level a winze is being sunk on the first north vein and the ore taken out is being loaded directly on the cars for shipment to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. The winze was down about 30 feet, and at this depth the vein had widened out from 18 inches where found in the drift to fully 11 feet at the bottom of the winze. It is a magnificent showing of solid pyrrhotite. Three samples of the ore from this strike gave values in gold of \$18, \$14.40 and \$12. Superintendent Tregear thinks that it will average about \$14. If this showing holds out, as there is every reason to think, it will be the means of making the Winnipeg a most valuable property. It is intended to sink the winze, following the ore down 100 feet, then drift on the line of the vein. Ore is also being taken out from what is known as the "railroad vein." The workings are at a depth of 35 feet. Carload shipments from this vein netted the company \$175.00. The total ore shipments to date from the Winnipeg amount to 40 cars.

On the adjoining property, the Brandon and Golden Crown, the correspondent was informed that the south crosscut at the 800-foot level encountered an excellent body of ore measuring about seven feet in width. This vein is believed to be the one opened on the 100-foot level where stopping has been in progress for some time, and proves its depth down to the 800-foot level. The mine has shipped over 2,000 tons to the Tiptop smelter.

Shipments have also started from the Athelstan, in the same camp, which is said to be looking better than ever.

MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as flour, sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

# Powers in Far East

### Returned Traveller Says Great Britain Is Really Stronger Than Russia.

### Is the Trans-Siberian Railway a Failure? The Road Is Badly Built.

It is popularly thought that the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway will so enable Russia to pour troops into the Far East that the balance of power on the Pacific Coast will be completely altered.

Mr. A. J. Barry, who has recently returned from China, via Siberia, thinks differently. Mr. Barry bases his views mainly on engineering grounds, and on engineering matters he speaks with authority, for he is a member of the great firm of which Sir John Wolfe Barry is the head. In conversation with a representative of the London Daily Mail, Mr. Barry said:

"The main ideas that governed the minds of the Russian engineers in constructing the Trans-Siberian section of the Siberian railway have been 'cheapness and rapidity.' To get the line built with the utmost speed and for the lowest cost they have sacrificed everything. The single line of rails starting from Lake Baikal eastward is so badly laid that it can accommodate neither fast nor heavy traffic. It is a series of sharp curves and steep gradients. A rise of 1 in 60 is frequent; and even if the line were a good one, the steep gradients and sharp curves would prevent anything like a fast service of good trains. While the line remains in good order, its carrying capacity is strictly limited. But it will not long remain in good working order. It will need continual repairing, and I would not sleep very sound at night if I were the traffic manager responsible for the safety of the trains.

Will Not Take Heavy Traffic. "The line has been laid with forty-eight-pound rails, and that alone prevents heavy traffic running over it. In India we have tried as low as seven-pound rails, but found even them too light; and they are quickly being replaced by heavier. The whole of their forty-eight-pound rails must go.

"If you have light rails, the one thing you must do is to have very long and strong sleepers. On the Trans-Baikal railway it was impossible to import sleepers, on account of the timber being growing along the line of route had to be used. This is short, scrubby, and makes green, sappy sleepers, the very worst kind.

"When your lines are light and your sleepers are bad, have a thoroughly well ballasted road. But this is not ballasted at all. In short, you have three requirements for a good track—heavy rails, good sleepers and well ballasted road. On the Trans-Baikal railway not one of these requirements is met.

Liable to "Wash-Outs." "But this is not all. The demand for economy has led to cutting everything to the finest possible point. For instance, we allow for a line of rails 4 feet 8 inches wide a banked road at least 16 feet wide at the top. In Siberia, for a five-foot line, they have banked road down in places to 12 feet. The consequence is that when rains come part of these banks will be washed down, and the line will, in time, give way. Again, in taking the line through hills, a sharp cutting has been made along the slope. The slope of these hills is the steepest by nature toward the bed of the river. In altering this no attempt has been made to adjust the slope to the new cutting. That would often mean tremendous work, going far up the hill. But the slope will naturally adjust itself by filling up the cuttings with falling rocks, and thus continually stopping the line.

"My view is, though I know I am less hopeful than many, that it will occupy four and a half years to complete the line and will cost at least twenty millions more to put it in a first-class condition. As for the Manchurian line that is infinitely worse. Much of it has to be constructed in a zig-zag. And Russia has to settle Manchuria before it can reckon on doing anything there. Russia has yet to find that in Manchuria it has bitten off more than it can chew.

Where is the Strategic Advantage? "But after the Trans-Baikal line is finished, what then? Will Russia find that it has gained great strategic advantages in consequence? It is impossible, I believe, to carry more than 2,000 men a day over the line. There are not enough transport steamers on Lake Baikal to do more, and there is not enough rolling stock outside of the lake to convey them on. Remember, it is a single line only, and there is no return line of rails on which the empty carriages can easily and uninterruptedly come back.

"When the army is conveyed to the Pacific Coast Russia's difficulties have only begun. The great problem of maintenance has to be faced. The provisions for this army cannot be had from Siberia itself, for Siberia produces barely enough for its own population, although that population averages only about one for ten square miles. The present food can be had from Japan and by sea. But to do this means friendship with England, which still has command of the seas, and with Japan. If England and Japan were hostile the only way to feed the Russian army would be by the railway from the productive basis of Russia in Europe, on the other side of the Ural mountains. It would be impossible to maintain an army of any size by such means.

England's Strength in the East. "The truth is that England is really much stronger in the Far East than Russia is. Russia would find it most difficult to keep an army of 20,000 men long in the field, when dependent on a base many thousands of miles away, and connected with that base only by a single line of rails. England could draw an almost unlimited supply of splendid fighting men from India, and could maintain them with ease. Nothing would be more practical than to plant down 20,000 of our

Indian soldiers in Wei Hai Wei, to the great benefit of their health, and the enormous increase of our prestige throughout the Far East. China would prefer to work with us rather than with Russia, if we would only take a firm stand. But we allow Russia to bluff us, time after time. The Russians know the truth about the comparative strength of our two nations. They know that their one hope is to bluff, and they are bluffed with magnificent success. From that point of view, I do not blame them."

Mr. Barry does not recommend a trip across Siberia for a holiday jaunt just now. "It is not the fault of the railway," he says. "It is not finished yet, and it is overgrown with passengers." But many are his resolutions that the Siberian railways shall not see him again for some time, if he can possibly avoid it. For there is little fun in being cooped up for some weeks in overcrowded carriages among a cosmopolitan crowd, and in train whose boasted luxury and comfort are mainly imaginary.

### HOW SLAVERS GOT CARGOES.

The story of the first American voyage to Africa, of which we have a definite record, tells us somewhat of the methods employed in obtaining slave cargoes. A Boston ship, commanded by one Captain Smith, went to Madeira with salt fish and staves. Sailing thence, with the proceeds of her sale, she "touched off" the coast of Guinea for slaves. She found some London slave vessels already there, with their captains very much disgusted because trade was dull. There were very few slaves for sale, that is, and to live matters a little, the Yankees and the Londoners united, and "native lander" a "murderer"—the expressive name of a small cannon—attacked a negro village on a Sunday, killed many of the inhabitants, and made a few prisoners, two of whom fell to the share of the Boston ship."

That was in 1645—just twenty-six years after the "Dutchman" landed the slaves in Virginia, as recorded by John Rolfe, the first American squaw man. False pretence, outrage, and the slaughter of innocents characterized the first recorded gathering of slaves in which an American ship had part. They "killed many of the inhabitants, and got two slaves for their share of the plunder."

That Captain Smith's act was not according to the ordinary usages of the trade may be inferred from what happened when he returned to Boston. A quarrel with the ship's owners over the proceeds of the voyage resulted in a lawsuit. The story of the voyage was told in court, and although it was not a criminal trial, one of the magistrates "charged the master with a threefold offence, murder, man-stealing, and Sabbath breaking." The captain escaped punishment on these charges, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over crimes committed in Africa (a decision that was typical of what was to come) but the two slaves were returned home.—From "The Slave-trade in America," by John R. Spears, in Scribner's.

### FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st August, 1900: New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping.

| Date. | Vessel.     | Destination.     | Tons.  |
|-------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| 1     | Titanic     | San Francisco    | 4,435  |
| 4     | Robt. Adams | San Francisco    | 11     |
| 5     | Vigilant    | Seattle          | 3,424  |
| 7     | Mineola     | Port Los Angeles | 4,416  |
| 10    | San Mateo   | San Francisco    | 51     |
| 13    | Wanderer    | Port Townsend    | 5,942  |
| 16    | Titanic     | San Francisco    | 3,880  |
| 18    | Mineola     | San Francisco    | 20     |
| 22    | New England | Alaska           | 12     |
| 22    | Vigilant    | Seattle          | 4,394  |
| 22    | San Mateo   | San Francisco    | 5,818  |
| 28    | Titanic     | San Francisco    | 3,400  |
| 31    | Mineola     | San Francisco    | 41,070 |

### Ladyship Shipments.

| Date. | Vessel.             | Destination.  | Tons. |
|-------|---------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1     | Sp. Hecla           | St. Michaels  | 2,398 |
| 1     | Str. Cottage City   | Ketchikan     | 90    |
| 1     | S.S. Bristol        | San Francisco | 2,200 |
| 3     | S.S. Dirigo         | Port Townsend | 226   |
| 6     | S.S. Slam           | San Francisco | 4,290 |
| 6     | Barge Gilley        | No. J. Blain  | 129   |
| 7     | Barge Ajax          | Seattle       | 170   |
| 9     | Barge Colorado      | Janeau        | 1,725 |
| 13    | S.S. Warfield       | San Francisco | 4,338 |
| 15    | S.S. Victoria       | San Francisco | 3,020 |
| 20    | S.S. Ozarina        | Oakland       | 1,135 |
| 20    | S.S. Unatilla       | Seattle       | 805   |
| 20    | S.S. Wellington     | San Francisco | 2,281 |
| 21    | S.S. Al-Ki          | Comox         | 47    |
| 24    | S.S. City of Pueblo | Seattle       | 588   |
| 24    | S.S. Warfield       | San Francisco | 4,329 |
| 24    | Str. Selkirk        | Anacortes     | 175   |
| 27    | Str. Dirigo         | Port Townsend | 180   |
| 27    | Str. Wanderer       | Vancouver     | 3,000 |
| 30    | Sp. Fort George     | Honolulu      | 3,000 |

### Union Colliery Shipping.

| Date. | Vessel.              | Destination.  | Tons. |
|-------|----------------------|---------------|-------|
| 9     | S.S. Wellington      | San Francisco | 1,400 |
| 9     | S.S. Cutch           | Skagway       | 75    |
| 9     | S.S. Bertha          | Seattle       | 2,282 |
| 9     | S.S. Farallon        | Skagway       | 171   |
| 9     | S.S. Selkirk         | Fairhaven     | 170   |
| 15    | S.S. Hero            | Dutch Harbor  | 5,400 |
| 15    | S.S. Pioneer         | Port Townsend | 60    |
| 15    | S.S. Estella         | Chilcoot      | 6     |
| 15    | S.S. New England     | Alaska        | 81    |
| 20    | S.S. Excelsior       | Seattle       | 190   |
| 20    | S.S. Farallon        | Seattle       | 100   |
| 20    | S.S. Valencia        | Cape Nome     | 800   |
| 20    | S.S. Bristol         | San Francisco | 2,900 |
| 20    | S.S. Al-Ki           | Ketchikan     | 220   |
| 20    | Sp. Glory of the Sea | Frisco        | 3,400 |
| 20    | S.S. Sea Lion        | Port Townsend | 21    |
| 20    | S.S. Wellington      | San Francisco | 2,500 |

### Chemainus Lumber.

| Date. | Vessel.           | Destination.     | Tons. |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| 1     | Sp. Emille        | West Harlepool   | 2,823 |
| 9     | Bk. Elwood        | Capetown         | 2,282 |
| 14    | Sp. Jas. Drummond | Sydney, N. S. W. | 2,385 |
| 15    | Sch. L. D. Foster | Melbourne        | 1,922 |
| 27    | Bk. Hesper        | Melbourne        | 1,611 |

# Inside of Pretoria

### What Preceded the Surrender to Lord Roberts—A Reign of Lawlessness.

### The Civil Authorities Were Left to Act as They Thought Best.

The Pretoria Friend of July 9th, prints the following, evidently an official account of the surrender of the city, from the inside point of view:

Seeing that arguments have already occurred, as to what share the different corps had in being the "first to enter Pretoria," we think the following statement of what happened may be of interest.

To make matters clearer, we will go back for a week, when we find that the Transvaal government had appointed the burghermeester, or mayor, Mr. Potgieter, and Chief Justice Gregorowski, as a committee to surrender Pretoria "as soon as a sufficiently large British force approached near enough to the town to endanger its safety, and if the military authorities should not decide to defend it."

During this week rumors were rife concerning a strong Boer defence of Johannesburg and the Rand, culminating in a notice in the Standard and Diggers News, that the Boers would likely be fighting around Johannesburg the inhabitants are advised to leave in good time. Excitement and anxiety became more intense in Pretoria daily, while rumors of a defence, siege and bombardment gained credence.

It was known that part of the British troops had occupied Elandsfontein, and had even advanced towards Kaal and Zoufontein stations, while Gen. French's troops were near Schoeman's Rust, and it was positively stated that the Boer generals had decided to oppose these forces, so the public daily expected Pretoria to be bombarded.

On Tuesday, 29th May, President Kruger drove out to Hatherley to join a train there, and the government left Pretoria, taking all the money and the gold they could lay hands on, and on 31st May, Major Erasmus was informed by the Irene station with some of the burghers there in town to reinforce those around Irene.

### A Reign of Terror.

After the government retreated from the town a small "reign of terror" set in, irresponsible crowds of burghers, and what were more feared, members of the Irish corps, foreign volunteers and mercenaries began prowling about Pretoria streets, having retreated from their positions in the south and west of the town "vol van moed," as the Volksstem used to say; forcible commandeering, alias looting, began, the large government stores being looted on the 31st. A committee of inhabitants was formed for keeping peace and order, and they called on the authorities to aid in keeping down disorder.

On the 2nd and 3rd June streams of burghers and auxiliaries were passing back and forwards, through Pretoria, mostly in the direction of Hatherley and Wonderboompoort, and horses were seized and purloined from carriages, cabs, stables, etc., to help in their retreat, until many of the inhabitants threatened to shoot anyone trying to take the horses. The shops and stores were closed since the 31st, and many were guarded inside by armed employees, as wholesale looting of private places was hourly expected. The constant surging of armed burghers in the streets, etc., was the more confusing and alarming to the inhabitants because General Botha had declared his decision to fight around Pretoria, and it was known that he and Generals Meyer and Erasmus were out for that purpose.

### A Botha Order.

On 2nd June General Botha issued a proclamation, that he had taken over Pretoria into his charge formally, under martial law, and he appointed Landroost Schutte, Commandant Zeederberg and Mr. Sandberg as a committee to maintain peace and order. This committee was known to the inhabitants by the initials, M. S. and G. O. Conducting such indignation among the officials and others, that several people spoke of raising a commando to follow him up and recover the gold.

On Monday, 4th June, the inhabitants could hear that fighting was going on near Pretoria, and by early afternoon the shells were seen to burst on the hills near the forts to the west of the town, while later in the afternoon Sunnysiders were scared by shells breaking in the vicinity of their houses and of the Delagoa Bay railway line near Leith's house, while burghers were clearing off through Pretoria as fast as they could. About sunset an officer with a white flag was seen in Pretoria, and was supposed to have gone to the mayor's, but was later known to have gone to General Botha's house, where he remained until the night between the two commanders-in-chief, we believe by means of Mr. Sandberg, but the result was apparently not considered satisfactory by General Botha, for he retired from Pretoria to Hatherley early on Tuesday morning.

The Committee of Inhabitants practically threw the mayor overboard in the overtures for the surrender of Pretoria, and on Tuesday morning Mr. Potgieter and Mr. Zeederberg, as the only remaining member of General Botha's committee of peace and order, found themselves left alone to face the music, and do whatever they thought best.

### Before the Surrender.

Dr. Knobel, representing an appointed section of the committee of the

General Red Cross in Pretoria, called on the mayor early in the morning to hear, and the Red Cross delegates could accompany the municipal party, as had been previously arranged, to see the British commanding officer, in order to lay hospital and Red Cross matters before him, when the town was surrendered. The mayor informed the doctor that the matter had been settled, and that no programme had been formed, that Gen. Botha had been in communication with the British, but that Mr. Potgieter did not know with what results. The mayor then invited Mr. Zeederberg, Dr. Knobel and Mr. J. A. Denijsen, to the office of the old Union Club to arrange matters at once, and on entering asked the two latter gentlemen to ride out on their bicycles immediately and inform Lord Roberts that the military authorities had left the town, and that he and Mr. Zeederberg, as head of the civil authority, surrendered Pretoria into Lord Roberts's charge. Upon a disinclination being expressed to carry such an important message verbally, and on Dr. Knobel consenting to carry a letter under a flag of truce, the mayor asked him to write such a letter immediately, as a bombardment might begin at any moment. The letter being written was signed by "P. J. Potgieter, burghermeester, and P. F. Zeederberg, member of commission of peace and order," and it was directed to the "Officer Commanding the British Troops, near Pretoria," as it was not certain whether Lord Roberts was so near the town.

While Dr. Knobel was writing the letter, Major Erasmus sent a message from the artillery camp "that an English officer was there to raise the Union Jack over the camp." The mayor decided that the delegates should first take the letter to the artillery camp, see this officer, ascertain where Lord Roberts was, and at the same time asking him to await Lord Roberts's orders re hoisting the British flag.

### A Private's Venture.

Dr. Knobel, Mr. Krijlensbroek, the hon. secretary of the Red Cross, and Mr. J. A. Denijsen, then drove to the artillery camp and found a young private, D. G. Campbell, of the N.S. Wales Mounted Rifles, who had come by himself, and without any special orders from any officer, to hoist the Union Jack on the railway station, and the orders, and he told them that Lord Roberts was at Quagga's Poort. Just then one of Loch's Horse rode up, Percy Shepherd, and asked if he could enter the town, and on being told that the delegates were on their way to Lord Roberts he accompanied them first to the Hatherley railway station, where they found some soldiers and later an officer, in possession of the station, and part of the line. This officer explained to them that Lord Roberts's headquarters camp was not in Quagga's Poort, but the port to the west of the Hatherley railway station, and that the past the Volks hospital) they next drove up the dusty port, meeting a large number of troops coming to take possession of the Pretoria railway station. Shepherd rode on ahead to find Lord Roberts, to inform him of the surrender of Pretoria, and the approach of the deputation with the letter, and then returned and led them past Winterboer's house among the brickfields, to where Lord Roberts and staff were having an 8 o'clock breakfast near the main road, Colonel Chamberlain, Lord Roberts's private secretary, came to meet the deputation, received the letter from Dr. Knobel, and after reading it to Lord Roberts, returned with a verbal answer, and while this was being noted down, Lord Roberts himself approached and repeated the answer—that he accepted the surrender, and the word being given, troops into Pretoria as possible, that the major should retain the special police of the town, and the wardens of the lunatic and leper asylums outside of Pretoria, their posts, and that he would enter Pretoria formally at 2 p.m. After further questions Lord Roberts decided that Colonel Chamberlain should accompany the delegates, and see Mr. Potgieter at once, re telegraph and other matters, whereupon they returned to town accompanied by Colonel Chamberlain and staff, and at the high bridge of the Pietersburg line, north of the artillery camp, were met by Mr. Potgieter, Railway Commissioner Smit, Mr. Wierda, Mr. Mansveld and several others, who had been stopped there by a sentry.

### The Occupation.

Colonel Chamberlain and the mayor then proceeded to the government buildings and had a conference. By 2 p.m. the Church square had been cleared and lined by troops, and at 2.30 p.m. Lord Roberts and staff rode into the square amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the crowd around the square and by ladies and gentlemen, including many of the released officers, who crowded the balconies of the Grand hotel, and, after taking up his position between the Dutch church and government buildings he had a small Union Jack hoisted on the flagstaff of the government building, followed by three cheers for the Queen, and the rendering of God Save the Queen; succeeded by a march past of the troops, which lasted till 4.30 p.m., when Lord Roberts and staff retired.

### FALL EXHIBITIONS.

List of Shows to Be Held Throughout the Province—All Dates Not Learned.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Nanaimo            | Sept. 20 and 21 |
| Salt Spring Island | Sept. 29        |
| Saanich            | Sept. 28 and 29 |
| Cowichan           | Sept. 28 and 29 |

### Mainland.

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Mission City            | Sept. 20             |
| Salmon Arm              | Sept. 20 and 21      |
| Kelowna                 | Sept. 21 and 22      |
| Okanagan-Spallumcheen   | Sept. 25, 26, and 27 |
| Langley                 | Sept. 28             |
| Surrey                  | Sept. 28             |
| Chilliwack              | Sept. 28, 27 and 28  |
| Kamloops                | Sept. 28, 27 and 28  |
| Delta                   | Sept. 28, 27 and 28  |
| Shabots                 | Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5   |
| New Westminster (Royal) | Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5   |

# Casualties In Battle

### It Is Estimated That Six Million French Lives Were Lost Through Napoleon.

### Two Hundred Thousand Men Killed in a Fight Which Lasted Four Days.

The latest returns as officially given by the war office put the sum total of our losses in killed, wounded, missing, and fever-ravages, during the present war, down at the staggering figure of 20,000 of all ranks.

Over 2,000 officers have in one way or another paid their final debt to patriotism and nature. Among these men there were several who had reached general rank, many men of title, several heirs to illustrious English names, and newly-recruited subalterns by the score. The figures are, however, not sufficient to "Stagger Humanity."

as the Pretorian Dictator told the world on the outbreak of hostilities, when we take into consideration the vastness of our army in South Africa, and the duration of the campaign which pseudo-war-experts told us last October would be over in six weeks.

And in regard to these two facts also, it may be of profitable interest to the casual reader to reflect that it is one of the largest armies which any country in the world—ancient or modern—has ever put in the field, and by quite two score thousands, the most extensive army that has ever been sent across the seas—7,000 miles from its political base.

The military array which approaches the Imperial army in an extent anything like comparative, was the army which Consul Rome sent to Africa under the leadership of the Wellington of the Ancient World—Scipio Africanus, who overthrew his illustrious opponent, Hannibal, on the plains of Zama in the year 202 B.C. Tacitus, Sallust and Livy put the numbers of this army at about 125,000 men, and those of the Carthaginian army at about 85,000. Scipio's army, in the matter of mercenaries—German, Spanish and Swiss—was as "sorry a mixture" as that of Wellington in the Netherlands, and the number of its Romans did not amount to more than 70,000. The Imperial army of South Africa, on the other hand, is entirely British, Anglo-Saxon and Imperial to the core. Lord Roberts has supreme command of

### The Greatest Army

that Britain has ever put together, and he has been entrusted with a task which would have taxed the intellectual and military genius of our greatest British general—Marlborough, or the resourcefulness of the defender of the lines of Torres Vedras, admittedly the exploit which proved incontrovertibly Wellesley's genius as a military commander; a defence which would never have required the victory of Waterloo to put a seal on the greatness of its organizer.

Considering what he has achieved, and the set-off in prisoners of war whom we have captured, Roberts's record works out at an average in casualties below that which Napoleon set down as a just one. That great authority has placed his opinion on record that "ceteris paribus, the general who returned to his country with less than twenty per cent. of the troops he set out with was deserving of a strict court-martial." The "ceteris paribus" is evidently a concession to the disasters of

### The Russian Campaign.

When Napoleon crossed the Neva Murat Schwartzberg, and he himself commanded close on 300,000 troops among them, official returns placed his losses from death and starvation alone in that disastrous campaign at the staggering figure of 238,100 men. As he said afterwards at St. Helena, "I did all a commander could do in the way of prudence, but I could not rule the elements; I could not command the sun." The above figures in casualty-returns do not include the troops who were slaughtered at the bloody battle of Borodino or the men who were killed at the passage of Berezina.

It is of absorbing interest, though certainly a melancholy study, this one of the official returns of the lives lost in the Napoleonic wars. Conversely, a most charming and at the same time a most reliable historian, calculates the numbers of French lives lost through the Emperor's ambition at six millions. The Emperor's losses were generally less than those of the conquered, and the same authority estimates that no fewer than seven millions of his enemies can have fallen in battle between 1796 and 1815; gargantuan slaughter in sober truth!

Yet if one looks at the returns of the slain in a half-dozen of his bloodiest battles it will be seen that the numbers are not exaggerated.

### Jena Spelt Death

for 25,000 Prussians, while a similar number of French fell on the same day. Marengo, a battle which had no political result whatever, cost Napoleon 15,000 men, while the Austrians lost 30,000. The bloodiest battle known in the history of the world—the battle of Eylau—cost the Russians 43,000 men, while Napoleon himself lost another 20,000. At the battle of the Nations—Leipzig to wit—where 425,000 men engaged, 200,000 lay dead when hostilities ceased. But this battle lasted four days, Waterloo cost both sides 60,000 lives altogether, and the campaign of France in 1814, where Napoleon put the seal on his glory as a genius of war, cost the Empire 150,000 men.

Napoleon himself states that in his career, from the battle of Monte Notte to the day of Waterloo, he fought fifty-six pitched battles—battles rangées. This, of course, excludes minor engagements, skirmishes and "affairs." It is

not difficult, however, to believe in Corsica's statement that millions of French lives were sacrificed to the ambition of the Corsican. The figures alone show us that those were, indeed, days when the price of war more than staggered humanity.—London Herald.

### SOME ITALIAN PROBLEMS.

The recent warnings of Prof. Villari in the Nuova Antologia have directed attention to the real causes of the growing unrest and discontent manifest to all who interest themselves, even from afar, in the affairs of the Italian Kingdom.

Prof. Villari, who is a senator of the Kingdom of Italy, is neither a pessimist nor an alarmist; nor would any of his countrymen presume to style him a visionary or a doctrinaire. In the language of far-sighted and practical statesmanship instinct with simple patriotism, and free from "fanfaronade," or narrow partisanship, he has exposed to his fellow-citizens some of the more flagrant existing evils, and the dangers that attend them. The unquestionable authority of the exponent, and his universal and acknowledged moderation in historical and political criticism, preclude any thought of exaggeration.

The budget, is the mirror which reflects not only the financial, but also the social and political conditions of a country. Therefore, for a clear apprehension of the existing evils we must cast a public weal. After a series of unglorious and at this important register of the pardonable errors (to use Signor Villari's words), the deficit in 1888-89 was computed at 470 millions. By a long and applied series of economies, by dint of prodigious feats of financial gymnastics, successive governments have contrived an equilibrium. "And yet we are more discontented than ever!" exclaims Signor Villari. Consequently, the realization of this acme of administrative bias has not proved the panacea for the social and political ills which underlie the state. Nor has it prospectively ameliorated the general economic conditions, except in certain local and special instances, which, although individually important, are of small significance in the mass. The reasons for this are obvious. Economics alone, however sweeping, could not accomplish this much-heralded equilibrium; it was necessary to devise fresh taxes or to increase the burdens of those in force. Italians enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the most heavily taxed nation in Europe. The interest on the perpetual debts alone amounts to 490 million lire. Signor Fortunato, the deputy, estimates that budget at 1,600 million lire, out of which 800 millions are devoured by the interest on the public debt in its various forms, including pensions. Deduct another 100 millions reserved for the payment of redemptions, and but 600 millions remain for the expense of the government, including the army, navy, public works, prisons, public security, etc. This is not only meagre, but absolutely insufficient. While declining to discuss the bearings of the greatly hampered financial resources upon the general efficiency of the army and navy, Prof. Villari asserts that the medical clinics and laboratories, as well as the schools, stand in more or less need of essentials, while there is not a public library in the kingdom which can afford to keep abreast of the times. Even the state archives are in many instances allowed to mould and decay in damp vaults for want of funds to provide suitable storage-rooms.

### GARDENING IN CHINA.

Many Trees Are Cultivated Which Are Unknown in Other Lands.

Queer people, the Chinese. If prizes for profitable gardening were competed for by nations, the Mongolians would have a very fair chance of being successful competitors. The Chinese do not confine themselves to cultivation on dry land only; they also cultivate the bottom of the waters, and in the beds of shallow lakes, ponds and brooks produce fruits unknown to other people. The water chestnut, the fruit of which is enclosed in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grow up the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavor, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into