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FORTY SECOND YEAR.

Angry at Britain

Chinese Minister Says Landing of Troops at Shanghai Makes Complications.

Germany Regards It as Attempt to Control Yang Tse Valley.

United States Declines to Protect Against Seymour's Precautions.

London, Aug. 12.—(4 a.m.)—The only news last night relative to the advance on Peking was found in a belated Tokyo despatch of August 9, according to which, after the capture of Yang Tsun on August 6, it was arranged that two battalions of Japanese infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of mounted artillery and a company of engineers should march on August 7 in advance of the main body of allies and occupy Tsai Tsun, five miles north of Yang Tsun.

Other despatches merely repeat the details of the capture of Yang Tsun. The Emperor of Korea with giving permission for the laying of a cable between Taku and Chemulpo. A Yokohama despatch of the date of August 11, says that the Korean government has consented to the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea for the purpose of providing for the emergency growing out of the Chinese trouble.

Various rumors having their origin in Chinese sources are floating around to the effect that Prince Tuan and his followers are preparing to leave Peking, and that the allies have succeeded in getting near the capital. Speaking at the Primrose League demonstration at Eastcheap, Lord Londonderry expressed the hope that when the allies reach Peking the first step would be the punishment, not as in the past, of a few officials, but of the mandarins and others high in authority. There, he was of opinion, all vengeance ought to end.

London, Aug. 11.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Peng Loh, in an interview today said the ministers had unanimously complicated the situation, adding that it might have the effect of involving the southern provinces in great trouble. Only today, the minister said, had he received the information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehensions, and that the allies in the hands of Chinese merchants.

During the ceremony of taking the oath the King stood erect and pronounced the oath a loud voice. As soon as His Majesty had concluded, all present broke out into loud acclamations, which lasted several minutes. The whole ceremony, concluding with the oath of allegiance of the senators and deputies, was touching and imposing.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The allied monarchies have approved the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China—the United States and Japan nominally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1900

The Russian Minister to Go

De Giers Told by His Government to Accept Chinese Escort.

British Consul-General Says Landing Troops at Shanghai is Necessary.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the following: "The foreign office received a telegram to-day direct from M. de Giers, the Russian minister at the Chinese capital. The despatch was evidently taken by a special courier to Tsai Nan from the capital of Shan Tung, and was thence telegraphed on August 7 by the local Yamen. M. de Giers announced that the siege of the legations continued. The besieged still have some provisions left. The Chinese government proposes to transmit ministers' messages and that they leave Peking. As the ministers have not sufficient guarantee, they replied that they must receive the permission of their governments before leaving the city.

Field By Methuen

The British General Reported to Have topped the Boer Leader.

The Burglers Are Told by Their Leaders That Roberts is Dying.

But Gallant Old Bobs is in Excellent Health and Spirits.

London, Aug. 11.—According to the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Express, President Kruger in the course of an interview last Wednesday said that the report that he intended to surrender was without foundation. He declared that the war would last a long time yet.

King Victor Emmanuel III.

Takes the Constitutional Oath in the Chamber at Rome.

People on the Streets Applaud the New Ruler of Italy.

Rome, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III. took the formal constitutional oath to-day before parliament. The senate chamber was hung with mourning draperies. The chamber was filled with notable. During the ceremony of taking the oath the King stood erect and pronounced the oath a loud voice.

POISONED.

Morris Goldstein Died From a Dose of Carbolic Acid.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Morris Goldstein, a second-hand clothes dealer on Queen street, was found dead by Dr. Elliott, when called in yesterday to attend him, and on examination it was found Goldstein had apparently died of poisoning. A post mortem examination proved suspicions well founded, carbolic acid being found in the stomach.

C. P. R. STRIKE.

Some Days Before the Proposed Conference Can Take Place.

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VANCOUVER NEWS.

Catch Out Fish King—Captain of Empress of India Resigns.

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—The steamer Cutch arrived late last night from Skeena with 70 passengers. One of the passengers was Gustave Gravel, who brought with him a sack full of coal, as samples of his discovery of coal beds on the Dalton trail, near White Horse. As the Cutch was making her way into port, a boat had no lights displayed, and ran foul of seven nets, which became tangled about her propeller. Two nets were stretched directly across the Narrows in the navigable channel, and of course \$200 worth of cannery property could be navigated.

Report From Peking That the Foreigners Are in Bad Plight.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Evening World to-day has a despatch dated Chee Foo, August 9, signed by Frederick Palmer, telling of a visit to the taking of Yang Tsun. The despatch says: "The Russian artillery opened fire on the American troops. Before the mistake was discovered many American soldiers had been killed or wounded by the Russian fire. Part of the casualties to the 14th infantry was the result of the Russian fire.

War Ships Bomberded the Town and it Surrendered on August 4.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Russian admiralty has received the following despatch from Admiral Alexeeff: "New Chwang, Aug. 5.—The Chinese town of New Chwang on the Gulf of Liao Tung, was captured on Aug. 4, two warships took part in the bombardment. The inhabitants were disarmed."

Li Hung Chang Authorized by His Government to Arrange Peace.

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Lord Russell of Killowen

Chief Justice of England Dies Suddenly After an Operation.

London, Aug. 10.—Baron Russell, of Killowen, and Chief Justice of England, died this morning as a result of an operation performed yesterday by Dr. Troves. Baron Russell, who had been ill for about a fortnight, suffered from gastric catarrh. The fact of his illness was not generally known until it was announced that at a consultation held yesterday it was decided that an operation was imperatively necessary.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

Quebec Clergy Praying to Stop the Downfall.

FIRE AT HENSALL.

A Number of Business Places and Public Library Destroyed.

Falls Downstairs and Fractures His Wrist.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Goldwin Smith and an accident this afternoon while ascending the steps of the Royal Canadian Yacht club-house at the Island, he fell, fracturing his left wrist, and sustaining \$6,000.

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Russians Kill U. S. Soldiers

Artillery Shells Them by Mistake and Plays Havoc With Americans.

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Lord Mount Stephen Visits India in October, En Route to Canada.

Plot to Kill Officers in Pretoria Causes Bitterness in England.

Artists Get Small Prices This Year—The Czar's New Minister.

London, Aug. 11.—This can hardly be said to have been a lively week in England, for ordinaries and funerals have been taking the largest space in the newspapers. The way the South African war drags out wears upon Englishmen and no news would be so welcome as that some well wisher of the Transvaal has convinced President Kruger that nothing in Europe or China will make Great Britain release her grip on South Africa. But knowing that it must go on to a finish, the drags of war are having some bitterness. The plot to kill the British officers at Pretoria is taken in England as showing the savage temperament of the Boers.

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# Will Not Interfere

### Despatch From Berlin Says Boers Will Get No Help There.

### The Delegates Are Only Received in an Unofficial Capacity.

### Mr. Fischer Says the Burgers Will Keep Up Guerrilla Warfare.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The foreign office, referring to-day to the presence of the Boer delegates and Dr. Leyds in Berlin, said that the delegation was here in an unofficial capacity only, and that it was not likely that any power would endeavor to secure favorable peace terms for the Boers in the final settlement.

Dr. Leyds and the delegation, however, had a conference this morning with Herr von Dönhoff, privy councillor, who is representing the Kaiser during the absence of the minister of foreign affairs during his vacation.

Later in the day Mr. Fischer, of the delegation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, in the presence of Dr. Leyds:

The burglers of the South African Republic do not intend to give up the fight. They will take to guerrilla warfare, splitting up into small detachments, and they will doubtless disturb the British, inflicting in the aggregate more damage in this way than they could inflict in a big war.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

### United States Wants More Precautions to Prevent Their Entry.

Vancouver, Aug. 9.—A Washington despatch to a local paper states that David E. Healey, the United States immigration commissioner stationed at Vancouver, reports that Japanese immigrants are still crossing the line into the United States in large numbers contrary to law, as they are paper immigrants.

Mr. Healey says that the Japanese are given to round the Japanese consular entry at the point of the gun and deposit them back to Japan. It is claimed that at present those discovered are simply turned back into Canada with the same day they have crossed at another part of the boundary.

## MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

### Provincial Doctors Hold First Annual Meeting at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 9.—The British Columbia Medical Association held their first annual meeting in Vancouver to-day. About 50 doctors were present. During the session the following resolutions were adopted: That the experience of those attending will be reported, and papers will be read. This evening the garden fête at the hospital grounds.

## ARE COMING TO AGREEMENT

### Manager Whyte of C. P. R. Has a Meeting With the Strikers.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—The strikers for a settlement of the C. P. R. strike are brighter than ever to-day. Two members of the general committee waited on Manager Whyte last night, and after discussing matters with him, it was agreed that he should meet the committee this morning.

At 10 o'clock six members of the general committee waited on Mr. Whyte and a consultation was followed out at the whole morning. It was finally agreed that representatives of the allied mechanics, boilermakers and machinists should meet with Manager Whyte and endeavor to settle the matters in dispute.

The meeting will be held as early as possible. Mr. Whyte expressed his surprise that they struck without exhausting their rights for an amicable settlement. He had not been approached by them until now. He attributed this action to the fact that the leaders were young men, not aware of the practice of older unions. If the advice of older men in the company's employ had been sought, the action they were taking now would not have been taken before ordering a strike.

A meeting of the general committee with Mr. Whyte was arranged, and a return to work is public opinion will be bound to concede that under the circumstances there was no other alternative but to make the reduction in rate at the shops a compromise step, in view of the inevitable falling off in business owing to failure of crops upon the success of which the employment of a large number of men always depended. Such reductions are incident to the management of all business institutions and cannot be avoided without endangering the durability of their existence.

Trouble is reported to be brewing among the carmen of the Pacific and Western divisions, and rumors of a coming strike of car inspectors and carpenters are circulating. The management says that the strike will not be of long duration and will be settled shortly at Winnipeg.

## KING HUMBERT'S FUNERAL.

### A Strange Report From Paris of Exciting Scenes in Rome.

Rome, Aug. 9.—At an early hour this morning, ten non-commissioned officers of cuirassiers carried the casket containing the remains of the late King Humbert from the funeral train to the large hall of the Pantheon, where rest the remains of King Victor Emmanuel II. As the body of the dead monarch was borne along toward the Pantheon, tears were streaming down the faces of many of the spectators.

### Many Persons Injured.

Paris, Aug. 29.—A special despatch from Rome says: "A panic occurred there during the procession of the funeral of King Humbert. The crowd, it is asserted, broke through the line of troops. Many women and children were trampled under the horses and sixty people were wounded and taken to the hospital."

### During the excitement, it is further stated, the Italian Princes and foreign representatives surrounded King Victor Emmanuel, and King Nicholas, father-in-law, drew his sabre and the generals present followed suit. The King of Italy remained calm and unscathed.

## War Office Does Not Reply

### Announces Readiness to Send a Hundred Convalescents Home.

### But the Militia Department Can Get No Particulars About Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The authorities of the militia department cannot understand the alleged statement of the war office officials that they are awaiting instructions from Canada before returning convalescents home in England to their homes. A few days ago the war office stated that they were arranging for the despatch of 100 convalescent soldiers to Canada.

The militia department called back instructions to send them home as speedily as possible, to give the names of the men coming, and a statement of the pay and allowances received by them from the British government, but no further information has come from the home authorities. It is a curious comment upon British officialdom that the names of the convalescents who came to the militia department last month the month from the war office, and only learned the names of the men through the newspapers.

## LIKES THE WEST.

### Mr. Emmerson Taking Back a Good Impression to the Effete East.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick, who has just been in the West, is spending a few days before going East. He was entertained at luncheon at the National Club to-day, and he speaks in glowing terms of all he has seen in Manitoba, the North West and beyond the Rockies.

French legion, which has been bombarded by cannon and rifle fire. Part of their building was destroyed by mines.

deplore the losses of Capt. Thomann and three sailors killed, and Hoberg and two sailors severely wounded.

Since July 16 the Chinese attacks have not been severe. The Chinese government wishes to induce a truce, but until now we have not fallen in with this offer."

## GOOD INVESTMENT.

### Lots in the Townsite of Ladysmith Placed on the Market.

Mr. Thomas Kitchen, agent for the townsite of Ladysmith, has opened an office in the Pemberton block in Fort Street, and has already disposed of a number of lots. This is certainly one of the best opportunities that have been offered to small investors for some time, the future of the town being assured, and terms on which the lots are sold being very reasonable.

Mount Sicker mines are also shipped from this point, and the landing of loaded cars from the C. P. R. with goods for Victoria and Nanaimo in Victoria is not now an unusual sight to the people of the rising little mining and shipping town. All the men employed in the coal mines of Ladysmith, their number daily increasing on account of the dismissal of the Chinese miners, are building homes at Ladysmith, and they will be followed by the mechanics, the company having reserved a tract of land for the large workshops to be erected. The land along the waterfront not required for the wharves and bunkers has also been reserved to encourage the establishment of both the industries, the object being to make Ladysmith a large city.

There are already 80 buildings there, including five hotels—two in operation, the equal of any outside the larger cities—stores and dwellings. An unrivalled water supply from a mountain stream is within reach of the town, in fact the water has already been piped through the town to the wharves and into the houses.

The plan, too, shows that a square has been reserved in the centre of the town for public purposes—a fact that will be greatly appreciated by the residents in a few years to come.

Child's Death.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Ross, of 64 Dallas road, are mourning the loss of their little daughter, Elizabeth S., aged 4 years, who died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence.

# The Losses Of Allies

### Two Hundred Fell in Yang Tsun Battle, Nearly all Killed.

### Japanese Find a Strong Force of Chinese Entrenched at Wei Jou.

### Fifty Thousand Troops Will Be in China by Middle of August.

London, Aug. 10.—(4 a.m.)—In the capture of Yang Tsun, the losses of the allies, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Chee Foo, August 8, purporting to give an account of the engagement, were 200, the majority of these being killed.

The allies marched on Yang Tsun, says this report, at dawn on Monday. The position, held by 1,500 Chinese, was well entrenched to the east of the river. After four hours of heavy fighting the Chinese were driven from their defensive works.

Another despatch to the same paper, dated Tien Tsun, August 6, recommissioned that morning by the Japanese, the result being that the enemy was developed in strong force, well entrenched and fortified at Wei Jou.

The Chinese were superior in numbers, and after fighting the fire of seven guns, the Japanese retreated to Hai Ku with 100 killed and 37 wounded, having captured 200 horses.

With the exception of those messages, Gen. Chaffee's report is the only report published by the London morning papers, telling of the capture of Yang Tsun. The editorials generally incline to suggest the progress toward Pekin as splendid, but one which cannot be maintained at the present rapid rate, as the establishment of bases will cause inevitable delay. The collector of customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Imperial customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of import and export, rather curious change of affairs, when taken in conjunction with the words "happily still alive," which concluded his report, which was dated Pekin, July 27.

Commenting upon the Washington government's latest communication to Gen. Chaffee's report, the Daily Chronicle describes it as "typical diplomacy," and it declares the Chinese attack, as described by M. Pichon, have convinced everybody, except the Washington official, of the impossibility of any success, the only argument Pekin can understand.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received to-day in the Chinese press. The first word of this capture effected last Monday, came to the signal office at the war department, from Gen. Scriver, the general officer at Chee Foo.

Half an hour after this message a cablegram from Gen. Chaffee, containing additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of about sixty casualties among the United States troops, was received.

A despatch from Gen. Terachui, second in command of the Japanese staff, sent to the Japanese government, and transmitted to the legation here, stated that the international army would total 50,000 men on August 10, and that all other powers should acquiesce in the appointment.

The government has another telegram from Herr Buelow, first secretary of the German legation in Pekin, not dated, but which states that the German legation building, destroyed by the Boxers, not only afforded shelter to the members of the French legation, who are all in good health, but also to the members of the Austrian legation, who sought refuge there after the entire force of the French legation building is surrounded by Boxers."

The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signed their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number it is understood that a corps not less than 20,000 will be furnished for the protection of the legation, and a further force of 100,000 men will leave within a fortnight or so as soon as the cabinet meeting called for to-morrow shall have given consent to the project.

## TOO SLOW.

### Recruits at Halifax Do Not Care For Garrison Life.

Halifax, Aug. 9.—The Canadian recruits for the garrison at Halifax, which takes the place of the Imperial forces, seem to be discontented with their lot, as there have been 75 desertions since the soldiers went into barracks. The special reason for desertion that they are tired of the monotony of the life.

## TREATY EXPIRED.

### Hayti and San Domingo Have No More Reciprocity.

Washington, Aug. 9.—United States Minister Power, at Port au Prince, informs the state department that the treaty between the President of San Domingo and Hayti having expired, Hayti now requires all Dominican products to be imported into Hayti as dutiable goods.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES.

### France Honors the Memory of Italy's Dead King.

Paris, Aug. 9.—In almost every city of France special services were held to-day in memory of the late King Humbert of Italy. The memorial ceremonies were very impressive.

# WEILER BROS.

### MID SUMMER HANGINGS FOR DRAWING ROOMS, BEDROOMS, ETC.

DAINTY BOBBINETTES, WHITE MADRAS, WHITE FIGURED MUSLINS, FRILLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND A FINE LINE OF

### Fine Art Cretonnes AT SPECIAL FIGURES

### WEILER BROS., Government St., Victoria, B. C. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

## MT. BAKER MINING CAMPS

### Development Work Being Done on Properties on Chilliwack River.

A mining camp that is making rapid progress through the development stages to the rank of producer with a reputation that will eventually make some str in mining on the Pacific Slope is that known as the Mount Baker camp. It is probably so called on account of being in the general direction of the famous peak, but it is rather misleading to call it so, for the mines so far located are not on or near Mount Baker. The camp lies on the Chilliwack river in a southwest direction, and at present it is only accessible by means of a trail none too easy across country and on pretty level ground, capable of having a good wagon road built at moderate cost on the route of the present trail.

The great need of the camp at present, and the development work done, has reached a stage that offers fair guarantee that there is to be a permanent camp there in taking food and other supplies in the future. It is expected that the mine, 12 guns, 14 maxims and 1,800 imperial service troops, which have sailed before the middle of next month.

Smila, Aug. 9.—Including the Fourth British, the strength of the force proposed to China is 446 white officers, 1,064 non-commissioned and native officers, 13,877 men, 11,800 pack mules, 2,520 horses, 4,300 ponies and drivers, 12 guns, 14 maxims and 1,800 imperial service troops, which have sailed before the middle of next month.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee appointed to the supreme command of the German forces in China and commander-in-chief of the international troops, has been described by M. Pichon, who has convinced everybody, except the Washington official, of the impossibility of any success, the only argument Pekin can understand.

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## REAL SOLDIER'S WORK.

### Sensible Orders in Respect to Canadian Infantry Drill.

The following amendment to infantry drill is noted in militia orders:—

No shelter trench is to be considered an existing trench if the troops occupying it have extended for at least half an hour, and have marked out their tasks by pick and shovel.

The following will be inserted at the end of sub-section 12 of section 218:— Whenever ground is available, opportunity will be taken for combining trench work with ball practice. Shelter trench exercise must be frequently practised, and at the conclusion of the task the men will invariably fire five rounds of ammunition. The description of fire employed must be "independent," it being explained to the men that in this case "volleys" would not be effective. Where the ground admits, ball ammunition will be used, and blank where it does not. In the latter case, the manner in which the men take advantage of cover will be checked by an officer or non-commissioned officer placed several hundred yards in front. The manner in which the men adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground will be checked by the company instructor, who will place himself for the purpose in their immediate vicinity whilst firing is going on.

The men must also be instructed in firing from behind cover of every description. In order to accustom the men to adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground, and at the same time to avail themselves of cover, shelter trenches should be made up of concrete blocks, but a certain number of rounds fired from them. Similarly, where possible, a certain amount of broken ground should be provided.

The minister of militia has approved of non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent corps, upon being discharged from the service at the termination of a period of confinement, being provided with a suit of clothes not to exceed \$5 in value, and in addition, in the event of the discharge taking place between 1st November and 31st December, with a greatcoat, at a cost not to exceed \$5.

The minister of militia has also approved of warrant officers of the permanent corps being granted lodging allowance at the rate of 40 cents per diem in lieu of quarters, when such quarters are not available.

## DEFENSE OF PLAGIARISM.

### A Writer Who Claims There Are No Property Rights in Ideas.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

"I began to see that thievery is the basis of all progress, while honesty is simply that which restrains thievery until we have had a chance to enjoy our plunder. How this is an excellent thing as far as things concrete are concerned, but entirely harmful when applied to abstractions."

To state the matter briefly, truth and beauty are eternal, and the most any man can do is to become conscious of them. A truth is in no wise affected by man's discovery of it, except inasmuch as he mars it by stamping it with his own individuality, but he is affected by it. It widens his mental horizon as it does that of every one who plagiarizes from him. The more it is stolen, the more it is increased, and it is entirely impossible for any man successfully to lay claim to it as being peculiarly his own. Every fundamental idea belongs to the race as a whole, just as does a wagon road, and it belongs to the man through which it finds expression, but it is in no sense his property. He can only appropriate it as he may see fit, and he may as well be content with the use of it as he can with the use of a wagon road.

A few days ago Mr. Carlisle, who has charge of development on one of the groups of claims in the camp, brought out a small sample of the ore now being worked. The quartz was literally stamped with the name of the company, and it was stated that the quartz was literally stamped with the name of the company, and it was stated that the quartz was literally stamped with the name of the company.

The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signed their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number it is understood that a corps not less than 20,000 will be furnished for the protection of the legation, and a further force of 100,000 men will leave within a fortnight or so as soon as the cabinet meeting called for to-morrow shall have given consent to the project.

Halifax, Aug. 9.—The Canadian recruits for the garrison at Halifax, which takes the place of the Imperial forces, seem to be discontented with their lot, as there have been 75 desertions since the soldiers went into barracks. The special reason for desertion that they are tired of the monotony of the life.

Washington, Aug. 9.—United States Minister Power, at Port au Prince, informs the state department that the treaty between the President of San Domingo and Hayti having expired, Hayti now requires all Dominican products to be imported into Hayti as dutiable goods.

Paris, Aug. 9.—In almost every city of France special services were held to-day in memory of the late King Humbert of Italy. The memorial ceremonies were very impressive.

## To Cultivate Battlefields

### Authorities at Pietermaritzburg Send to Honolulu for Sugar Cane.

### Germans Volunteering for China Service—Chinese Consul Threatened.

Communications have been addressed by the authorities at Pietermaritzburg to British Consul Hoare at Honolulu, asking him to furnish some of the varieties of sugar cane from the experimental station at Honolulu. They intend to develop a sugar country in the land of the kopjes. A large extent of land, it is understood, is to be planted, if the cane can be successfully grown. Consul Hoare has made arrangements with W. M. Maxwell, of the experimental station, to ship a quantity of different varieties of cane. The canes will be prepared for shipment by dipping them in liquid paraffine, which, in effect, hermetically seals the whole stalk.

The matter before the Chinese consul general for Hawaii, has been threatened by his enemies, and so serious is the matter regarded that the Consul General has brought the matter to the attention of the government, and protection will be given Yang Wai Pin to prevent any possible attempt upon his life.

The threat was conveyed in anonymous letters. These letters did not state in explicit terms that the life of the Consul General was to be taken, but after reading the communications and discussing the matter with the members of the legation, Mr. Yang decided that the sentiment of the letters was quite threatening, so he wanted no time in bringing the matter before the authorities, and with the request that he be given proper protection, and an effort be made to apprehend the authors of the unlawful communications.

While the Consul does not know the author's identity, he is confident that some member of the Bow Wong Association caused them to be sent to him, for they contain reference to his conduct toward that organization.

The letters said that the Consul General had brought great misery and suffering upon the Chinese people, and that he had caused the destruction of the Chinese people's property. The letters also stated that the Consul General had caused the death of many Chinese people, and that he had caused the destruction of many Chinese people's property.

The second column, the Russians, French, and the Chinese, were the first to go on, and they went forward to the north city of Tien Tsun. The first to go on, and they went forward to the north city of Tien Tsun. The first to go on, and they went forward to the north city of Tien Tsun.

Further to the north, the German forces still kept up a heavy advance, and many were captured behind the railway, advanced toward the north, and many were captured behind the railway, advanced toward the north, and many were captured behind the railway.

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London, Aug. 10.—(4 a.m.)—In the capture of Yang Tsun, the losses of the allies, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Chee Foo, August 8, purporting to give an account of the engagement, were 200, the majority of these being killed.

The allies marched on Yang Tsun, says this report, at dawn on Monday. The position, held by 1,500 Chinese, was well entrenched to the east of the river. After four hours of heavy fighting the Chinese were driven from their defensive works.

Another despatch to the same paper, dated Tien Tsun, August 6, recommissioned that morning by the Japanese, the result being that the enemy was developed in strong force, well entrenched and fortified at Wei Jou.

The Chinese were superior in numbers, and after fighting the fire of seven guns, the Japanese retreated to Hai Ku with 100 killed and 37 wounded, having captured 200 horses.

With the exception of those messages, Gen. Chaffee's report is the only report published by the London morning papers, telling of the capture of Yang Tsun. The editorials generally incline to suggest the progress toward Pekin as splendid, but one which cannot be maintained at the present rapid rate, as the establishment of bases will cause inevitable delay. The collector of customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Imperial customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of import and export, rather curious change of affairs, when taken in conjunction with the words "happily still alive," which concluded his report, which was dated Pekin, July 27.

Commenting upon the Washington government's latest communication to Gen. Chaffee's report, the Daily Chronicle describes it as "typical diplomacy," and it declares the Chinese attack, as described by M. Pichon, have convinced everybody, except the Washington official, of the impossibility of any success, the only argument Pekin can understand.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received to-day in the Chinese press. The first word of this capture effected last Monday, came to the signal office at the war department, from Gen. Scriver, the general officer at Chee Foo.

Half an hour after this message a cablegram from Gen. Chaffee, containing additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of about sixty casualties among the United States troops, was received.

A despatch from Gen. Terachui, second in command of the Japanese staff, sent to the Japanese government, and transmitted to the legation here, stated that the international army would total 50,000 men on August 10, and that all other powers should acquiesce in the appointment.

The government has another telegram from Herr Buelow, first secretary of the German legation in Pekin, not dated, but which states that the German legation building, destroyed by the Boxers, not only afforded shelter to the members of the French legation, who are all in good health, but also to the members of the Austrian legation, who sought refuge there after the entire force of the French legation building is surrounded by Boxers."

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## The Battle Of T

### Thrilling Details of Capture of the City.

### Heroism of a Japanese Brown Men For Russian

Details were received of the taking of Tien Tsun. After a desperate battle the morning before, the session of the native city of July 14. The Chinese, resisted, even when they were in the hands of the fought their way back to the like rats in a trap. The attack was made to 8,000 of the allies. The British, the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Germans, and the British also took part.

The attacking force was two strong columns, smaller party consisting of 80 heavy and well-trained British 4.7 guns and 8-centimeter Krupp guns. The opening of the attack was a battery of 200 Americans and Japanese Austrian marines. The four battalions of British and Chinese replied with their guns were well shells burst with adam and it looked as though they were being fore by foreign experts. It maintained a heavy fire arsenal, which had after it had been occupied before by Admiral Seymour had fixed among the arsenal a battery of Maxim quick-firing pomps, less than 25,000 to 30 heavy and well-trained British 4.7 guns and 8-centimeter Krupp guns. The opening of the attack was a battery of 200 Americans and Japanese Austrian marines. The four battalions of British and Chinese replied with their guns were well shells burst with adam and it looked as though they were being fore by foreign experts. It maintained a heavy fire arsenal, which had after it had been occupied before by Admiral Seymour had fixed among the arsenal a battery of Maxim quick-firing pomps, less than 25,000 to 30 heavy and well-trained British 4.7 guns and 8-centimeter Krupp guns.

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Private Battlefields at Pietermaritzburg to Honolulu for Sugar Cane.

At Pietermaritzburg to Honolulu for Sugar Cane. The battlefields at Pietermaritzburg to Honolulu for sugar cane. The article discusses the challenges and efforts in the sugar industry, mentioning the role of the consul and the impact of the war on the region.

The Battle of Tien Tsin

Thrilling Details of the Allies' Capture of the Native City. The battle of Tien Tsin was a significant event during the Boxer Rebellion. The article provides a detailed account of the military operations, the role of the allies, and the eventual capture of the city by the Chinese forces.

Hudson's Bay Company

A History of the Famous Fur Traders Who Once Owned the Northwest. The Hudson's Bay Company has a long and storied history. This article explores its origins, its role in the fur trade, and its impact on the development of the Northwest.

Esquimalt Impregnable

A Night Attack by the Torpedo Boats is Very Easily Repulsed. The article describes a night attack on Esquimalt harbor by torpedo boats. It details the defensive measures taken by the British fleet and how they successfully repulsed the attackers.

Incidents of Tien Tsin

The American Wounded Cut to Pieces by Boxers—Wounded Men Decapitated. This section provides a series of accounts and incidents from the battle of Tien Tsin, highlighting the bravery of the soldiers and the brutality of the Boxer forces.

Admiral Seymour's Return

Long Procession Carrying Dead and Wounded. Admiral Seymour's return to the front lines was a significant event. The article describes the long procession carrying the dead and wounded, and the impact of the battle on the military leadership.

Canadian Farm Produce

Wonderful Display is an Eye Opener to Visitors at Paris. The article reports on the success of Canadian farm produce at an international exhibition in Paris. It highlights the quality and variety of the goods and the positive reception from visitors.

Official Gazette

Companies Inaugurated and Appointments to the Civil Service. This section contains official notices, including the inauguration of new companies and the appointment of individuals to various civil service positions.

Young Women's Home. The Young Women's Christian Association has established a home for young women. The article discusses the goals and activities of the organization.

Must Bear Signature of Ascent Wood. A notice regarding the signature of Ascent Wood, likely related to a legal or official document.

How the Girls Try to Keep Up the Corps—Joining the Young Men. A notice or advertisement related to a group or organization, possibly a sports team or a social club.

Here's a Drugstore. Advertisement for a drugstore, listing various products and services offered.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist and Druggist. Advertisement for a chemist and druggist, located at 88 Government Street.

Mule Tenders. Advertisement for mule tenders, providing information about the services offered.

Complaints That the Men Landing in Africa Are Destitute. A notice or report regarding the conditions of men landing in Africa, possibly related to military or colonial operations.

# The Colonist.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1900.

## THE WAR.

Amesport, which Buller occupied on August 7th, is about 15 miles from Laing's Nek, and is on the highway road extending from Volksrust to Durban-Preterea railway, to Machodorp, on the railway passes through the important towns of Ermelo and Carolina. As Buller was on the north bank of the Ritzspruit on Thursday, he ought to be in Ermelo by this time, unless he has met with unexpected opposition. From Ermelo a highway runs to Middleburg, the distance being about 60 miles. Machodorp is about the same distance away from the enemy out of the southeastern portion of the Transvaal and to co-operate with the advance of the forces along the line of the Netherland railway, where they are opposing Botha's command. It possesses a local interest because Strathcona's Horse are engaged in it.

Kitcheener, after crossing the Vaal in pursuit of Dewet, moved eastward, and he and Methuen have the crest Boer in a pretty tight front in check and the former pounding him in the rear. It is not easy to see what way Dewet can turn, but he is a resourceful leader, and it is not wise to speculate upon his capture.

## A CAPITAL MOVE.

The London Daily Telegraph contains a letter from Lord Strathcona, in which the writer mentions that the Canadian government has prepared a short history and a geography of Canada, which will be distributed in as many copies as required to all U.S. schools of the United Kingdom, and that in each school a bronze medal will be given to the boy or girl who can pass the best examination on the subject. The Telegraph praises this step very highly, and in so doing takes occasion to comment upon the prevailing ignorance in the Mother Country, not only among school children, but among university men as well, concerning the history, resources and general characteristics of the Dominion. We quote the concluding portion of his leader:

Both for our own country and for Canada it is of advantage that the water should know what prospects lie before the intending emigrant, while the colonies will benefit by the study of agricultural laborers, who no longer are ignorant of what they must expect when they reach their new country, but are provided with the facts and data likely to be of material service. For ourselves we have always pleaded for a due regard to the study of our colonial history, and we have always urged that the curriculum which forms a part of the education of our young men should include a knowledge of the history of our colonies, and that it is a great satisfaction to know that even our ancient universities are now increasingly promoting the study of our colonial history, which and all those geographical subjects for which Mr. Macdinger and others have so often and so ably pleaded. On the other hand, it is dangerous to permit the business of the Canadian to remain under such a menace any longer than can be avoided.

The conclusion we draw from this is that it is the imperative duty of the British Columbia government to take such steps in connection with the Dominion government as will secure the building of an all-Canadian line from the sea-coast of British Columbia to the Yukon waters with the least possible delay.

## RADES OF MEN.

A correspondent asks if the Colonist was serious in raising a question as to the correctness of the commonly received terms for the divisions of mankind. We certainly were serious. The old classification of the human family into Caucasians, Mongoloids, Ethiopians, Americans and Malays is not now accepted as authoritative, and there always was considerable difference of opinion as to what was meant by it. It was originated by Blumenbach, a writer on ethnology, who lived during the last century, and it was thought to be an improvement upon the old classification based upon the Mosiac account of the Deluge, and under which men were divided into three families named after the sons of Noah. Cuvier had suggested a division on general lines into three races, which he called the Caucasian, the Mongol and the Negro. This never received much acceptance. Pickering, a naturalist, who flourished in the early part of the present century, thought there were eleven divisions. His contemporaries, Bory de St. Vincent and Desmoulins, suggested fifteen and sixteen divisions, respectively. Agassiz and later authorities have contended for even a greater number. The latest writer to treat of the subject exhaustively is Professor Huxley, who, in 1870, suggested five as the proper number of types of mankind, and he named them Australoids, Negroids, Mongoloids, Xanthochroes and Melanochroes. The Australoids are represented by the aborigines of Australia, the coolie races of India and possibly by the Egyptians. The Negroids embrace the natives of Africa between the Cape Colony and the Sahara, the natives of the Andaman Islands, the Philippines, New Caledonia and Tasmania. The Mongoloids are the natives of that part of the Old World which lies east of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam, the Malays, the Polynesians and the American tribes. The Xanthochroes are the natives of southern and central Europe and in part those of eastern Asia. The Melanochroes are the Celts, Spaniards, Greeks and Arabs. These divisions are based upon structural differences, including in that term the color of the skin and eyes. Mr. Huxley admitted that his divisions are only approximations and that

among the several types intermarriages have in many cases obliterated the distinguishing marks. He also supposed the Melanochroes to be the result of a mixture of the Xanthochroes and the Australoids. He believes that most of the Mongoloids have more or less of other blood in their veins.

We do not wish any one to suppose that Mr. Huxley has spoken the last word to be said on this subject, or that his opinion carry any final authority with them. The whole depends upon the reasons advanced in support of them. It is, however, obvious that no one any longer seriously contends for Blumenbach's classification or believes there is any type of mankind that can be called Caucasian or Mongolian. These expressions have even ceased to have a definite colloquial value, and are now used only as a matter of convenience. The question of Oriental immigration, which the Canadian legislature is dealing with, is sufficient to speak in a resolution of Mongolian immigration, for every one knows what is meant by it, and if any doubt existed reference could always be had to the report of the debates or to contemporary happenings to show to whom the term was intended to apply; but when it comes to introducing such words into legislation, necessity at once arises for an interpretation clause, and probably no definition could be suggested that would not specifically mention nationalities, which is the very thing sought to be avoided by the employment of what are thought, though mistakenly, to be generic terms.

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## TWO TIMELY TOPICS.

At the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade held yesterday two important subjects were dealt with by the provincial government to have a similar resolution passed by the house and forwarded to Ottawa. We assume that this will be done. Whether any good result will grow from it we do not of course know, but the matter is one upon which the people of the province cannot afford to remain inert. We enjoy in Canada only a part of the benefits derivable from the great Northern gold fields, and it there is any way in which more of it can be secured, the Dominion government would act wisely in adopting it.

The other matter was the investigation of the working of government smelters in the Australasian colonies. It is based on good authority that smelters have been found very beneficial, and that they are not considered by the private owners of smelters as an interference. Many persons will say that this is a secondary condition, and that if government smelters will promote the greatest good of the greatest number, they ought to be erected, but while this is quite true, it

is always desirable to look at any new proposition from every point of view possible. The probability is that the Yukon will produce a very large quantity of smelting ores. The same is true of the whole Coast of British Columbia, including Vancouver and other islands. Those who favor the erection of government smelters say that an extensive plant operated at a charge to cover cost of treatment, interest on the cost of the plant, and a sinking fund to extinguish the principal, would lead to the very rapid development of mining, especially as many of the ores, though abundant, are, in many instances, of too low a grade to stand heavy transportation and smelter charges. At present the only plants near at hand, where Coast mines from the Yukon or any large quantities, are treated in any large quantities, are at Esveret, Tacoma, in the State of Washington. We submit that, if it is possible to secure their treatment in Canada, steps ought to be taken in that direction at the earliest possible day.

## ARE THE MISSIONARIES RESPONSIBLE?

The general opinion of the press seems to be to hold the missionaries responsible for the troubles that have arisen in China. So far as can be gathered from such statements as have been published in the Chinese themselves take this position. One Chinese authority contrasts very strongly the Mohammedans, the Buddhists, the Taoists and other religious sects in China towards each other with the attitude of the Christian missionaries towards them all. Devotees of all sects, except Christians, have been treated together in China for centuries, without friction. There have been disturbances innumerable in that country leading to massacres, but none of these have, so far as is known, a religious aspect. The Boxer movement is expressly directed against Christians. Doubtless it goes farther and embraces all foreign elements in its bloody scope, but one of its distinctive features is its opposition to Christianity. There is no one can form any opinion on a matter in this respect, but getting into the closer touch with the views of the Boxer leaders, and this is impossible. There seems to be some reason to believe that the missionaries have not always exercised good judgment and have needlessly antagonized those Chinese who have not agreed with them. There is a disposition on the part of the missionaries—and such they are—to do things that are not in the interest of the white race, to assume over all other races a superiority concerning the possession of which there may perhaps be some doubt. We are inclined to think that it is incorrect to throw the blame upon the missionaries, although doubtless acts of unwise discretion and excessive zeal may have contributed to increase the feeling against foreigners.

On the face of matters one might be led to think that the present disturbances would check the advance of Christianity in China, but we do not so hold. History does not warrant such a conclusion. It is an old saying that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church." On this principle it is not unlikely that on the soil of China, watered as it has been by the blood of thousands of native Christians, there will spring up a new and more vigorous growth representing a better type of the Christian religion that has yet been seen in that quarter of the globe.

## A REQUEST AND A THREAT.

The Daily Alaskan, of Skagway, is at hand, and its leading article is devoted to a memorial which the merchants of that city propose to submit to the Canadian government. They ask the privilege of retaining Canadian goods in bond at Skagway and selling them for shipment into the Yukon in lots to suit purchasers, also for "a more equitable system of appraisement at Bennett's wharf, and changes in the bonding system so that goods sent from Skagway to their destination in bond without the necessity of sending an agent with them. The latter two portions of the request of the Skagway people ought to receive prompt attention, and if any wrong is being done them by the regulations now in existence or the manner in which they are enforced, a remedy should be immediately provided. As for the first part of the demand, we assume that the same rule should be applied to Skagway as is applied to other places on the border of the two countries. Of course, a Skagway merchant can come to Victoria and buy Canadian goods for shipment into the Yukon and send them through to their destination in bond, just as a Canadian can; but what the Skagway people ask is the right to hold their shipments in bond and sell them to customers from the interior. The impression among the people was that this could be done under the regulations now existing, but not very long ago the United States Treasury Department held that the law did not authorize the re-export of goods entered in Canada in bond, except to the port of original shipment. If this rule is applied to goods re-exported from the United States to Canada it is only fair for otherwise the arrangement would be non-reciprocal.

The Alaskan threatens that if the Canadian government does not do what is asked of it, and do it quickly, the United States will close the port of Skagway. We do not think very much of this threat, but one effect of it will be to strengthen the demand for an all-Canadian line. We print the Alaskan's article in another column.

"Pa, what is action and reaction?" "Well, George, my white duck suits make me hot, and my laundry bills make me cool."—Chicago Record.

## THE TRUE POLICY.

It is understood that the railway committee of the legislature was informed yesterday that the policy of the provincial government is not to sanction the construction of railways across the disputed territory on the Alaskan border. Since a similar policy was declared by the Dominion government several months ago, the Colonist has urged it upon the government and legislature of this province. It is the only correct policy. We have an illustration in an article printed elsewhere in which the people of the disputed territory are inclined to treat Canadian trade. One reason why this policy ought to prevail is that nothing ought to be done that will in any way militate against the construction of an all-Canadian line. For the same reason we hold that the government ought to discontinue the incorporation of any company to construct a line from a British Columbia port to the Yukon. No company would think of constructing such a line unless there was heavy subsidization. Such subsidies are likely to be forthcoming, but there are serious objections to giving any set of individuals a prior right to claim them. It is not claimed of the promoters of any proposed railway charter to the Yukon that they are personally able to finance the enterprise, but give them, or any one else, a charter and sufficient subsidies and we think there are serious objections to such a vital question in an enterprise of this character. It is in question. The proper policy to be adopted by the house is, we submit, to give no one a charter until it has been ascertained what aid the Dominion will give and what the province can afford to offer. When this has been decided upon, let the road be built by the men who offer the best terms. We should prefer to see the aid from the Dominion take the shape of a bonus to be placed at the disposal of the provincial government in order to secure the construction of the line, and the provincial government will be greatly handicapped in its negotiations with the Dominion government if any set of promoters have a prior right to the aid asked for Ottawa. It will be handicapped in our own legislature, by introducing purely personal considerations into what is a matter of provincial, and indeed of Canadian importance.

It cannot be said of the promoters of any all-Canadian charter that they do nothing but to ask to be subsidized. They do not ask to be subsidized, but they do ask that they be given the right to claim such a subsidy, and that the legislature may hereafter grant, and also to anything which the Dominion parliament may decide to offer. The application for a charter is given in the future, and we take leave to doubt if it is wise policy for the house to pass a bill to commit itself to give subsidies by and by to any set of promoters, and to place the people of the province in such a position that they must use their utmost endeavors to secure for those promoters all the aid which the Dominion can apply for a charter; but everybody must work together to secure the necessary subsidies. It is not wise to do this in the public mind, and it is not in the public interest that the legislature to couple with this all-inclusive enterprise, the names of any individuals, at least at this stage of the matter.

## A FUTURE LIFE.

When Confucius was asked if he believed in a future life, he evaded the question by saying: "Seeing that I cannot tell what will happen to-morrow, how can I tell what will happen in the infinite future?" Solomon has gone on record as saying that the day of one's death is better than the day of one's birth; he does not add any reason for this rather striking view of things, but there are many scholars who claim that the Jewish Scriptures in no way indicate that there is a future life. Yet the Chinese worship their ancestors, which they would hardly do if they did not believe in their existence, and the Jewish belief in immortality, though shaken by the teachings of many schools at different periods in the history of the nation, seems never to have perished. Buddha taught that there is a future existence. Even Nirvana, with which individuality was supposed to end, does not destroy the life any more than a rain-drop is destroyed when it falls upon the bosom of the ocean. It is no longer a recognizable drop, but it continues to exist and play its part in the economy of nature. Mohammedanism makes the future life its chief claim to the support of its adherents. Zoroaster taught that there was a future existence, and those who follow his tenets to-day are very numerous. Christianity, as we all know, is founded upon a belief in the future existence of the individual. It may be said as a general proposition, that an active belief in the future existence has characterized all nations in the day of their growth and progress, and that the gross materialism, which teaches that death ends all, has been contemporary with their decline and fall. True progress seems to have ended in China when the teachings of Confucius became supreme, and a belief in a future existence no longer was a vital power in society. India has not

advanced, except where British influence has been felt, after hope for the future ceased to be the mainspring of the lives of the people, an infinite number of reclamations being a hopeless advance of the marvellous belief in a future life has been most distinctly marked. It alone made Christian civilization possible, and so far as this civilization is better than that of China or India, so far it may be claimed has the beneficent influence of this fundamental principle of Christianity been demonstrated.

It is a somewhat noteworthy thing that in those circles where the principles of anarchy and even where those milder types of revolutionary ideas, which threaten to overthrow society, prevail, there is a growing disbelief in the future existence of the individual. All over the United States this materialism is to be found, and it is destroying the feeling of accountability without which Christianity and all the institutions which have been built upon it would have been impossible. What is called advanced thought, and is really advanced on the downward grade, is a sign of social degradation. It is a symptom of national decay, which if not arrested will cause the decay of the whole body politic. Depend upon it, the one thing which Christendom needs to-day is a return to the simple belief of the past in the existence and personal accountability.

We print elsewhere the story of how Lieut. Blanchard fell. No comment is needed. His friend and comrade, writing of his death and how the gallant fellow received his death wounds, says: "He was standing with his back to his face to the enemy." That tells the whole story.

"Dawson is rapidly filling up with families," says the News of that city. This is bringing home the educational question to the people. We have not been accustomed to think about schools for the Arctic Circle. There is a demand for a public school with good teachers in Dawson.

It is proposed to organize a Historical Society in this city. The proposal is an excellent one. Not only is the study of history a very admirable thing, but the existence of an organization that will encourage the preservation of our early days of the province from its earliest days is heartily to be desired. The pioneers of British Columbia are becoming fewer in number every year, and it is to be hoped that greater care will be taken here, than was observed in the Eastern provinces, to secure from the lips of the first settlers the story of early days.

The Trustees of the Dawson Board of Trade have been authorized to raise \$50,000 for the purpose of bringing before the people and government of Canada the true condition of affairs in the Yukon and to labor for necessary reforms. The resolution passed the Board by a vote of 14 to 3. It indicates that the Dawson people are very much in earnest. Elsewhere in this issue we give the formal presentation of the grievances of an all-Canadian line to the Yukon than all the other newspapers in British Columbia put together. It is the only newspaper that has kept the question alive. It is the only newspaper that is now advocating such a line. And it has the satisfaction of knowing that its views are receiving very great consideration in influential quarters. We hope before many months we have passed to be able to announce that the government of British Columbia and that of the Dominion have arrived at a plan for the construction of such a line.

Some disappointment will be felt in Atlin because of the failure of the legislature to provide for a commissioner to set the many disputes after the manner of Mr. Justice Irving; but it is clearly undesirable to apply special legislation to any district except it is absolutely necessary. It was necessary last year; but this year property rights must be left to the operation of the general laws of the land. A judge of the Supreme Court is to go to Atlin and hold the assizes there. He would have gone before, if it were not necessary to amend the Jury Act, so as to save the expense of sending jurors up from Vancouver. While possibly many people in Atlin will feel that a system of summary jurisdiction should be again extended to that district, we feel satisfied that on consideration they will see that the course taken is more in the interest of the district itself.

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There came a loud knock on the door. "Opportunity," cried the poet, rushing across the attic floor. "What's that?" he asked the latch and hesitated. "One must be careful," he mused, "it may be the wolf."—Chicago News.

## Steamer Tees Brings Treasure

### Gold Board Computed at Quarter of a Million Dollars.

### Captain Barrington Charged With Manslaughter—Reception to Lord Minto.

The steamers Tees and Cottage City arrived from Skagway yesterday, the former with Klondikers and about a quarter of a million dollars in gold, and the latter with a large number of excursionists and traders. The Cottage City left Skagway before the Tees and called at the various Alaskan ports.

Among the passengers on the Victoria steamer were R. Hight, a wealthy claim owner, who brought out much placer gold, and who intends to buy machinery to still more extensively work his properties. F. Deval was another rich miner, who had much wealth, chiefly in paper, as he had changed his gold for paper currency before leaving. Hoeney, of Victoria, was another gold bringer. He had a valise which contained a large amount of the Klondike's metal in care of the purser, Miss Alice Stone, who left Victoria some time ago, returned as a mine owner, with interests in the Yukon. G. Redpath and his wife went down the river on the ill-fated steamer Florence, the steamer that was wrecked on the Thirty-Mile with the other shipwrecked passengers and attempted to carry the Cottage City from Sitka to the steamer Bertha, who, with the steward, were drowned in the disaster. H. Morton arrived from White Horse, where he and a partner are engaged in trading. He came down for supplies. Miss Beatrice Lorne, a music hall artist, who some time ago played at Dawson, where she has been singing. Serat, J. J. Matthews, of the N.W.M., brought his family from Dawson. Other passengers were Mrs. de Graf, R. O'Connell, A. Hedstrom, E. Howell, D. Coulomb, R. H. Falgout, W. H. Neill, A. Sauter, wife and family, L. Brun, M. Gordon, J. G. Miner, J. Pinckert (an old Cariboo miner), J. Lobby, M. Hobbs, E. Larsen and H. L. Smith. Among the Victoreans on the Cottage City were A. W. Bannerman and J. Stephenson, from Bennett. There were several Klondikers on the Pacific Coast vessel, but the gold-bringers had not caught the Tees, which makes the fastest trip down. Just prior to the departure of the Cottage City from Sitka the steamer Bertha arrived there from the southwestern Alaskan coast. Among her passengers was Capt. Burkhart, of Portland, who secured several fishing sites and intends erecting a cannery near Sitka. The steamer had no news from the coast.

News came by the vessel from Dawson that Capt. Sid. Barrington, master and part owner of the river steamer Tees, which turned round on the Thirty-Mile River, causing the death of three persons, was charged with manslaughter at Dawson. He was brought before the District Court of the N. W. M. P. on July 26, and dismissed because of the insufficient evidence. Mr. Redpath, of the Yukon, was responsible for the death of a large quantity of freight on the steamer Tees, which was an unusual piece of trouble. He thought that the loss of the boat and the lives of the crew and the woman, Mrs. Stewart, jump overboard, and he jumped to the conclusion that he was not a seafaring man. He had before been a seaman, but he thought he knew something about boats also.

Mr. Redpath made a heroic attempt to save the life of Mrs. Stewart, of this city. He jumped into the water with her, life-preserver in hand, and striking out to her where she was struggling in the water, seized her and tried to get her ashore. He had but a few more feet to go when the unfortunate woman said she would have to let go and was swallowed up. Her daughter, whom Mr. Foster was trying to save, was also drowned.

Dawson papers brought down by the Tees report that elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of Lord Minto at Dawson. Capt. Barrington and Lady Minto are expected to arrive at a plan for the construction of a line.

Some disappointment will be felt in Atlin because of the failure of the legislature to provide for a commissioner to set the many disputes after the manner of Mr. Justice Irving; but it is clearly undesirable to apply special legislation to any district except it is absolutely necessary. It was necessary last year; but this year property rights must be left to the operation of the general laws of the land. A judge of the Supreme Court is to go to Atlin and hold the assizes there. He would have gone before, if it were not necessary to amend the Jury Act, so as to save the expense of sending jurors up from Vancouver. While possibly many people in Atlin will feel that a system of summary jurisdiction should be again extended to that district, we feel satisfied that on consideration they will see that the course taken is more in the interest of the district itself.

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Dominion government are to extend from Dawson to Fort Cudahy, on the international boundary between the Yukon Territory and Alaska, on the Yukon, will be ready for use. The latter will be about fifty miles long.

The system to be constructed in the Yukon basin will connect with the British system and the two will be complementary, making a continuous line through the Yukon basin and serving the chief ports of the far North. A wholesale rate for all their efforts in the Yukon basin between Dawson and White Horse, and affecting intermediate as well as through traffic was on August 2 announced by the White Horse, Yukon, effective immediately on all its steamers. The new rates are exactly half of what rates were that prevailed up to this time. The mileage basis is placed at 12 1/2 cents.

The general reduction made gives a rate of \$40 first-class and \$30 second-class from Dawson to White Horse by its steamers. The regular rate has been up to this time \$80. The opposite side has made a rate the last few weeks from Dawson to White Horse of \$25. The rate of \$15 on the opposition lines. The rate of \$15 on the opposition lines. The rate of \$15 on the opposition lines. The rate of \$15 on the opposition lines.

Chilliwack, Aug. 7.—The deputation composed of Reeve A. C. Wells, G. R. Ashwell and J. Pelly, who interviewed the provincial government regarding a grant for the proposed Mt. Baker road, report that the government have agreed to the estimated \$80,000 for the purpose. This has caused great satisfaction here and many thanks are due to the deputation for all their efforts in the matter. It is understood, also, that the government will grant assistance in the matter of the steam ferry between Harrison and the landing here.

Work on the dyke is almost suspended owing to some difficulty about a right of way. Cuttus lake is one of the show places of this locality, and is well worth a visit by those who are strangers to our valley. It is a favorite spot for fishing and bathing. There is a splendid trout stream. On the route to the lake good fly-fishing can be obtained in the Feder Creek, a limping stream. The bridge across at the latter place is equal to the best picture spots the writer of this has ever seen during his travels in the province. Photographers of the Coast cities should visit this locality. One of the most striking views can be obtained in the mountains overlooking the Indian reserve, where the creek branches off into two majestic streams, imbedded in a densely wooded canyon. The bridge across is largely patronized by picnic parties.

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## Business Board

### Two Important Resolutions Affecting the Ministry Are Introduced

### Recommendation Instead of Dredge Be Removed

Considerable business at yesterday morning's council of the board of Lughri introduced two resolutions, which passed. President Shaughnessy and Mr. McGowan were speaking in the complaint matter of the Victoria-Vancouver waterway. Mr. McGowan, when he arrived four or five weeks' time. There were present in the chair, and Messrs. C. P. R., in regard to the proposed Mt. Baker road, report that the government have agreed to the estimated \$80,000 for the purpose. This has caused great satisfaction here and many thanks are due to the deputation for all their efforts in the matter. It is understood, also, that the government will grant assistance in the matter of the steam ferry between Harrison and the landing here.

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Business Before Board of Trade

Two Important Resolutions Affecting the Mining Industry Are Introduced.

Recommendation That Tuzo Instead of Dredger Rock Be Removed.

Considerable business was transacted at yesterday morning's meeting of the council of the board of trade. C. H. Lugin introduced two very important resolutions, which passed unanimously.

PHILLIWACK NEWS.

becoming an important industry in the garden district. ... Aug. 7.—The deputation of Reeve A. C. Wells, G. R. and J. Pelly, who interviewed...

lake is one of the show places locally, and is well worth a visit. ... who are strangers to our valley...

A letter was read from Capt. Clarke, harbor master, regarding the question of regulating the anchorage of sealing schooners in the harbor so that their positions would not interfere with the movements of steamers leaving the harbor.

Chilliwack auxiliary of the W. M. Missionary Society conducted the usual. The Rev. T. W. Hall, pastor of the church, and Miss Wilcox, addresser of the prayer by Miss...

THE RESULT.

Had Perhaps Made One Comment in Forty Years. ... when I first met him, the Greek Archidride had been forty years in Peking...

"What do you mean by saying much injured your health?" "Why, that girl next door pounds her piano so late that we have to go to bed with all our windows shut."—Detroit Free Press.

Dawsonites Take Action

Endeavoring to Secure a Measure of Justice From the Government.

Resolutions on the Royalty Representation and Other Matters.

The Dawson Board of Trade are determined to have more favorable legislation enacted for the Yukon Territory, and have decided to raise \$50,000, to be used in the case of a properly stated before the authorities.

THE CLOSING OF SKAGWAY.

To the Editor of the Colonist: Sir: What an innocent and withal glibbed set of mortals we British Columbia do be! Ten or fifteen years ago...

Whereas the wishes and interests of the people of the Yukon Territory are not represented in any legislative body making laws or regulations for the governing of the Yukon Territory.

Whereas, the development of the Yukon Territory is dependent upon the development of the mining industry in the territory, and of Canada as a whole;

Whereas, the wishes and interests of the people of the Yukon Territory are not represented in any legislative body making laws or regulations for the governing of the Yukon Territory.

ELECTRIC SIGNALLING.

A Station Apparatus to Record Progress of Approaching Trains. Engineering illustrates an electric signalling apparatus, for indicating automatically and simultaneously to two stations between which a train is moving...

Resolved, that the Board of Trade send a telegram to the government at Ottawa to the effect that "Press reports state that the Yukon is to be attached to Alberta district for representation."

They Saw A Balloon

Still Another Andree Story Reaches Here From the Far North.

Indians Claim They Saw the Strange Visitant on Mackenzie River.

The steamer Tees, which arrived yesterday morning, brought a belated report of the sighting of a balloon—presumably of the missing Andree and his companions—near the mouth of the Mackenzie river in the winter of 1898.

IMMENSE PULP PLANT.

Biggest in the World to Be Erected in New Brunswick. From Canadian Manufacturer. The building of the pulp plant at Grand Falls, N.B., is now well advanced.

Proposed to Connect Toronto With Outside Municipalities. Alderman Daniel Lamb, of the Toronto city council, has for some time been working on a project of connecting Toronto with other municipalities.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CENTRE.

The public meeting yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock, to consider the future of the Y. W. C. A., was attended by a representative audience, all of whom took an interest in the discussion.

CLUB LIFE IN CHINA.

The Institutions Differ From Those of the Western World. From the London Mail. Club life is not confined to civilized western countries.

PHONOGRAPH SALESMAN.

It Will Be Put in Practice at a German Show. From the London Express. A German engineer has hit upon a very happy way for the phonograph.

Resolved, that the Board of Trade send a telegram to the government at Ottawa to the effect that "Press reports state that the Yukon is to be attached to Alberta district for representation."

Knocked Out In Six Rounds

Bob Fitzsimmons After a Fierce Fight Wins His Contest With Ruhlin.

Heavy Body Blows Proved Too Much For the Man From Ohio.

New York, Aug. 10.—Bob Fitzsimmons met Gus Ruhlin, the Akron giant, to-night before the Twentieth Century Club at Madison Square Garden and won by knocking the Ohio giant down six times in the sixth round. Fitzsimmons did the trick cleanly and cleverly.

Round 1.—They began sparring rapidly. Fitz missed right swing. They clinched; another breakthrough. Ruhlin shot left to the body and was hit on the right side in succession.

Round 2.—The men rushed in and sparred for a moment. Ruhlin landed a fierce right in the eye and Fitz came back with three vicious swings on Ruhlin's eye.

Round 3.—Ruhlin started with a right hander which landed lightly. Fitz retaliated with a right punch which landed on Ruhlin's nose.

Round 4.—Fitz, feinted, and they clinched, fighting slowly. Ruhlin missed a right swing and nearly lost his balance.

FROM THE CANNIERIES.

News of the Northern Salmon Pack Brought by Princess Louise. Steamer Princess Louise returned last night from her trip to the cannery ports of British Columbia, with 12 passengers and a small cargo.

WRESTLER'S STORMY VOYAGE. Was Nearly Wrecked by a Succession of Gales—The Arcthusa Spoken. News was brought by the R. M. S. Aorangi, which arrived at the outer wharf last night of the crewing trip of the Chinese steamer Arcthusa.

Wrestler's Stormy Voyage

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Apply to

Provincial Legislature

Resolution Passed Asking For Increase on Chinese Entrance Tax.

Game Bill Killed—Discussion on Labor Arbitration and Conciliation.

After the opening prayers by Rev. E. S. Rowe, at the legislature yesterday, Hon. Mr. Turner presented a petition from the Phoenix board of trade in favor of the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Co.'s bill.

Mr. Helmecken also presented four different petitions regarding the game law.

The Hon. Mr. McBride presented a return of all hydraulic leases granted since January 1, 1888, in the Atlin district.

The Hon. Mr. McBride presented a return of all hydraulic leases granted since January 1, 1888, in the Atlin district.

The Labor Regulation Act, 1900, was then introduced by Mr. Helmecken.

Mr. Oliver's amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, 1900, were then introduced.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, for a return showing the number of ballot papers actually issued to voters in each riding of the province at the general election held on the 8th day of June, 1900.

On the adjourned debate of the second reading of the Chinese bill, Mr. Helmecken stated that he had over night looked into the matter and having satisfied himself regarding the bill, he was properly protected, he approved of the bill.

Mr. McPhillips would not oppose the bill, but he thought the long discussion which it involved might well be stood over for next session.

Mr. Brown would not oppose the measure, although he considered it a very dangerous step to admit the material men at the moment.

Mr. Hunter advised the house to take the matter quietly. They would do well to leave these matters to the less mates without delay and go home at once, leaving the bills on the order paper for session.

Attorney-General Eberts registered the house that this amendment simply went back to the original bill of 1888, which gave a lien to the material men.

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tion of labor was then resumed. Mr. Helmecken's resolution was adopted.

"That in the opinion of this house all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuse which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen, and for laborers in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and all works carried on under franchises granted by the government, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government."

The amendment to the amendment by Mr. McPhillips, which provided that in all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into or made by the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese be employed in connection therewith.

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Mr. Ralph Smith had the floor from the adjournment. He had seconded the original motion to which the two additions had been moved. One of these was more sweeping than the other, and he had his sympathy for the more moderate proposal.

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Then the important industry of salmon canning, employing an indirectly thousands of white men, many canneries being on leased lands. This great business would be destroyed. One member of the opposition said that he would rather see the fish run up and down the river than have the Chinese employed in packing them. Think of the effect upon the British food supply. As many as 1,000,000 cases of British Columbia salmon have been exported to Great Britain in a single year, providing for the use of the millions of Europe many thousand tons of wholesome and cheap food.

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His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that this house is of opinion that the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900, is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and that steps be taken to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Mr. Brown's amendment stated: "That it is the desire of this house, in dealing with the question of Oriental immigration, to cast aside all considerations of party and political partisanship, and to take such steps as will contribute to the world how really is; and that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that in the opinion of this house the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900, is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and that steps be taken to meet the exigencies of the situation."

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measure had not proved satisfactory, however, principally it may have been from political reasons. The government, however, was prepared to take it up again during the recess, with a view to bringing down an act next session, and he wished to assure the house that the matter would receive the utmost attention at their hands.

Upon this and in consideration of the experimental action of the Dominion government now going on, Mr. Ralph Smith expressed his willingness to withdraw the resolution, stating that he was satisfied with the pledge just given by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Brown, however, opposed this. The Minister had not been sufficiently definite, and had said nothing about the "compulsory" side of this question. They might go over the present act, which he claimed and never been good. He took a lot of interest in this subject and would have prepared an act or at least a resolution on it himself before letting it go altogether in this way. Upon the subject a great difference of opinion existed. The acts of Australia and New Zealand had differed too much, and it was only right that the house should know what stand the government was going to take.

Mr. Green supported Mr. Brown, adding that it was not fair to cut off discussion in this way.

The liquor license bill was then read the little handful opposition had to lay down a policy for the government. They waited until the government brought in their measure, and if it did not suit they might amend it, if they could. It was absurd for them to talk that way, just as it was in Mr. Brown's case it was just what was to be expected. He never missed a chance to glorify himself before the house.

Mr. Green thought that Mr. Hunter had the right end of the argument. It was quite time enough for the opposition to find fault with the measure, and it was simply to try to make capital for the assurance of the government on this matter and surely that was sufficient.

Hon. Mr. McBride reminded Mr. Brown that he had served his country before for four years, but while claiming to be the champion of labor, he showed little results for all his professions.

Leave was then granted and the resolution was withdrawn.

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Provincial Legislature

Mr. Justice Martin to Be Sent North to Settle Mining Disputes.

Mr. Tatlow's Bill Aimed at Restriction of Chinese Is Introduced.

Yesterday was a routine day at the assembly, the majority of the formal business being relieved by a visit from His Honor Sir Henry Joly, and a brief but interesting debate upon the situation in the Atlin country.

Rev. E. S. Rowe having read prayers, a couple of petitions came up. That from Phoenix, in favor of the Grand Forks & Kettle River railway was read.

In the absence of Mr. Tatlow, Mr. Gardner of Vancouver, introduced the bill to regulate immigration, and Chinese immigration in particular.

The technical amendments to the Ontario Administrators Act were accepted and the report of the committee adopted.

Mr. Curtis objected to the grading of the rates in the Succession Duties Act, and Mr. Neill pointed out how much more they were in the bill than in the act.

England and Wales were both read and the rates proposed. On the second reading of the Bennett's Commission bill, Attorney-General Eberts pointed out that the act of powers had been granted.

Mr. Martin would not oppose the reading, but he considered that it should not now meet with such a reception. People up there seemed to have a mania for jumping claims and then expect such extraordinary remedies.

Hon. Mr. Eberts then explained that it was in the Porcupine district that the commission was going to be held. The boundary line had for some time been uncertain.

Mr. Clifford did not know anything personally of the Porcupine case, but he thought there was a lot of trouble there. The American and the British Columbia placer claims differed in size.

Mr. Stables supported the bill if amended as Attorney-General Eberts suggested. Otherwise he would not have accepted it.

course some people had not been satisfied, but that was inevitable, and all settled in the straight-forward manner of the Judge.

Industrial Works of Large Size to Be Built at Welland.

From Canadian Manufacturer. The first and most interesting subject presented at the meeting was the proposed canal.

A RAILWAY WRECK. New Brunswick Train Goes Through a Trestle—The Killed and Wounded.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 10.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Central railway at a place called Sargeon's Bridge, ten miles from Norton, King's county.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Hon. Mr. Wells replied to Mr. McInnes' questions as follows:

1. Did the contract for the reconstruction of the Victoria court house provide for the use of a machine for the stone work?

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His Suit Genuine

London Press astifled At the Latest Developments In China.

Further Details of the Victory of Allies at Yang Tsun's Capture.

The Enemy Were Completely Demoralized and Fled From Lydite.

London, Aug. 11.—(4.10 a.m.)—The morning papers express satisfaction at the latest developments in China. The average comment is that China is now genuinely suing for peace through Li Hung Chang.

The enemy fell back from one to another unit, driven from the last line, they fled toward Pekin, completely demoralized.

A RAILWAY WRECK. New Brunswick Train Goes Through a Trestle—The Killed and Wounded.

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How Blanchard Fell in Battle

Hit by a Shell as He Stood, His Face to the Enemy.

Private Hughes Tells the Story of the Fight—The Last Letter.

The following letters taken from the Halifax Herald tell the story of Capt. Blanchard's death.

Dear Father, You will no doubt have seen by the enclosed wire that I was severely wounded, at this place. I, however, hastened to relieve your anxiety by wiring "slightly wounded."

DOCTORS IN COUNCIL. Medical Association Meeting at Vancouver—Officers For the Year Selected.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT. Large Pots, 1s. 10d. each. Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, etc., as well as colds on the chest. In all such cases, and in many others, I have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."