

## CONSPIRACY TO KILL LORD ROBERTS

### And Shoot British Officers Has Been Discovered in the Capital of the Transvaal.

## PLOT INCLUDED RECAPTURING PRETORIA

### It Was Arranged That Scheme Should Be Put Into Operation on Tuesday—Townpeople Communicating With the Enemy.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the Boer plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers possible, discovered on Thursday, included the recapture of Pretoria and the shooting of Lord Roberts and an attempt to induce the burghers to rise en masse.  
A number of accomplices of the conspirators have been conducted across the border.  
The British authorities are awakening to the danger of allowing Boer sympathizers to remain in Pretoria, and the issue of passes to the burghers has been stopped.  
Treachorous Burghers.  
Pretoria, Aug. 10.—The plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers, discovered yesterday, included a number of townpeople who were in communication with the enemy. It was arranged that the capture and killing should take place on the evening of Tuesday last.

## May Start For Tien Tsin

### Russian Minister and Staff Authorized to Leave the Chinese Capital.

Provided the Imperial Government Guarantees Them a Safe Journey.

### Siege of Legations at Peking Still Continues—Another Conquer Dispatch.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, August 10th, says the British consul-general replying to protests of the Chinese merchants against the landing of troops, explains that this is merely a precautionary measure, due to the fact that the disturbances north are spreading and coming daily nearer to Shanghai.  
He also says Kiang Su is already in a state of revolt, and that at Tsung there has been serious rioting, the telegraph station being burned.  
The Russian government's permission to M. de Giers and his staff to leave Peking under Chinese guarantee, while the United States and other governments tell their minister to hold out till relieved, is the subject of much comment in London, where the supposed Russian designs are closely scrutinized.  
A special dispatch from St. Petersburg attributes to Russia the intention to fill Manchuria with troops and not to let go of that territory when the present ebullition is over. The Russian war office expects to have 142,000 men and 342 guns in Siberia by the end of September.  
The total number of allies in the province of Pei Chi Li is 38,000 with 114 guns. The total by August 30th is expected to be 78,000 with 280 guns.

Appeal to the United States.  
Washington, Aug. 11.—The viceroy of China, including Li Hung Chang, has addressed a request to the United States government to use its good offices with the powers to stop the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai. The state department received the communication

and does not fix the time when it left Peking by courier.

The Fight at Yang Tsun.  
Washington, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Remey: "Chee Foo, Aug. 10.—Taku, Aug. 7.—Chaffee telegraphs from the front on the 6th: 'Yang Tsun' occupied. Casualties about sixty. My command, two marines wounded. Many protected by heat and fatigue. Next move yet unknown."  
"The general commanding the English at the front telegraphs: 'Marched from Pei Tsang nine miles towards Yang Tsun when we formed for attack, with Americans on the right and Russians on the left. After a rapid advance of three miles, under hot fire, our troops carried the first line of defence. Casualties: wounded, or dead from sunstroke, (Signed) Remey.'"

London, Aug. 11.—The average comment of the morning papers in China is now genuinely suing for peace through Li Hung Chang.  
Dispatches printed this morning give further details of the taking of Yang Tsun. According to the Daily Mail's correspondent, the attack was led by the British and United States troops. The Chinese position consisted of seven lines of entrenchments. The enemy fell back from one to another until, driven from the last line, they fled toward Peking, completely demoralized. The Chinese say they retreated because the British "poured poison into their troops. This refers to the lyddite shells, which the Chinese then experienced for the first time.

The correspondent adds that the British casualties were 200 and the American 250, but this latter estimate, it will be noticed, is four times greater than that of Gen. Chaffee's report.  
A St. Petersburg special says the Chinese minister there, Yang Lu, has received a telegram announcing that Li Hung Chang is dangerously ill and confined to his bed, and that he has been granted a month's leave.

Another St. Petersburg dispatch asserts that the Russian general staff have been notified that the Chinese, 12,000 strong, are moving from Hui Nan and Hui Hei to Peking and Tien Tsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, writing Thursday, announces that the Chinese merchants are petitioning the authorities not to land troops.  
To March on Peking.  
Washington, Aug. 10.—In the light of latest dispatches from Minister Conger received by the state department through Minister Wu today, the attitude of the administration is that there is only the thing to be done in the present circumstances—to press the relief of the besieged garrison at Peking. This was made known after extended communications between Washington and the President at Canton.

The Congress dispatch was accepted as showing conclusive justification for the imperative demand of the United States to the Chinese government on Wednesday night, insisting that the imperial troops co-operate with the international forces in the rescue of the ministers, and until this condition, as well as that for the cessation of the bombardment, is fully complied with, there is no other course open but to press steadily onward in the mission of relief.

The discussion with the President led to the determination to reply to the Conger message at once, and accordingly Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Adee conferred on the evening of the 10th. The text was ready by 8 o'clock, and it was forwarded late in the day. It was announced officially and positively that the message would not be made public. It was made plain, however, that the message was sufficiently guarded as not to increase the jeopardy of the United States minister in case the Chinese have access to the cipher. As to the terms of the message, they are believed to make plain that the government will not advise, much less direct, that Mr. Conger leave Peking under Chinese escort, when the minister had advised Washington that this would mean certain death.

Moreover, the reply doubtless lets the minister know that there is an "unaccountable error in the statement of the Chinese government as conveyed to him through the Tsung Li Lamen, that the foreign government had charged repeatedly that the minister be sent out of Peking under suitable escort.

The government has assurances from the other powers that they have not advised their representatives to accept Chinese escort from Peking.  
It was officially stated at the close of the day that no further representations have been made to the Chinese government since the Adee note of the 8th, and that none will be made until the Chinese government gives some indication of the attitude it will assume in complying with or denying the demands of the United States.

While the state department is continuing to dispatch messages to Minister Conger upon the assurance of the Chinese government that communication is uninterrupted, it is doing so with comparative small hope of their delivery. This assertion was borne out tonight when Secretary Root said that there was no convincing evidence that any of the dispatches had really reached Minister Conger. This indicates that the minister had not given a direct and satisfactory answer to any of the queries that have been addressed to him by the department of state.

Canadian Missionaries.  
Toronto, Aug. 10.—The Methodist mission board has received a cable from Hankow, dated August 10th, to the effect that all Canadian missionaries had arrived there all well. The cable is signed by Dr. Hart, who is superintendent of Methodist missions there.

## Notes From Ottawa

### Quartz and Placer Mining Regulations Amended—Renewal of Certificates.

### Hon. Clifford Sifton Disposes of Yukon Appeals—Question of Royalty.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The following judgments have been given by Hon. Clifford Sifton in appeals from the gold commissioner of the Yukon:  
Peter Werhus and Michael Bede vs. J. Vincent. This was V. 1 and 2 R. L. 79 B. Bonanza; L. 1 and 2 R. L. 77 B. Bonanza. Mr. Chas. Murphy appeared for the appellants and Messrs. Belcourt and Ritchie for respondents. The appeal was allowed. The appellants were confirmed in the ownership of the claim, appellants to pay the respondent the value of the work done upon the claim by the respondent and those through whom he claims, value of the work to be assessed under the direction of the gold commissioner. Wellman, appellant, vs. Gains, respondent. F. H. Chrysler, Q. C., appeared for the appellant and H. B. McGivern for the respondent. The appeal was dismissed. Leonard, appellant, vs. Davis, respondent. Messrs. Lewis and Smellie appeared for the appellant and Messrs. Belcourt and Ritchie for respondent. The appeal was dismissed.

George Isidore Barthe, French translator, who at one time represented Richelieu in the Dominion House, died here today. Prostration from heat caused his death. He was 64 years of age.

St. Denis, 78 years of age, a line-man who worked for the Great North-western Telegraph Co. for 50 years, was climbing a pole to-day when something gave way and he fell to the ground. He died shortly afterwards.

Dr. Borden has received a letter from Capt. Ponsbury, A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen, expressing Her Majesty's regret that he was unable to accompany a soldier as Lieut. Borden should have met death. He also requests that a photograph of Lieut. Borden be sent.

Quartz and placer mining regulations in Manitoba, the Northwest and the Yukon have been amended as follows: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the regulations, a free miner may be new his certificate within ninety days, from the date of its expiration and such renewal shall be in force for one year from the date the certificate expired, and the holder of such renewal shall be entitled to all rights of a free miner."

In regard to certain disputed applications for the size of claims on Dominion creek, which arose at the time of the closing of the creek, an order-in-council has been provided that such applications who prefer to the satisfaction of the department of the interior that he staked the claim applied for prior to the 15th of November, 1897, be permitted to receive an entry for 250 feet frontage thereof in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in that behalf.

The report sent here from Vancouver that the royalty has been abandoned in the Yukon is not correct. A proposition is before the government to adopt expert duty in place of royalty, but no action has yet been taken.

## FIGHTING IN ASHANTI

### Force Under Col. Burroughs Defeats the Natives, Inflicting Severe Losses.

(Associated Press.)  
Bakwai, Aug. 11.—A column of 700 men, under Col. Burroughs, has returned from Kumassi, having reinforced and re-ratified the fort for two months. The force attacked and destroyed three old stockades after a desperate bayonet charge, in which four officers and 24 native soldiers were wounded and three killed. On the night of August 7th, Col. Burroughs attacked an Ashanti war camp near Kumassi, surprising and routing the enemy. Great numbers were slain without a gun being fired. A lieutenant was killed and two men wounded.

Other flying columns are going out and it is believed that the punishment inflicted will not soon be forgotten, though several defeats are still needed to clear the country south of the rebels.

## FAIR'S MILLIONS.

### Judge Trout Hold that Mrs. Craven is Not Entitled to Any of Late Senator's Money.

(Associated Press.)  
San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Nettie O. Craven has suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James F. Fair. A decision rendered by Judge Trout holds that she is not the "widow of Fair, and is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Trout declared the plaintiff dead and the alleged will, conveying to Mrs. Craven much of the late senator's estate, to be forged.

William Young, baggage man on the T. H. & B. railway, was overcome by heat on Thursday, dying in an hour.

## TRAIN ROBBERY.

### Express Messenger Murdered and the Safe Riddled.

(Associated Press.)  
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The passenger train on the Pennsylvania line, known as Pan Handle No. 9, due from the west at midnight, was robbed at some point between here and Cincinnati last night and Messenger Charles Lane, of this city, killed. The robbery was not discovered until the train pulled into the station and the messenger was found dead with his revolver, several chambers of which had been emptied, lying by his side. The contents of the safe had been stolen, the key having been taken from the messenger after the murder and left in the lock. The utmost mystery veils the affair. Lane was about 26 years of age. The officials of the express company give no statement as to the probable amount of money secured by the robbers, but it is reported to be a considerable amount. The indications pointed to a desperate and bloody fight.

## Amespoort Occupied

### By General Buller, Who is Now Marching North to Ermelo.

### Member of Volksraad Surrenders to Hunter-Roberts Tells of Plot.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 11.—The war office today received the following message from Lord Roberts:  
"Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Johannesburg reports that a patrol from the water works was attacked on August 7th.  
"Buller occupied Amespoort on the evening of August 7th. The enemy retired before his force about six miles before Amespoort was reached. The casualties were 20 men wounded. Buller was on the north bank of the Ritzspruit on August 9th, on his way to Ermelo.  
"Runde arrested at Harrismith Commander Marais, three field cornets and thirty armed burghers and a British subject of Natal named Maris, a Boer spy, Erasmus and a former member of the Free State intelligence bureau.  
"Hunter reports that 150 burghers, with upwards of a million rounds of ammunition, surrendered on August 8th, and on August 9th, Cloet, a member of the Volksraad, was a prisoner with Hunter.  
"Kitchener engaged Dewet's rear guard yesterday near Lindeque, within hearing of Methuen's guns, six miles northwest."  
The Boer Plot.

London, Aug. 11.—Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Pretoria under yesterday's date: "A plot to carry me off has been discovered. It was clumsily conceived. The ringleaders and all concerned are now under arrest."

London, Aug. 11.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs that 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.

"A Boer bulletin," continues the correspondent, "announces a big battle between Lydenburg and Middleburg, in which the British had 500 killed and wounded. It also announces the capture by the burghers of Heilbron, Devillersdorf and Frankfort."  
Boer reports via Lorenzo Marquez lately have proved worthy of little credence.

The Pretoria plot is the theme of many editorials this morning. All the papers deny the idea of treating the Boers too leniently. "Examples, and stern examples," says the Daily Mail, "are necessary. Although we may not agree with Sheridan's fierce maxim, 'Nothing should be left an enemy but eyes to weep with,' yet this was the conclusion of a not inhuman officer, who thoroughly understood war."

It is rumored in Lorenzo Marquez, according to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph dated yesterday, that Mr. Steyn has committed suicide.  
Boer Rumors.  
Pretoria, Aug. 10.—It is said that Lord Methuen has arrested Gen. Dewet's march.  
All the Boers in the field credit a rumor circulated by their leaders, that Lord Roberts is dying. Roberts, however, is now in excellent health, is displaying a wonderful energy and rides long distances daily.

## DOMINION FINANCES.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The statement of revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the month of July, the first month of the present fiscal year, issued by the department to-day, shows the revenue to be \$3,890,220, an increase of \$718,983 over July of last year. The expenditures were \$2,618,453, an increase of \$294,647 over the same time last year, there being a betterment in the finances for the month of \$304,051, as compared with July of 1899. There was an increase in the revenue for the past month from all sources. The capital expenditures were \$150,000, as against \$174,000 for July 1899.

## Quiet Week In London

### Forthcoming Elections and the Shooting Season Chief Topics of Interest.

### The Late Baron Russell's Generosity Nearly Proved His Financial Ruin.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 11.—While people in the United States and Canada are enduring a severe heat wave, the weather in this country has been extraordinarily cold, the thermometer registering 60 degrees and lower. The cold, prolonged rains and gales, have spoiled country life and sport.  
London is empty of the leisure class and with few exceptions the ministers, diplomats and financiers have gone to the countryside with the several thousand idlers preparatory to the beginning of the shooting season next week.

The side of covets and the probability of a general election taking place in October are paramount subjects for discussion among the directors of public opinion. The Conservative offices and the Liberal headquarters are deep in campaign business. Immense quantities of literature are being sent out to the constituencies. Within 35 days after the dissolution of parliament, the announced, the newly elected parliament will meet.

Baron Russell of Killowen, whose death as the result of an operation occurred yesterday morning, was one of the most engaging and lovable personalities in English public life. His generosity to his friends, indeed to anybody he knew to be in difficulties, used up, while he was a practicing barrister, £20,000 a year, and involved him in debt that threatened to destroy his peace of mind and injure his professional future.

"What you want to do," said one of his friends, "is to syndicate yourself and let a managing director direct your practice and finance your immense money-making possibilities." This was actually done. A committee of friends paid off all his debts, received all his income, gave him a large allowance and brought the system into his own hands until his only was free from debt but investments resulted in substantial results.

A display advertisement is running in the daily papers signed by Lords Portsmouth, Kinnaid, Wimborne and Grimthorpe, appealing to the public for £20,000 to pay the expenses of organizing the "electorate" so as to influence the general election and to prevent the Episcopal Church reverting to the principles and practices of the Church of Rome. Mass and confession," says the advertisement, "are openly advocated and forced on Protestant children in churches under shelter of the Episcopal veto. Seven parliamentary agents are at work and canvassing is going on in nearly every constituency in England. Already £10,000 has been subscribed.

Sir Chin Chen Lo, the Chinese minister to England, was the solitary member of the diplomatic corps who did not hold a lighted candle at the requiem mass for King Humbert in the Italian church on Thursday. Lord Salisbury seemed at home with his torch. The Duke of Devonshire looked thoroughly uncomfortable, perhaps having in mind the severe views of Lord Portsmouth and Wimborne. His Highness blew out his candle too soon and then looked sorry. It was noticed that the Chinese minister shook hands with all the diplomats except the Japanese minister.

"The American colony" as the fleet of white yachts firing the Stars and Stripes at Cowes is called, alone saved the historic yachting week from being a dismal failure. The Prince of Wales himself did all possible during the last two days to enliven the situation, but a Prince in mourning just home from the funeral of his brother is not the liveliest merrymaker and Cowes hopes to wait many years before it sees a duller season.

## CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Aug. 11.—Morris Goldstein, manager of a second-hand store at Queen street, west, died suddenly yesterday. A doctor was called in. His suspicions were aroused and an investigation found carbolic acid in the dead man's stomach. An inquest is to be held this afternoon.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—The steamship Lake Megantic brought 163 immigrants here to-day, 36 of whom were for the United States. They were not allowed to land at Quebec. Among the Lake Megantic's cabin passengers was Dr. Attes, the celebrated Greek explorer, with his bride, who has already made a tour of the globe on foot. Dr. Attes is now on another of his famous excursions, which is to be made in a motor car, starting from this city.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Wm. E. Sharpley, head of the well known jewellers firm of Messrs. Rice, Sharpley & Sons, is dead.  
In view of the continuous rains that threaten to do damage to the crops, Archbishop Bruchesi has authorized the priests of his diocese to make processions and public prayers for more favorable weather.

Halifax, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Richard Slatery fell from a four-story window this morning and was instantly killed. Her husband died in the hospital at Sydney, C. B., a short time ago. She leaves five children.

THE SIGNATURE  
PAPER  
ORIGIA  
VITALLETS  
FOREST FIRE



# UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED

## By Russian Artillery in the Fight Resulting in the Capture of Yang Tsun.

### A MISTAKE WHICH COST MANY LIVES

#### Couriers From Peking Say the Imperial Troops Have Been Reinforced and Continue to Shell the Legations.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 13.—As the allies were to rest three days at Yang Tsun, it is supposed that a further advance was begun on August 10th, but no word has come through from Yang Tsun since Aug. 8th, when the Japanese commander, in a message to Tokio, under that date, said 20,000 Chinese were confronting the allies.

The Japanese losses at Pei Tsang on August 6th were 800 killed and wounded. The Chinese lost 200 dead on the field. The main object of the Chinese diplomacy, as appears from the great efforts being made in London and at the continental capitals, was to induce the powers to suspend the march of the relief expedition.

An explanation as to why some of the Peking cipher messages are dated Tsi Nan is made by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which points out that it has a regular courier service between Peking and Tsi Nan, and that the wires are working from the latter place.

On the March. New York, Aug. 13.—Under a copy-right head, the Evening World today has a dispatch from Frederick Palmer, dated Chee Foo, Aug. 10th, which says that a general advance of the relief column was made on the morning of Aug. 8th, and adds that the allied forces will probably reach Peking in a few days.

Fired on Americans. New York, Aug. 13.—The Evening World today has a dispatch dated Chee Foo, August 9th, signed by Frederick Palmer, telling of a mistake at the taking of Yang Tsun. The dispatch 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 shells. Part of the casualties to the 14th infantry was the result of the Russian fire."

"As the Chinese fled the regiment entered and occupied one of the Chinese positions. A Russian battery some distance off did not notice the movement. It opened fire on the position and planted shells among the American troops. The Russians were quickly notified and ceased their fire. The Americans captured the Chinese works. Their casualties are 70 altogether. Most of these are in the 14th infantry."

"The long march and the heat played havoc with the troops," continues the correspondent, "40 per cent of the 9th regiment being completely exhausted as a result of the march and the fight that followed."

"The allied forces are resting at Yang Tsun for two or three days. Then it is a rush forward on Peking. The Chinese are demoralized by their defeats, and no rest or change to recover from their demoralization is to be given them by the allied troops."

Shelling the Legations.

Tien Tsun, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 13.—The army advanced 12 miles to-day. Two reliable couriers, who left Peking on the 1st, arrived to-day at Tien Tsun. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days. The former viceroy of Shan Tun, who is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with news according to the couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling, and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days.

The head of the missionary board with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed.

The army took Yang Tsun to-day. They suffered heavily. The American loss was small.

Reply to China's Appeal.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The department of state to-day made public the reply of the United States government to Minister Wu's communication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers. This reply was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is as follows: "Memorandum.—Touching the Imperial edict of August 8th, appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations on the part of China with the powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu

on the 12th August, 1906, the government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers, and will, on its part, enter into such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

"It is evident that there can be no general negotiations between China and the powers so long as the ministers of the powers, and the persons under their protection, remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers cannot make any effort for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceful deliverance."

"We are ready to enter into all agreements between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested, and to escort the foreign ministers and residents back to Tien Tsun, this movement being to provide for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition."

"Alvey B. Adee, acting secretary, department of state, Washington, August 13th."

The text of this reply to the overtures communicated by Minister Wu was telegraphed last night to the representative of the United States for communication to the governments of the powers cooperating in the relief movement.

Many Murdered. Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Catholic paper Germania says it learns that altogether 10 out of 50 missionaries in the vicariate of southwest Pei Chi Li have been murdered and that 3,000 converts have suffered the same way.

Movements of Transports. Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department has received the following from General Barry: "Nagasaki, Aug. 12.—Adjt.-General Washington: Transport Summer arrived at this port on August 10th. No casualties occurred. Health of command excellent. Will proceed to Taku on the Indiana, Barry."

The Summer carried a battalion of the 15th infantry. The Indiana also will take aboard siege guns and Maxim field guns, which Gen. Chaffee requested, and which Gen. MacArthur, sent from Manila. It will take about three days for the Indiana to reach Taku.

COLOMBIA REVOLUTION.

Rebels Again Defeated With Heavy Loss.—May Attack Colon.

(Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Cartagena, Colombia, according to mail advices from Colon. The rebels lost heavily and retreated. Letters from Colon say the rebels were rallying and that an attack by them was feared there at an early date. The writer describes the suffering of people as very great. One says that a disorder resembling bubonic plague had developed at Panama. So many were killed in the last battle at Panama that some of the bodies had to be burned.

THE OLD FEUD.

Messrs. Martin and Bodwell Have Warm Words in Committee.

There was a scene in the railway committee this morning, the old animosity between Messrs. Martin and Bodwell breaking out over some interruptions made by the latter while Mr. Martin was discussing the Pacific Northern & Omineca railway. Mr. Martin insisted on the rule of committee being observed which forbids counsel so interrupting and some warm words were used. Finally, Mr. Bodwell was asked to withdraw from the matter to be disposed of in private. Upon his returning he was informed that the rule must not be infringed and the incident closed.

The standing committee on agriculture had a sitting this morning, J. R. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, being summoned as a witness. He was the only official examined.

THE STEVESTON STRIKE.

Militiamen Will Probably be Expelled From Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Aug. 13.—There is a hot dispute on between labor unions and the militia. Prominent labor men said this morning that on Friday the Trades and Labor Council will take action to expel all their militiamen members, numbering about 50. Military officers suggest that the war be initiated. The whole trouble arises out of the Steveston strike, when the militia were ordered out.

### DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Three Former Employees of the St. Louis Transit Co. Have Been Arrested.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—Maurice Brennan, Fred E. Northway and James Schwartz, former employees of the St. Louis Transit Co., were arrested last night on a charge of dynamiting the conduit of the Olive street cable line at Maryland and Euclid avenues. Brennan and Northway confessed and implicated Schwartz. The police say the men under arrest are the ringleaders of the clique of dynamiters that have been operating since the beginning of the strike.

### FIGHT WITH NEGROES.

Two Men Killed and Another Mortally Wounded.

Sylvania, Ga., Aug. 13.—What is likely to result in a race war in a locality here occurred on Saturday night, when Harrington and Milton Neans, driving in a buggy, the wheels of the vehicles collided. A quarrel ensued when the negroes drew pistols and shot Harrington and Neans dead. Capt. Jesse Wade organized a posse to capture the murderers. As the posse approached the house of the Alexanders, a number of shots in rapid succession were fired. Capt. Wade fell mortally wounded. The posse withdrew and went for Sheriff Thompson. The sheriff, with a reinforced posse, started in pursuit.

### Paardeberg Second?

Col. Otter Telegraphs That He Was Operating Against Dewet on Saturday.

Hospital Accommodation in South Africa—Charges Against Authorities.

Over One Hundred Invalided Canadians Will Sail for Home This Week.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 13.—A cable received from Col. Otter says that he was operating against Dewet on the 11th instant.

South African Hospitals.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—Among the arrivals on the Allan liner Corinthian here last night was Surgeon Ryeason, Canadian and British Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, who went out with the second Canadian contingent. Speaking of hospital accommodation in South Africa, the conditions of which have given rise to serious charges in London against the military authorities, Ryeason said it was impossible to prevent conditions prevailing owing to difficulties in the field, due to bad water and the number of men.

Invalided Canadians.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—It is understood one hundred and twenty invalided Canadians will sail from Liverpool on the Beaver liner Lake Ontario on Thursday.

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## A Chinese Minister

### Gives His Views on the Situation in the Capital and Shanghai.

#### Says Advance on Peking Will Probably Endanger Lives of Foreigners.

London, Aug. 12.—According to a belated Tokio dispatch of August 9th, after the capture of Yang Tsun on Aug. 6th, 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 7th in advance of the main body of allies and occupy Tsi Tsun, five miles north of Yang Tsun. A cable message credits the Emperor of Korea with giving permission for the laying of a cable between Taku and Chemulpo.

A dispatch from Yokohama, dated August 11th, says that the Korean government has consented to the dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea for the purpose of providing for the emergencies growing out of the Chinese trouble. Various rumors having their origin in Chinese sources are floating around Shanghai. One of these rumors is to the effect that Prince Tuan and his followers are preparing to leave Peking in case the allies should succeed in getting near the capital.

Speaking at the Primrose League demonstration at Englecliffe, 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 subordinates, but of the mandarins and others high in authority. He was of opinion, all vengeance ought to end.

Chinese Minister Interviewed. London, Aug. 11.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih-Chen Lo Feng, Lu, in an interview to-day, said the ministers of the powers in declining to leave Peking had undoubtedly complicated the situation, adding that if the allies pushed on to the capital it might have the effect of involving the southern provinces in great trouble. Only to-day, the minister continued, he had received the information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehensions, and there would be an exodus of Chinese merchants.

If these troops were landed, he pointed out, "other" course would follow this, and great conflicts would result. The minister also said that if the powers had adopted his suggestion and opened negotiations with Li Hung Chang, matters might have been arranged. The minister further remarked, "The Chinese diplomat further remarked, would probably endanger the foreigners' lives, adding that telegrams had already been received showing that trouble had arisen in this connection."

Great Britain, the United States and Japan were asked to appoint a Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China—the United States and Japan unreservedly, and Great Britain conditionally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment.

The German Policy. Berlin, Aug. 11.—The belief still prevails here that the allied forces have not undertaken the Peking advance, and that the recent actions at Pei Tsang and Yang Tsun were solely meant to secure the safe passage of the Tsi Tsun against the Chinese troops sent from Peking or from the south, as Yang Tsun dominates both railroad and river communications. The military authorities here also maintain that an advance upon Peking with the present forces and having only a chief command would be equivalent to failure and enormous losses. The foreign office wholly distrusts the reliability of the news that Li Hung Chang has been empowered to negotiate for peace. The German press coincides therein.

The news entered here that the United States is now desirous of being about a clear diplomatic understanding regarding the intended extent of the expedition is received by the foreign office favorably, since the aims of the United States are the re-establishment of order, the awarding of damages to Americans for injury and guarantees against the recurrence of similar events, tally precisely, the foreign office declares, with the German programme.

It is here surmised, however, that such diplomatic negotiations will not meet the approbation of Great Britain and Russia, whose enormous sacrifices in men and money owing to the Chinese troubles were indeed worth some equivalent. Regarding what are considered here Great Britain's designs upon the Yang Tse valley, particularly Shanghai, Germany will not allow their realization, and in this France supports Germany, and it is hoped the United States will do so, since such action contravenes the open door policy. Germany before long will have a good-sized force in Shanghai to checkmate single-handed the British schemes there. The correspondent of the Associated Press hears that a brigade of 5,000 men is now forming and will proceed to Shanghai for that purpose and to protect German commercial interests in the Yang Tse valley, notably at Shanghai and Han Jai.

China's Appeal. Washington, Aug. 11.—The memorial from the southern viceroys of China, begging the United States to use its influence against the landing of British troops in the Yang Tse valley, was transmitted to the state department this morning by the Chinese minister, Mr. Yu. It urges upon this government the serious consequences that would follow the landing of a British force at Shanghai, and represented that the preparations already made had caused a panic among the resident Chinese and would paralyze commercial activity in that part of the empire almost as much as a formal declaration of war by Great Britain.

This government decided, however,

that not only would it be entirely out of its province to interfere with the British programme in Southern China, which was being carried forward by Admiral Seymour on the ground with the knowledge of local conditions, but in view of China's present recalcitrant attitude and the lack up to date of even an acknowledgment of the latest demand concerning the safety of ministers, the United States was not inclined to shoulder any of China's troubles with Great Britain or any other power. Consequently the appeal of the viceroys will be ignored.

It is possible that the communication from Minister Wu may be turned over to the British government for its information, on the general friendly principle that has been adopted by these powers of keeping each other informed on the various developments in the situation. Even this step, however, has not been decided on yet, and will be left to the judgment of the President.

In connection with the proposed landing of Admiral Seymour's forces, it may be said that the report of Japanese opposition to this move is without any official confirmation here.

The action of the Russian government in authorizing M. de Giers to start from Peking for Tien Tsun under Chinese escort, causes no little concern and surprise in official circles here, as it is diametrically opposed to the course of the other governments, although there is no disposition to question the good faith which has inspired it. The officials say that its only effect is to leave M. de Giers acting independently and upon his own discretion.

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## Fell Like a Soldier

### Details of the Engagement in Which Capt. Blanchard Was Mortally Wounded.

#### Thoughtful of Others to the Last—The Nature of His Wounds.

Copies of the Halifax Herald to hand the first information in detail of the engagement in which the late Capt. Blanchard fell to his death. The first letter is from a deceased officer himself and is as follows: Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, Rhenoster River, June 13, 1900.

Dear Father:—You will no doubt have seen by the official wires that I was "severely wounded" at this place. I was, ever, hastened to relieve your anxiety by wiring "slightly wounded, well."

We had a great fight, one hundred and fifty of us being cooped up in a station yard and shelled for over six hours without being able to reply, not having any guns. I got wounded in four places, the wounds of the same one on the forehead struck me on the chest just below the collar bone, penetrating about an inch and rebounding. When the piece hit me it felt as if somebody had struck me with his clenched fist. Another piece struck me on the inside of my right foot midway between ankle and toe joints. This piece penetrated down towards the sole of the foot and remained there until it was operated on.

Another little piece made a slight flesh wound a couple of inches long on the inside of the left calf, which does not amount to a row of pins.

What I thought was of no account at all at first has turned out to be the most serious wound of the lot. This was a piece of shell which hit me on the right knee cap. It must have hit dead straight on, for it hardly left any mark and gave me no pain whatever until the next morning, when my knee began to suppurate. This abscess was opened, and I now have a slit in the skin of my knee cap almost two inches long with drainage tube in it. None of these wounds are at all serious, but as you may imagine some of them are considerably painful.

I had a pretty narrow escape, as there are very more holes in my clothing and one in the lining of my hat than in it. The whole of this damage was done by one shell which I was just a little too late in getting out of the way of.

You must not worry with any thought about chances of recovery, or things of that sort, for it is only a matter of time and ordinary care at the hands of the surgeon in whose care I am placed. I am being well looked after and receiving every attention. One of my men who has volunteered to act as special nurse stays with me all the time, and is really a good Samaritan. As the doctor will not allow me to sit up on account of the hole in my chest, I am getting him to write this for me. I will try and get a letter off by mail, if situated where there are postal facilities or can get a messenger. Give my kind regards to all and as much love to yourself and family, I remain your affectionate son.

(Signed by himself.) M. J. BLANCHARD. P. S.—I forgot to say that after the show was over practically all the mails for the last few weeks were blown to pieces and burnt. Also, the officers' kits were destroyed by mistake.

Following this letter came another containing the news of Capt. Blanchard's death: Rhenoster River, June 19, 1900.

Dear Mr. Blanchard:—I enclose a letter which I wrote for your son and as officer and patient, Lieutenant Blanchard. It is with deep regret that I have to report to you that he has passed away. I cannot express my feelings now as I feel like a ship without a rudder now that poor Mr. Blanchard is dead. You will see by the letter which he dictated to me and which he himself signed, that he was as plucky as ever, even though he was in great pain. It is useless attempting to describe the whole business, as I can only say that the boys cooped up one hundred and fifty-two officers and men, of different regiments in a broad valley, 22 miles north of Kroonstad (O. R. C.) They sent in a messenger to ask us to surrender, but Capt. Grant of the Cornwallia said "No." Then they started to shell us, first with one gun gradually increasing the number to five.

We could not reach them with our rifles, but held out, until shortly after midday (we started at 5:45 a. m.) and then surrendered.

Mr. Blanchard was hit (before we hoisted the white flag) in four places, and bled on until 5:20 a. m. on the 15th, when he died in the Secondary field hospital, 15 miles from Kroonstad.

He was buried in Kroonstad military cemetery with full military honors, and well deserved them.

At the time he was hit he was standing without cover and with his face to the enemy; more can not be said for any man. I did my best to pull him through, but it was not to be. He was cheerful until the last, and took his mistreatment like a man, insisting on the other wounded being attended to first, and never thinking of himself.

If I am able, on my return to Canada, to call upon you, and give you any more details, or if you want any more information from me, my address is Private E. N. Hughes, a Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, or care of Dr. B. Hughes, Winnipeg.

You will excuse my rather vague and rambling note, when you consider I have been with him since the beginning of the march from Paardeberg till the finish. Most of his life and personal effects were taken by the Boers, but a few of his notes I have saved, and handed over to our store-keeper and to Lieutenant Kaye. Colonel Otter will, no doubt, arrange all his affairs out here to your satisfaction, and send his things out to you.

Yours respectfully, E. NORMAN HUGHES.

LT.-COL. STONE RESIGNS.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The resignation of Lt.-Col. Stone, inspector of artillery, has been accepted. Stone claimed precedence over all colonels of the Canadian militia and resigned because he could not get this. He will return to his regiment in the Imperial service.

## Railway Accidents

### Fifteen Persons Killed and Fifty Injured in a Collision Near Rome.

#### Russian Grand Duke and His Wife Among Passengers Who Escaped.

(Associated Press.) Rome, Aug. 13.—The railroad accident here last night turns out to have been more serious than was at first thought. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured, fifteen seriously.

The disaster was caused by the telescoping of two trains on the railway from Rome to Florence.

The first and the second sections of a train bearing notable persons, who had been attending the ceremonies here, came into collision. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Peter of Russia, the latter a sister to Queen Helena, and members of the Turkish mission to Humbert's funeral, were among the passengers, but they were uninjured.

In a later dispatch received it was announced that fifteen persons had been killed in the railroad accident.

Train Wrecked. Lake Charles, Aug. 13.—The Southern Pacific Company suffered a complete wreck of passenger train No. 9 last evening. The train was going at full speed over the crossing near the Lacus Bayou when the tender jumped the track and broke loose from the engine. The engine went on and the nine coaches were thrown in every direction. Only one Pullman car remained on the track. The cars were nearly all thrown into the mud and water of the Lacus Bayou. The trestle was completely demolished. Railroad men on the train declare it was the most complete smash-up they ever saw.

On board the train were about 130 people, and the fact that only one, a boy, was killed, is beyond explanation. Mrs. M. Shattin, the boy's mother, was seriously hurt on the head.

MILLMEN ON STRIKE.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The Millmen's Union, backed by the Building Trades Council, to-day began in earnest its fight for an eight-hour day. A strike has been ordered and the strength of the movement will soon be known. The union may ask for the same day for eight hours as it is now given for nine hours. The millmen say they cannot grant the demand and meet eastern competition.

## How Will She End?

Just budding into womanhood, so fresh, so fair and fine that we turn to watch her as she passes, she trips along the street a picture of health and beauty. Among the passing crowd of worn and wrinkled women, she looks a being from another world. Will she ever be like them? Could they once have been as fair as she? No beauty can last under the strain and drain of female weakness, from which the majority of women suffer in a greater or less degree. They might preserve their fairness of face and form if they would cure the disastrous diseases which affect the womanly organs. Women are cured of such diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops the enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures bearing-down pains, strengthens the nervous system, and restores the general health. It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotics.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. B. Wallace, of Manchester, Cook Co., Texas. "I tried four doctors and none did me any good. I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice and took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

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A B U Story Arme W How F Krobian Mount tered Lessa main ed cl d fragm spots or Ed on miles Squad camp June which squad the am main bako a com less at got to up the espied bushe He po the were order in the quey ment that certed In a of bu parau strair had i they pursu got c moun had e sharp from man But up a enem as t quier moult volle imma chad s add form ally bega Fred shot a wo vate thin their help. the spre mar they man groo that and over if he batt ed of sprn self ers coul were he t acco at i was Wa a p d h his W to be ally ty to and jour join Pon off con fine eve ma fee I we and the his the like flec ry Th go ad at Y lov F Gr Se Ce As Er











Provincial Parliament

Heavy Debating in the House Yesterday Afternoon—Game Bill Defeated.

Strong Fight Waged and Unanimous Decision Reached on Fair Wage Motion.

Thursday, August 9th.

Two important contributions were made this afternoon to the debate arising out of Mr. Helmecken's fair wage motion and the amendments of Messrs. McInnes and McPhillips thereto. The labor leader (Ralph Smith) spoke with his accustomed clearness and cogency, while Mr. Curtis, member for Rossland, who has already established a reputation as one of the most valuable men in the House, spoke with great force and originality. The reply of the Minister of Finance was evidently delivered with a great deal of suppressed feeling, and much of the weight which it otherwise would have possessed was neutralized by the fact that the respected ex-premier appeared in the role of being more or less an apologetic laborer.

Mr. McInnes' Game Amendment Bill was thrown out, while the House showed its good sense by refusing to accept Capt. Tatlow's purely political motion. The amendments were read by Rev. E. S. Rowe. The Minister of Finance presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Phoenix supporting the Grand Forks & Kettle River Railway Bill while Mr. Helmecken presented five petitions asking for amendments to the Game Act.

Mr. Helmecken introduced an Act relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts, and Mr. Oliver one amending the Municipal Act. The latter was referred to the municipal committee, as the Attorney-General intimated that the city of Victoria wished some amendments and that a committee would be named later.

Hon. Mr. McBride presented a return to an order of the House for all hydraulic leases granted since January, 1898, in the Atlin district, with names of lessees, etc.

Mr. McInnes introduced a labor bill, and the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Brown:

"That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be sent down to this House 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 9th day of June, 1900."

The motion carried.

Questions.

Mr. Curtis's questions of the Finance Minister were laid over Monday.

Mr. McInnes asked the government the following questions: 1. When and for what reason was A. W. Walkley, Esq., removed from his position in charge of the reconstruction of the Victoria house? 2. By whom has he been succeeded? 3. If by George Jeeves, Esq., is he the same person who by himself, or in partnership with others, held a contract in connection with the construction of the Legislative buildings? 4. Did the government have difficulty in settling accounts with the said George Jeeves, or his partnership, over the said contract? 5. To what extent did the Government Architect Battenburg refuse to endorse the demands of the said George Jeeves, Esq., or his partnership? 6. Did the government arrange a complete or partial settlement with the said George Jeeves, Esq., or his partnership, in 1894 and 1898? 7. Were there general provincial elections in 1894 and 1898?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: 1. On 31st July last, because his services were not required. 2. By George Jeeves. 3. The government had no contract with Mr. Jeeves, or his partners; they merely continued the work in the names of the legal representatives of the deceased contractor, Frederick Adams. 4. No. 5. To no extent, these persons not being recognized as the government contractor. 6. No; a complete settlement was made in 1898 with the Adams estate. 7. Yes.

Mr. McInnes pointed out that the answers could not be considered satisfactory. The answer to the first question was that Mr. Walkley's services were no longer necessary, while the answer to the next showed that the services of such a man were required.

Mr. McInnes asked the government the following questions: 1. When and for what reason was A. R. Sherk, Esq., removed from his position as warden at the Victoria goal? 2. By whom has he been succeeded? 3. If by George Jeeves, Esq., who was recently placed in charge of reconstruction of the Victoria court house?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows: 1. A. R. Sherk never occupied the position of warden at Victoria goal. He was employed specially from May 30th to June 30th; his services were then no longer required, and were dispensed with. 2. On the 12th July, owing to the absence of one of the guards, it became necessary to employ a special guard, and Mr. Jeeves was employed. His services will be dispensed with in a few days. 3. I am informed that the Mr. Jeeves above mentioned is a brother of the Mr. Jeeves who is employed upon the reconstruction of the Victoria court house.

Mr. McInnes asked the government the following questions: 1. How many licenses have been issued under section 14 of the Game Protection Act, 1895, and of how much revenue has been derived from the use of such licenses? 2. How many convictions have taken place under the said act, and what is the total amount of the fines which have been imposed?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: 1. 7,8350. 2. It will take considerable time to prepare a return that will furnish the information requested by this question.

Mr. Oliver's question regarding returns from hotel licenses stood over.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture the following questions: 1. Why was Mr. Thos. Wilson dismissed from the horticultural board? 2. Who has been appointed in his place? and 3. At what salary?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: 1. Mr. Thos. Wilson was not dismissed; his term of office expired on 30th June, 1900. 2. The vacancy on the board was filled by Mr. Thomas Cunningham. 3. Members of the board of horticulture are paid five dollars a day when actually employed.

The Lien Bill.

Mr. Helmecken, upon the debate on the Mechanics' Lien Bill being resumed, said he had looked into the matter, and as he found the workingman was properly protected in the contemplated measure, he would support it.

Mr. McPhillips wanted the bill dropped, to expedite matters, as he had been asked to allow a bill to lapse; and he thought the opposition should do so too. Mr. Brown announced that he would not oppose the bill, although he had opposed admitting "material" men to the benefits of the bill in former years. He was assured by the promoters that the mechanic was properly protected. Since he thought Mr. Curtis might allow the bill to stand over, The government had not pushed matters, had not a night session, etc., and were not taking advantage generally of the opportunity to expedite affairs.

Mr. Helmecken advocated passing the act immediately and leaving all these bills high and dry until next session. (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General chaffed the member from New Westminster on his change of attitude since 1891, when the Davey government introduced a clause in the Mechanics Lien Act to protect the "material" man, and when it had been strenuously opposed by Mr. Brown, who finally carried his point. Such a clause protected the young contractor. The member for New Westminster was losing his memory, and forgot his former principles.

Mr. Brown said he had never opposed protecting the "material" man, but he did not favor such a clause in an act for the protection of the mechanic.

The bill was read a second time, on a vote of 18 to 10, Messrs. Eberts, Pooley and others on the government side supporting it, while the Finance Minister opposed it.

Game Act.

Mr. Hall's Investment and Loan Societies Bill was again laid over at the request of the Minister of Finance.

Mr. McInnes explained that his amendments to the Game Act were for the purpose of further protecting game. It provided minimum penalties, where none existed before.

It forbade boys under sixteen years of age carrying firearms, unless accompanied by their parents or guardians, excepting in rural districts.

Another provision was to prevent birds being stored in cold storage, which was contrary to the spirit of the act. The bill also removed the power which was held by the Governor-in-Council to suspend the regulations of the act.

Mr. McPhillips was afraid this was encroaching on the prerogative of the government, but the leader of the opposition pointed out that the penalty and the question of revenue involved were merely auxiliary. The penalty was not there for revenue but as a deterrent. At Ottawa and in the Imperial House private members had much wider scope than this.

The Speaker agreed with the leader of the opposition, and so did the Attorney-General, seeing which Mr. McPhillips withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Oliver strongly opposed the bill. The maximum fine of \$50 for any one who shot a hen pheasant in mistake for a cock pheasant was outrageous. It was also ridiculous to impose prohibition in regard to firearms on boys under sixteen years of age. Some of the best bear hunters in his constituency were boys of thirteen to fourteen years. If farmers were prohibited to put out traps to poison their pheasants they would find that their birds would be poisoned more generally than was now the case.

In Mr. Neill's opinion the bill was one involving contentious views, and he moved the six months' halt.

The leader of the opposition protested against this "non-contentious" arrangement between the government and its supporters being forced upon the House. They were all doubtless anxious to get home, but if legislation was required the members had no right to consult their own convenience.

The Attorney-General ridiculed the last statement. He opposed the bill as unnecessary. He particularly opposed the clause relating to cold storage, and withdrawing the discretionary powers that now lay with the Governor-in-Council. He favored the preservation of game, as it attracted tourists. Maine state had preserved its game so that it brought a revenue of two millions of dollars annually. An amendment might be introduced forbidding the sale of game birds. That would take away the occupation of pot hunters.

Mr. Neill's amendment was carried by a vote of 20 to 14 on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, Neill, Green, Hall, Turner, Dunsmeuir, A. W. Smith, Clifford, Hayward, Garden, Præntice, Wells, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Taylor, Dickie and Stables—20.

Nays—Messrs. Gilmour, Stables, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, R. Smith, McPhillips, Helmecken, Eberts, Fulton, Tatlow and Hunter—14.

Bills Laid Over.

Mr. Curtis's "Deceived Workmen's Bill" was laid over. Mr. Brown's bill respecting grants in aid of private enterprise also stood over.

Anti-Chinese Debate.

The debate on Mr. Helmecken's fair wage motion and the amendments there-

to was then resumed. Mr. Ralph Smith took advantage of the debate to make his position clear. He was not prepared, he said, to support any principle that had the appearance of exercising power which the Legislature had not in its possession. Moreover, he would not support any principle that was revolutionary in regard to the industries of the province.

Hon. Finance Minister—Hear, hear. If he felt that Mr. McInnes's amendment was outside the jurisdiction of the House he would not support it. He still felt that this was a matter which should be decided by the House.

The junior member for Victoria had not proven to his (the speaker's) satisfaction that the country would be benefited by this amendment, he might agree to it. This was simply an order to the government not to make provision for these restrictions in contracts. It did not form a part of any statute and he would give it his support.

He supported it also because he believed it was the duty of the House to do all in its power to equalize the matter of this character that did not exist in a revolutionary way the industries of the province. The expressed opinion of the House would have greater weight at Ottawa than anything else. If a faction of the House took ground against what the majority had decided, it would be taken advantage of at Ottawa. It was very important that the House be unanimous on the question.

If might be true, as claimed by the junior member for Victoria, that the Dominion government had not done its duty in the premises, but he did not sympathize with the expressed view of Mr. McPhillips that such a state of affairs absolved him (Mr. McPhillips) from his duty.

If this provision was a restriction upon this kind of labor in all the industries of the province, he might agree that it should be modified. But such was not the case, and the passage of the amendment would have the strongest possible influence on the Dominion government.

Until it could be shown to him that such action was warranted, he would not support it. He would support it, if he felt that it should be modified. But such was not the case, and the passage of the amendment would have the strongest possible influence on the Dominion government.

Mr. Curtis expressed surprise at the attitude of the fourth member for Victoria, who declared that he would support the amendment because it was ultra vires of the Legislature. How could this be? The amendment was not to be incorporated in an act, and thus risk disallowance. It was merely an expression of opinion. Such an attitude meant that when the government gave leave and grants it was powerless to impose any condition.

If the speaker had any confidence in Mr. McPhillips's opinion on a matter of law, it would be upset on reading the amendment to the amendment, which embodied a portion of the same principle as laid down in the amendment itself. He had admitted the principle to be proper in regard to bonuses. Why should it not apply to other privileges or grants?

The matter was left entirely in the hands of the government, the power being purely discretionary. He was glad to see that no other member had taken the same view as Mr. McPhillips.

He was sorry to notice that the Minister of Mines and two members for Vancouver held that the amendment to the contract was not a matter of law. He read the following extract from one of Mr. Wilson's election speeches to prove the fallacy of the contention, Mr. Wilson said:

"The proposed perfect remedy. They should take the amendment out of legislation and affect the contract; that was a proposition that would work out well, legally. For instance, if a corporation came to the Legislature the constant practice had been to insert anti-Chinese clauses in the private bill. This was absolutely correct. The Governor-in-Council should be empowered to place this in contracts, not acts of parliament, which somebody would declare ultra vires. The law should be so fixed that every privilege should be abrogated if the terms of the contract were not carried out. He had thought out this proposition very thoroughly and was certain that it was the true solution of the difficulty."

This, added Mr. Curtis, was the principle laid down by Mr. Wilson, and it was perfectly sound. It covered all that was included under the amendment of the member for New Westminster. He asked those who fought under Mr. Wilson's banner to be true to their pledges.

The country was indebted to the senior member for Victoria for introducing the bill. He was sorry though that he was not prepared to go further to exclude Mongolian immigration.

The application of a standard wage would do much to shut out Mongolian labor, as it was never accepted on the same basis as Caucasian labor. Why could not Mr. Helmecken go further when he himself laid down the following in one of his pre-election addresses:

"When we have the sympathy of the people of the Empire we may count on getting a measure of protection that will be our due. This was one view of the matter, and another was that we should not use this class of labor ourselves. Why cannot we legislate that in all cases British labor should be given the preference? A measure which would do this would help to do away with this burning question."

He was surprised to see some government supporters who said they were tired of the question. They would be more tired before it was properly adjusted. In the interior it was a burning question, and would not do down. In Greenwood the merchants had joined hands with the laboring classes and a great ceased employing Chinese with the result that there had been an exodus of Mongolians from that city. (Applause.)

He still hoped to see unanimity on this question. He didn't want to see it made a party question. Unanimous action by the House would have a great effect at Ottawa. The government must be aware of the country's feeling on the matter. They must have seen the warm reception which the removal of Mongolians from the Premier's mines had met in the country at large. He hoped to see the government take this course because he had the good sense to be aware of the country's feeling on the matter at least than any mere party advantage.

He ridiculed the statement of the Minister of Mines that the Mikado's prohibition of immigration resulted from a mild expression in the speech from the throne. (Laughter.) Everyone knew that it was due to the exigencies of war, and he did not want the country to be dependent on the good graces of the Emperor of Japan. He strongly supported the amendment. (Applause.)

The Minister of Mines was proceeding to reply to Mr. Curtis when Mr. Brown pointed out that he had already spoken to the amendment.

Mr. McBride—Oh, the opposition are afraid to hear me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gilmour said that if the remarks of the Minister of Mines were to be along the same lines as on the previous day, he didn't think that the country wanted to hear them. The speaker made an appeal for an assertion of the rights of the province. Messrs. Garden and Tatlow, he said, claimed to be standing on their leader's platform. They must be on his or some one else's, for the party to which they owed allegiance had no platform on the Chinese question.

The remark of Mr. Smith that he would not support revolutionary measures, in relation to business, formed the text for the speech of the Minister of Finance. Such would be the case, he held, if the amendment of the member for North Nanaimo were adopted. In the cannery business it practically meant a prohibition of the trade. The mover had said that he didn't care if it did have that effect. But the people of Great Britain would hardly like the abolition of an industry that meant such a food supply as salmon constituted. Take an output of 800,000 cases. The expenditure on such a pack for wages to Chinamen would be \$400,000, while the revenue that would go into the pocket of white people would be \$1,500,000. It was not fair to ask the Chinese to do the work of the white man. They expended a large sum in supplies. Honorable gentlemen opposite smiled, but if they had ever been up the old Canby road and went into a Chinaman's shack, the first thing he would do would be to offer them a drink of brandy.

Mr. McInnes—They were jolly good fellows. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Turner said that if workmen were brought from the East they would probably be French-Canadians, who at present received lower wages than were paid Chinamen in this country.

Mr. Curtis—Excuse me. Do I understand the hon. gentleman to be making a plea for introducing cheap labor to this province? (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner retorted, with heat, that the member for Rossland could twist his remarks as he liked.

He added, "He would sweep away one of the big industries of this province, and what would he have in its place? Nothing. After it the deluge!"

Further considering the amendment he contended that the principle contemplated would have to be incorporated in statutes and would be disallowable.

The amendment was a noisy declamation, but the amendment to the amendment was practical. It would certainly stop some Chinese being employed.

Mr. Curtis—We do not ask for an act.

Mr. Turner—in case of concessions it would not be withdrawn in such cases it would not. He added that the member for Rossland had said that the government need not carry out such a resolution. Of what use, then, would it be? Mr. Curtis—You needn't carry out either amendment.

Mr. Turner concluded by urging that the House suspend action on the amendment which would mean the killing of an industry in this province. (Government applause.)

The question proposed on the amendment to the amendment—"Shall the words proposed to be struck out stand as a condition precedent to the amendment?" was put and resolved in the negative on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Neill, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green, E. Smith—12.

Nays—Kidd, Hall, McPhillips, Helmecken, Turner, Dunsmeuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Tatlow, Præntice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce—24.

The question—"Shall the words proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof stand part of the question?" was resolved in the affirmative unanimously.

The amendment, as amended, carried, and the original resolution, as amended, carried.

Capt. Tatlow's Motion.

The debate on Capt. Tatlow's motion was then resumed by Mr. Helmecken, who advocated a conciliatory policy in regard to the Ottawa government. Some valuable information was contained in the preamble of the resolution, but he was not prepared to go to the extent of ceasing the employment of Chinese. He had always favored increasing the tax from \$100 to \$500. He read the letter of Hon. Jos. Chamberlain setting forth that there could be no objection to an educational test for Mongolians.

Coming to the question of numbers, the senior member for Victoria stated that in the last three years there had been an immigration of 7,367 Chinese and 12,106 Japanese. From July 1st to June 30th, 2,440 Chinese had entered the province, while in the same time 7,875 Japs had come in. Since July 1st 452 more Chinamen had arrived and 894 Japs.

Proceeding, Mr. Helmecken quoted the action which had been taken in Australia. He said he would not support the resolution, but submitted an outline of one which later he intended to submit, and which would be less likely to antagonize the Premier of Canada. If such a conciliatory course were adopted he felt, especially in the light of recent colonial developments, that relief would be granted. He submitted the following amendment:

"Whereas resolutions have been passed by this House from time to time regarding the Dominion government to increase the poll tax on Chinese immigrants into Canada;

"And whereas the Dominion government has passed an act, known as the 'Chinese Immigration Act, 1900,' increasing the poll tax from the sum of \$50 to the sum of \$100;

"Be it resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the said act is ineffective and inadequate to prevent Chinese immigration into Canada;

"Be it further resolved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to respectfully urge upon the Dominion government that the effective mode of dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian immigration into Canada would be by either increasing the amount of the per capita tax to the sum of \$500, or by the passing of an act based on the lines of the Natal Act, known as the 'Immigration Restriction Act, 1897.'"

A. W. Smith wanted the word Mongolian changed to Chinese and Japanese. The latter class was as big a nuisance as the former.

Mr. Brown agreed with the opinion expressed by some members that the real way in which to secure action by Ottawa was to take unanimous action in some such way as had been indicated. Since the question must be disposed of some way, he would withdraw his amendment in favor of that of Mr. Helmecken, as it was free from political coloring and in every way preferable to the motion.

Mr. Smith's amendment was lost and the word 'Mongolian' stood.

The amendment of Mr. Helmecken then passed and the motion, as amended, passed unanimously.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The debate was then resumed on the motion of Mr. Smith relating to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Turner, while explaining that the government was fully alive to the importance of the question, felt that it was too late in the session to be considered. The government a few years ago introduced a labor conciliatory act which had been generally endorsed by laboring classes, but when finally introduced it had provoked a great deal of opposition. The government was prepared to take the matter up and investigate it thoroughly before another session. It was impossible to do so satisfactorily at the present session. It would be taken up shortly.

Mr. Smith agreed to withdraw the resolution on that understanding, and also on account of the fact that the Dominion government was making an experiment on similar lines.

Mr. Brown opposed the withdrawal of the resolution at this stage, especially as the pledge of the Finance Minister was not a promise of a compulsory arbitration act. A promise had been made, but it did not specifically promise such an act. He was preparing a bill along these lines, and he did not want the matter shelved.

Mr. Smith—Give them a chance.

Mr. Brown—But we will have to wait until next session.

Mr. Curtis also stamped the promise of the Finance Minister as insufficient to warrant the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. Hunter wanted to know what brief the opposition had to instruct the government upon the character of the bill. Let the government draft it, and when it was submitted to the House it could be amended by the House.

Mr. Green said the member for Cariboo had the right end of the argument. The opposition were not willing to allow the member to withdraw his bill, and insisted that they should be the arbiters of the provisions of the bill.

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Local News. GLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) Elizabeth Rose, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rose, died at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday. The funeral is taking place this afternoon from the family residence. Teachers in search of positions are requested to communicate with the department of education...

(From Saturday's Daily.) The London Grocers' Gazette says that the market is advancing both for spot and Alaska, Fraser river and Skeena river fish. In a letter to D. McConnan, of this city, Charles Jones, now at Nome, says that he has had a relapse of typhoid pneumonia...

(From Friday's Daily.) The barkentine Wrestler, which arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., on July 10th, with lumber cargo from Chemainus, had a most eventful voyage. In referring to the trip the Sidney Morning Herald says: "She loaded at Chemainus with a cargo of lumber for Melbourne, and on July 5, in latitude 32.03 south, longitude 153.09 east, off the coast of Australia, encountered several heavy gales."

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(From Monday's Daily.) In an accident which occurred a couple of weeks ago at the Chemainus mill, a young man named McDermott had his arm crushed. In spite of the efforts of the doctors mortification set in and the wounded man's arm was amputated, but he could not stand the shock

of the operation and died on Friday at the Chemainus hospital. The deceased was 23 years of age and a native of Ontario. The miners of the New Vancouver Coal company have demanded an increase of 10 per cent. over the present rate of wages, and have given the company thirty days' notice that such an increase is required.

The following is the resolution passed by the Dawson Board of Trade, and which is self-explanatory: "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 the Alberta district for representation. The people of the Yukon urgently desire direct representation in the Dominion parliament, but not through the extension of the Alberta or other district."

The excursion on the steamer R. P. Rithetoh Saturday afternoon to Fulford Harbor under the auspices of the ladies of St. John's Guild was an unprecedented success, and the utter absence of any hitch or flaw in the entire arrangement afforded a satisfying commentary of the manner in which the various arrangements were conceived and carried out. It is doubtful if more delightful weather has ever favored an excursion, and the resultant calmness of the sea contributed to the enjoyable character of the trip.

A single shipment of \$1,000,000 worth of Dawson gold is to be made from Dawson in about ten days via the Alaska-Pacific Express Company, according to information received on the Sound. The gold is owned by the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Dawson and is to be consigned by that concern to the Seattle bank from numerous Klondike settlements from the district during the season.

U. S. transport Pak Ling, on her way to the Orient from Seattle, was intercepted at Port Townsend the other day and sent back to port. On account of the urgent necessity for taking advantage of all space for cargo in leaving Seattle, an experiment was attempted in the case of the Pak Ling. Water ballast was removed from forward tanks and the space filled with oats. The experiment proved unsatisfactory, with the result that the vessel was ordered back and a readjustment of the cargo is now in progress.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen of the world. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Dr. J. I. Kendall Co., 115 West 14th St., Chicago, Ill.

causing the deck load to shift and the ship to lie on her beam ends. They had to leave a considerable quantity of deck lumber overboard to straighten the ship up. The sea was breaking over her, staying in the cabin doors and flooding the cabin, and in the stores. It also drove in and filled the deck, carried away jibstay and all jibs off the jibboom, also a boat off the after davits, and started the afterpart of the deck house and flooded the saleroom. The gale lasted for four days, then changed from the east to southeast, then south to southwest. The cargo consisted of 575,000 feet of lumber. The water got below and the crew, when the vessel reached port, were exhausted by contiguous work. The master speaks in high terms of his men, all of whom stuck manfully to the ship in the hour of extreme peril, and performed splendid service in one of the heaviest storms that Capt. Neilson remembers ever having met.

On Tuesday, the 14th, Dodwell & Co. will introduce a change in the schedule of the steamer Victoria. Leaving Seattle at 7:45 a.m. the vessel will arrive at Port Townsend at 10:30 a.m., and sailing from there a quarter of an hour later will be due to arrive here at 1:30 p.m. On the return of the steamer to Seattle at 4:15, Port Townsend at 7:15 and will be due back at 10 o'clock. On Sunday and Thursday she will extend her service through to Tacoma. The change of service is to be brought about in order to better cope with the opposition on the route.

Captain Geo. A. Lee, late commander of R. M. S. Empress of Japan, now at Vancouver, was the recipient the other day of a handsome marble clock, inscribed with gold and inscribed with the following: "To Commander George A. Lee, R. N. R., with best of good wishes from the crew of R. M. S. Empress of Japan, August 11th, 1900." The presentation was made by Chief Officer Evans in the presence of the members of the crew, who gathered on the promenade deck. In a few well-chosen remarks Chief Officer Evans expressed, on behalf of every member of the crew, their regret at losing a commander whom they fully appreciated. Mr. Evans also referred to the commander's faithful service while in charge of the vessel, and to the fact that he was entirely by surprise, thanked Chief Officer Evans and the crew for their kind wishes and the token of esteem. The captain incidentally remarked that on account of his ill-health he was about to leave Montreal, and from there expected to return at some future date. Captain Lee is an old-timer on this Coast, having been originally in command of the old Abyssinia, when that vessel was running on the present Empress route. When Japan was placed in the company's service, Captain Lee was promoted to Glasgow, and later to the Empress of Japan, in charge ever since. Fourth Officer Smart has also handed in his resignation, as well as Dr. Cavanagh, the ship's surgeon, and Mrs. Behnie, the stewardess.

Steamer Tees and Princess Louise went north yesterday evening, the former with all the freight she could carry. Her decks were piled with lumber for White Horse, while her hold was filled with miscellaneous quantities of merchandise. Captain Cogan, of the Empress of Vancouver, and will have freight for all northern points. Liquor cargo can now be bonded through British Columbia and Yukon Territory from Skagway, according to E. S. Bushby, supervising agent of the Canadian customs at Skagway. The delay in establishing the order, he says, is attributed to the lack of information by the Ottawa government of the change in the Alaskan prohibition law. Mr. Bushby states: "I am instructed by the commissioner of customs that spirituous liquors may be transported through Yukon Territory to ports or sub-ports in Alaska from Skagway via White Pass and Dawson, Y. T., to bonded carriers. Each package shall be marked in red 'In bond for Alaska.' Spirituous liquors in transit to Alaska and transported in bond through the Yukon Territory, shall not be allowed to go into consumption in said territory. There has been unavoidable delay owing to the necessity of communicating with the United States government for information or prohibiting the importation of liquors into Alaska."

Steamer Willapa returned from the West Coast on Saturday afternoon, after an uneventful passage. She brings news from Deer Creek of a good strike made there recently on Mr. Ward's property. The passengers to arrive on the steamer were E. Dewdney, Mrs. G. W. Woollett, H. Davis, H. Donnelly, G. R. Thomson, Mrs. Selz and children, E. H. Braden and Jas. Maitland-Douglass and children.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. "I have used Castoria for my children and it has done me good. It is a safe and reliable medicine for all ailments of infants and children." - Dr. J. I. Kendall Co., 115 West 14th St., Chicago, Ill.

In Memory of Whitley

His Comrades Have Started Subscriptions for a Headstone Over His Grave.

Corporal O'Dell, Times Correspondent, Writes From Johannesburg.

Springs, near Johannesburg, July 2nd, 1900.—During the last few days our boys and newspapers, and to-day we hear that two weeks' back mail—probably some captured by General Devel—will arrive by the evening train. Cornwall had a letter from Gamble yesterday, in which he said he had been in the barrack hospital at Bloemfontein for a month. He had fever, but was now sufficiently convalescent to enable him to proceed to Capetown to recuperate. He had been well nursed by some Australian nurses.

The boys, seeing we ceased marching, have been kicking up a row. The daily sick parades are very small now; those who are sick are usually men with tooth ache, or are rapidly healing. The regiment, after being housed for some days in the round house near the station, is now living in a two-story concert room, school room, and nearby houses. Betting on the date of our leaving here for the Cape, has already started, the favorite date being the 16th prox. Capt. Rogers left to-day, presumably to collect stamps and our baggage left at Bloemfontein. Lieut. Winter, who came out with the draft, is much liked by the men. Mr. Harrison, Vancouver, has started a subscription for a headstone to be placed over Whitley's grave in Johannesburg, with a suitable inscription. His death was a disaster and a great loss to the British Columbia contingent.

This morning Curt and myself went down the Great Eastern mine, about a mile from here, and spent an interesting hour 350 feet below the surface. But, as the reader knows more about coal mines than the writer and lives within easy distance of them, it is needless to write much regarding this one. However, I may say that the mine has been worked for five years and can be worked for another five before the supply of coal will be exhausted. The seam is 70 feet through, and the main drive three-quarters of a mile long, 24 feet high and 15 feet broad. There is no need to timber it, and as we were provided with naked candles I came to the conclusion that there was a distinct absence of coal gas. The mine is well lit with electric lights, and occasionally I found candles placed in dark nooks and crannies.

We expected a few days ago an attack from some Boers who are in larger numbers here. Some of the Gordons with an armoured train carrying a 6-in. gun, this time with automatic guns, came down for a day, but nothing was done. I believe that many of the enemy would give up the game, only they fear they may be sent out of South Africa, and that they do not desire.

With test wishes from the boys to you all in Victoria, I conclude. SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

Sporting News

THE KING. FITZSIMMONS WON THE FIGHT. New York, Aug. 10.—At the Madison Square Garden to-night Bob Fitzsimmons met Gus Ruhlin, the Akron giant, and won by knocking the Ohioan down and out in the sixth round. Fitzsimmons conceded a draw to Ruhlin, and this in itself was a serious handicap. From the word "go," the men started in with hurricane-like force. Both were wild at times, but Fitz was always the quicker to steady himself. Ruhlin clinched a good deal and for three or four rounds was the aggressor. He landed some hard straight lefts on Fitzsimmons' face and swung his right to the body and head with fearful force. Several of these blows staggered Fitz, but none of them landed on the mark, as Fitz was too shifty. When Ruhlin's nose began to bleed, the sight of the blood seemed to have a deterrent effect on him, and Fitz was quick to see this. At the first sign of weakness on Ruhlin's part, Fitz began his attack on the body, and each blow he landed there made Gus wince with pain.

Round 1.—They began sparring rapidly, but Fitz was the aggressor. He clinched another breakthrough. Ruhlin shot left to wind. Fitz got left to nose and received a right twice in succession. Ruhlin then rushed Fitz to ropes with lefts to head. Both were a little wild, but Fitz finally landed a right jolt on Ruhlin's face, but received a stiff right hand in return. Ruhlin rushed Fitz to ropes and fired right and left to head. Fitz finally rushed Ruhlin to ropes. Ruhlin landed three lefts in rapid succession. Fitz was groggy and fell to his knees as the bell rang. Fitz's seconds rushed to the ring and cried foul, but it was not allowed.

Round 2.—The men rushed in and sparred for a moment. Ruhlin ducked a fierce right in the eye and Fitz came back with three vicious straight punches to the eye. Ruhlin came back with a stiff right hand and a left to the body. Ruhlin's nose was bleeding; both men were dazed and Ruhlin hugged Fitz, trying to steady himself, and on a stiff right hand Fitz landed a right on Ruhlin's face, which was immediately closed with Ruhlin's second round.

and forced Ruhlin to the ropes. They clinched, and after the break sparred a moment for wind. Ruhlin landed right and left on Fitz's face, but Fitz did not seem to mind them. Both men seemed very tired, but Fitz sent his left to Ruhlin's stomach, making him wince. The men came to a clinch and walked to the ropes. They were not fighting so fast as in the former rounds. Ruhlin could hardly raise his hands. A left on the jaw sent him to his knees, and was almost out. He waited till the last count and staggered to his feet. The round decidedly in Fitz's favor.

Round 5.—Fitz feinted, and they clinched, fighting slowly. Ruhlin missed a right swing and nearly lost his balance. He then sent a fierce one to Fitz's face and received a stiff left-hander on the body. Ruhlin seemed to be waking up a little and landed several blows on Fitz in quick succession, but did little damage. Ruhlin continually clinched to save himself. Fitz followed him up and pummeled him with right and left. Ruhlin saved himself with a clinch. Fitz landed right and left as the bell rang.

Round 6.—Ruhlin's right was nearly countered by Fitz, who landed. Ruhlin was fighting cautiously, but Fitz put him off his guard and landed a right on Ruhlin's nose and by a left hook drove Ruhlin to the ropes. Fitz landed left on jaw, and knocked Ruhlin down and out. The round lasted two minutes and ten seconds.

RUHLIN'S CONDITION. (Associated Press.) New York, Aug. 11.—Ruhlin, the pugilist, who was knocked out in the 6th round by Fitzsimmons last night at Madison Square Gardens, was said to-day to be recovering from the terrible punishment of the fight. For several hours after he received the knock-out blow his condition was serious and medical aid was summoned. Ruhlin had violent hemorrhages in the nose and blood from the ears. Water was dashed into Ruhlin's face and sinuses and he was frequently applied between the alternate stages of unconsciousness and consciousness. After an examination, the physicians declared that there were no internal injuries, and no serious results will follow.

NARROWLY AVERTED DEFEAT. In yesterday's match at the Seattle tennis tournament, Foulkes, the champion, was compelled to exert supreme efforts to escape defeat at the hands of the Seattle player, F. C. Newton. The latter was eventually defeated, but nevertheless every point was stubbornly contested, grudgingly given and resolutely won. The Victorian captured the first game of the set and Newton the second.

Finally the score stood 4-5, in favor of Foulkes, when Newton took the net and games and the set, 6-4. The next set was captured by Foulkes, and after twenty-five minutes the match was resumed and a regal contest ensued. Both men played with wonderful accuracy, dash and persistence, and it was only after a grand struggle in every particular that the champion took the third set and the match. Undoubtedly the votaries of tennis were afforded a magnificent demonstration of its niceties, and, as exponents, both victor and loser won additional laurels.

This afternoon Foulkes is down to meet Fransoli, and the winner of that contest will meet the winner of the Freeman-Hurd match, to decide the all-important question of state championship.

Yesterday the Victorians, Foulkes and Fransoli, were not successful against Hurd and Russell, who won the doubles in 6-2, 6-1. However, it is only just to mention that this event was played immediately after the Foulkes-Newton match, and the champion was somewhat exhausted.

Russell and Miss Riley beat Foulkes and Miss Holbrook, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4; while Malcolm and partner beat Goward and Miss Tyler, 6-5, 6-5.

In the doubles in the forenoon, Foulkes and Goward beat Tidmarsh and Remington, 6-2, 6-4. Goward was beaten, however, in the singles by Fransoli, 6-0, 6-4. Speaking of Goward's play, the Post-Intelligencer says:

"Goward plays tennis after the style of his brother, who made a fine showing at last year's tournament, using his racket with both hands. He is the possessor of an old, battered racket, and with it he smashes the ball like a knight of the baseball diamond, if he would hit it such slaps as he does with a new, tightly strung racket he would knock it a distance almost beyond calculation. Goward also puts a tremendous slice on the ball, which not only causes it to curve in its flight, but makes the rebound very deceptive."

FOLKES DEFEATED. A conspicuous feature in connection with the tennis tournament, which was concluded at Seattle on Saturday, was the defeat in the match for the championship of the state of Washington of J. F. Foulkes, of battles and possession of trophies, innumerable, at the hands of Freeman, who is the champion of Southern California, and is necessarily a great exponent of tennis. True to his record, experience and local renown, Foulkes put up an able struggle, but his opponent's play was irresistible, particularly when he installed himself at the net, from which he worked his own sweet will. He won the first set with comparative ease, but lost the second set, Foulkes taking it with 6-3. The next two sets were captured by Freeman, 6-2, 6-3, who is now champion of the state of Washington.

Hurd and Russell took the finals in the men's doubles from Freeman and Newton, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. In the ladies' singles Miss Riggs beat Miss Schram, 6-0, 6-0. Russell and Miss Riley were defeated by Mrs. Rollins and Mrs. Rollins, of Seattle, 6-1, 6-4.

The consolation singles were won by R. G. Hudson, of Tacoma, who beat Smith, of Seattle, 10-8, 8-6, 6-4. The prizes were distributed by M. H. Pelly after the match.

THE VICTORIANS WON. The Victoria and Nanaimo teams met in a match in Nanaimo on Saturday, which resulted in a victory for Victoria by a score of 6 to 5. The game was very interesting from beginning to end, being again in the ninth inning. Had it not been for the few errors, which were necessary, however, on account of the rough condition of the ground, the match would have been faultless. Both teams were in fine form, Nanaimo having been strengthened and improved in their playing since they met the Amities here on the 7th of July. Spargo and O'Connor, the Nanaimo battery, put up a fine exhibition, the former pitching a steady game throughout, and

the batting being excellent. Williams made a running catch of the fly, bringing loud cheers from the many enthusiasts present. Holness, for Victoria, pitched his usual steady game, keeping the work was displayed in the ninth inning. When Nanaimo's best batters were keeping his single eye open and Holness remained that they should not be grounder to him, and he was through at first with ease. The second inning, the third man, the second fanned and Gouge, hit the ball to second and advanced himself at first by accepting everything in the game from start to finish, making double play, unassisted by catching the drive and touching second base, who was occupied by a runner.

Holness made nine strikeouts to Strickland's five; Nanaimo had seven hits to Victoria's six. Geo. Smith is to be complimented on his accurate arm-pitching, it being sufficient to both teams, and the spectators. The game was clean throughout and devoid of any ill-feeling. The Nanaimo team was a passably good one; ball players, and their manager, Mr. McMahon, extended the utmost courtesy toward the Victoria baseball players.

In all probability the Vancouver baseball club will be here to play Victoria on Saturday next at the Galtonia grounds.

THE WHEEL. The match between Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, and Corder of Vancouver, at Hookton Point on Saturday, was won by the latter in two heats out of three. Speaking of the contest, the News says: "It is a pity that there had been no such thing as a professional match between McLeod and Corder, as it would have been a most interesting one. Outside of the dispute over the pace-making, the riding of the two contestants was a passably close one, and decidedly on the side of the victor. The pace-making was far from satisfactory. The arrangement in this regard was that McLeod and Corder were each to choose a rider to man the two seats. Alf. Boake, of Toronto, was the representative of the Canadian champion, while Eddie D. Allen, of Port Land, Ore., acted in a similar capacity for Corder. This arrangement did not work well, as either representative could, to suit his principal in the race, become merely a passenger and give deadweight to his teammate's (the other fellow's representative) to pedal along. After the second heat, a movement was set on foot to award a tandem race independent of either rider, but the idea was given up, when an agreement to put a time limit of 2:10 on the heat was arrived at.

McLeod claimed that it was verbally agreed that the tandem was to drop out at the approximately mile, leaving 29 yards for the riders to fight it out, but his opponent claimed that he understood that the tandem was to quit at the three-quarter mile mark leaving the principals to have a battle royal for the second quarter. While admitting that he was fairly beaten so far as speed was concerned, in the second and third heats of the race, McLeod is anything but satisfied at this time, "dropping out" at the three-quarter mile mark. After the second heat, depending on it carrying him to the seventh eighth mark. After a long discussion it was agreed that in the final race the tandem should drop out at the flag pole.

The first heat was won by McLeod by half a wheel's time 2:18. The second heat was won by Corder by inches, and 2:20 1/2. The third and deciding heat was won by Corder by two lengths in 2:08 1/2.

The other races were decided as follows: One mile boys—A. J. Oben; 2. Allen King; 3. Fritz Ringis; time 2:50. One mile Chinese—1. Charlie Pan; 2. Mah Yotze; 3. Ah Sing. No time taken. (Note—Everybody laughing too much to catch the time.)

Five mile amateur handicap—1. R. Haddock, scratch; 2. J. Edwards, scratch; 3. Bert Woods, 350 yards. Time 31:50.

WOOLP'S CHAMPIONSHIPS. (Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 13.—The three days' meet in the world's bicycle championship contest began yesterday with the trial heats at Prince's park. Lake won his heat in the amateur championship over a course of 33 metres in 2 minutes 49 1/2 seconds. In the professional championship, Tom Cooper was the American rival for the gold medal, McFarland finishing third. Cooper's time was 1 minute 43.15 seconds. The course run was 333 metres. Cooper and McFarland were second in their heat in the tandem, but will have no place in the final, Tomassell and Meyers won the heat.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made of the blood, nerves and complexion.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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Looking... Dawsonite... Railway... With 60... among 60... steamer... Dawson... date of Tue... Nearly all... interior... for the win... One of the clo... either here... Dawson... stock, while... who are he... S. P. Mo... represent... a member... now one of... lice force... to have co... to renew ol... list of the... ford Rogers... C. Brema... Mrs. Mayn... son, C. W... liam Shiel... H. McMill... John Cask... Hooper, D... H. Bowde... Murphy, J... Balfour, J... more, E... B. Holm... Bergson, M... Miss Blau... en, E. M... James Mc... Lilly Dub... Lamy, M... Smith, H... ner, J. H... M. Wick... can, John... Large, A... The Da... day, calli... where the... due, was... Wrangle... port, is v... sorted, is... of a boat... News i... of the fir... Monaste... ence S. G... Hoatling... the accid... nts to be... held. I... to Skag... however... covery of... her daug... the same... will not... public in... ment, in... to Skagw... He ann... be built... confine t... the th... through... to Skag... itself cl... and so... by blast... the W... Mr. T... last year... Mr. Tac... at Whit... the late... assistant... min. A... ers, Y... son. Altho... Horse a... cut rat... regular... will not... er Line... claratio... has be... Horse t... hereaft... Genet... the W... Dawson... win at... nounced... consid... cut, an... at the... & Y... \$20 are... is still... and ex... not op... now. A... from D... ending... tuesday... been in... part of... the rig... engers... interes... stop it... that t... the re... Canada... one of... river. In... tion of... laker... sued b... issued... bla to... last. "Th... Angu... cover



# Looking For Supplies

### Dawsonites Arrive on the Danube to Lay in Stocks for the Winter.

### Railway Will Not Receive Shipments Later Than September 1st.

With considerable treasure divided among the odd passengers, the C.P.N. steamer Danube arrived from Skagway on Sunday, bringing Northern advices to date of Tuesday last.

News of all boards are from the North-west interior and are out to lay in stocks for the winter, intending to return before the close of the Yukon navigation. One of these will buy 500 tons of supplies either here or in Seattle. Another is a Dawson butcher, who is going to purchase live ball players, and they Mr. McMahon, extending towards the Victoria.

The Vancouver baseball players' Victoria on Sitka grounds. The Vancouver baseball players' Victoria on Sitka grounds. The Vancouver baseball players' Victoria on Sitka grounds.

DEPARTURE. The steamer Danube arrived from Skagway on Sunday, bringing Northern advices to date of Tuesday last.

News is also given by the passengers of the finding of the bodies of Walter Monaster, one of the victims of the Florence S. disaster, which was recovered at Hootalinga, 13 miles below the scene of the accident. The body has been shipped to Dawson, where the inquest will be held.

Mr. Tache, who is in charge of the public works of the Dominion government, in the Yukon basin, had returned to Skagway from Ottawa by the Danube. He announces that this fall a dam will be built at the head of Lake Lebarge to confine the waters from spreading over the shallow area there, and to course through several channels. It is expected that the water thus confined will of itself clear out the remaining channel, and so obviate dredging.

Although all travellers between White Horse and Dawson have been enjoying our rates which are less than half the regular tariff, there is a feeling that they will not be maintained. At Yukon Flyer Line, which made its first open declaration as to the cut rates, and which has been selling for \$15 from White Horse to Dawson, has given notice it will hereafter sell at no less than \$20.

The present rate quoted by W. P. & Y. to Dawson is \$30 first-class and \$20 second. The Klondike Corporation is still taking a lively part in the fight, and expects to do better when the low water comes and the larger boats cannot operate as great an advantage as now.

All records for fast travel up the Yukon from Dawson to White Horse were broken by the steamer Yukoner, on the run ending Sunday morning, a week ago yesterday. The time was three days, five hours and fifteen minutes. The passengers on the Yukoner took the greatest interest, and when the steamer would stop to take fuel, they would rush out that their boat might be helped along in the race. The Yukoner belongs to the Canadian Development Company, and is one of the largest steamers on the upper river.

In anticipation of the close of navigation on the Yukon river and tributaries, the White Pass & Yukon has issued circulars through which tickets will not be sold nor through which tickets will be sold nor through which tickets will be sold.

ted during the season of 1900. The sale of through tickets from British Columbia and Puget Sound ports to Dawson and Atlin will be discontinued September 1st, 1900. Tickets sold prior to September 1st should be limited to not later than September 10th.

According to advices from Dawson dated July 13th, Jack Carr, the well known Alaska mail carrier and explorer, among the first on the Tanana, discredited and secured upwards of twenty valuable claims. One of his properties on Faith creek is turning out from \$1.25 to \$1.75 to the pan. Carr is now whipsawing lumber to build sluice boxes for active work on his property.

# Strathcona's On the March

### Interesting Letter From Fraser Brothers Serving in the Above Corps.

### En Route Through Northern Natal to Join General Buller.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Fraser, Esquimaux road, from her three sons, Harry, Hugh and Wilfrid, who are serving with Strathcona's Horse in South Africa:

Durban, June 16.—We got back here last night and went to the upper Tugela river by train, and from there marched to Eschew and stopped there two days. We then marched back 400 miles through a very pretty country and the settlers brought us baskets of oranges as we passed. From here we go to Newcastle; I am sure we don't know what we are to do there. We hear the war is all over, and that peace is about to be declared. Wonder if you see anything in the papers about us. We are doing wonders out here. Am writing this outside, sitting on my saddle, and will have to saddle up in a minute. "A" troop has gone and we are waiting for remounts. The South American horses are of no use, and can't stand anything. Our march down we left about two dozen of them along the trail, played upon them the necessity for a modification of the clauses of the Medical Act. It is believed that the government will take action, but should they fail to do so resort will be had to private members, and it necessary to the opposition.

At the gathering at Nanaimo on Saturday the scheme was carried out by Phil R. Smith, and by President Price of the Federated Board. The result was the passage of the following resolution, which was moved by W. J. Gower, of Victoria, seconded by W. Bennett, of Nanaimo, and supported by S. H. Williams, of Vancouver:

"Whereas the legislature of the province of British Columbia has enacted legislation conferring special privileges upon the learned professions, and whereas the powers and privileges so conferred were for the purpose of qualification and the protection of the public interest, and whereas the action of certain professional classes has been directed against the accustomed and legitimate uses of benevolent societies and injurious to the best interests of the public welfare, and whereas difficulty exists in obtaining medical practitioners to carry on the work of benevolent institutions, and whereas the B. C. Medical Act excludes from practice in British Columbia graduates from all colleges and universities, unless they pass the examination provided by the B. C. Medical Council; therefore, be it resolved that the combined benevolent societies of British Columbia, here assembled, protest against the unjust discrimination of the B. C. Medical Council, and demand of the British Columbia Legislature to repeal during the present session obnoxious clauses in the Medical Act, and admit upon the provincial medical register all practitioners possessing a medical diploma from British or Canadian colleges or universities holding a license to practice in any province of the Dominion of Canada; and be it further resolved that we vigorously protest against class legislation and ask that equal privileges be given the members of the legal and dental professions."

"Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be presented to the Premier, Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, and also the local press."

For the purpose of bringing the matter more generally before the people of the Province and Dominion the following letter is being sent to all the provincial newspapers, and to the leading Eastern and United States papers, accompanied by the resolutions just given. The attention of the Grand Lodges in the East is also being drawn to the matter, with a view to Dominion legislation on the subject.

"At the second annual re-union of secret societies held at Nanaimo on the 11th day of August, 1900, when prominent workers of the mystic craft had gathered together from the cities of Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster and Victoria, an opportunity was presented to discuss and refer to the members of the representatives of the British Columbia Medical Association residing at Victoria. In refusing to attend the members of the various secret societies of that city. It appears that the societies have been paying \$3 a year for each member in standing to the medical officer appointed by the lodge in consideration of his attendance and medicine to the members. No reason has been assigned for the action taken by the doctors, and it is assumed by society men that the medical profession desired to increase the amount of sick benefit paid by the lodge from \$7 to \$10 per week and allow the individual members an opportunity of choosing their own physician, a dividend to be practice more evenly among the doctors.

# For Larger Benefits

### Federated Society Board Contemplate an Extension of the Fraternal Principle.

### Asks Also for Hospital Accommodation and for Medical Act Amendments.

Although the members of the Victoria medical council have apparently agreed to cease the public discussion of the differences between themselves and the lodges, the matter has by no means been dropped and recent occurrences would seem to indicate that the stiffest part of the fight is ahead.

At a recent meeting of the Federated Societies' board, three committees were appointed. One of these is for the purpose of securing the repeal of the obnoxious clauses in the Medical Act, which the members feel are an injustice to them. Another is for the purpose of formulating a plan to extend the benefits of the lodge to the families of members, instead of to members only as is now the case. A third will devote its energies to securing accommodation in the Royal Jubilee Hospital for members and their families, failing which they are requested to submit a scheme for the establishment of a society to extend the benefits of the lodge to the families of members, instead of to members only as is now the case.

In connection with the latter point it is asserted that some time ago the members of the Jubilee Hospital board approached the large employers of labor in the city and suggested that they contribute a certain sum each month for the maintenance in the hospital of their employees who become sick or who had been injured. When the matter came to the ears of some of the medical men, however, it is said that they threatened that if such a course were followed they would withdraw their patronage from the institution and that the matter was accordingly dropped.

In regard to the work of the second committee if the scheme is carried out each member of a society will be entitled to medical attendance not only for himself but for his wife and children also on payment of his benefit dues. It is expected that this will necessitate the employment of six lodge doctors instead of three, as is the case at present.

The legislative committee will interview the government and further press upon them the necessity for a modification of the clauses of the Medical Act. It is believed that the government will take action, but should they fail to do so resort will be had to private members, and it necessary to the opposition.

At the gathering at Nanaimo on Saturday the scheme was carried out by Phil R. Smith, and by President Price of the Federated Board. The result was the passage of the following resolution, which was moved by W. J. Gower, of Victoria, seconded by W. Bennett, of Nanaimo, and supported by S. H. Williams, of Vancouver:

"Whereas the legislature of the province of British Columbia has enacted legislation conferring special privileges upon the learned professions, and whereas the powers and privileges so conferred were for the purpose of qualification and the protection of the public interest, and whereas the action of certain professional classes has been directed against the accustomed and legitimate uses of benevolent societies and injurious to the best interests of the public welfare, and whereas difficulty exists in obtaining medical practitioners to carry on the work of benevolent institutions, and whereas the B. C. Medical Act excludes from practice in British Columbia graduates from all colleges and universities, unless they pass the examination provided by the B. C. Medical Council; therefore, be it resolved that the combined benevolent societies of British Columbia, here assembled, protest against the unjust discrimination of the B. C. Medical Council, and demand of the British Columbia Legislature to repeal during the present session obnoxious clauses in the Medical Act, and admit upon the provincial medical register all practitioners possessing a medical diploma from British or Canadian colleges or universities holding a license to practice in any province of the Dominion of Canada; and be it further resolved that we vigorously protest against class legislation and ask that equal privileges be given the members of the legal and dental professions."

"Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be presented to the Premier, Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, and also the local press."

On the other hand, it is claimed by society men that the privilege of choosing lodge physicians, and it is a practice that the societies have enjoyed for many years, has proved the most satisfactory; both to the lodges and the members thereof. The small sums set aside monthly from the individual member provide for those who may fall for the time being from the ranks of wage earners, and it certainly seems reasonable that the producing classes would be in a better position to contribute toward such sickness than the afflicted one. Another great objection which the lodges have to the practice the Victoria physicians wish to establish is the confidence existing between patient and doctor. Certain prescribed illnesses will nullify not only the medical attention but also the sick benefits payable by private doctors to dis-close the condition of certain members, urging that such would be a breach of etiquette and of no concern to the lodge. It will be easily seen how difficult the task of safeguarding the lodges against such evils. The Victoria societies have been fortunate in securing the services of three physicians to carry on the work in face of the opposition created by the Medical Association, but are unable to obtain additional assistance until the present Medical Act is amended, conferring as it does the powers of examination of new arrivals by a now very interested board. The matter has been placed in the hands of the government for over a month and as yet there are no signs of dealing with the subject. Representations have again been made within the past week, that the matter may be dealt with before the present session is ended. To strengthen the hands of the committee appointed by the federated board of secret societies, the following set of resolutions were presented to the federated board of secret societies, Mr. J. Price, and was carried by the meeting unanimously.

# The Minnie Disaster

### Details of the Wreck of Well Known Schooner at Unimak Pass.

### Five of Shipwrecked Crew Arrive From Unalaska on Steamer Alliance.

Five members of the crew of the lost sealing schooner Minnie arrived here from the Sound yesterday morning. They had been taken by the Nome steamer Alliance. Three of the men are Oscar Lindquist, C. de Grind and John Williams. They left Unalaska a week ago last Friday and report that the Minnie, which they deserted some days previously, is a total wreck at the entrance to Unimak Pass, one of the ways through the Aleutian Islands to Behring Sea. Captain Victor Jacobsen and part of his crew, as heretofore announced, are on the schooner Walter L. Rich, and the five men now here were the only ones who struck out in open boat from the wreck, heading for Unalaska. The distance is 45 miles, but the men, favored by a calm sea, made it without difficulty.

The wreck of the Minnie occurred at 10:15 o'clock on the night of July 26th. A thick fog prevailed. The sea was quiet but a strong current—a phenomenon common to the locality—was running. Captain Jacobsen was below and a member of the quintette, one who did not care to give his name, was at the wheel. The vessel had met with her canvas spread and consequently began to drift. She ran bow on to Unimak Island, the most southerly in the Aleutian group, driving her nose high out of water and leaving her stern to swing with every sea that rolled. The fate of the schooner seemed sealed from the commencement and hurried preparations were made for all to get ashore.

Around every hand lay rocks of the most jagged and precipitous character, and captain and crew knew only too well what was in store for their craft with the first wind that blew. That night the personal effects of all and some provisions were taken ashore. It was an exciting time. No one at first could speculate on how long he would be left at the mercy of the elements on the inhospitable bleak and lonely point. But they were not kept long in suspense. The sky cleared, and the Minnie struck up and the bomb gun, which they discharged, soon attracted the attention of the lookout man on the schooner Walter L. Rich, and in a short time that vessel was bearing down on the scene of the disaster from farther within the pass. Coming to an anchor off the wreck, the shipwrecked crew were received aboard and provided with all the comfort which Captain Haan had at his command. It was a fortunate hour for the Minnie's crew, for next day the wind ceased and the sea became very rough. The schooner, which was sent for several hours took in no water, now began to leak. Rocking and plunging about, it was a matter of a short time before the work of destruction had been completed. Nothing would last in the surf, situated as was the Minnie, and when the crew left her she was pretty well battered to pieces.

Captain Jacobsen and the remaining four of his white crew will go to Unalaska after the former has distributed his 21 Indians among the different sealers in Behring Sea. At Dutch Harbor they will embark for Victoria on some south-bound vessel.

Those of his crew who have arrived already do not account for the vessel going so far astray, except through the fog, which prevailed at the time she struck. Captain Fass is about twenty miles wide, so that the Minnie was far out of her course.

She had a very tedious passage North, being 15 days out from Dodge's Cove, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, when the accident occurred. She was one of the last of the sealing fleet reaching as far North as she did, but with her immense crew would be prepared, on entering the sea, to make amends for all tardiness on the voyage North. At Unalaska there were in port two of the United States revenue cutters and H. M. S. Icarus, and it was through the officers commanding the latter that passage aboard the Alliance was secured for the shipwrecked ones.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

would be taken, and every detail essential to the consummation of an organized plan of sudden attack, or a reconnaissance, carried out in this manner and other branches of training, the members of "A" Company at Rod Hill have passed the last few weeks, and both the instructors and the instructed are satisfied with the progress made. The men are somewhat bronzed, but are looking generally in the "fit" and in the best of spirits, and their prestige as a corps is decidedly increased by the knowledge and experience they have received during their stay at Rod Hill.

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Captain Jacobsen and the remaining four of his white crew will go to Unalaska after the former has distributed his 21 Indians among the different sealers in Behring Sea. At Dutch Harbor they will embark for Victoria on some south-bound vessel.

Those of his crew who have arrived already do not account for the vessel going so far astray, except through the fog, which prevailed at the time she struck. Captain Fass is about twenty miles wide, so that the Minnie was far out of her course.

She had a very tedious passage North, being 15 days out from Dodge's Cove, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, when the accident occurred. She was one of the last of the sealing fleet reaching as far North as she did, but with her immense crew would be prepared, on entering the sea, to make amends for all tardiness on the voyage North. At Unalaska there were in port two of the United States revenue cutters and H. M. S. Icarus, and it was through the officers commanding the latter that passage aboard the Alliance was secured for the shipwrecked ones.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

# Successful Re-Union

### Fraternal Organizations Have a Gala Gathering at the Coal City.

### Interesting Programme of Sports and a Throng of Happy Visitors.

The second annual re-union of the societies of the Pacific Coast was held at Nanaimo on Saturday, and was characterized by the same success that attended the initial celebration of the fraternal organizations in this city a year ago. The brethren in the Coal City were tireless in their exertions, and the manner in which the arrangements were carried out will form a standard for future demonstrations. The city was lavishly decorated for the occasion, a general disposition being shown to mark the re-union as a gala event. Victoria sent a big contingent of visitors, the bulk of whom made the trip by the City of Nanaimo. Unfortunately the vessel mentioned was a little late in reaching the city, thus delaying the procession. Big crowds were also in attendance from Vancouver and the islands of the Gulf.

Addresses were to have been delivered by Rev. Elliot S. Rowe and Dr. Ernest Hall, of Victoria, but both were unable to attend for reasons of other duties. Mayor Manson made a short and witty speech, and a brief address was delivered by Phil R. Smith, secretary of the Federated Society Board of Victoria, upon a matter referred to in another column.

The trades procession was a great success, some handsome floats being paraded by the different organizations. Among those who took part in the procession were: St. George's Society, the Eagles, Native Sons, K. of P., Orange Society, A. O. U. E. L. O. G. T. P., and Rebekahs. To the latter society fell three out of the five prizes for floats, the Eagles and Foresters securing the other two. The latter also secured the special prize, and the Eagles that for the best decorated float, while the Rebekahs captured those for the best represented society and for marching. In the archery competitions Mrs. Hamilton won first place and Mrs. Dykes second among the ladies, while of the men T. Smith, of Victoria, and Henley and Baxter, of Nanaimo, took the prizes in the order named. The team from Court Northey Light, Victoria, were first in the team competitions. The cup trophy in the tug-of-war event was captured by the Foresters from the Orangemen. The successful team comprised Townsend, Gordon, Henley, Thorburn, Mesher, Thompson, Grice, Greenhall, Badgrave and McDonald.

In ball driving the successful competitors were Mrs. Booker, Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Horth. Clara Meaton and Effie Moyes took prizes for Highland dancing for girls, Milton Douglas securing the coveted honor in the boys' class. The greasy pig prize was captured by Jimmie Atkin, the greasy pole by J. Hudson, and the tub and floating barrel contests by the same contestants.

The society team race was won by the Nanaimo Native Sons, represented by J. C. McGregor, Frank Martin and Moses Martin. Results in the other events were as follows: 100 yard amateur—1st, Wm. Good; 2nd, H. Connor. Standing long jump—1st, Connor; 2nd, Herford. Married ladies' race—1st, Mrs. Kennedy, of Wellington; 2nd, Mrs. Dawson, of Nanaimo; 3rd, Mrs. Trehern, of Nanaimo. 220 yard amateur handicap—1st, Jos. White; 2nd, A. Chaloner; 3rd, J. Martin. Girls' race—1st, Olive Dawson; 2nd, Louise Fielding; 3rd, Lillian Smith. Running long jump—1st, A. Chaloner; 2nd, J. Martin. The Victoria contingent reached home shortly after midnight.

**BIRTHS.** GRANVILLE SMITH—On August 7th, at Esquimaux, the wife of Commander H. Granville Smith, Royal Navy, of a daughter. HORN—At Revelstoke, on Aug. 7th, the wife of Mr. Thomas Horn, of a daughter. FREEMAN—In this city, on Aug. 11th, the wife of J. H. Freeman, of a son.

**MARRIED.** WRIGHT-THORNTON—Vancouver, on Aug. 8th, Harold Wright, of St. John, N. B., and Miss Ethel Thornton, of Montreal. TIBBENY-O'KEEFE—At St. Anne's church, Okanogan, on Aug. 8th, by the Rev. Father Roy, Dr. J. A. Tierney and Miss Helen Mary O'Keefe. STITT-BLACK—At Vancouver, on Aug. 6th, David Stitt and Miss Ellen Black, daughter of Walter Black, of Mount Pleasant. POLOK-OSERYAK—At Twin Butte, on Aug. 30th, by Rev. H. H. Stewart, of Stephen Polok, C. P. R. section foreman, and Miss Melana Oseryak. BROWN-MURPHY—At Kamloops, on Aug. 8th, by Rev. J. G. Stewart, George D. Brown and Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Munro.

**DIED.** ROBINSON—At 810 Powell street, Vancouver, on Aug. 8th, Hannah Edith, year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, a native of London, Eng., aged 12 years. FOX—At the family residence, 38 Mason street, on the 7th inst., Margaret, widow of the late George Fox, a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, aged 74 years. PAINTER—At Vancouver, on Aug. 6th, Lucy Adeline Painter, aged 74 years and eleven months. RIVES—At St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, on Aug. 6th, Mrs. Minnie Evelyn Rives, wife of G. T. Rives, of Lillooet, B. C., and daughter of Major P. Burnett, aged 24 years. BUKER—At Revelstoke, on Aug. 6th, the infant son of Fayette and Agnes Buker, aged 4 1/2 months. DRYSDALE—At Vancouver, on Aug. 10th, Douglas Gordon, son of Gordon and Maria Drysdale, aged 10 years.

Colorless faces, who courage, will receive vigor by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Signature of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Headache, For Dizziness, For Biliousness, For Stomach Pain, For Constipation, For Slow Skin, For the Completion of the Digestive Process, For Headache.

**FOOT ELM DOES.** It cools a burning bunton. It soothes a sensitive corn. It relieves smarting feet. It restores tired feet. It cures itching feet. It dispels perspiration odors. It "breaks in" new shoes. It preserves the leather. It cures sweaty blistered feet. There is nothing like "FOOT ELM" for all troubles of the feet. THESE ARE FACTS. ONE BOX WILL CONVINCE YOU. Foot Elm is 25c. a box at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jary, Bowmanville, Ont. POISON THE BLOOD—Food fermentation means indigestion—indigestion leads to Dropsy, Dyspepsia, means poor blood, poor circulation, broken health, chronic depression, and nervous prostration. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets nip the fermentation in the bud and prevent the troubles that are bound to follow neglect of the digestive organs. In a box, 35 cents.

**APOLI & STEEL'S PILLS FOR LADIES.** A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS, COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, and by the coastwise Chemist, Southampton, England.

**Wood's Phosphatine.** The Great English Remedy. It is recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. It cures all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of the system, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. It is a relief of price, one package \$1.00. One will please, and will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

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# Proposed Reforms

### Dawson Board of Trade Pass Important Resolutions Affecting the Royalty Question

### Skagway Chamber of Commerce Will Petition Dominion for Bonding Privileges.

The regular Alaskan and Yukon mail brought by the Cottage City contains the information that there were early last month an aggregate of 625 passengers all anxious to get as far from Nome as possible. They were in quarantine for 14 days, and it was reported to them that there were 17 cases of smallpox at Nome.

An innovation in the steamboat business is contemplated by the Klondike Corporation which promises to be extremely popular with the public. This new departure is nothing less than an excursion trip up the Stewart river to the head of navigation on that stream. All those who desire to do so will be allowed the privilege of taking a small boat or canoe on board and can suit themselves about returning on the Flora or enjoying the trip back in their own boat.

The trustees of the Dawson Board of Trade have been authorized to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of bringing before the Dominion government of Canada the true condition of affairs in the Yukon territory, and for the prosecution of the work of securing needed legislative reforms.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade held last month the committee appointed to wait on Gold Commissioner Senkler reported as follows on the royalty question:

Dawson, Y. T., July 17, 1900.  
E. C. Senkler, Esq., Gold Commissioner, Dawson, Y. T.:

Sir:—The board of trade of Dawson beg that you will, on your approaching visit to Ottawa, represent to the Honorable Minister of the Interior the necessity of the following recommendations of amendment of the mining laws of the Yukon country:

First—That the royalty be abolished and in its stead there be substituted an export of not to exceed two per cent. on all gold taken out of the country.

Second—That concessions be granted only on condition that the amount of work to be performed by the concessionaire in each and every year of the life of the concession, including the year in which it is granted, shall not be less than double the present figures, and that no concession be granted without the recommendation of the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

These changes appear to us to be vital to the needs of the country. The substitution of an export tax in place of the present royalty will, beyond question, not diminish the amount of revenue to be drawn from the product of the mines. It will distribute the burden of taxation more equitably.

We cannot hope to discover and open up, nor can we increase the output beyond the figures of the present year unless the widest possible opportunity of prospecting and development is given to the prospector himself.

We believe that the granting of conditions on affidavit "to the best of the knowledge and belief" of the applicant, whose sole objects it to gain large tracts of ground to be held for speculative purposes, and whose financial standing is not sufficiently investigated to demonstrate its ability to proceed with the work, is an absolute menace to the interests of the territory in particular, and of the Dominion in general.

We believe that concessions should be granted only after the most thorough patient investigation as to the character of the ground, and then only after the Gold Commissioner of the Territory is personally satisfied that the ground cannot be worked by ordinary placer methods.

Having in the main secured your approbation to these items, we beg your co-operation in obtaining the changes herein requested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,  
EDWARD B. CONDON,  
DEWEY FOZIER,  
J. A. SCHUTE,  
Committee on Mines, Mining and Smelting of the Dawson Board of Trade.

At the same meeting the following resolutions were also passed:

Whereas the Yukon Territory is without representation in the House of Commons of Canada and by administration of metals of the government of Canada; and

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

Whereas the development of the Yukon Territory is dependent upon the development of the mining industry in said territory and the discovery of rich mining areas converts what has hitherto been wasted and valueless portions of this territory into great resources of wealth, not only to this territory, but the Dominion of Canada as a whole; and

Whereas the greatness of the resources of the Yukon Territory are undoubted and the certainty of an ever-increasing population assured if the territory is granted wiser and proper administration and laws; and

Whereas the richer portions of gold placer claims on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks have been largely worked out and the mining industry is no longer able to bear the burdensome restrictions and imposts now levied, and the existing administration and regulations must be promptly remedied in order to avert financial disaster to the territory; and

Whereas the true condition of the mining industry and the necessities of the Yukon Territory are but little known in Eastern Canada, and the parliament and government of Canada have not hitherto appeared to be fully informed in regard to the said conditions and necessities (or, if so, heedless of the results), and the laws and regulations enacted by said parliament and government for the governing of special industries of the Yukon Territory, and should be immediately changed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of trustees do take immediate steps to raise a fund of \$50,000 to be used by the board of trustees shall direct, to place before parliament

and the people of Canada the true position of industries, resources and administration of the Yukon Territory, and to obtain such necessary reforms in the present regulations, law and administration to ensure the development and prosperity of the Yukon Territory in the highest degree.

Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa, Premier of Canada:

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." The people of the Yukon urgently desire representation in the Dominion parliament, but not "through the extension of the Alberta or other districts."

BOARD OF TRADE OF DAWSON,  
F. W. Clayton, Secy.

Among other important northern advices just to hand is the decision of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce to appeal to Canada in order to secure certain bonding privileges. The Skagway Alaskan of August 5th says:

"The Skagway Chamber of Commerce will probably adopt the memorial with reference to the Alaskan and Canadian customs regulations being prepared by its committee on trade and commerce to the treasury department, and, as General Spaulding, assistant secretary of the treasury, indicated, it will probably be referred to the state department. There it will furnish the foundation of negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, which the latter country will probably refer to the Canadian high commissioner, who in turn will submit it to the Ottawa government.

"The object of this memorial will be to induce Canadians to permit Skagway merchants to retain Canadian goods in bond at this city with the privilege of shipping them across the border as sold and in quantities to suit the purchaser, to secure a more equitable method of appraisement at Bennett, to get a system of bonding between Bennett and the American Yukon not more expensive or cumbersome than that existing between Skagway and Bennett, and to have regulations adopted so that goods can be shipped from Skagway to their destination, in bond, without the necessity of sending an agent to Bennett. There will probably be other privileges asked for, but these are the most important.

"There is no doubt but that the granting of these privileges would produce a better feeling between Alaska and the Canadians in the North, and would probably be an equitable adjustment of present conditions. It would make it so that Skagway merchants could do business in Dawson, and other Canadian ports, on an equality with others. In asking for these privileges, it must also be understood that we are not asking anything from Canada that the United States has not already freely granted to Canadians in Alaska.

"Now the question is, will the Canadians grant the requests, and if so, when? Will they, acting upon the idea that the existing conditions are satisfactory to Canada, either refuse to grant the concessions asked for or delay action upon the request indefinitely?

"If the Canadians understand the temper of Alaskans, they will not hesitate to grant the request and that without delay, because there is another remedy entirely in American hands that will in all probability be applied if the matter is long delayed. Many of our people, and surely all those of Seattle and other southern points, now favor the closing of the port of Skagway entirely. Such action would not only shut out all Canadian goods, but would prevent Canadian ships from coming to Skagway as they were prevented from going to Cape Nome. Americans would then get the entire Yukon trade.

"It would also be well for Canadians to understand that this is not a bluff nor an idle threat. Gen. Spaulding told our people in so many words that he stood ready to help them to administer the medicine if it were necessary to complete the remedy. He preferred that it be brought about in another way, and out of deference to his wishes, the appeal will be made to Canada. But any hesitation or an undue delay to comply will be followed by an earnest appeal for the other remedy."

Harry Woods, an employee of the White Pass & Yukon railway, met with a painful accident on that road last month. The engineer backed the train up about four feet and caught his leg in such a manner that two wheels of an empty flat car passed over it. His heel was caught in some manner and torn loose from the socket.

A Dawson paper of July 28th says: "The meat market is badly demoralized; so much so that no dealer will quote a price to hold good for a longer time than the immediate present. Beef is quoted this morning by the side, at 90c, which is said to be about 5 cents less than its cost. It can be bought retail at 40c, and upwards. Veal is scarce and is held at 70c, and 80c, retail and 50c, wholesale. Eggs are quoted at 18 per case, or 65c by the dozen. Mutton is selling retail at 50c, and pork about the same. Potatoes can be had at 8c, and cabbage at 15c, and 25c. Radishes are offered at two bunches for a quarter."

A Toronto dispatch says Goldwin Smith met with an accident yesterday afternoon while ascending the steps of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club house at the Island; he fell, fracturing his left wrist.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. have elected officers as follows: Grand Master O. L. Lewis, Chatham; Deputy Grand, C. C. Lyman, Brockville; Grand Secretary, J. B. King, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, W. J. McCormack, Toronto.

**10 CENTS SECURES A GOOD LIVER AND GOOD HEALTH.**

As a System Renovator and Blood Builder, Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Are Supplying All Others.

So Great Has Been the Demand That It's Hard to Supply It.

Cure Constipation or Nervous Headache, clear the complexion, rid it of eruptions, yellow skin, coated tongue, etc. Act easy—never gripe, and after effects are a positive pleasure. In vials, 40 pills, 10 cents.

# Floods and Destruction

### Canadian-Australian Liner Aorangi Brings Story of Great Damage in Queensland.

### Remarkable Experience With Sub-Marine Volcano-Rival Steamship Lines.

On the voyage of the R.M.S. Aorangi completed yesterday, no formal call was made at Honolulu, although the vessel came to an anchor off the port and in this way received her mails and passengers. Owing to the recent action of the United States government in setting in operation a law prohibiting British bottoms from carrying freight between the Hawaiian Islands and British ports, the British Columbia trade between Honolulu and this port has been killed and the action has produced very keen rivalry between the Oceanic steamship line running out of San Francisco and the Canadian-Australian line. The latter is being supported by the Australasia colonies, which will likely, it is said, take retaliation on the American line. The New Zealand government has already done so, having refused to renew its subsidy to the American line, as announced, and this plan was being seriously discussed by other governments when the Aorangi sailed.

The account of the Aorangi's passage, as given by her purser, is as follows: Left Sydney on the 10th July at 1:15 p.m., and Brisbane was reached at 8:15 a.m. on 18th July. In consequence of the mail being delayed from Sydney the ship had to remain at Brisbane 24 hours beyond the usual period and left at 2:30 a.m. on 21st July. The ship arrived at Honolulu at 10:20 a.m. on 2nd inst., and left again at 9 a.m. on 3rd inst. Passed and exchanged signals with the company's R.M.S. Mowera at 6:45 p.m. on the 3rd inst. On the 8th of August at 8 a.m. signalled British ship Riverside from Hamburg to Astoria in latitude 41.20 north, longitude 138 west, 670 miles from the entrance to Columbia river, and asked to be reported "all well." At noon on the same day signalled German ship Arcthusa of Hamburg from Moscow to British Columbia, 70 days out. She was reported "all well" in latitude 42 north, longitude 137 west, 650 miles from Cape Flattery.

The passengers on the Aorangi included the celebrated Newsky family of Russian singers and dancers, and they during the voyage gave a most interesting entertainment. Some members of the McAdoo Georgia minstrels, who were passengers, gave a glowing vocal recitation. Judge Hartwell and the Misses Hartwell, of Honolulu, were among the most notable arrivals on the steamer.

The passengers for Victoria were: Mr. P. Fitzgibbon, Mr. A. Newsky, Mr. C. J. McCarthy, Mrs. G. C. Ballentine and five children, Miss Hartnagel, Miss Oglivie, Mr. J. C. Sayers, Mr. Van Loben Seis, Mrs. M. P. Frazar, Mr. J. Landes, Mrs. Perry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Presswall and three children, Mrs. Burges, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. Lundell and Mr. Nessing.

Among the mail advices received here by the Aorangi is a rather interesting account of a somewhat novel discovery made by a diver in his quest for a recent torpedo. It appears that the Ringarooma, one of the auxiliary squadrons and sister to the Wallaroo, now en route to China, was carrying out torpedo practice off one of the islands in the New Hebrides on June 22nd—South Bay is said to be the locality—when one of the messengers of destruction and death failed to keep the surface after being discharged from the tube, and owing to some defect sank in 17 fathoms of water. As the value of a torpedo of the kind used is about \$250, a diver was sent down to recover it, but he had not disappeared beneath the surface more than a minute before he tugged at the life-line to be pulled up. It was found that he was bleeding from his ears and nose, and was evidently suffering from something unusual, as he was an experienced man at submarine work. His explanation was that where he went down there was a volcano, and the water there was boiling hot. This was doubted by people on the Ringarooma, though the diving dress had the appearance of being subjected to considerable heat. The man has to be treated in the ship's hospital before he came to himself. Another diver volunteered to get the torpedo, but he came up even more suddenly than the first. Yet still a third venture, and returned bleeding at the ears and nose, so the captain of the cruiser decided that it would be best to make further attempts. No doubt it was due to the action of the submarine disturbance that the torpedo sank beyond recovery.

From one of the islands, distant many degrees from the New Hebrides, comes the information that the steamer Archer, of Sydney, had arrived at the chief station in the Gilberts, Butariki, with a number of natives who had been employed on one of the guano islands. It appears that scurvy and fever had broken out amongst them, and that 14 of their number had died prior to the Archer's visit.

There were one or two Europeans in the island, present, a remarkable sight known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony, presents a remarkable sight known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony, presents a remarkable sight known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony, presents a remarkable sight known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, 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# Casualties At Yang Tsun

## Two Hundred Killed and Wounded in the Capture of the Town.

### Present Movement of Allies Supposed to Be a Reconnaissance in Force.

### And That Column Will Be Followed by Fifty Thousand Men.

London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Express, dated Chee Foo August 5th, says the losses of the allies in the capture of Yang Tsun 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 defence works.

Another dispatch to the same paper, dated Tien Tsin, August 9th, recounts a reconnaissance that morning by the Japanese beyond Hsi Ku, the result being that the enemy was developed in strong force, well entrenched and fortified at Wei Ku. The Chinese were superior in numbers, and after a day's fighting of seven days, the Chinese retired on Hsi Ku with three killed and 37 wounded, having captured 200 horses.

With the exception of these messages, Gen. Chaffee's report is the only report published by the London morning papers, telling of the capture of Yang Tsun. 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 imperial customs, a rather curious change of affairs, when taken in conjunction with the words "happily retired," which he concluded in the dispatch, which was dated Pekin, July 27th.

Commenting upon the Washington government's latest communication to the Chinese government, the Daily Chronicle describes it as "idle diplomacy," and it declares that the Chinese attempts to get the ministers to leave Pekin as described by M. Pichon, have convinced everybody, except the Washington officials, that a steady application of force is the only argument Pekin can understand.

An Important Capture. Washington, Aug. 9.—The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces was the supreme news of importance received today on the Chinese situation. The first word of this capture effected last Monday, came to the signal office at the war department from Col. Scriven, the general officer at Chee Foo. Half an hour after this message a cablegram came from Gen. Chaffee, giving additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of about sixty casualties among the United States troops.

A dispatch from Gen. Terauchi, second in command of the Japanese staff, sent to the war office of Japan and transmitted to the legation here, stated that the international army would total 50,000 men on August 15th to advance on Peking. This dispatch stated that on the 4th when it was forwarded, the advance had not begun. This was at first incomprehensible, in view of the fact that fighting has actually occurred. But the latter statement that the international force would total 50,000 men on the 15th makes clear the meaning of Gen. Chaffee's dispatch that Yang Tsun was the objective point. The war department has been puzzled on this point. It would appear, however, that Gen. Terauchi's dispatch that the first forces of 16,000 men having opened up communications to Yang Tsun, brought forward supplies and established the advanced base, at which would then be clear for the advance of the larger force on the 15th.

The capture of Yang Tsun is therefore an important strategic branch of the fast maturing military plans. Aside from the military developments of the day, the diplomatic aspect was made clear by the publication of the demand made by the United States upon the imperial government of China, and transmitted to Minister Wu last evening. This action of the United States was taken solely on its responsibility, without consulting other powers as to the advisability of such a move. The use of the word demand in the note thoroughly indicates the urgency of the message. Owing to the difficulties of communication with Pekin, it is expected that some days must elapse before an answer can be received, and there is a disposition to grant all reasonable time for its transmission.

The state department has received a cablegram from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, announcing that a considerable British detachment of troops had been landed for the protection of the foreign settlements at Shanghai. No doubt had been made by the United States consul-general, but he says the merchants of Shanghai disapprove of the action of Admiral Seymour, fearing it will incite the anti-foreign Chinese. The United States government will enter no objection at landing of troops, as it concludes the right to have power to protect its citizens where they are deemed to be in danger.

At the same time the state department recognizes that there is a question of wisdom involved in this particular landing of troops. As to whether our government would express any doubt upon the wisdom of the movement the officials decline positively to say.

Acting Secretary Adeo, of the state department, to-night made public the following from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, which reached the department at 11 o'clock: "Chee Foo, Aug. 9.—Secretary

of State, Washington: On the morning of the 8th I telegraphed Governor Ya, protesting against limiting the correspondence with Conger and requesting the governor to forward to Pekin. The governor telegraphed: 'I received a note from the Tsung Li Yamen, dated Aug. 5th, saying the Yamen had just issued an edict permitting ministers to have peaceful secret communication with their countries. All ministers at Pekin have telegrams for transmission to their governments. It is proposed after dispatching same to send the originals to consuls for verification.'

Troops From India. Simla, Aug. 9.—Including the Fourth Brigade, the strength of the force proceeding to China is 446 white officers, 1,004 non-commissioned and native officers, 13,970 men, 11,850 followers, 1,150 drivers, 2,520 horses, 4,300 ponies and mules, 12 guns, 14 Maxim's and 1,800 imperial service troops. It is expected that the entire force will have sailed before the middle of next month.

New Commander Interviewed. Berlin, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, recently appointed to the supreme command of the German forces in China and commander-in-chief of the international troops, was interviewed this evening by a correspondent of the Associated Press, shortly after his arrival in Berlin.

"My appointment," said Gen. von Waldersee, "is due entirely to the initiative of the Emperor. I shall start for China, going probably by the way of San Francisco, in a short time. I am fully aware of the great difficulties I shall have to meet in China and of the extreme responsibility of my position there. But I only say that I shall do my best to give myself, worthy of the honor and confidence placed in me by the Kaiser. Countess von Waldersee will accompany me to the United States."

It is understood Emperor William some weeks ago broached the subject of the chief command to Count von Waldersee personally, basing his proposal upon the condition that all other powers should acquiesce in the appointment. As to this latter point, diplomatic negotiations have been going on during the last few days. Emperor Nicholas, with whom the Count is a special favorite, consented and France, following the emperor reluctantly, Austria, Hungary and Italy quickly consented. The acquiescence of the United States and Great Britain will next be solicited. The German foreign office told the Associated Press that the consent of the other powers had virtually been secured for Count von Waldersee as chief.

The government has another telegram from Herr Buelow, first secretary of the German legation in Pekin, not dated, which says: "The French legation building, destroyed by 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 complete destruction of their own building. 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 20,000. From this number it is understood that a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed.

London, July 10.—An edict emanating from Pekin and authorizing Li Hsing Chung to negotiate with the powers for peace, has, it is reported from Shanghai under yesterday's date, been received there.

The correspondents at Yokohama again send the statement that a Russo-Japanese force is moving on Pekin from the north. The movements and number of this force are, it is further asserted, kept secret in order to prevent accurate intelligence from reaching Pekin.

The French consul at Shanghai says 300 Annamite troops will arrive there next week for the protection of French settlements. The Chinese merchants at Shanghai have petitioned the foreign consuls there to prevent the landing of troops, declaring that it will create a panic among the Chinese.

Li Ping Heng, the former governor of Shan Tung, personally commanded 15,000 Chinese at Yang Tsun. A Chinese official at Shanghai says 17 phratres and brigands were beheaded at Canton August 5th. Dispatches received here from Berlin say that Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel III. have telegraphed to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, congratulating him on his appointment to the chief command of the allied troops in China. Field Marshal von Waldersee, it is announced here, will sail on August 21st or 22nd from an Italian port, and that he will go to Shanghai first.

New Changwa Captured. St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Russian admiralty has received the following dispatch from Admiral Alexeev: "New Changwa, August 5.—The Chinese town of New Changwa, on the gulf of Liao Tung, was captured on August 4th, two warships taking part in the bombardment. The inhabitants were dispersed."

American Casualties. Washington, Aug. 10.—The Chinese minister this morning received a lengthy cable dispatch containing over 100 words from Minister Conger at Pekin addressed to the state department. It is in the American code throughout, so that its contents are not known. Mr. Wu stated for the state department to deliver the message.

The only features in Minister Conger's message not in that of M. Pichon, is a list of American casualties. He reports eight killed and 16 wounded. No action will be taken on the Conger message until President McKinley shall be heard from. It is said at the state department that under present conditions Mr. Conger and the other Americans in Pekin will not be advised to leave the Chinese capital with a Chinese escort, as all of the ministers seem to agree that such a departure would be very dangerous.

The Minister's Message. Washington, Aug. 10.—The department of state made public to-day the following telegram from Minister Conger, which was received by Minister Wu last night, in a telegram sent to him by the Consul of Shanghai. It was handed by Minister Wu to the acting secretary of state at 9 o'clock this morning.

Secretary of State, Washington: The Tsung Li Yamen states to the diplomatic

body that the various foreign governments have repeatedly asked, through the respective Chinese ministers, that we immediately depart from Pekin under suitable escort. The Yamen asks us to fix a date for our departure and to make the necessary arrangements to do so. Our reply is that we will seek instructions from our government, and that in the absence of such instructions we cannot quit our posts. I must inform you that in order to insure our safe departure foreign troops only can safely escort us, and they must be in sufficient force to safely guard 900 foreigners, including 200 women and children, as well as 3,000 native Christians, who cannot be abandoned to certain massacre. We cannot accept a Chinese escort under any circumstances.

"All my colleagues are dispatching the foregoing to their respective governments.

"Of American marines, seven have been killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter Capt. Myers and Doctor Lipsett, who are getting along well. Conger."

This message is not dated, but is supposed to have been sent on or after August 6th, which is the date of the telegram which the Chinese ministers sending other telegrams was received by the Tsung Li Yamen. It substantially accords with the dispatch of the French minister, M. Pichon, to his government, which was made public in Paris yesterday.

Russians Defeat Chinese. St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Russian war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Rennenkampf: "Khabarovsk, Aug. 9.—Gen. Rennenkampf on August 7th overtook and defeated the enemy beyond Amur river, capturing two guns. The battle was continued as far as August 8th. "During the evening of August 7th the Chinese assumed the offensive on both our flanks. They were driven back with great loss.

"Rennenkampf has been reinforced with infantry, artillery and cavalry. The railway north of Tash Tiao is in the hands of the Chinese, who destroyed the station at Hsi Sheng on August 8th and damaged the line. Hsi Sheng was recaptured after an obstinate fight.

"The mountain floods interfere with the reconstruction of the line." It is officially announced that the Russian troops captured Kharbin on August 3rd.

More German Troops. London, Aug. 10.—About 10,000 more German troops are going to China. The government at Berlin is negotiating with the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines for eight transports.

Missionaries Murdered. Shanghai, Aug. 10.—Five Catholic missionaries were recently murdered near Chinanfu.

# Seventy-Four And Eighty

## Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage Against a Farmer.

### Sifton Murder Trial-Intended Wife of Dead Man Gives Evidence.

Hamilton, Aug. 10.—Mary Elstone, of this city, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against George King, a wealthy farmer, of Hickson. The plaintiff is seventy-four and the defendant eighty years of age.

London, Aug. 10.—Mary McFarlane, the intended wife of Joseph Sifton, was on the witness stand at the trial of Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert, charged with the murder of old Sifton, yesterday afternoon. Her testimony was strongly against both prisoners.

The trial was resumed this morning. The cross-examination of Miss McFarlane occupied the attention of the court up to the noon adjournment. The lawyer for the defence had over succeeded in getting the witness to admit that she had been engaged to marry Martin Morden a year ago and that the engagement was still in force when she agreed to marry Joseph Sifton.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—The executive committee of the Ontario Pharmaceutical College has recommended with respect to the admission of foreign diplomats with the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia that reciprocity be restricted to members of the respective provinces who have been registered by examinations.

Mrs. Huggall, aged 72, is dead as the result of injury received from falling over a gas stove.

Chatham, Aug. 10.—Jno. O'Neill, a former popular conductor on the Lake Erie & Detroit River railway, is lying at Ridgetown, his home, hovering between life and death, from the result of taking a dose of carbolic acid. The cause of the rash act is said to be dependency brought on by worry due to his services being temporarily dispensed with by the railway company.

New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 10.—Hon. Geo. Foster started the political ball rolling last night in the presence of about 1,200 people. He spoke at length on the history and career of the Conservative party and the great prosperity of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—William Palmer, Cadet Hamilton and Cadet Kirkland, of this city, and graduate of Kingston Military College, have received commissions in the British army in India, and leave for that country on Wednesday next.

# Here From Dawson

## Many Klondikers and Much Treasure on Tees This Morning.

### Capt. Barrington Exonerated From Blame re Florence S. Accident.

A crowd of wealthy Dawsonites departed from the Tees this morning, the steamer having reached port from Skagway at 9 o'clock. There was treasure to the value of several hundred thousand dollars aboard, of which Purser Minnie carried over \$200,000 in his care. One passenger, Mr. R. Hight, who is perhaps more of a speculator than a miner, had \$100,000. Joe Heaney, who with Mike Conlin, has had a big contract in getting out logs for shipment up the Yukon to Dawson, was among the passengers, while the arrivals were J. Pinkerton, a pioneer miner of Cariboo; E. Deval, who has spent several years in the Klondike country, and O. Redpath, one of those who made his escape from the Florence S., when she capsized in Lake Le Barre.

Mr. Redpath performed a most heroic act in saving the treasure of Mrs. Stewart, which was placed in the safe, and was preserved in his hands, and according to other arrivals on the Tees, swam for a long distance with the woman, but the latter could not endure the long struggle and finally perished.

The official enquiry into the accident to the Florence S., which was held at Dawson, yesterday, by Capt. S. B. Barrington, the master of the ill-fated craft, from all blame.

Purser Minnie in giving his evidence said that there was not more than 25 tons of freight aboard the boat. "He was below when the accident occurred. Barrington was with him and together they ran on deck when the boat was listing and found the woman lying over the side. Capt. Jordan was at the wheel. Annie Schmeer, a passenger, testified that the boat had been listing for half an hour before she finally went over. She was on the hull until taken off by a boat. Kittie Crossop, another passenger, saw an heard Capt. Barrington trying to compose the passengers. Being naturally a quiet woman, she remained so until taken off the wrecked hull in a boat.

Mr. Redpath testified that in his belief the boat was overloaded, there being a large quantity of freight on the hurricane deck which was an unusual place to store freight. He thought Capt. Barrington was responsible for the loss of the boat, and when today's temperature has been taken it is more than probable that a new record will have been made. For five days the mercury has made regular jaunts well above the 90 mark, and with no relief in sight, the weather officials predict that it will again soar above that figure to-day. Yesterday there were nine deaths and 80 prostrations.

### HEAT CAUSES DEATHS.

(Associated Press.) Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—As a result of the intense heat two deaths have been reported up to noon to-day. At 1 o'clock the government thermometer marked 94 and was steadily climbing. On the streets the temperature was from 3 to 5 degrees higher.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Up to noon to-day three deaths had been reported as a result of the continued excessive heat. At that time the government thermometer registered 93 degrees, one degree higher than at the same time yesterday.

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### WANTS A B. C. EXHIBIT.

Pan-American Fair Commissioner Interviewing the Government to That End.

The promoters of the Pan-American exposition, which opens in Buffalo on the 1st of May, evidently believe in taking time by the forelock. J. Grant Henderson, the bustling special commissioner for the exposition, is in the city to-day with the purpose of interviewing the government and securing its assistance in having this province represented. Mr. Henderson recognizes that the benefits, which would result to manufacturers in this far West by exhibiting would not be sufficient to warrant the expense involved. Consequently he is endeavoring to interest the government of the respective provinces west of Ontario, and inducing them to make provincial exhibits.

In Manitoba and the Territories he met with encouragement. In the first named the government has consented to make a grass and grain display, while they will also assist the breeders to send a fitting display of live stock. In the Northwest Territory the same spirit was manifested. Here the government has decided to exhibit the native soil of the territories in one section, with a description of its depth and area, while in an adjoining department will be shown the products of the same soil.

Mr. Henderson will urge upon the British Columbia administration a fisheries, mines and forestry display, these being the principal industries in which the province is interested. He is also anxious for an agricultural exhibit if such can be arranged.

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Baron Russell was born in 1825 near Newry Co. Down, Ireland, descended from Roman Catholic ancestors and was the only one of five brothers who did not die in the service of the British army. He studied for a while in the office of an attorney in Newry, he went to London in 1851, where he gained a livelihood by press reporting in the House of Commons. He was called to the bar at Lincoln in 1856, and gained prominence in Montreal a few days ago on his way home to England on holiday. He was requested to resign on account of trouble with pilots in Oriental waters, and the delays of the steamer in consequence. The trouble is said to have cost the Empress \$15,000. Mr. Smart, fourth officer of the Empress, has also resigned.

### WARM IN CHICAGO.

Mercury Has Passed 90 Mark—Nine Deaths Reported Yesterday.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—All past records for long continued hot weather in Chicago have been equalled during the present week, and when today's temperature has been taken it is more than probable that a new record will have been made. For five days the mercury has made regular jaunts well above the 90 mark, and with no relief in sight, the weather officials predict that it will again soar above that figure to-day. Yesterday there were nine deaths and 80 prostrations.

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The exposition opens on the 1st of May, 1901, and will remain open until November. The grounds will include 350 acres, and in extent and magnificence it is intended that the show will be second only to the World's exposition with which the name of Chicago is inseparably associated.

Mr. Henderson has been on the road in the interests of the fair since June, and has met with great success. He expects to be in Victoria for a week.

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# To Sail For Siberia

## Expedition is Being Formed Here to Search For Gold There.

### A Discovery Said to Have Been Made by Captain Buckholz.

Information which has reached the Times can be relied upon, there is now being perfected in this city a scheme which has about it many of the elements of romance. It is stated that an expedition is being formed to proceed to the Siberian coast, where the promoters claim to have knowledge of beach deposits so rich as to totally eclipse the far-famed sands of Nome.

The discovery of this placer ground is attributed to Capt. Otto Buckholz, of Victoria, who, it is said, located the new Eldorado when on his famous voyage to Nome last year—a trip which has become notorious in the annals of modern seafaring because of the hazardous nature of the undertaking, and the narrow escape which the daring navigators had from being pinched in the ice. It was while seeking for an open passage in the ice, by which to reach Nome, that the hardy skipper of the Alpha is said to have made a discovery which revealed to him fresh possibilities in regard to gold discoveries.

The placers mentioned, being on the Siberian coast, could not be staked with the impunity that would be possible were they in Canadian or United States territory. This difficulty, however, is likely to be overcome through the fortunate presence on the coast of a gentleman from St. Petersburg. Capt. Buckholz entered into negotiations with the czar's subject, and through him it is understood, a concession has been secured, sufficient not only for placer diggings, but for a townsite as well.

The location of the find is carefully guarded, but the beach is reported to extend along a bay, and to be similar in character to that at Nome. Immense sand hills rise from it, while navigation to and from the point is rendered difficult by shoals which guard the approaches thereto.

It is intended to charter a schooner of the local fleet, load her with supplies, take a limited number of aronauts aboard and set sail with the opening of spring for the Siberian coast. A fortune is expected to be reaped, as the information of the gold deposit is exclusive with the skipper, and needless to say, he will be liberally rewarded for his services in plotting the others to the golden beach.

It has been regarded as probable that the Siberian coast would contain a similar deposit to that at Nome, and several attempts have been made to operate there, but the Russians have hitherto jealously guarded the district.

### KANSAS CORN CROP.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 10.—The condition of the Kansas corn crop is poor and "thick at crop," is the best that can be reasonably expected. The official report places the total wheat yield at 78,061,000. This is the largest crop of wheat ever grown in any year by any American state.



# Mutiny Atrocities

### Massacre of Cawnpore Recalled by News From the Chinese Capital.

### Sick and Wounded Burned to Death or Suffocated by Smoke.

The tragedy in modern history which bears the closest resemblance to that which there is no longer room to doubt has occurred in Peking is that which was brought about by the treachery of Nana Sahib at Cawnpore during the Indian mutiny. The resemblance of the two horrors is made the more striking by the fact that they occurred at precisely the same period of the year, and it is more than possible the crime at Peking may have been consummated on the exact anniversary of that at Cawnpore, namely, June 27th. The dispatch from Sir Robert Hart of June 26th confirmed the report of the murder of the German minister, and expressed his apprehension that the Chinese were about to attack the British legation, where apparently the bulk of the European population of 1,800 or 1,700 souls had gathered. It is therefore not unlikely that the Boxers and their accomplices, the Chinese regulars, may have completed their awful crime on the same fateful day that saw enacted the tragedy of Cawnpore.

The Cawnpore Tragedy.  
The story of Nana Sahib's treachery is thus described by Dr. W. W. Hunter, an eminent India authority, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

In May, 1857, the European force in the Cawnpore cantonment consisted of a handful of artillery and infantry, making up about 400 fighting men, including the English officers of the Sepoy regiments. The native force consisted of the 1st, 53rd and 65th Regiments of Native Infantry, and the 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, about 3,000 men in all. The division was commanded by General Sir Hugh Wheeler. The native troops began to mutiny early in May, and the symptoms of disgust as other native regiments, stationed in Bengal and Upper India. When the news of the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi reached Cawnpore, the excitement among the native soldiery, camp followers and city population increased to such a degree that General Wheeler deemed it expedient to throw up defensive works, within which the whole Christian population might gather in the event of a rising. Unfortunately the site chosen for the entrenchment proved unsuitable in almost every respect. "The fortifications," writes Sir John W. Kaye, "were so paltry that an English subaltern could have ridden over them on a cast horse from the company stand. The earthworks were little more than four feet high, and were not even bullet-proof at the crest. The apertures for the artillery exposed both our guns and our gunners, whilst an enemy in adjacent buildings might find cover on all sides." Towards the end of May it became evident that the rising of the Seepoys was only a question of time, and accordingly all women, children and non-combatants were gathered within the improvised entrenchments. On the night of June 4th the crisis arrived. The 2nd Cavalry set the example of open rebellion, and were immediately followed by the 1st Regiment of foot. The magazine was robbed, and the magazine, with its enormous supplies of ammunition and artillery, was taken possession of by mutineers. The following morning the 53rd and 56th native regiments joined their comrades.

The Siege Begun.  
The Nana's opportunity had now come. He placed himself at the head of the rebels and was proclaimed Peshwa of the Marhattas, in feudatory allegiance to the Delhi Emperor. On June 6th he sent notice to Gen. Wheeler that he was about to attack the position. Within this slight fortification upwards of a thousand souls had taken refuge, and of whom 465 were men of all ages and professions. Everyone able to bear arms was told off to the defence. At noon began the siege, the miseries of which to the besieged," says Sir J. W. Kaye, "have never been exceeded in the history of the world. All the wonted terrors of a multitudinous enemy without, of a feeble garrison and scant shelter within, of the burden of women and children and sick people, with little to appease their wants or to allay their sufferings, were aggravated by the burning heat of the climate. The June sky was little less than a great canopy of fire; the summer breeze was as the blast of a furnace; to touch the barrel of a gun was to recoil as from red-hot iron. It was the season when European strength and energy are ever at their lowest point of depression, when military duty in its mildest form taxes the powers of Englishmen to the utmost, and English women can do little more than sustain life in a state of languid repose, in shaded apartments, with all appliances at command to moderate the temperature and mitigate the suffering. But now, even under the fierce meridian sun, this little band of English fighting men were ever striving to sustain the strenuous activity of constant battle against fearful odds, whilst delicate women and fragile children were suddenly called to endure discomforts and privations which it would have been hard to battle with in strong health under their native skies."

Fighting at Close Range.  
The deficiencies of the position as a place of defence soon became apparent. It was exposed to a continuous cannonade from heavy siege guns, taken from the magazine, and so a ceaseless hail-storm of musketry fire from a range of buildings just outside the entrenchments. All attempts of the mutineers to push forward were fiercely driven back, and a general attack upon the English position was defeated, with heavy loss to the assailants. But the contest was too unequal to last long. By the end of the

first week our fifty-nine artillerymen were all wounded or killed at their posts. On the eighth day of the siege a great calamity befel the garrison. The building assigned as a shelter for the women and children was burned down, and the sick and wounded had henceforth neither roof over head to shelter them by day, nor any bedding between them and the bare earth at night. The miseries of hunger and thirst and disease was now added to the fire of the enemy and the exposure to the burning sun. During the three weeks which the siege lasted 250 of the little garrison were interred in the well within the entrenchment. Fearfully reduced in numbers, with their guns almost unserviceable, their ammunition nearly expended, and starvation staring them in the face, they found it impossible to hold out much longer. When thus almost at the last extremity of despair, a written message came from the Nana, offering to provide a safe passage to Allahabad to all who laid down their arms. The question of capitulation was long and anxiously discussed before the measure was decided on, but the consideration of the women and children, and of the sick and wounded, led to the acceptance of the Nana's terms on June 26th, and it was arranged to evacuate the entrenchment next morning, the Nana engaging to provide safe conduct for the garrison to the river side, and sufficient boats to carry them to Allahabad.

Accordingly, on the following morning, the remnant of the little garrison left the entrenchment and feebly dragged themselves to the river stairs appointed as the place of embarkation. Here was used the act of treachery which was destined for long years to embitter the feelings between the English nation and the Indian races. The boats were in waiting, as arranged, and the embarkation was accomplished. No sooner, however, were all on board than on a signal the mutiny hostmen deserted their vessels and clambered to shore. A murderous fire was opened on the boats from both sides of the river, and presently the thatched roofs of the vessels burst into flames, having been ignited by hot cinders. The boats were aground at the time of their abandonment by their crews, and the opening of the fire every attempt was made to get them across mid-channel, but most of them remained immovable. "The sick and wounded," says Sir J. W. Kaye, "were burnt to death or more mercifully suffocated by the smoke, whilst the stronger women with children in the arms, took to the river, to be shot down in the water, to be seized in the stream by mounted troopers who rode in after them to be bayoneted on reaching land, or to be made captives and reserved for a later and more cruel immolation." The male prisoners were immediately killed, but of women and children it was computed that 200 were spared for the time by order of the Nana, and conveyed back to Cawnpore. Of the boats which got afloat only one succeeded in forcing its way through the swarms of enemies on both banks of the river, and of its occupants only four men, two officers and two privates survived to relate the story of Cawnpore.

The rest of the tale is soon told. English troops were being hurried forward by forced marches to the relief of Cawnpore, under Major Renaud and General Havelock.

On July 12th they came up with the army at Fathipur, and after a short encounter—it could not be called a fight—utterly routed it. Another engagement with a like result took place at Aoung on July 15th, 22 miles from Cawnpore. On this day the 15th, the Nana had sent Havelock's little army was in full march upon Cawnpore. Furious at the news, he resolved upon a great final act of butchery. Orders went forth for the massacre of the women and children, and the survivors of the dreadful days at the river side. Four or five men who were among the prisoners were retained in the presence of the Nana, and then the women and children were shashed to death in the prison by Mohammedan butchers from the bazaar and one or two of the Nana's followers. Their bodies (some, it is said, with life not quite extinct), were thrown into the well which had served as an improvised cemetery during the siege. After this crowning act of infamy Nana Sahib resolved upon making one last stand for Cawnpore, and gave battle to Havelock a few miles south of the city on July 10th. The fight was more hotly contested than those which had preceded it, but ended in the same result. During the night Nana Sahib fled with the remnant of his army, and the next morning Havelock entered Cawnpore, but too late to save the captives whom he had hoped to rescue.

A marble shrine with the statue of the Angel of Peace by Marochetti now covers the well, and the sad scene has been covered by a lovely garden. The spot is one of the most pathetic in the land, and to quote the words of the legend round the shrine, will for ever be "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children," who lie underneath. A memorial church has also been built in commemoration of the events of the siege.

THE BOER PLANS.

Will Take Up Guerrilla Warfare—Delegates Visit Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The foreign office, referring to-day to the presence of the Boer delegates and Mr. Leyds in Berlin, said that the delegation was here in an official 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 in Herr von Dorenbach, privy councillor, who is presenting Count von Buelow during the absence of the minister of foreign affairs during his vacation.

Mr. Fischer, of the delegation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, in the presence of Dr. Leyds: "The burghers 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."

Ten thousand cabmen of Naples are out on strike to prevent the introduction of motor cabs into that city.

# Earl Li's Proclamation

### The Measures He Adopted For Raising an Army at Canton.

### He Gives His Views on the Various Duties of a Soldier.

Upon the reception of an Imperial edict ordering him to protect the boundaries under his jurisdiction at Canton, Li Hung Chang published a most interesting proclamation, which is given in the mail to hand by the Empress of Japan. The reference to the training of soldiers is peculiarly interesting. His Excellency says:

"I, being an Imperial commissioner of commerce, senior guardian of the prince, earl, grand secretary and viceroy of two Kwangs, issue the following notification for the information of my people. On account of the rebellion of the Boxers in the Imperial domain foreign soldiers have been continually dispatched thither to fight them, and wherever they went they have burnt and robbed and spread devastation. I have received an Imperial order urging me to proceed to Peking; but as there are so many obstacles by land and by sea, and as the gentry and merchants of Canton have jointly presented a petition begging me to remain in consideration of the responsibility attached to the post I am now holding, I have been in great perplexity whether to go or to remain. On the 29th of the 5th moon (26th June) I received another Imperial order bidding me to remain and use all possible efforts to protect the boundaries under my jurisdiction. To enable me to do so I shall have first of all to train my soldiers, and to train them efficiently I must devise some means of raising revenue for their keep.

The Reorganization of the Army.

"There are several methods of training the soldiers. (1.) The soldiers for service on the field of battle should be strong and numerous, drilled night and day, and taught to march with equal pace and all alike. They must understand thoroughly the handling of rifles and be good marksmen. Discipline should be strictly observed on garrison duty, and no faults should be allowed to pass. The expense of keeping up the army will be about 120,000 taels monthly, or all alike, 1,500,000 taels per annum. (2.) The soldiers for patrol duty ought to imitate the European fashion or that of Hunan. Stations should be established in every street in the city of Canton and its suburbs, and the houses in Canton should be numbered, or all alike, in regular order. Having taken the object of training any person committing a crime, from the minor offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the more serious crimes of robbery, murder and treason, the houses in Canton should be numbered, or all alike, in regular order. Having taken the object of training any person committing a crime, from the minor offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the more serious crimes of robbery, murder and treason, the houses in Canton should be numbered, or all alike, in regular order. Having taken the object of training any person committing a crime, from the minor offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the more serious crimes of robbery, murder and treason, the houses in Canton should be numbered, or all alike, in regular order. 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Provincial News.

SILVERTON.

The Roman Catholics of Silvertown, though few in number, have erected a new church which will be dedicated to St. Patrick on Sunday.

ROSSLAND.

W. S. Deacon, the well-known barrister and partner of Mr. W. S. MacNeill, and his bride, arrived on Saturday night from their wedding tour through the East. They were married at Stratford, Ont., on July 18th.

NELSON.

Richard Hutchinson was drowned off the steamer Sloon on Tuesday morning. He was a deckhand and came from Plover, New Brunswick.

CHILLIWACK.

Mrs. Mary Brannick, of East Chilliwack, died on Saturday last at the residence of her son, Matthew Brannick. The deceased has for some time past been suffering with heart trouble. A year ago she received a stroke of paralysis, from the effects of which she never recovered.

SLOCAN CITY.

Robert Covington, one of the best known and most popular miners in the Slocan, died suddenly on Tuesday, 20 miles up Lemmon creek from Slocan City. On Sunday Covington started up the creek with Tom Benton to represent a property for Oscar White.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Rev. A. E. Vert, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, united in marriage on Wednesday night, Miss Hopkins, teacher of the public school at Hopkins Bridge, and Mr. Gillard, C.P.R. section foreman at Keefer.

VANCOUVER.

John Jones, of Nineteenth avenue, Mount Pleasant, passed away at his residence on Wednesday at the ripe age of 71 years. Deceased, who was a native of London, Eng., for many years held the position of foreman in the Canadian Pacific railway machine shops in this city.

SHIP DUES WILL BE LEVIED.

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 9.—Chairman Bythell, of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., at a meeting to-day, informed the shareholders that Manchester, after the year 1900, would cease to be a free port, that ship dues would be levied on a moderate scale, and that ship owners would be obliged to pay for berths for their ships.

THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE I.O.O.F.

opened at Toronto yesterday, over 400 delegates being in attendance, representing more than 20,000 members. The graded scale of dues is among the principal matters to be considered before the Grand Lodge for consideration.

Mining News.

The Lardeau.

Perry Leake reports that he is working a pay gravel on the Consolation. Ed. Anderson is hard at work on the Columbia group, another Canyon creek property of great promise located adjoining the Pedro group.

FRUIT GROWERS' SHOW.

A Good Attendance Yesterday—Prize Winners for Fruit and Vegetables.

The attendance at the British Columbia Fruit Growers' exhibition yesterday was somewhat better than on the previous day. The prize winners in fruit and vegetables were as follows:

Russian Transparent Apples—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, J. H. Arthur; 3rd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Red Astrachan—1st prize, L. R. Authier, Abbotsford; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby; 3rd, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Any Other Early Variety—1st prize, M. J. Henry, Vancouver.

Duchess of Oldenburg—1st prize, H. Klipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, H. A. Wilson, New Westminster; 3rd, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

Gravenstein—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 3rd, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Collection of Crab Apples—1st prize, A. W. Ogilvie, Vancouver; 2nd, H. Klipp, Chilliwack.

Bartlett Pears—1st prize, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver; 2nd, H. Klipp, Chilliwack.

Any Other Variety Summer Pears—1st prize, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver.

Sour Cherries—1st prize, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Peach Plums—1st prize, Tom Davies, Burnaby; 2nd, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 3rd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Breadshaw Plums—1st prize, H. Klipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 3rd, A. J. Douglas, South Vancouver.

Columbia Plums—1st prize, H. Klipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Abundance Plum—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Plate of Peaches—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, C. C. Maddams, Vancouver; 3rd, H. A. Wilson, New Westminster.

Red Currants—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

White Currants—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 3rd, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Collection of Raspberries—1st prize, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Red Raspberries—1st prize, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 3rd, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Black Raspberries—1st prize, Tom Davies, Burnaby; 2nd, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 3rd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Special Extra Grapes—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Best Packed Box of Apples, Pears or Plums—H. Klipp, Chilliwack, took the three prizes.

Bottled Fruit—1st prize, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby.

Collection of Honey and Comb—1st prize, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby; 2nd, M. J. Henry, Vancouver; 3rd, Spott & Schou, Burnaby.

Mr. E. Hutchinson, of New Westminster, was judge.

Vegetables.

Windsor Beans—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster.

Wax Beans—1st prize, T. A. Fennell, Burnaby; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Pole Beans—1st prize, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster; 2nd, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Carrots—1st prize, Arthur Bush, Vancouver; 2nd, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Summer Cabbage—1st prize, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Cucumbers—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, W. E. Walker, New Westminster.

Lettuce—2nd prize, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Red Onions—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, L. R. Authier, Abbotsford.

Yellow Onions—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, L. R. Authier, Abbotsford.

White Onions—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Wrinkled Peas in Pod—1st prize, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster; 2nd, A. D. Gothard, Vancouver.

Long Radish—1st prize, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Six Stalks Rhubarb—1st prize, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby.

Vegetable Marrow—1st prize, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver; 2nd, Arthur Bush, Vancouver.

Summer Squash—1st prize, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Red Tomatoes—1st prize, W. B. Walker, New Westminster.

Early Potatoes—1st prize, Spott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Green Globe Artichoke—1st prize, Spott & Schou, Burnaby.

Mr. George Eldon, of Vancouver, officiated as judge.

summit there is a large showing of concentrating ore, with about five feet of shipping ore on the hanging wall.

Some of this ore will be shipped this week, as well as ore from the carbonate showing on the Silver Belt and the iron sulphide ore which has been uncovered near the line between the Silver Crown and Silver Belt.

The Le Roi is considerable activity at the head of Sheer crevice, the divide at the north fork of Wild Horse, John P. Larsen came down from there on Tuesday week.

The Le Roi last week again beat its own record with the help of the shipments to Trail, which approximated 900 tons, according to the returns furnished to the Miner.

Appended is a list of shipments for the past week and year to date:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Monte Christo, Iron Colt, Giant.

The Boundary.

From the Midnight surface assays running as high as \$29 have been obtained and the showing is said to be one of the best copper oxides on the reservation.

John Mulligan has two men at work on the south fork of Plume, in Summit camp, sinking a shaft.

On Thursday week the ore body on the R. Bell in Summit camp was struck in the crosscut run at the 80-foot level.

A rich strike of pyrrhotite ore has been struck on the Withe group of claims situate between South Deadwood and Smith's camp.

On the Mountain View, in Summit camp, two shafts are at work running a crosscut from the bottom of the 65-foot shaft.

While on a prospecting trip to McKinley camp on the east fork of the north fork recently, John Meyers located a claim, which he called the Standard.

Joe Gelinas and others have just been doing considerable development on the Montreal and Quebec claims, adjoining the city limits and just across the north fork from the business portion of Grand Forks.

Word comes down from the Strawberry that a most excellent showing is being made there. The crosscut from the 100-foot level in the shaft has struck the ore body and is being driven steadily ahead in ore of fine grade.

Samuel Derr and Henry Schweisguth, returned from a trip up the north fork of Number Two creek, where they staked five claims.

James Desmond has been doing assessment work for Steve Wilson and his partners on the Hobson, the Washburn and Piquier mineral claims, which he says are showing up well.

Robert McKennan and partners brought in some very fine specimens of copper ore from the Bugaboo group. The group consists of 11 claims.

J. Y. Kesler was down from the Star group of mines, owned by the Bull River Mining Company.

Two shafts are pushing development work on the Golden Eagle, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river.

The main working shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet. At the 100-foot level No. 2 vein is eight feet wide between walls in a 20-foot drift to the north.

Fifty feet below a drift has been extended 14 feet in the same direction. The vein at the bottom of the shaft is about two and one-half feet wide, but in the level of 150 feet it has increased to four feet.

In this working the ore is largely chalcocite with some sulphides, small stringers of native copper also being encountered.

It is expected that it will strike No. 1 vein, exposed in No. 1 shaft, and the 35-foot level of quartzite at the level of 100 feet.

The 16-ton ore shipment recently sent to the Trail smelter was taken from the drift at a depth of 5 feet.

On the Silver Crown a tunnel has been started 125 feet below the summit which will be drifted along the vein. On the

gave a gross return of \$15 in gold, 7 oz. silver and 6 per cent. copper. After paying transportation by wagons to Grand Forks, railway freight, and treatment charges the net return was nearly \$2 per ton.

The noteworthy feature of the week is the installation and working of the new compressor on the Black Bear flat, which will very shortly greatly enhance the output of the camp.

Below the 100-foot level in the shaft has struck the ore body and is being driven steadily ahead in ore of fine grade.

On the second level of the new shaft the drift is still proceeding to the side line of the property, and the fine body of ore there shown up is proving well.

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the superintendent in order to ascertain how much of it can be shipped now that a wagon road is being built from Northport to open up the west slope of Soble mountain to transportation.

Evening Star.—The winze is on a depth of 100 feet from the level of the lower tunnel. A station is being cut at the bottom of the winze.

Iron Mask.—Work on this mine is still proceeding on the lines laid down by the experts during their recent visit, and will be continued up till the time of the trial, which will come off now within a few weeks.

New St. Elmo.—The new cylinder for the compressor of the St. Elmo arrived on Friday and will be installed immediately.

The Molly Gibson is shipping 40 tons of ore a week.

The Colonel Sellers, at the head of Coffee creek, will be developed this summer.

Another strike of clean galena ore is reported from the Queen Fraction, situated on the lake shore west of the Galena Falls.

The owners of the Northern Light group, situated about half a mile below the glacier, opposite New Denver, are doing considerable surface work on the ledge.

Supt. F. H. Lauts has a contract for driving 500 feet of tunnel on the Lost Mountain property, and reports that they have 12 inches of ore in the face of the tunnel.

The Midway group, on Twelve Mile creek, alongside the K. & S., is being opened up by W. White and J. A. Otto.

Thompson and Mitchell are doing assessment work on the Queen City, situated just west of the Sina group, where they made the rich strike of clean ore some time ago.

Enough work to secure a crown grant is being put upon the C. P. R. by Wm. Meldrum for the co-owners.

The owners of the Bellipse have started work in the old workings abandoned by H. T. Bragdon when he had the property under bond some 18 months ago.

The Bosun, Hartney, Marlin and California are working steadily, producing ore and pushing development work. The Bosun is making regular weekly shipments, and the other properties named will be prepared to do likewise as soon as the wagon road up Silver mountain is built.

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from the Empress... and not from... of Chili, and that... He proceeds... and hopes to be... from there. Gov... his efforts to per... Canton, but the... had issued ext... who is in... there... issued and... to prohibit the... of firearms, and... in Canton and... and cautioned... or manufacture... of closure and... of the Province... their districts, de... and promise... Christians. The... have appealed... province, Yuan... the military sup... as a consequence... becoming in... Chwang is re... also the condition... threatened by... arrived from there... having on board... from these it was... only two foreign... his City... sident of Am... nese Asso... ictoria... n on Recent... airs in... rland, and... Chinese President... his wife, who... city on a pleasure... his second trip... ving been made... and about twen... father having set... arrival from his... r. Back was ed... schools, speaks... ed accent, and... rmed on the cur... monopolizer of his... ing the present... ch he expressed... the Boxers were... ocities by a com... to guarantee... the anti-foreign... ment. The race... and racial prejudice... in the present cri... the different fac... tious desire for... the objects of their... ed a movement... easons, Mr. Back... Boxers received... officials in high... Imperial govern... ed exclusively... of China, and... hese. They were... ric people in the... little for modern... pass their exist... plundering. The... said Mr. Back... owing to this... xers had a sort... of the pow... r be forgotten."... the Boxers, or Man... ch foreigners as... ey so truculently... of the partiality... to the Manchus... at extremes this... Mr. Back pointed... Manchu was en... of his birth, and... in the... ces, it was hard... that the Boxers... of the Manchus... eparations with... and punishment... the Chinese Em... foreigners should... the difficulty that... countered in the... na in the customs... For thousands... have continued... idless of the ad... in other coun... usly a matter of... amount the great... established cus... tory. In his opinion... the power, would... er out of chaos... t statesman has... his once ponder... Empress Dowager... able to act... of the American... of Portland, hav... the Bishop-Scott... to the Spanish... his conflict broke... enlist in the en... interpreter, and... tion in everything... he caused his re... med the Chinese... for native sons... eight members... uniformed simi... large number of... he consequently... politicians and... the "main chance"... greater than we

Yellow Jack. (Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 10.—Consul Solomon, at Tenerife, has reported to the state department that the French coast in the west of Africa, especially Senegal, also British Gambia, and the far down as Bathurst, have been declared under quarantine on account of yellow fever. The consul says he has been informed that the disease is of a very malignant type, and that persons attacked with it do not, as a rule, survive more than three hours.



