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NOTICE.

...City mineral claim, situate in the ...Mining Division. ...located:—Mt. Sicker. Chemainus.

Notice that we, A. Wasson and E. ...Kee, Free Miners' Certificates Nos. ... and 48,901b, intend, sixty days ...e date hereof, to apply to the Min... ...order for a Certificate of Improve... for the purpose of obtaining a ...Grant of the above claim. ...further take notice that action, under ...37, must be commenced before the ...e of such Certificate of Improve...

...this 4th day of July, A.D., 1900.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 27

Feeling In Europe

Situation in China Discussed in the European Capitals.

Proposed Memorial Services at St. Paul's Cathedral Postponed.

French Government Still Have Hopes That Legations Are Safe.

By Associated Press.

London, July 21.—The request of Secretary Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Pekin is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until September on account of climatic conditions and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital. Pekin, in the immediate future, would be military suicide. The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the wosst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the troops to enter Pekin and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as the the nature and severity of the retribution to be exacted.

Meanwhile British journals, which are bound to express opinion of some sort, and a majority of British people who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this far eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great.

Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation, already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt. The greatest sufferer in this respect is Dr. John Colt, the venerable dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the despatch giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger was published, the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday for the victims of the Pekin massacre was undertaken without its sanction. Simultaneously letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Pekin, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitaries in terms almost as strong as it did the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the service, but owing to pressure from high quarters to-day he had consented to postpone it.

According to the Statist Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese crisis, on account of the probability that that government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while if the government should try to hold Manchuria the outlay would be still greater. The Statist says, however, "this would benefit other European markets, as the probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad and mostly to pay all the obligations Russia has already entered into or is about to enter into. In that way the money markets may be relieved to a greater extent than is now calculated, for if Russia lets go of, say, twenty or thirty millions sterling, it will be an annual debt to the funds in the markets of Europe."

FRENCH OPINION.

Paris, July 21.—Is it anarchy or war? If this question was answered to the entire satisfaction of the powers there might be some light on the future situation in China; but with the absolute lack of trustworthy information, all are acting in the dark. No one is willing to hazard a guess as to what the outcome is to be.

"Western civilization," said an official of the foreign office to a representative of the Associated Press, "is apparently face to face with the problem. This time the powers have to deal not merely with the defenders of the Manchu dynasty, but to all appearances with an uprising of the Chinese people, who imagine that the European powers for the last two years have been aiming not to verthrow the dynasty, but to take China. This seems to have given rise to an unprecedented spirit of patriotism. We fear that North China will not alone be involved in the anti-foreign outburst, but that the Yang Tse Kiang valley will before long be caught in the vortex. There have been indications recently which inspire us with this apprehension. The movement of drilled forces is one of them.

"A significant fact in the present situation is that during the Chino-Japanese war, when the Japanese were inflicting serious defeat upon the Chinese, the viceroys of the central and southern provinces, in which were a great number of drilled troops, were instructed by Li Hung Chang not to send the soldiers north, but at the present moment these troops are under orders to march towards Pekin."

The French government still entertains hopes of the safety of the legations in Pekin in view of to-day's advices. It also declines to believe that any discord will break out among the powers, especially between Russia and Japan. Russia has her hands full with affairs in Manchuria, where it is pointed out she has been taken as much by surprise as have been the other powers. The invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese astounded the Russian government, which little suspected that the Chinese were in such strength or so well armed in the territory contiguous with Russia.

That no present break will occur in the accord of the powers is the general opinion in diplomatic spheres.

RUSSIA'S TASK.

Berlin, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape from the news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherto knew about the troubles in Manchuria was what the Russian government chose to let pass. Now a number of reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg, which tally in the main point. The situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1,500 kilometres of borderland, on the Siberian side of which the Amur river forms a frontier, is much more dangerous for Russia than has hitherto been suspected.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained at the Russian embassy here an impartial, though cautious confirmation of the above statement. A military contributor to the Tageblatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese regular troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering about 120,000, are in open war against Russia, not only demanding the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinese assumed the offensive and drove off the Russians from railroad construction, and are undertaking hostile operations against Harbin, Blagovestchensk and other towns, shelling the last named place. What makes the Chinese hostilities extremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese, by a series of recently constructed forts and redoubts, absolutely control the navigation of the Amur river for a distance of 20 versts, thus preventing Russia from transporting troops on the only route open, at least until these fortifications shall have been taken by the Russians.

Though the Russian censorship is again most severe, telegrams reached here to-day from St. Petersburg that Blagovestchensk was taken by the Chinese, who seized a large amount of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there. All reports agree that the Russian government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that the shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will now be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the other powers, and that Russia will not be able or willing under these altered circumstances to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Pekin campaign.

The Russian forces available along the border and throughout Northern China are stated to comprise 26 battalions of the line, 27 battalions of reserves, 17 Cossack regiments and 17 field batteries—altogether 78,000 men.

The Legations Are Safe

At Least So Say Chinese Officials in Reports to Powers.

Tien Tsin and Vicinity Evacuated by the Chinese Hordes.

By Associated Press.

Brussels, July 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Fabreau, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day:

"A telegram from the governor of Shan Tung announces that the ministers were safe on July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities. Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai."

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams. The first is from the director of posts and telegrams in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate tha Minister onger's telegraphic reply has come. An imperial decree of the 22nd this moon (corresponding to July 18) stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress the riot. He will find it difficult eo go."

The second telegram is from Li Kulyi, viceroy of Nankin, dated July 21, and was read by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock this morning. It is as follows:

"According to an edict of 22nd of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Paris, July 21.—Yu Kenk, the Chinese minister here, to-day handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict, dated July 18, giving the assurances that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court.

CHINESE EVACUATE.

London, July 21.—The admiralty this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin and neighboring territory evacuated by Chinese."

WILL BE ARBITRATED.

North Sydney, C. B., July 21.—A private letter received by a ship owner here, from Ottawa, stated positively that negotiations between the British, American and Russia governments regarding the seizure of vessels in the Behring Sea by Russia eight years ago had been concluded and the seizure would now be referred to arbitration.

A Woman in the Wild, Wild West.

(By David Dalziel.)

A story by a local author of a woman's experience in a mining town. For sale by all Booksellers in Coast cities. Secure a copy. Price 50 cents.

The Battle of Tien Tsin

Details of the Big Fight Between Allies and Chinese.

Terrible Fire Kept Up by Defenders of the City.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes a detailed story of the Tien Tsin fight. It comes from Frederick Palmer and has been copyrighted by the paper. It is as follows:

"Chee Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21.—The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed, up to midnight, would be a terrible disaster to the allies.

"The Russians went swinging to the north end and the other allies south at daybreak. The Russians were to take the forts near the city wall, and the other allies the city itself.

"Gen. Tukushina, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, and, blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter. Upon this depended everything.

"Gen. Tukushina had not scouted the bridge, and in 24 hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made. The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was 30 feet high, with a moat 20 feet deep around it.

"An outer wall of mud made it impossibe for the infantry and marines coming up the field to reply to the Chinese. They lost 50 men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached. Gen. Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line. The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers together, under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate on the mud wall.

"Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Col. Luscum, of the Ninth United States Infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Luscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Luscum moved, 'Get down the road anywhere quickly.' Col. Luscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff then passed over the bridge leading to a field, which proved to be a cul de sac.

"Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, besides to the fire from loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrazures in a line of fortified mud houses in their flank. Three thousand rifles were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks, where the khaki uniforms of other allies could hardly be seen.

"The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground was marshy and lined with ditches. It was Col. Luscum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

"At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

"Col. Luscum picked up the colors and stood looking around, apparently for a ford. The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

"Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

"At 1 o'clock Gen. Tukushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city.

"I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 5. Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Tukushina knew each other's whereabouts.

"Under the cover of darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with one man killed.

"The casualties were 91 men and 5 officers out of 426. The marines lost 30, including Captain Duvis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade.

"On the night of July 13 it was decided to withdraw, when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

"The Russians were not so successful as was hoped during the day, and the total loss of allies were 700.

"The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire, the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

"The French, Japanese, Americans and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

"The American flag, at half-mast, was hoisted over the southern gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of the Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire which caused their flight. None apparently were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

"There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. The tired soldiers remain on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

"An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon.

"Colonel Luscum was buried at Tonku."

"Keep up the firing," were the last words spoken by Colonel Luscum, according to a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. The correspondent says the Ninth regiment and other Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe or charge or do anything except fire a few rounds. The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded, and surgeons are needed.

Colonel Luscum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the Ninth.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand-to-hand. Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

WILL BE CONTESTED.

Liquor Men Will Fight Against Manitoba Prohibition Law.

Winnipeg, July 21.—(Special)—The hotel-keepers have received a circular from the headquarters of the Liquor Dealers' Association, informing them that the association has taken every precaution to look after their interests when the constitutionality of the Macdonald liquor bill is tested by the courts. If a decision unfavorable is rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench, it will be appealed to the Privy Council, and eminent legal lights have been retained by the association.

A meeting of the provincial hotel men will be held in this city on Thursday, when the association will elect new officers and also discuss what steps should be taken to safeguard their interests.

SUDDENLY ATTACKED.

President of the Senate Taken Seriously Ill—Crisis Over.

Quebec, July 31.—(Special)—Sir C. A. Pelletier, president of the Senate, went yesterday afternoon to St. Lauent, where his family is passing the summer, and last night he was taken suddenly ill. He was in such a dangerous condition for a time that the family thought it proper to have the last rites of the church administered. The crisis seems to be over now, but he is not considered entirely out of danger.

Big Battle in Progress

Heavy Artillery Firing Heard in the Vicinity of Middleburg.

Lord Roberts Attacks Strong-Hold of the Boers in Force.

By Associated Press.

Lorenzo Marques, July 21.—A despatch from Machadodorp says that heavy artillery firing has been reported in the neighborhood of Middleburg, where, it is reported, the Boers have prepared to retire upon the approach of the British.

Among the prisoners passing through Nooitgeracht this week were a number of Canadians captured at Greylingstad. Four German officers, who have been acting as President Kruger's military advisers, have just arrived, having received orders from Berlin to proceed to active service in China.

London, July 21.—A despaech from Capetown, dated to-day, says that Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defence.

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 21.—Little, temporarily commanding the third brigade, reports that on July 9 he came in contact, near Lindley, with Dewet's force, which broke through Hunter's cordon.

"The fighting lasted until dusk, when Dewet's force, being repulsed, broke into two parties. Little's casualties were slight. He buried five Boers.

"Hamilton and Mahon continued their eastward march yesterday and should join hands with Pole-Carew to-day, near Erstein Fabriken station.

"A body of the enemy wrecked a train carrying sick between Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom on July 19."

A WARM CITY.

Extreme Heat Keeps Visitors Away From Paris Exposition.

Paris, July 21.—During last week the barometer registered between 90 and 95 degrees, touching the miximum on Friday, when 102 was recorded in the shade, making it the hottest day ever recorded in Paris. The extreme heat continues today without any indication of a break in the hot spell. The streets during the week were deserted at midday and remained so throughout the afternoon by all except business people.

Many cases of sunstroke were treated to-day. The weather had a very unfavorable influence upon the attendance at the exposition. Parisians kept away entirely and only the provincials here for a short stay braved the sun's rays. The big drop in the number of visitors brought about an instantaneous slump in the price of tickets, which sold for 75 centimes when the show opened. They gradually dropped to 45 centimes, at which price they had been standing for the past few weeks. Yesterday, however, the hawkers had difficulty in securing buyers at 25 centimes.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Still Are Kept Guessing

Powers Trying to Discover If Chinese Are Telling the Truth.

Encounters Said to Taken Place in the Vicinity of Wei Hai Wei.

London, July 23.—Though there are some indications that hardened pessimism is beginning to melt the warm showers of Chinese assurance, so that it is now admitted that perhaps not all the foreign ministers at Pekin have been killed, incredulity, however, remains the dominant note of European comment. No one seems able to reconcile the assurances of the imperial edict with Minister Conger's statement in his alleged message to Secretary Hay that he was in hourly expectation of death by massacre, though both documents purport to have been sent from Pekin on the same date.

Washington, July 23.—The state department has made public the following:

"The state department has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, consul-general at Shanghai, dated to-day, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the Tsung Li Yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th, that none were injured, and that no attack was at that time being made. He does not say to whom the despatch of Prince Tuan was addressed, and it is to a certain extent at variance with the despatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at that time."

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Two encounters are reported to have taken place between British and Chinese forces near Wei Hai Wei. The latter, it is reported, were repulsed after a stubborn encounter. No dates are given.

M. Krutizki, engineer of the Eastern Chinese railway, telegraphing from Algatchi, in the Trans-Baikal territory, under date of Friday, July 20, reports the occupation of Chailar by Chinese troops.

The Russians, according to this despatch, continue to concentrate at Charbin.

Toronto, July 23.—Rev. Dr. Wardell, of the Presbyterian board of missions here, received the following this morning from Dr. McClure, dated Shanghai: "All missionaries safe. Resumption of work within a year improbable. Wire instructions."

New York, July 23.—A brilliant dash against a large force of Chinese at Tien Tsin was made this morning by Welsh Fusiliers and United States troops, says a Chee Foo special to the Journal and Advertiser, dated July 20.

The object was to capture a battery of large calibre cannon which had been doing great damage. The Anglo-American troops charged a large fort across an open space and were exposed to a hot, but poorly directed fire from the enemy. They dashed into the fort, and after engaging the Chinese in a sharp hand-to-hand fight, put the mto flight and remained masters of the fort. Eight large modern guns were captured together with cart and all the accessories. The battery was immediately turned upon the fleeing enemy, and under the well-directed fire they suffered heavy losses. The victory was won in an incredibly short time against an overwhelmingly superior force. Despite the charge under fire and the fight in the fort, neither the Americans nor British lost a single man. The Chinese army is now retreating towards Pekin.

ANOTHER BOER SUCCESS.

Dewet Captures a Hundred Highlanders and Cuts Communication With Pretoria.

London, July 23.—Gen. Dewet has again succeeded in cutting Lord Roberts' communications, both by railway and telegraph. He has captured 100 of the Highlanders. The story of the Boer commander's bold raid comes in the form of a telegram from Gen. Forestier-Walker, dated at Capetown, Sunday, July 22, forwarding a despatch from Gen. Knox as follows:

"Kroonstad, July 22.—Following is from Broadwood, sent by despatch rider to Honingspruit, and wired thence to Kroonstad:

"'Have followed commando since July 16. Had sharp fighting at Palmietfontein on July 19. Prevented from pursuing laager by darkness. Eight dead Boers found. Our casualties were 5 killed and 76 wounded. I shall reach Vaalkrantz to-day. The enemy doubled back through Paartee Kraal in the darkness. I shall march to-morrow to Roodevaal station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses, also any news of the enemy's movements. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, and is accompanied by President Steyn and both the Dewets.'

"Gen. Knox continues: 'The wire and main lines of the railway north of Honingspruit have been cut, and also the telegraph line from Pretoria via Pochefstroom. According to my information, Dewet has crossed the railway and is going north.'

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein under date of Sunday, July 22: "The railway has been cut north of Honingspruit, and a supply train and 100 Highlanders captured by the enemy.'"

A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communications with Pretoria are cut off. The Second and Third cavalry brigades are following the enemy.

Ottawa, July 23.—The following cablegram was received to-day by Lord Minto:

"Capetown, July 22.—I regret to report the following casualties: (66) Trooper A. D. V. Crawley, dangerously wounded near Bethlehem, July 3; (186) Private R. Lett, (2,489) Sergeant A. Wetmore, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on July 21.

"I regret to report the dangerous illness of (7,915) Corporal F. W. Coombs, (7,400) Private J. Wilson, both of Canadian Infantry; (165) Private L. Mulloy, 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. (Signed) Milner."

ELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS.

Their Great Usefulness in Mechanical Work.

In making electrical measurements it is not only that we measure electric quantities and actions, but that by means of measurements made electrically we are able to measure all sorts of other important things accurately.

For instance, measure the actions of a motor and its efficiency at different loads, and then set the motor to drive a lathe or some other tool or mechanical appliance. By watching and noting the readings of the electrical-measureing instruments we have at once an easy, accurate and comprehensive method of observing exactly what the tool is doing under all circumstances and of the power required to drive it. We are, therefore, able to understand the working of that tool in a way which was not possible before. Again, the practice of testing engines coupled to dynamos—which, with proper arrangements, can be done continuously and with great accuracy and facility—has not only led in a few years to the production of dynamos of great efficiency, but it has enabled the output and working of steam and gas engines to be watched in a much more critical and detailed manner than has been possible before, and this has undoubtedly led to great mechanical improvements in steam engines.— G. L. Addenbrooks, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Port Townsend, July 21.—The transport Rosecrans has arrived from Nome. Her officers reported to the quarantine officials here that the smallpox scare at Nome had been exaggerated. The total number of cases would not exceed 18.

RECEPTION TO MONK.

Honors For the Man Who Exposed the Emergency Rations.

Montreal, July 19.—A big reception is to be tendered F. D. Monk on Saturday next at Lachine. Addresses are promised from Messrs. Clarke, Pope, Montague, Quinn, Bergeron and Casgrain, all members of the House of Commons.

"I don't think he's a man of much discernment," said the girl in blue.

"Why, he proposed to me only last evening," returned the girl in pink.

"Yes; I said he wasn't a man of much discernment," repeated the girl in blue.—Chicago Post.

Butchered in The Streets

Chinese Merchant at Shanghai Says He Saw the Pekin Massacres.

White Women Hacked to Pieces and Children Tossed on Spears.

London, July 20.—(4:20 a. m.)—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"Intense indignation is felt here at the honors which the British in Hongkong have accorded to Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot.

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Pekin gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled in the streets by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph. Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians.

"He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their companions shot at the bodies.

"He gives other details too horrible to be particularized here.

"It seems the Boxer leaders had organized a plan including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the extermination of Europeans throughout China and that Prince Tuan's generals have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have of seizing the bodies of white women."

A MURDERER IN COMMAND.

Extraordinary Story About the Defence of Mafeking.

Mr. Winston Churchill's telegram describing his interview with Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell appears in The Morning Post. It deals with the great attack made by the Boers just before the relief arrived:

"Morning broke on this situation; the Boers who had got inside Mafeking were unable to get out, but were defending themselves stubbornly; the Boers outside were doubting whether to fall on the town or not. It had been the General's practice for the previous fortnight to send out a flag of truce every day to inquire after the health of Major McLaren, the wounded prisoner in Snyman's camp. Though fighting within the town was at its height, he punctually observed his usual practice, and in his letters to McLaren, which the Boers of course read, he expressed the hope that the firing of the night had not alarmed him, adding that all danger was now past. This produced a profound impression on the waverers. But though the original stormers were not supported, the issue hung in the balance all day. 'B.-P.' had to release the European convicts from the prison, including the murderer who was under a life sentence, and to write them to take part in the defence. Armed with rifles, these men had fired from the roof of their prison on the Boers. When a bullet killed the jailer, the murderer took command of the prisoners, and their influence in the struggle was effective."

Protection Asked for

Canners' Association Appeal to Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Many Fishermen Would Work If Not Molested by Strikers.

Boats of Non-Union Men Seized by Agents of the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 21.—The board of trade held an emergency meeting this afternoon and sent telegrams to the Provincial and Dominion governments asking for adequate protection for the fishermen at Steveston who desired to go out in the river to fish. Mr. T. Mathews, who took the side of the strikers, protested very strongly against the resolution. He said in effect that it was asking the government to interfere with the fishermen's union, and suggested authoritative violence against organized labor. He was reminded that violence had already been done by the strikers. Several canners explained that there were enough fishermen who would fish if protected, to satisfy all demands. The strikers demands were unreasonable; that it was almost a financial disaster that the action of the strikers should close up the canneries; and that the government should protect those fishermen from violence who desired to fish at canners' prices.

At a late hour to-night no word had been received from the Dominion government in answer to the telegram sent by the canners' combine or by the board of trade. At the North Arm of the Fraser the strike is not being felt much. The fish are running freely and one canner has put up 500 cases. One big Indian at the North Arm has been making big hauls. He stands in his boat with his rifle cocked, and every striker that approaches he tells that if they come within 20 yards of his boat he will put a bullet through their brains. He is not being molested. To-night the consensus of opinion among the canners was that unless the governments wired that protection would be given, the canneries would be closed on Monday.

It is claimed by many canners in Vancouver to-day that a state of affairs bordering upon anarchy exists in Stevenston. The news of the doings of the strikers in the fishing town last night has caused much excitement, and the canners have been in session off and on all day. According to the news received here, two fishing boats went out last night and threw their nets in the river as a test case. Ten patrol boats manned with strikers quickly followed them, and a police tug put out immediately afterwards, running between the two boats. It is said the strikers in the patrol boats were headed by Rogers, vice-president of the Steveston fishermen's union. The strikers captured the boats and towed them to shore, in defiance of the police, whom they jeered at, while their former occupants were exposed before the crowds on the streets and vile names hurled at them. Another story is told by Mr. Houston, the canner, that Policeman Lister stood on the wharf and watched a man being ill-treated and pounded by the strikers and was powerless to interfere, as unless he used his gun he would have been useless in such a mob. It is reported that Lister has informed his superior that the handful of police are powerless at Steveston under existing circumstances. Many other wild rumors are current as to policemen being roughly handled, but these rumors are not confirmed at this writing.

RECEPTION AT WINNIPEG.

Lord and Lady Minto Arrive at the Prairie City EnRoute West.

Winnipeg, July 21.—(Special)—The citizens of Winnipeg to-night tendered Lord and Lady Minto the finest reception ever accorded any public man in Western Canada. His Excellency and Lady Minto arrived at Winnipeg at 8:30, and as they paraded up Main street with a large military and civic procession, the principal streets were one blaze of light from the illuminations of buildings. At the city hall, which was most beautifully illuminated, the Governor-General was presented with an address and the key of the city, to which he replied briefly. The procession then proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency reviewed the procession. The grounds were gaily decorated with thousands of electric lights and lanterns. Prominent among the decorated buildings were the C. P. R. offices and buildings, the banks and leading blocks. Thousands of citizens blocked the streets during the procession. Lord Minto was warmly welcomed by his many comrades of the 90th Battalion, whom he accompanied to the front in the rebellion of 1885. On Monday he will open the Winnipeg industrial exhibition, which continues during the week.

WILL NOT INVESTIGATE.

Public Opinion Applauds the Stand of Collector Woods.

Ottawa, July 21.—It is stated that the government will not order an investigation into the complaints against Collector Woods, of St. John, as public opinion generally applauds his manly stand against the pro-Boers.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

London, July 21.—Richard Hodgson and wife, while driving into the city this morning, were struck by an incoming Eastern C. P. R. express at Maitland street, and both were instantly killed. Mr. Hodgson was a farmer and lived in London township. The horses escaped with little injury.

Can This Be Andree?

Indians Report Finding Wrecked Balloon on the Shores of Hudson's Bay.

Two Dead Men Lay Beside It and a Third Killed by Finders.

A Search Party Being Despatched From Moose Factory to Investigate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, July 19.—George Renison, who has arrived at Port Arthur from Hudson's Bay, brings the report of a balloon having been wrecked and three men having lost their lives in Ungava, on the east coast of Hudson's Bay, and supposed to be the remains of the missing Andree expedition.

The story was carried by Indian hunters to Fort George, on the northeast coast of James Bay; thence by the same band to York Factory, whence in turn it was carried to Moose Factory.

Here Mr. George Renison was paying a visit to his brother, and two days after the arrival of the Indians, June 25, he left Moose Factory and has just arrived at Port Arthur.

He says the Indians, when a considerable distance north of Fort George, came upon a sight unusual to them.

Two men dead and one badly injured lay beside the wreck of a balloon. They gathered around the injured man, who evidently was in great agony. The Indians could not understand the language used by the man, but by the signs he requested them to kill him, which they did on the spot where he lay.

When they arrived at Fort George and again at Moose Factory they related the incident describing the balloon and car, a thing which they had never before seen. When Mr. Renison left Moose Factory, the Hudson's Bay officials at that point were arranging to have a party of Indians repair to the scene of the wrecked balloon and bring in papers and such other articles as may be found and are capable of being transferred.

LA PICOTTE.

Montréal Suffers From Epidemic of Smallpox.

Montreal, July 19.—Six new cases of smallpox have been reported since yesterday. This means about a dozen cases which are now being treated. The fourth death since the outbreak occurred yesterday. The cases developed within the past 24 hours are scattered in different portions of the city. The health authorities are doing all in their power to prevent a further spread of the disease.

DR. MONTIZAMBERT.

Director-General of Quarantines to Visit the Coast.

Ottawa, July 19.—Dr. Montizambert, director-general of quarantines, leaves for British Columbia to-morrow to investigate the conditions under which the quarantine service has been maintained along the frontier and Pacific Coast points, with a view to relaxing the present regulations, if it can be done without danger to the public health.

BRAVE FELLOWS.

Col. Otter Says They Fell Fighting Gallantly.

Ottawa, July 19.—A cablegram from Col. Otter says that Lieutenants Borden and Birch fell under the most gallant circumstances. Private Malloy, of Ottawa, was severely, and Private Brown, of Toronto, mortally wounded in Monday's engagement.

BACK TO THE YUKON.

Inspector Strickland and Thirty Men Start on Monday.

Winnipeg, July 19.—Inspector Strickland of the Northwest Mounted Police is again going to the Yukon. He will leave Regina on Monday with 30 men, but will himself return immediately.

CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.

John L. Now Does His Fighting In the Courts.

New York, July 20.—John L. Sullivan, ex-pugilist, was in Judge Mayo's court today, accompanied by his lawyer, and asked that the championship gold and diamond belt, which Sullivan claims was presented to him by the people of the United States, be returned to him by order of the court. The belt is now in possession of the company who recently employed Sullivan and with whom he had trouble a few days ago. Magistrate Mayo postponed a hearing of the case until July 30.

BURNED OUT.

Fashionable Summer Resort In California Destroyed.

San Francisco, July 20.—The hotel at Castle Craig, Shasta county, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock to-day. It was crowded with San Francisco people, but all escaped with their belongings.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Capetown Ladies Will Locate and Decorate Heroes Resting Places.

Ottawa, July 20.—Capetown ladies have undertaken to locate and decorate the graves of Canadian soldiers in South Africa.

The militia department reports that No. 18, Dodd, and 34, Robinson, of Strathcona's Horse, reported missing, are believed to be wounded and not missing.

Chief Justice Taschereau will act as deputy for the Governor-General during Lord Minto's absence from Ottawa.

The electric railway is being extended to Rockcliffe, so as to be in time for use during the Dominion matches.

Five firms have tendered for the Montreal harbor works, which aggregate a million dollars.

THOSE LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Grand Trunk Willing to Do Away With An Old Montreal Grievance.

Montreal, July 20.—At the conference between the Grand Trunk officials and the committee of the city council appointed to deal with the question of level crossings this afternoon, Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, said the company was prepared to submit within 48 hours a plan they had devised for doing away with level crossings at Mountain street. He also intimated that the company was seriously considering the advisability of altering its tracks to a high level system. He asked that a conference might be arranged between engineers of both corporations.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Delegates Spend a Day With Lady Aberdeen at Her Ranch.

Vancouver, July 20.—A special from Vernon says that the delegates from Eastern Canada to the Women's Council Convention spent the day with Lady Aberdeen to her ranch.

THROUGH CANADA

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 20—Communications have been received from the war office asking the government to arrange for the transportation across Canada of large bodies of troops and great quantities of munitions of war destined for the Fr East.

The Canners' Ultimatum

Two Offers Made to the Striking Fishermen of the Fraser.

If Neither Is Accepted the Canneries Will Close on Monday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 20.—Cannery owners express amazement at the lack of action on the part of the Dominion authorities in not protecting fishermen on the Fraser river, during the present strike. It is said that a majority of the fishermen would begin fishing and accept the 20 cent rate offered, but are intimidated by threats by a small section of the fishermen, many of whom are from the United States side. Should the strike be continued on the present lines the canneries will be compelled to close operations for the season, for the inside staff is under pay without work for them to do. Canners are of the opinion that the Dominion government should send the Quadra and a force of officers to patrol the fishing grounds and prevent violence towards all desiring to fish. They say that the government collects nearly $50,000 in licenses, most of which has been paid this season, and should devote some of this fund to the protection of the industry. Prompt action is necessary, or otherwise it will be useless, as the run will be at its height in a few days. One of the principal leaders in the strike is Watson, a customs official in Vancouver.

Delegates of the striking fishermen and the executive of the canners' combine held two meetings to-day, when the strike question was thoroughly gone into. The delegates represented the Westminster, North Arm, Japanese, Vancouver and Steveston unions.

The canners renewed their offer of 20 cents now and 15 cents if the run was large, and made an optional offer of 18 cents the season through. On leaving, the delegates said they would again refer the canners' offer to the fishermen at large and give an answer to-morrow.

The executive of the canners' combine informed them not to come back with any suggested compromise or ask for a better offer, because they would not get it, and if their present offer was not accepted by Saturday they would close up every cannery on the Fraser on Monday. The members of the executive said after the meeting that the delegates from the North Arm, Westminster and Japanese unions favored accepting the final offer of the canners, and they believed as far as these three unions were concerned one of the two offers would be accepted on Saturday.

The fish are running well and canners estimate that every day now $25,000 is lost to the country by the strikers hanging out. At the North Arm four Japanese boats turned in 1,200 fish. At McPherson's cannery, Dinsmore island, 3,000 salmon were turned in.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Dominion Ready to Make Over False Creek Flats to the City.

Vancouver, July 20.—The fire and police committee have exonerated Police Officers McAllister and Harris from blame in raiding a gambling house without a warrant from the chief, but added a rider that the police must respect their chief's orders at all times.

G. R. Maxwell, M. P., states that the Dominion government is willing to transfer their rights in the False Creek flats to Vancouver city whenever application is made. The board of works will recommend the city council to make application at once.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Chatham Lad Meets With a Serious Mishap.

Chatham, July 20.—Fred Poynter, the 18-year-old son of the proprietor of the Poynter house, Bothwell, lies at home in a precarious condition with a bullet wound through the back. A revolver was discharged accidentally while in his hands.

It Fails To Satisfy

Conger Despatch Believed Delayed Until Massacre Accomplished.

Russians Slaughtered the Wounded at Tien Tsin to Revenge Pekin.

In Three Days' Fighting Allies Lost Over a Thousand Men.

London, July 21.—(4 a.m.—The Conger despatch fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for it is pointed out here that the Chinese must possess quite a sheaf of such messages, which the ministers fruitlessly endeavor to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a non-committal despatch to serve the required purpose. A slight rise of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that, if the despatch is genuine, the date is falsified. The Spectator says:

"It matters nothing whether the Empress Dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch; both are devoted to the extirpation of foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy.

"The plot has covered the whole empire. Men who have dared to order a Russian city upon Russian ground to be stormed are wiring anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask and the only safe place for Europeans will be on shipboard.

"Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for 10,000 regulars to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and glorious task?"

Sir Halliday McArtney, counsellor and English secretary of the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not yet able to disclose. He added:

"You may take it that on July 18, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans in Pekin were safe. I cannot say why the other ministers are not able to communicate with their governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger employed.

"Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message, and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting upon the mystery of Count Muravieff's death, suggests that the late Russian foreign minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese legation.

Other St. Petersburg despatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. Gen. Gribski, after relieving Blagovetschensk, the capital of the Amur government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Sakhalin, which was set on fire. The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements, and maintained such an obstinate resistance as to convince Gen. Gribski of the necessity of occupying Aigun, where 7,000 Chinese with artillery were in possession. The Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nismennaja. The Chinese massed their troops in large bodies at various points and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Aigun was partly destroyed, and the Russians occupied all the important defensive positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of it. The Russians captured 17 guns and killed 2,000 Chinese. The Russian troops who were despatched to the relief of the railway officials are now advancing successfully in all directions.

Despatches from Yokohama announce that another division of Japanese troops are embarking for China, accompanied by a siege train for the reduction of Pekin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Emperor Kwang Hsu telegraphed to the Mikado an expression of regret for the murder of the Japanese chancellor of legation, and pointed out that the community of interest between China and Japan in the East against the ambitions of the Western powers should lead the Japanese Emperor to make common cause with China and to assist in the restoration of peace. The Mikado, according to this correspondent, replied that the action of the insurgents was in complete violation of international law and that the murder of Baron Von Kettler was a grevious offense. The Mikado added that the Chinese government should suppress the disorders and rescue the ministers, thus disarming the hostility of Europe. He concluded thus:

"Japan is cordially friendly and is only sending troops to rescue the foreigners in Pekin and restore order."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says he learns on good authority that Li Hung Chang has undertaken to proceed north in order to negotiate upon three conditions: First, that a conciliatory attitude be adopted forthwith; second, that the Boxers be suppressed; and third, that he himself is not to be held responsible even if he fails to obtain satisfactory terms. The correspondent adds:

"I have been informed by native officials that the viceroys of Nakina Yamen believe a majority of the foreigners in Pekin escaped destruction on July 9, and that although a portion of General Nieh's troops joined the Boxers at Tien Tsin, a large number followed General Nieh to Pekin, where they have been successful in assisting Prince Ching and Yung Lu to protect the legations."

This official regards the appointment of Li Hung Chang as an indication that the Empress Dowager realizes the futility of Prince Tuan's promise to drive the foreigners into the sea, and she was attempting to take them and hold the members of the legations as hostages.

London, July 21.—The Daily Express has received the following from Tien Tsin, dated July 18:

"The casualties of the allied forces in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1,000. It is now certain that there were several Russian and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians.

"Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning of thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible.

"Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of five hundred French troops. They had been ordered to hold an important front; but on being charged by the Chinese with bayonets, the entire detachment bolted, panic-stricken.

"The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded, in revenge for the Pekin massacre."

The lord high chancellor has introduced in the House of Lords a bill prohibiting the export of arms or ammunition to China under severe penalties.

Brussels, July 20.—The Belgian consul at Shanghai sends the following despatch under date of July 19:

"Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs, announces that the foreigners at Pekin are safe and sound July 19.

"An imperial decree, dated July 6, orders the viceroy of Tien Tsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles and order the military to suppress the rebellion."

Washington, July 20.—The secretary of state to-day received a telegram from Consul Fowler, of Chee Foo, dated July 20, saying he had received a telegram from the governor of Shan Tung, dated 10 o'clock:

"Received flying express from the Tsung Li Yamen, forwarding cipher telegram, dated July 18, from American minister to Pekin, which I have transmitted and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are rumors."

The state department has also received a despatch from Consul Fowler, dated July 20, in which he communicates the following message, telegraphed to him that day by the governor of Shun Tung:

"I have received definite information that the various ministers in Pekin are well and the proper Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

This message is signed by Yuan, the governor of Shan Tung.

As was anticipated, the Japanese government has given its cheerful assent to the application of the United States government for permission to land armed troops and military supplies at Nagasaki in transit to Taku. The Japanese authorities have assured the United States government that they will facilitate the movements of United States troops and supplies as much as possible. The quartermaster's department of the army has provided three large transports of the Philippine service for use on the line between Nagasaki and Taku and it is expected in this way to expedite the movment of troops to China.

Paris, July 21.—The telegram from the Emperor of China requesting the mediation of France forms the subject of more elaborate comment in the Paris morning papers, which, generally speaking, congratulate M. del Casse upon his reply and recognize the necessity of adopting an attitude of suspicion towards the Chinese government.

Berlin, July 20.—The German government feels confident the present attempts by Chinese officials to deny the Pekin massacre are insincere and dictated solely by a desire to hamper the powerful joint action of the powers. At the Chinese legation here, where also denials of the massacre have arrived from the viceroys, the statement was made to-day that the Chinese minister himself placed small reliance upon them.

The foreign office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the southern and central viceroys, with the evident spread of the anti-foreign hostility. The news received on this score is very meagre, but it all points to treachery and to a cunning policy of procrastination by the viceroys until the moment shall have arrived when they can afford to discard dissimulations. Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, is regarded here as worse than unreliable.

Official circles deny a number of sensational stories printed by the English press, stories which the foreign office characterizes as made of the same cloth as many that were afloat during the Spanish-American war and the earliest stages of the hostilities in South Africa. The only story having any foundation, according to the foreign office, is that the question as to who is to be commander-in-chief in China is now engaging the attention of the papers. Regarding this a foreign official said to-day:

"The suggestion to make Lord Wolseley or some other British officer the commander-in-chief does not meet with approval anywhere. This is hardly strange, because the British land force in China is rather insignificant as well authenticiated information shows. The proposal to make a German the chief in command would not be accepted by Germany, unless a unanimous wish to that effect was expressed by the powers. The semi-official Militair Wochenblatt asserts from alleged authentic figures that the number of allied troops now in China is 43,000. Of these, however, 20,000 Russians are located in Liao Tung peninsula and Kwang Tung province, and 1,000 Germans with 10 field guns, 12 heavy guns and six machine guns are at Kaio Cho.

Now on the way from Germany, France and England there are about 15,000, and the first part of a Japanese division is also en route. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 57,000, with 144 guns, and altogether there will be from present arrangements in China by September 16,000 Germans, 12,000 British, 65,000 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians, altogether with 311 guns and 36 machine guns.

General von Boguslawski, a high military authority, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press questioned regarding the foregoing estimate, said it was quite possible that this force would prove insufficient in bringing China down, but that in such emergency each power would increase its contingent.

"If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military magnitude, but in that event the powers, by skilfully using their fleets and troops in the harbors and harbor cities, could dictate peace on their own terms."

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .

As Cruel As Boxers

Russians Charged With Wholesale Slaughter of Chinese Women and Children.

Czar's Troops Hard Pressed by the Boxers Around Niu Chang.

Li Hung Chang at Hongkong Whence Indian Troops Sailed for Taku.

London, July 20.—(4 a. m.)—The cabinet council convened by Lord Salisbury yesterday came a day earlier than usual, and it is expected that it will be followed by a statement in parliament, throwing light upon the situation. The Chinese assertions that the members of the foreign legations are safe have been so often repeated that they are again beginning to raise hopes in some quarters.

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government is already in possession of definite news that the foreigners in Pekin were massacred on July 16.

The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with barbarity towards the Chinese. They declare that the Pei Ho is full of corpses of women and children, and that the Russians loaded 300 bodies on a junk and burned them.

Shanghai reports that three mission stations on Po Yank lake have been destroyed, but it is believed the missionaries escaped. All the missionaries at A-She-Ho Kerin and Kuan Chang Tzu, Chinese Manchuria, have arrived in safety at Vladivostock.

It is rumored that Yu Lu, the missing viceroy of the province of Chih-Li, has committed suicide.

Various conflicting stories are published of the manner of Gen. Nieh's death. It is said that when the allies entered the native city of Tien Tsin they found Chinese dead piled breast high, and it was feared this would result in an outbreak of pestilence. Sixteen of the captured guns are quite modern weapons.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times expresses doubt that the southern viceroys will be able to withstand the pressure of the provincial officials to join the anti-foreign movement. He thinks that already there are signs of wavering on the part of the viceroy of Nankin, Liu Kun Li, and says:

"It is admitted at Nankin that Li's authority is now insufficient to guarantee the maintenance of law and order north of the river, since the consuls at the Yang-tse ports are arranging for the departure of women and children. It is inevitable that the mandarins as a body sympathize with Prince Tuan's movements."

According to the Canton correspondent of the Telegraph, six Chinese soldiers have been beheaded for assaulting an American medical missionary.

The Russians, according to the latest news from St. Petersburg, have completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Blagovetchensk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force.

Since Gen. Gribski, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up, and the general situation has greatly improved. The Russian minister of the interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to traffic. There is little doubt that the Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized movement in Manchuria, but they have taken brisk measures, and believe that China will soon be too much occupied with military operations around Pekin to conduct serious operations in the north.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says: "Advices from Vladivostock state that the Chinese invasion of Eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Pekin."

Berlin telegrams dwell on the immense German interests in Siberia. They say that many German merchants, numerous German employees and immense stores of merchandise belonging to Germans in that territory will compel Germany to co-operate with Russia in resisting the Chinese.

Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, commander-in-chief in India, said in the course of an interview in Simla yesterday that no British troops could be sent from India to China unless they could be replaced from South Africa.

London, July 20.—The Daily Express publishes the following from Chee Foo, dated yesterday:

"The Russians are hard pressed around Niu Chwang, and have been expelled from Tien Chwang Tai, the scene of the great fight during the Chino-Japanese war, where they have sustained heavy losses.

"They have also been compelled to abandon Taschichau by a large body of Boxers. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported they killed 700 of their assailants. The Chinese have completely demolished the railway north of Taschichau. The Russians are now in Niu Chwang."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The viceroy of Ninking has received an edict summoning him to Pekin. As he is pro-foreign in his sentiments, his departure is undesirable, and is an element of danger."

Washington, July 19.—The Japanese legation here has made public the latest communication received by it from Baron Nissi, the Japanese minister to Pekin. This telegram was received to-day at the legation from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and is important because of the dates given. The telegram was dated July 13 by the sender, the Japanese consul at Chee Foo, and is as follows:

"I received at 10 a. m. on the 12th a despatch from Baron Nissi, dated Pekin, June 29. The letter was brought by a special messenger (a Chinese), who left Pekin July 1 and managed to make the journey with great difficulty. The substance of the letter is as follows:

"The situation at Pekin is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers and bombarded day and night. The members of the legations, the guards and residents, are restricting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy make opposition hopeless. Our ammunition is being exhausted, and our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate despatch of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition."

The Japanese consul at Chee Foo adds that he communicated this letter to his colleagues of the consular corps there and also to the commander-in-chief of the powers.

Another cablegram received here through the foreign office from the Japanese consul at Chee Foo reports that the Tien Tsin cable was captured by the allied forces on the 14th and that the safety of the foreign settlements is assured. The Japanese troops took possession of Suez Yung, the Chinese naval station, on the 14th.

Hongkong, July 18.—Li Hung Chang and his suite arrived here yesterday evening and landed this morning. The Chinese were received with a salute of 17 guns, with a guard of honor from the Welsh Fusiliers and with a band proceeded to the government house, where he was received by the governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, General Barow and other officials.

Li Hung Chang was extremely reticent. He said that he received definite news that the ministers and foreigners at Pekin, with the exception of Baron von Ketler, the German minister were safe on July 8. The imperial edict recalling him to Pekin, the viceroy said, was due to the Empress and Emperor and not to Prince Tuan.

Governor Blake exerted all possible power to induce Li Hung Chang to remain in Canton, but the viceroy proceeded for Shanghai city. The Governor of Canton is regarded as an exceptionally weak official, and the natives fear he will never succeed in keeping order.

Transports with a portion of the Bengal Lancers, a native field hospital, and Generals Gazelee and Barrow have proceeded to Taku.

Berlin, July 19.—A report has been forwarded by Count von Usedam, captain of the German second-class cruiser Hertha, of the capture of the native city of Tien Tsin by the allied forces. The report said:

"Scarcely any resistance was experienced by the British, the Americans and the Japanese finally stormed the walled native city on the afternoon of July 14. Fighting was still in progress on the east side of the town, where the Russians were trying to seize a Chinese camp. On the morning of July 15 the Russian flags were floating from the Chinese camp and citadel."

A despatch from Taku, received here to-day, says the first steamer bringing Indian troops to China arrived there Monday, July 16.

Naples, July 19.—King Humbert received the Chinese expeditionary corps to-day and afterwards addressed the officers and men. His Majesty said:

"I bring you my salute and that of your country in wishing good fortune to your arms. You go to a distant region, where our flag has been outraged. You go there, not for the purpose of conquest, but only for the defense of the sacred rights of man and violated humanity. In your mission you will have for companions soldiers of the most powerful nations of the world. Be good comrades with them. Try to hold aloft the prestige of the Italian army and of your country. Depart, therefore, full of confidence. I accompany you in spirit. May God bless your mission."

Berlin, July 19.—The Berliner Post this evening contains an article, evidently inspired, giving the news of the German foreign office regarding the withdrawal from the Chinese minister in Berlin of the right to use the telegraph for secret messages. The article admits that the step is unprecedented, but declares that it was rendered necessary by the "abnormal relations between Germany and China."

"The regular Chinese troops," the article says "are in the field against the German troops. It also remains unknown whether the government from which the Chinese minister was accredited still exists. Since the status in China is not absolutely clear and since the news given out by the Chinese minister has not always been confirmed by facts, it is impossible to permit him to communicate freely with his government under the fiction that there is no war."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Mr. Tarte Awaits His Colleagues—Miss King's Friends Anxious—Judge Dugas.

Montreal July 19.—La Patrie says Mr. Tarte, who intended to sail on Tuesday, will await the arrival of Sir Louis Davies, Messrs. Fielding and Blair, and meantime will pass a few days with Lord Aberdeen in Scotland.

Montreal, July 19.—Friends of Miss King, daughter of James King, of this city, are much concerned over her possible death at the hands of the Boxers. When last heard from, she was at Pekin, and it is feared she met the fate which has overtaken other foreign residents. Miss King is a McGill graduate, and went to China about three years ago under the auspices of the American missionary board. She is a niece of the late Dr. King, principal of Manitoba college.

Montreal, July 19.—Judge Dugas, accompanied by Capt. Bliss, has arrived here from Dawson.

The Cape Parliament

Speech From the Throne Deals Specially With the South African War.

Special Court Will Be Formed to Try the Rebel Leaders.

A Commission Will Deal With Rank and File of Traitors.

Capetown, July 20.—To-day the Cape parliament was opened by Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the colony, the ceremonies being of a very impressive character.

The speech from the throne referred to the noble manner in which all the self-governing colonies had responded to Great Britain's call for aid, saying that indications were not wanting that the end of the war was approaching.

Those concerned in the rebellion would have to answer for their misconduct.

Parliament would be asked to approve a bill providing for a special court with special powers to try the rebels who have already been put in jail and others who appear to have taken a leading part in the rebellion.

A commission would be created to deal with the rank and file of the rebels, with the power of sentencing for a period of five years and to disfranchisement and deprivation of other civil rights.

Sir Alfred Milner said that he trusted the deliberations of the parliament would be characterized by wisdom and moderation, so that when the troubles should be passed all would be prepared for the great developments that were assuredly awaiting united South Africa under the sway of the Queen's sceptre.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, former premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. Solomon, formerly attorney-general, occupied seats in the opposition benches.

Mr. Merriman, treasurer, Mr. Sauer, commissioner of public works, and Dr. Water, minister without portfolio in the recent cabinet, occupied seats on the front opposition benches.

Dr. Jameson was sworn in as a member of parliament amid profound silence.

Mr. Merriman gave notice that he would move that the actions of the military in the districts where resistance had terminated were contrary to the inherent rights of British subjects, and that martial law should be repealed.

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

Gordon Highlanders Who Have Won Victoria Crosses—Hutton's Praise of Lieut. Borden.

London, July 20.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Pretoria, July 19.—Methuen occupied Heekpoort to-day, without opposition to speak of.

"Ian Hamilton and Mahon continued their march along the country north of the Delagoa Bay railway.

"Hunter is reconnoitering the positions occupied by the Free Staters between Bethlehem and Ficksburg."

Victoria Crosses have been gazetted for Capt. Meiklejohn and Sergt.-Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Elandslaagte; and Lieut. Forewood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

Ottawa, July 20.—The following cable was received to-day, addressed to the Minister of Militia:

"Capetown, July 20.—F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, Ottawa:

"I deeply regret to inform you of the death of your son in action at Rietvler, 16th. Mrs. Borden and yourself have my sincerest sympathy at the sad loss of this gallant officer, whom I have twice had the honor to specially mention in despatches to the Commander-in-Chief. (Signed) Hutton."

A cablegram received from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain by Lord Minto regarding the death of Lieut. Borden says:

"Express to Dr. Borden my deep sympathy with him at the loss of his gallant son. (Signed) Chamberlain."

FROM GRAND FORKS.

Geological and Topographical Survey Between North Fork and Columbia River.

Grand Forks, July 18.—The body of J. S. Sutherland, a young rancher, who was drowned with a team of horses while attempting to ford the Kettle river two months ago, was recovered to-day at a point four miles below the city.

It is reported on good authority that the Standard Oil Company, after receiving the report of their own expert, recently acquired a large interest in the Mother Lode mine, Deadwood camp. The belief is expressed that the company will make further investments in the Boundary.

Messrs. Brock and Leach, of the Dominion geological survey, are making a geological and topographical survey between the north fork of Kettle river and the Columbia river. After making a series of observations in this vicinity they left for the divide between here and Christain lake, and will continue their work north to Fire valley, which slopes towards the Arrow lakes.

Three well known prospectors, Dorais, Omen and Canipe, of Columbia, have returned from Franklin camp, north fork of the Kettle river, where they located the Pollard group of four claims. The ledge, which is ten feet wide, was struck two feet below an iron cap. The ore is a bornite in a hard, grey granulated quartz. An assay gave 15 per cent. copper, or $52 in all values. The group is located near the Banner, which was bonded for $40,000.

At a special meeting of the Morrison Gold Mines, Limited, held at Spokane on the 9th instant, it was decided to transfer the head office from Spokane to Greenwood. This was carried into effect on the 14th instant. George T. Crane, T. J. Graham and E. K. Irwin resigned from the board and were succeeded by Arthur M. Whiteside, A. H. Sperry and Duncan Ross, all of Greenwood, giving a majority of the board at that point. The officers are: A. H. Sperry, president; F. H. Oliver, vice-president and general manager; A. M. Whiteside, secretary-treasurer. It is the intention of the company as soon as the station at the lower level is cut out to sink another 100 feet before cross-cutting and drifting.

The Form Op

Brilliant Scene at ing of Parliament day Afterno

Chamber Crowded and Gentlemen— ernor's Esc

Speech From the T lining the Se Business

Queen's weather was yesterday's function, Queen's weather in Ju warm, that cause of co interfere very seriously and splendor of the brig the Bay when the vigor the city turned out to s sion of the new legisl opened by the new gove Joly de Lotbiniere.

From the standpoint seer it was a great crus interesting one. More th fore the time set, parties gan to arrive, and the rotunda were soon resple beauties of fashion and o what impatiently they c last formed deep in front tral entrance to the ch occasional glances of env fortunate ones who were entrance at the side and ber from behind the S Over 1,000 invitations h and of these so many when at last the sergean back the barrier the chai filled, and apparently a visitors left perforce unp

In order to accommoda possible, the members' d removed and their chair gether, so that all arou chairs could be placed, a the half of the chamber the south. When these the opposition was well of, and many necks we catch a glimpse of the la two ex-ministers and t members of his following on the speaker's left, w them were ranged the c ranks of the government

In the general crush o canons of procedure wer aside, and the many dig were often glad to ge rather than the one to w rightfully entitled. No sulted, however, and th was in these instances which ought to have be

The bench of judges seated, for, though the C not been able to attend judges of the Supre Messrs. Justices Walken and Martin—were all pre Judge Harrison, of th bench.

Across from these wer and Mrs. Charles Hayw and Mrs. McMillan.

The function was not benefit of clergy, as in a of the ministers of th number of Anglican them visitors from a di in attendance at the meeting—were noticed. was the Charles J. Ro New York Seminary st who as a professor at and rector of St. Thom ronto, has many frien end of Canada. Rev. and Underhill, of Yan drick, of New Westmin others from Mainland in attendance, while at ranks sat Bishop Pe Cridge, both of this ci

Consul S. Shimizu, consulate at Vancouve down, and sat beside th consular uniform of bl

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Mr. Murphy, of As a motion to Clerk Pe Mr. Booth, of Nor speakership. In a f phy referred to the fi representative for su same time deploring an appointment woul the more active ser ripe experience and benefit all.

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The Formal Opening

Brilliant Scene at the Opening of Parliament Yesterday Afternoon.

Chamber Crowded With Ladies and Gentlemen—The Governor's Escort.

Speech From the Throne Outlining the Session's Business.

Queen's weather was the order for yesterday's function, and although Queen's weather in July is slightly warm, that cause of complaint did not interfere very seriously in the pleasure and splendor of the bright scene across the Bay when the vigor and beauty of the city turned out to see the first session of the new legislature formally opened by the new governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

From the standpoint of the sightseer it was a great crush, but a deeply interesting one. More than an hour before the time set, parties of visitors began to arrive, and the corridors and rotunda were soon resplendent with the beauties of fashion and of dress. Somewhat impatiently they chatted and at last formed deep in front of the big central entrance to the chamber, casting occasional glances of envy at those more fortunate ones who were able to secure entrance at the side and into the chamber from behind the Speaker's chair. Over 1,000 invitations had been issued, and of these so many accepted that when at last the sergeant-at-arms drew back the barrier the chairs were quickly filled, and apparently as many more visitors left perforce unprovided for.

In order to accommodate as many as possible, the members' desks had been removed and their chairs drawn up together, so that all around them other chairs could be placed, as well as over the half of the chamber farthest from the south. When these were all filled the opposition was well nigh lost sight of, and many necks were strained to catch a glimpse of the late Premier, his two ex-ministers and the four other members of his following. They sat up on the speaker's left, while all around them were ranged the overflow of the ranks of the government.

In the general crush of the crowd the canons of procedure were rudely swept aside, and the many dignitaries present were often glad to get a seat at all rather than the one to which they were rightfully entitled. No confusion resulted, however, and that which was, was in these instances taken for that which ought to have been.

The bench of judges was well represented, for, though the Chief Justice had not been able to attend, the remaining judges of the Supreme court—viz., Messrs. Justices Walkem, Drake, Irving and Martin—were all present, as well as Judge Harrison, of the county court bench.

Across from these were noticed Mayor and Mrs. Charles Hayward and Sheriff and Mrs. McMillan.

The function was not held without the benefit of clergy, as in addition to many of the ministers of the city, a large number of Anglican clergy—many of them visitors from a distance who were in attendance at the present clerical meeting—were noticed. Amongst them was Dr. Charles J. Roper, one of the New York Seminary staff of professors, who as a professor at Trinity College and rector of St. Thomas' church, Toronto, has many friends from end to end of Canada. Rev. Messrs. Clinton and Underhill, of Vancouver, and Shildrick, of New Westminster, with many others from Mainland points, were also in attendance, while at the head of their ranks sat Bishop Perrin and Bishop Cridge, both of this city.

Consul S. Shimizu, of the Japanese consulate at Vancouver, had also come down, and sat beside their lordships, in a consular uniform of black and gold.

Ex-Speakers J. A. Mara and D. W Higgins were also noticed amongst the crowd, as were also several of the members of former legislatures, as well as several of the unsuccessful aspirants for seats in the present one.

The Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Toronto, one of Ontario's ministers, was also present, while the Commons was represented by both of this city's members.

It was 3:15 o'clock when a hush fell over the crowd, and all eyes turned to the door as the Governor entered. At the sight of the sergeant and his mace, all rose to their feet, and slowly along the narrow aisle the procession wended, Sir Henri bowing repeatedly to either side in recognition of his hearty welcome. On reaching the Speaker's chair a slight pause occurred, which was broken by the Provincial Secretary announcing that, as the house was yet without a Speaker, the Governor would withdraw until one had been selected. Upon this the party retired, His Honor being followed by all the staff, which consisted of Col. Grant, Major Wynne, Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Bowdler, Lieutenants Elliott, French, Wahl and Bryne, Col. McKay, Capt. Pike of the Warspite and several other of the military and naval officers, together with the commander and officers of the Chilian warship General Baquedano.

Mr. Murphy, of Ashcroft, then offered a motion to Clerk Fell. This nominated Mr. Booth, of North Victoria, to the speakership. In a few words Mr. Murphy referred to the fitness of this pioneer representative for such an office, at the same time deploring the fact that such an appointment would rob the house of the more active services of one whose ripe experience and sage counsel would benefit all.

Mr. Dickie, of Cowichan—which constituency Mr. Booth had previously represented—seconded this motion, speaking briefly of his honorable character and fair-minded conduct.

The leader of the opposition suggested that the practice of other provinces not to re-appoint the same person to a second term in the Speaker's chair might well be introduced here; otherwise he had no objection to make to the motion.

This was then put and carried, and the mover and seconder led their nominee to the chair from which he is now to direct the proceedings of the assembly.

Mr. Booth then expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and a message being sent out the gubernatorial party returned. After a few words of congratulation to the speaker, Sir Henri then made the address, which ran as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—It affords me pleasure to meet you at the opening of the first session of the ninth parliament of British Columbia, this being the earliest occasion since my accession to office, and I now avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for the kind welcome I have received in British Columbia.

I regret that the empire is still involved in the war in South Africa, now happily nearing a successful termination; and also that the foreign relations have been still further seriously complicated by the recent outbreak in China. It has been a circumstance of the deepest significance that the colonies have given such loyal support to the mother country in the hour of trial. Particularly is it a matter of pride to Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion that the response to the call for aid has been general and voluntary throughout all of the provinces, and conspicuously so in British Columbia; and that the several Canadian contingents have earned the warmest praise of military authorities for valor and effective work in action.

I am pleased to know that the industries of the province are in a fairly prosperous condition, notwithstanding a temporary wave of depression. Metalliferous mining, which was more particularly affected, is resuming a more normal condition of activity, and I anticipate a largely increased output for the present year. Coal mining in East Kootenay and on Vancouver Island is on a prosperous basis, the output in the past year exceeding that of any other year. Lumbering is in a prosperous condition, and the foreign demand continues active. Agriculture, including fruit-growing, dairying, stock-raising, and other branches, is making steady progress, with prospects of an ultimate great development. The fisheries last year were successfully prosecuted, but it is yet too early in the season to indicate the results of the present year's operations.

I observe that since the correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the federal and imperial governments, relative to Asiatic immigration, has been published, a large influx of Japanese has taken place, and it is the intention of my government to make strong representations at Ottawa and in Great Britain, with a view to protecting the interests of the laboring classes against the consequences of what threatens to be an alarming increase of the Japanese population.

The extensive requirements of the province in respect to works of development involve the carrying out of a vigorous policy of road building and my government will provide for a survey and report on the various sections requiring attention.

I am impressed with the opportunities which exist for the profitable carrying on of the manufacture of pulp in British Columbia, and I note with pleasure that preparations are being made and sites arranged for the extensive prosecution of this important industry.

My government will ask for an appropriation for defraying the expenses of a commission to enquire into the working of the mining acts, with a view to introducing legislation for the purpose of amending them at the next session; and into the various conditions affecting the question of water rights.

It is the intention of my government to impose a tonnage tax on the output of coal and coke in this province, and other measures will be considered for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

It is the intention of my government to provide in the estimates for a sum to place the office of the agent-general on a more satisfactory basis.

Owing to the fact that the present is an extra session for the purpose mainly of voting supplies, and that the regular session will be held at an early date, the measures to be submitted for your consideration though of an important nature, will be few in number.

The estimates of receipts and expenditure which have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the province, will be submitted at an early date.

A vote for the expenditure necessary to carry on the business of the government until the estimates are passed will be immediately asked for.

I now leave you to your deliberations, which I pray may be attended with the blessing of Providence, and that the results of your labors may redound to your credit and to the prosperity of the province.

Sir Henri then retired, and as the long line of gold-trapped uniforms filed out after him to the provincial secretary's reception room, it could be very readily seen that he had created a deep impression in the minds of all present. The scene was a striking one, as manly figures and military bearing and color always affords. But amidst all the venerable knight in a plain black suit, with a decoration on either breast, was of course the centre of all attraction, and most worthy so, too. The ready smile, the glance of keen perception, the kindly bearing and the knightly dignity all spoke of pre-eminent fitness for the high office to which he has been appointed, and in which a loyal province hastens to uphold him with every mark of loyalty and respect. After a brief stay in the reception room, where some light refreshments had been prepared, the party descended to their carriages. Here, again, the people thronged the vantage points, while a dozen files of the Fifth regiment, under Captain McConnan and Lieutenants Martin and Langley, composing the guard of honor, came to attention and saluted. The band, which was also in attendance, played the national anthem, and the long row of carriages departed down the drive.

It was the general impression that an adjournment until Monday would follow immediately, but before this was done several reports and papers were presented. Amongst these the most important was the report of the department of mines for 1899, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. McBride, while the honorable the provincial secretary presented the reports of the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and that for the asylum for the insane. Hon. Mr. Eberts then introduced the first government measure, a bill to amend the Small Debts act. This was read a first time, Monday next being named for its second reading.

At 3:35 o'clock Premier Dunsmuir arose to make the formal resolution of adjournment until Monday next. This was at once opposed by Mr. Martin. His speech was short and of a prefunctory sort. The stereotyped cry of "let's to business" was weakly lifted up, but the speech closed with an attack upon Hon. Mr. Prentice, by whom Mr. Martin considered he had been snubbed, and of whom he stated that "he is seldom responsible for what he says."

Hon. Mr. Prentice tried to catch the speaker's eye, but was anticipated by Mr. Turner, who explained that for 14 years the same excuse had been made for opposing the adjournment until Monday. The latter was now, however, a well defined practice and should be adhered to, if only in consideration for the opposition themselves, who required time to consider the Queen's speech and to arrange for their side of the debate thereon.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, in following, pointed to the haste of the Semlin-Martin government in 1899, when they went right on to business, the business at that time being the packing of the house and the passage of the alien law. Immediately after that, however, day after day, early adjournments of the house had been the order, and much more time was wasted in this way than had ever been saved on the outset. That very session, too, had been marked by the sad fact that whatever of its legislation had not subsequently been upheld, had suffered the worse fate of being disallowed. Besides this, there was quite enough in the Queen's speech to keep the opposition busy for a few days, especially as they had but just had it put in their hands.

Mr. McInnes—No, we had it in this morning's Colonist. How was that?

Mr. Eberts—Well, probably the Colonist people know the needs of the country so well that they could easily anticipate a few of the points that have appeared in the speech.

Hon. Mr. Prentice then complained that the leader of the opposition had made an attack upon him and demanded an explanation of the words "seldom responsible for what he says."

Hon. Mr. Martin—Everybody here knows what I mean.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—The honorable gentleman had made a cowardly, dastardly attack——

Cries of "Order, order."

Hon. Mr. Prentice—Well, Mr. Speaker, I shall confine myself and keep in order. The honorable gentleman has made an unwarranted attack upon me and I challenge him to give the details of what he means. If he blames me for removing the members' desks I accept that fault. I did it for the comfort and convenience of our many visitors. If that is a fault, sir, I apologize to you, sir, and to the house; but never, sir, to the honorable leader of the opposition.

Mr. Brown resumed the interrupted debate by regretting that the quiet protest of the leader had stirred up so much warmth. In the Imperial house 24 hours was considered quite long enough, but the practice here lost nearly a week, which was a somewhat unreasonable business in what should be a short summer session.

Mr. McPhillips ended the debate by twitting Mr. Martin about the fact that such a protest was necessary to show the visitors that there was an opposition party in the house. Their numbers were so small and the room so full that they would otherwise have been quite overlooked and lost sight of. The leader, who had lost the voice of the electorate, was now to be found seeking the applause of the multitude.

The motion was then put and carried and the house adjourned until Monday next.

GALLERY NOTES.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes Attended the Martinite Caucus Yesterday.

In spite of all anti-election protestations, little doubt can now remain throughout the province as to the whereabouts of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, of North Nanaimo. That gentleman took his place at yesterday's gathering immediately behind the leader of the opposition and so soon as the house adjourned hurried off with that leader's colleagues to the caucus of the opposition. It was a corporal's squad—a leader and six men—the little following consisting of Messrs. Brown of New Westminster, Oliver of Delta, Smith Curtis of Rossland, E. C. Smith of South East Kootenay, Gilmour of Vancouver, and McInnes of North Nanaimo. Though few in number, they are possessed, however, of excellent debating abilities, and will doubtless fulfil the purpose for which all opposition parties exist.

What, too, had been a matter of doubt in many minds was also cleared up through the instrumentality of that same opposition caucus. Mr. Charles Munro, of Chilliwack, has signally declared that he does not follow the leader on the Speaker's left. Mr. Brown, of New Westminster, urged him to attend the meeting, which the member for Chilliwack is said to have done, but to have remained only so long as was necessary to explain to the little gathering that they must not "count him in."

Regular attendants at the session were much interested yesterday in the initial efforts of two of the new members, both of whom created excellent impressions. Mr. Murphy's easy language and clear-cut expression led many to look forward with interest to some early chance when his abilities may find wider scope in the debate; while Mr. Dickie, of Cowichan, though saying but a few words, was very happy in saying just the right ones—a faculty not always granted to more verbose speakers.

Through the forethought of Sir Henri Joly, some refreshments were provided in the drill shed yesterday afternoon for the volunteer guard and band, who, while doing nothing but stand and wait for most of the time, probably found that standing and waiting quite as tedious as other folks. The lunch was heartily enjoyed, and the little act of courtesy will not soon be forgotten.

With the floor of the chamber ablaze with gold and cloth and pretty dresses and prettier flowers, it was not meet that the press gallery, which is undoubtedly a somewhat prominent feature of the chamber, should be wholly overlooked; and neither was it, for, through the kind offices of the senior member for this city, a page with a dozen handsome buttonieres went that way, and the wilderness did bloom like a sweet pea.

Consul Shimizu, who represents the Japanese government in British Columbia, was down from Vancouver for the opening of the house, and he was asked for an expression of opinion on the clause in the Speech from the Throne relating to the influx of Japanese. He said that as a consul he could not speak on the subject. In regard to the Japs on the Fraser, he said there were 2,500 Japanese there and they were all union men and stood in with the white fishermen.

UNFORTUNATE HULL.

A Loss of Fifteen Hundred Population Due to the Fire Losses.

Ottawa, July 19.—The Hull assessment shows a decrease of $695,000 and a loss of 1,564 of population consequent upon the fire. There were 3,183 claims for relief filed—1,868 in Ottawa and 1,315 in Hull.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

General O'Grady Haly Sails For Canada.

Ottawa, July 19.—The militia department received a cable to-night announcing that General Haly sailed by the Allan liner Tunisian for Canada to-day, to assume the position of general officer commanding the Canadian militia.

Going South.—Five Koreans and a number of Chinese who arrived from the Orient on the R. M. S. Empress of India, arrived here by the Islander last night in bond for the United States.

The Canneries Will Be Closed

Result of Fishermen Refusing to Accept Twenty Cents a Fish.

Owners Say to Pay More Would Be to Lose Money on Pack.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 19.—The North Arm of the Fraser is full of fish and sockeyes are beginning to run freely. There is little if any fishing, however, for the strike situation is more complicated than ever.

The offer made by the executive of the canners' combine to pay 20 cents a fish now and 15 cents should there be a big run, 15 cents to be the lowest price paid, was considered at a subsequent meeting of the delegates, who at a late hour decided to refuse the offer, the delegation claiming that reports were received after 10 p. m. from the Japanese and white and Indian fishermen at Steveston unanimously refusing the offer.

The canners talked very freely this morning and are very indignant because the strikers refuse to believe that salmon cannot be canned at 25 cents a fish. They openly stated that they would refuse to recognize a body of men as a union who were all advised and controlled by men who had personal interests at stake in keeping up the strike.

A half dozen canners said this morning that the canneries would be closed upon a certain day agreed upon by the canners, as a result of the continuation of the strike, and there only remained now the formality of having the executive committee to order the closing.

One canner sized up the situation in the following language:

"Owing to these agitators inciting a number of men to strike and to intimidate thousands who wanted to fish, $2,000,000 will be kept out of circulation this season in British Columbia and $1,250,000 which would have been paid to fishermen in the next five weeks will remain in the banks. The matter has been taken out of the hands of the canners, if they did desire to pack fish at a loss, for the banks have informed the canners that they will not advance capital for the salmon industry if the canners pay 25 cents per fish.

"To-day the canners are visiting the banks and arranging to have this year's loans transferred for next year's business. The canners feel that it is better to accept the first and smaller loss than to pack at a heavier loss, and much good will be done indirectly by the missing of a year's pack and cleaning up the surplus stock on the market. The canners have made no money for the past three years, and the great loss this year will be the fishermen's, deluded by those whose interests it is to delude them and not to fish. It is sad to think of the poverty and destitution the fishermen are bringing upon themselves, but the canners and the banks are not in the business as philanthropists, so that leaders of the strike must assume the responsibility. The poor fishermen who are told that there is big money in canning salmon should be reminded of the fate of the Fishermen's Industrial cannery, purchased by a number of fishermen for $18,000 and run on the co-operative plan. The first year they pulled even, the second they lost money and the third they were out of business, while $8,000 was the highest price bid for the $18,000 cannery at public auction; besides this, there is not a cannery on the Fraser that has not been for sale for the past three years."

Several of the banks were interviewed by the Colonist correspondent.

A. Jukes, of the Imperial bank, expressed the opinions of all the others when he said:

"It would be a losing game to advance money to canners when fish are being bought at 25 cents and the banks will not do it."

Other bank managers said in effect that the price of pound talls in the English market was 21 shillings and 6 pence; pound flats, 24 shillings, and half-pound flats 30 shillings; but there was only a limited demand for half-pound flats, and if all the canneries packed them they would glut the market. There might be a small margin of profit on the pound flats, but, again, the market would be glutted if all packed pound flats, and to pack talls at 25 cents was out of the question, and as the banks will not advance money when fish are being purchased at 25 cents, and as two-thirds of the capital required in the industry is supplied by the banks, the strikers are killing the industry by asking unreasonable prices.

This morning William MacLean left for Steveston with a boatload of provisions for the strikers, including 500 loaves of bread, a barrel of flour, rice, potatoes and fish.

The number of licenses issued to date are 3,450, of which 1,600 are taken out by Japanese. In lieu of the large revenue secured by the Dominion government, the canners think that the government should give adequate protection to fully 2,000 fishermen who would fish at canners' prices if they dared.

The latest word from the white fishermen at Steveston is that they are firmer than ever in demanding 25 cents for their fish. The latest word from the canners to-night is that the canneries on the Fraser will be shut down probably on Monday, if not at a sooner date, and the hands all paid off.

The latest word from the banks, who discussed the situation at a meeting this afternoon, is that they will not advance any capital to canners unless the fish can be bought for 20 cents; and the latest word from the river is that the fish are running freely.

At a meeting of the New Westminster board of trade a resolution was passed regretting the strike, and stating that it was the duty of the provincial government to take action and make an attempt to adjust the differences. The board wired the resolution to Victoria, and asked for the co-operation of the Victoria and Vancouver boards.

AN APARTMENT STABLE.

Attempted Improvement on the Club System Now in Vogue.

The Baltimore Sun.

A novelty in stables is projected at Roland Park, which has been distinguished for its modern dwellings and other up-to-date features in suburban life. The plan is to erect department stables for the convenience of the residents of the park.

The term "apartment stables" is used to designate the manner in which it is expected the stables will be conducted. They are not to be a "club stables" in the sense that the company which owns the building will have the care of the horses. The building is to be put up on the same principle that an apartment house is built for human beings, where each family does its own housekeeping. Each apartment will be the private stable of the occupant, just in the same manner as it would be if placed on his private lot. The only difference is that by reason of their being together, co-operation between various horse-owners as to the care of the horses is made much easier. Owners, however, preferring that their own coachmen should take care of their horses may have them do so without any disarrangement of the general plan.

The objects to be gained are the avoidance of the necessity of using the stables back yard space which can be made attractive; greater economy of the labor of caring for horses, since one man in this way can take care of a large number, and that in case the need of the stable disappears the stock in the club stable can be transferred for cash more readily than a stable on private premises.

Subscriptions to a sufficient amount of stock to build a stable with twelve apartments have been secured, and the work of grading is now being prosecuted by the Roland Park Company, who will erect the building. The scheme, when completed, with thirty-four apartments, will embrace an outlay for stables, paddocks, and grounds of $40,000. That part of the stable to be built at once will cost about $12,000.

The plan embraces a long, attractive-looking building in the cottage style of architecture, with a central driveway 14 feet wide running lengthwise through it. Opening from this driveway, or corridor, will be the apartments, each one of which will consist of a carriage room 14 feet wide by 15 feet deep, containing space for two carriages, with harness lickers, and adjoining these is space for two stalls, which can be turned, if desired, into a single box stall. From these stalls there will be doors opening outward into a paddock, each one of which will be 27 feet by 29 feet 6 inches in area. These are Dutch doors, the upper part of which can be opened, leaving the lower closed, giving opportunity for horses to have light and air. At all times horses may be turned into the paddock for air and exercise. Paddocks will be thoroughly well drained and covered with tan bark, and will have a high shingled wall or fence around the outside, with lighter fences dividing them.

Over the stalls and carriage rooms, on the second floor, will be spaces for sleeping apartments and feed, these spaces opening into a central hall. By this plan each apartment is self-contained and can be locked up and made as private in all respects as a stable on one's own lot.

There will be provision for protection from fire and many conveniences to be found only in the most modern stable.

NEW JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

How the Young Sultan of Morocco Governs.

From the London Telegraph.

A quaint account has been received from Morocco City illustrative of the genius for patriarchal government which the young Sultan seems to be developing.

A few days after the death of the Grand Vizier and the taking up of the reins of government by Mulai Abd-el-Aziz himself, a native Jew was assaulted in the streets by some fanatic. The shopkeepers, instead of assisting the assaulted man—as by custom is their duty—allowed his assailant to escape. The Jew forthwith complained to the court.

On hearing of this about a score of the shopkeepers and their friends made a joint affidavit before a notary that the Jew had cursed the Prophet Mohammed and the Sultan.

His Majesty had all the parties brought before him, heard their stories, and then read the joint affidavit.

"Was there a wedding in progress when this affair happened that all you witnesses come together in one place and see and hear so exactly the same things?"

"No, my lord," replied the spokesman of the witnesses.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Sultan, and then, after a significant pause, he added: "I would have you learn that the Prophet (God exalt him) commanded up to protect and do justice to the Jews—and did so himself."

"Did you" (turning to the Jews) "lose anything in the scuffle?"

"Six hundred ducats in papers and coin," replied the Jew, readily.

"That may or may not be true," the Sultan rejoined: "but for your fault and your lies you people shall pay the Jew half that sum or go to prison."

And they paid it forthwith.

FITTING RECEPTION

Will Be Accorded to the Governor-General and Lady Minto.

At a special meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon it was resolved to accord a fitting reception and hearty welcome to the Governor-General and Lady Minto on their arrival at Victoria on the evening of July 31, and after discussing various proposals it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Mayor to arrange.

It was also decided to notify the British Columbia Railway Company that hereafter they would not be permitted to disfigure the streets by suspending signs and posters on their wires.

A complaint made against the pound-keeper was received and an investigation ordered.

Certain proposed amendments to the Municipal Clauses act were considered and referred to the standing committee on legislation for report.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Razor Strops

No matter how fine your razor or how much it cost, without a proper strop the razor will not shave you without pulling.

Of the Very Best Materials.
Leather Specially Tanned.
Fabric Specially Prepared.

Prices: $2, $1 25, $1, 75c, 50c; by mail 10c extra.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St. Telephone 430.

ROSSLAND'S MINES.

A Few Facts About Growth of Trail Creek Mining Division.

From the Rossland Miner is taken the following account of Rossland mines, prepared by direction of the board of trade of that city:

The mines of Rossland, at the present time, are giving employment to about 1,200 men (eight hour shifts) at an average wage of nearly $100 per month and the shipments of ore are averaging over 4,500 tons per week, of an average value of $16.50 per ton, at an average profit, clear of all expenses, including development, of $8.50 per ton.

By the first of December, it is conservatively estimated that about 2,500 men will be employed in the mines of Rossland, and the average shipments will be close to, if they do not exceed, 14,000 tons per week, which is at the rate of over 700,000 tons per year, worth about $12,000,000—more than the total mineral production of the whole province for 1899.

The history of the Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay, British Columbia begins with the discovery in 1890, in what is now the city of Rossland, of the Le Roi and adjacent mines. The first regular shipments of ore were made in the winter of 1894, and throughout the following year shipments were maintained with more or less regularity, the ore having to be wagoned either to Trail, B.C., or Northport, Wash. Up till the end of 1895 the output of the mines had, however, been merely nominal, as only ore containing from one and a half to two ounces of gold per ton would pay a profit.

The output for the four succeeding years was as follows:

	Tons.	Gross Value.
1896	38,075	$1,213,390
1897	68,804	2,097,250
1898	111,282	2,470,811
1899	172,655	3,229,086
Total	390,826	9,040,537

The tonnage, as will be noted from the above table, has shown a steady increase each year, and owing to the improved means of transportation, due to branch lines of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways being extended to all the principal mines of the camp, and the reduced cost of smelting at Trail and Northport, it has been possible each year to ship profitably ore of a lower grade than would have been possible at an earlier date. Freight and treatment charges on Rossland ores have been gradually reduced from $14 per ton in 1895 to $4.50 per ton, which has been the prevailing rate for several months past.

The output of the Rossland camp for the first six months of 1900 was 71,727 tons.

Of this total the Le Roi contributed 51,735 tons, of which 32,000 were shipped in May and June. The War Eagle and Centre Star have shipped no ore since the second week in February, when their total shipments were 10,603 and 7,017 tons respectively. The Iron Mask suspended shipments early in March, having 1,435 tons to its credit. The I.X.L. has shipped regularly each month, its output to June 30 being 296 tons. The Evening Star shipped 276 tons in the first four months of the year. The remaining shipments were 273 tons from the Monte Christo in January, 50 tons from the Iron Colt in May and 42 tons from the Giant in January.

The output for the first six months of 1900 would have been very much larger but for the threatened labor troubles, which were, however amicably settled after a shutdown extending from the second week of February into April. Since then the War Eagle and Centre Star have been unable to resume shipments, owing to the non-arrival of machinery needed for the proper development of these mines and the economical handling of the ore from the workings to the cars on the railway.

CABOT MEMORIAL.

Tower Erected In Newfoundland In Memory of the Great Discoverer.

"The Cabot Memorial Tower" the foundation of which was laid on the 22nd of June 1897, having received its final touches, was inaugurated formally on the 20th June, says the St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent of the Montreal Gazette. It is a stately, massive structure, sufficient to defy all the storms of winter and resist the gnawing tooth of time for centuries to come. The site is admirable. It stands on the summit of Signal Hill, nearly 660 feet above sea level, and commands a magnificent view of the harbor, the city and the surrounding country, on one side and of the great Atlantic, with all its terror and mystery, on the other. No nobler view is to be found in British North America than that which is presented from the top of Signal Hill, at the entrance of St. John's harbor. No more appropriate site could be found for a memorial tower of the great navigator who "gave a continent to England." It stands nearer of all American lands to the port from which John Cabot took his departure when starting in the little Matthew, more than 400 years ago, on his memorable voyage. Here, on the island which he discovered, the people of Newfoundland erected on the four hundredth anniversary of the event, this tower in honor of one whose achievement was second only to that of Columbus.

We are a practical people, however, and with sentiment we combined utility, and made this erection a signal station to guide the mariner over the stormy Atlantic, and our hardy fishermen who gather in the harvest of the sea. To them it will be a valuable landmark and signalling centre; and being connected by telephone with Capes Spear and St. Francis, as well as Fort Amherst lighthouse and the city, it will help to lessen the dangers of navigation and often be the means of saving life. But withal we are a loyal people and we also made the tower a memorial of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign, and laid its foundation stone on the 22nd of June in her diamond jubilee year.

The ceremonial of inauguration was simple and brief. A small party numbering some sixty ladies and gentlemen, assembled by special invitation, at the tower. His Excellency, the administrator of the government, in the absence of Sir Henry McCallum, gave a short address suitable to the occasion, and unveiled the tablet bearing the following inscription: "This tower is erected to serve as a perpetual memorial of the 60th year of the glorious reign of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen and Empress, and in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot." Judge Prowse, who was secretary of the committee of erection, and whose efforts in connection with it were indefatigable, delivered a short address and the ceremonial closed.

A CHALLENGE.

Sir Hibbert Tupper Ready to Break Lances With Mr. Sifton.

Vancouver, July 19.—Sir Hibbert Tupper announced to-day that if his Pictou constituents will agree to it, he will run against Mr. Sifton at Brandon, and thus settle the Yukon charges at the polls.

It is reported, on fair authority, that the Bank of Nova Scotia is to establish a branch in Vancouver.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Massacred By the Boxers

Sixty Missionaries and a Hundred Natives Killed at Tai Yuan.

United States Through Chinese Official Gets Message From Pekin.

London, July 20.—A despatch from Shanghai, received here this morning, reports that 60 missionaries and 100 native converts have been massacred by Boxers at Tai Yuan, a fortified and populous city in the province of Shan See, on the Fuen Ho, an affluent of Hong Ho, 250 miles southwest of Pekin.

The Daily Mail prints a cablegram from its Shanghai correspondent, which says that the foreign settlements of that city are full of suspicious characters, and in the native quarters a continually increasing number of armed Chinese are arriving in from the north. The troops in the Woo Sung forts are being reinforced daily and a number of new guns have been placed in position. The foreign consuls have presented a united protest against these offensive preparations. Viceroy Li Hung Yih replied that he had ordered the work of strengthening the forts to cease immediately, but the local commander refused to heed the viceroy's remonstrances. These forts completely command Shanghai and the guns already mounted are capable of blowing the foreign settlements to pieces in twelve hours.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. J. A. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, said it was impossible in the present state of the law to prohibit the exportation of arms to China, but as the matter was extremely pressing a bill would to-day be introduced to give the government the necessary power. Such a bill was subsequently introduced in the House of Lords.

A special despatch from Hongkong says French gunboats have landed three hundred Annamese soldiers to protect Shamien, a suburb of Canton.

United States Minister Conger's message to the state department at Washington is not regarded here as justifying overmuch optimism, but, on the contrary, it generally accepted as a further Chinese attempt at mystification. Some think that the fact that the message is undated and the similarity of its contents to Sir Robert Hart's message of June 24 suggest it was sent off about the same time, but was intercepted by the Chinese.

Washington, July 20.—The Chinese minister has just received a cipher cable from Minister Conger. It is in the state department cipher, and is transmitted through the Tsung Li Yamen and the Shanghai Taotai. It contains 50 words and is signed in English, with the name Conger. The minister has taken it to the state department. At 2:40 a. m. Minister Wu handed the Conger despatch to Secretary Hay. No doubt was expressed by the state department officials as to the authenticity of the message. Mr. Conger's message is as follows:

"In British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but it is understood that it was sent from Pekin on the 18th.

The state department has just issued the following bulletin:

"The secretary of state received this morning a despatch from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, dated midnight, July 19, saying:

"A Shanghai paper of the 16th said all foreigners were murdered. Fowler wired the governor demanding the truth. The governor replied that his courier left Pekin on the 11th, and all were safe, but Pekin east city has been carried by rebels with intent to kill."

Secretary Long has sent the following cablegram to Admiral Remey:

"Conger telegraphs that he is under fire in British legation in Pekin. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief. (Signed) Long."

Toronto, July 20.—Rev. Dr. Warden, secretary of the presbyterian foreign missions, received the following cablegram from Rev. Dr. McLure, dated Shanghai:

"Viceroy's launch escort down Han river believed safe."

It is understood the meaning of the cable is that all the Canadian missionaries who were at Chee Foo a few days ago and a party of Canadian missionaries, said to have been plundered at Nanyang, are safe at Shanghai.

THE BAPTISTS IN SESSION

Reports Show Membership and Finances Are Making Good Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Westminster, July 19.—At to-day's Baptist convention letters were read from all the different churches, showing that membership and finances have increased in a very satisfactory manner.

The report of the mission board was read by Rev. Mr. McEwen. It showed the income to have been $7,519.85 and the expenditure $6,029.10.

Mr. Huggett reported on work among Japanese in Victoria.

The report on the actual condition of the Chinese was read by Rev. J. C. Hastings, of Victoria.

The convention received a wire from Rev. J. F. Vichert of the growth of the church work at Crow's Nest, and the convention wired him congratulations.

Among the visitors present are Rev. John McLaurin, D. D., of India; Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Brantford, Ont.; Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Thomas, of To

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

From present appearances the fishermen's strike will result in the closing down of the canneries and the loss to the province of fully $2,000,000. The burden of the evil will not fall upon the canners, who can probably carry over to another year the liabilities which they have incurred on account of preparations for the abortive work of this year. The great harm will result to the general public. Something like 10,000 or 12,000 people rely upon the fisheries for their subsistence during the summer, and many of these persons have already been allowed to go in debt by retail merchants in view of their prospects of getting employment. The same class of merchants have provided for a summer's business on the strength of the fisheries. They will feel the effects of the strike very seriously, and any embarrassment which may affect them will also touch the wholesalers who supply them. It is true that as the demand for labor is very good, many of the fishermen will find no difficulty in getting employment in other parts of the province, out this means just so much business lost to the Fraser river retailers. So far as the canners are concerned, they can stand the effects of the strike better than anyone. The fishermen's strike illustrates forcibly the folly to which labor unions will at times resort under the leadership of unreasonable men. Those who are in a position to know say that the great majority of the fishermen were perfectly content to work for the price offered by the canners. This shows that the price was one at which good wages could be made. It may be perfectly true that a man cannot get rich by catching salmon at 20 cents each, but how many of us manage to get rich no matter what our earnings may be? The effort of the strike leaders seems to have been to compel the canners to pay a rate which the trade will not stand. A well-informed canner, who was asked the other day why he did not present his figures to the fishermen in order to convince them that 20 cents was the maximum price that could be paid, answered: "We did show them our figures; but they would not believe us." When asked who would not believe them, he said he referred to the strike leaders. The generality of the fishermen are willing to accept their employers' word. Here we have a case in which the men, who know the details of the business, submit a statement of them to those whom they desire to employ, and the statement shows that the price offered is all that the business will stand, and yet at the instigation of agitators the employees refuse to accept the statement as true. What is the use in talking about arbitration and conciliation to such people?

The government, not only of the province, but also of the Dominion, will have to grapple with the strike evil at an early day. We do not suggest that any man shall be compelled to work by law; but we do insist that if a man wishes to work at a rate of pay available, he ought to be protected by the law in the exercise of his right to do so as a free British subject. There is no tyranny so dangerous and unreasonable as the tyranny of the demagogue, who is generally a man having no business of his own and therefore desirous of regulating every one else's affairs. We are opposed to laws coercive of the workingman, and we are opposed to organizations which coerce him as no government would dare to.

THE BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN.

Now that other nations than ours have had an opportunity to go up against an enemy armed with modern rifles and fighting from behind walls, there will be a better understanding of what our soldiers have had to face in South Africa. In the detailed accounts of the battle of Tien Tsin, sent to the United States papers, it appears that the American marines were in quite as bad a box as any of our fellows in South Natal and suffered just as severely. The Russians almost made a failure of their attack. The British and French seem to have done pretty well, but to the Japanese belongs the chief honor of the day. It is to be remembered, however, that the British, United States and French contingents were numerically small. The heavy loss of the United States contingent seems to have been due either to a misconception on the part of their commander of the plan decided upon or a wish to act independently. His men fought well, and a casualty list of nearly 20 per cent. shows what they had to sustain in the way of fire.

A notable feature of the battle is the courage with which the Chinese fought and the accuracy of their fire. This is quite different from what we have been accustomed to expect from the Chinese. A great deal remains to be told about this battle, and when it is made public we may understand the nature of the problem before the powers more clearly than we do at present. The effect of the capture of Tien Tsin has been to compel the Chinese to abandon the territory in the immediate vicinity. The area to which this statement, which comes from Admiral Seymour, applies cannot be very large, for if it was we should be no longer lost in doubt as to the fate of the legations in Pekin, the distance between Tien Tsin and Pekin being only about 75 miles. If the legations are safe, as is repeatedly alleged, they will probably remain so for the present because of the capture of Tien Tsin, which will strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to preserve some semblance of order in the capital.

OUR VISITORS.

Victoria welcomes the members of the Women's Council. If they had come to the Coast principally to see the country we should all be glad to see them, for our great complaint against the East is that too few people come from that part of Canada to this. But they have other motives in making the journey, and these make them doubly welcome. The Women's Council may fairly be said to be representative of the work now being done by the women of Canada outside of the home, social and business circles. The sphere of usefulness open to women is widening every year, and while no one will deny that their chief place is in the home, it must be admitted that their influence is showing itself powerful for good in wider fields. To say that women's organizations have made no mistakes would be to take them out of the list of human institutions. Their strength lies in their humanity. A wonderful thing about it is that the field in which they labor is a new one. We may never know the name of the Columbus who discovered it, but whoever she may have been, she has laid the race under an eternal obligation.

It is difficult to understand how the complex civilization of the present day could exist without the co-operation of women in public work. The demands upon men's time are so many, the stress of business is so great, that much, which we have learned to recognize as necessary, would have to remain undone if women did not come forward and assume the responsibility of its performance. We need not go outside of our own city for proof of this. Take out hospital work for an example, and others will occur to everyreader. What isbeing done here is being done all over Canada, and, in fact, all over every English-speaking country. Men simply could not and would not do this work. Most men can hardly find time, or they think they cannot, to give occasional assistance to women in this work, which is of a class that cannot be purchased. It would be utterly impossible to hire people to do what the women referred to are doing. It is all a labor of love, which seeks no reward but that which comes from a consciousness of duty discharged.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The general business outlook in Victoria is hopeful. It is reflected in ordinary conversation on the streets. Everywhere the same feeling is manifest. This is an excellent thing. The amount of actual coin and currency in a community does not vary greatly from year to year, and when money is scarce it is because people are holding on to it. Let anything occur to create distrust or misapprehension for the future, and people hesitate about spending money freely. Consequently it then becomes scarce. When people feel that the prospects for the future are fairly good they loosen their purse-strings and money becomes more plentiful. Victorians generally feel that the near future is full of promise, and they are buying more freely than for some time back. One has only to notice the appearance of the stores and the crowds of shoppers on the streets to see that an easy feeling is uppermost in the minds of the people. There is no doubt that the prospect of British Columbia becoming a base of operations in connection with the Chinese difficulties adds to the feeling of hopefulness for the future.

The prosperity of the city is reflected in the improvements made to our business houses. We have made many references in the Colonist to what has been done in this way during the present year. This morning we direct attention elsewhere to the plans of the Hutcheson Company, who are evidently determined upon being not only up to date, but ready to meet the requirements of the expanding business of the city. The same thing is true of other firms, as the most casual observer has seen in more than one quarter of the business section. Such improvements as these mean progress of a genuine character. They are not made for show, but because it pays to make them. We have business establishments on Government street which are far in advance of anything looked for in British Columbia five years ago. What does this mean, if not that business is improving? We may not be experiencing in Victoria the spectacular growth seen in some other places—a growth too often followed by depression, but we are advancing steadily and taking no steps backward.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

A special despatch from Ottawa to the Colonist says that the government has been asked to prepare for the transportation of a large number of troops and great quantities of munitions of war across the Continent, with a view to their being employed in the Orient.

This is very important news and will mean much to British Columbia, and indeed to the whole of Canada. Troops cannot be transported without being fed and otherwise cared for, and the moment the movement sets in, breadstuffs and other food products will at once begin to move westward to the Coast. These supplies and munitions of war cannot be moved from place to place without a large expenditure in money for labor and otherwise. British Columbia is about to become a principal base of operations for what promises to be one of the greatest military, and perhaps naval, operations in modern times. The importance of this to British Columbia can hardly be overestimated. The effect upon business of all kinds cannot fail to be profound.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

We notice a disposition on the part of Eastern newspapers to object to the policy of granting railway subsidies. It comes chiefly from those papers which are printed in cities having all the railway connection they can possibly need, and in the centres of districts gridironed by steel rails. Because they have all they need, they are not willing that other localities shall receive due consideration. The large Eastern cities are just a little too dictatorial in matters of this kind. They may be the distributing centres of trade, and hence the customs house returns may show them to be the heaviest contributors to the federal revenue, but in point of fact, man for man, these cities do not bear anything like a per capita share of the country's burdens. With a dozen or two trains a day on lines, largely paid for out of the public treasury, the city people say: "The time has come for a change; we really cannot afford to go on subsidizing roads in out-of-the-way places that we can hardly find on the map." If this Dominion had never undertaken the policy of subsidizing railways, we do not know that we should urge a beginning of it; but it has been the rule for thirty-three years, and there yet remains a large part of Canada badly in need of railway construction. That subsidies have been granted without good cause in many instances wo do not deny, any more than we claim that any political party can afford to throw stones at the other in this regard. But we do claim, and we think justly, that the present is no time to draw the line against a wise policy of railway subsidizing, a policy that will really open the country to settlement and enterprise, and that will recoup the revenue in a short time for all that is expected in this way. We could if we chose point out many lines in the East that never ought to have received a dollar from any government, and that would have received nothing if it had not been for political exigencies. At the same time we can also point to roads there that have paid the country by reason of the increase in business and taxpaying ability, which they have brought about. We can also point out in the West more than one projected road, which, if aided reasonably by the federal exchequer, would richly repay for the outlay. One of the staunchest advocates of railway subsidies in this country is Sir Charles Tupper, and in this, as in many other things, he shows a statesmanlike grasp of the needs of Canada.

A LITTLE PROTEST.

We find in the London Daily Mail an editorial paragraph from this paper credited to the Vancouver Colonist. This of itself is not a matter of any importance. There is no such paper as the Vancouver Colonist, and anyway we do not care whether credit is given or not to this paper for its editorial expressions of opinion. But not only the Mail but other London papers have a habit of crediting to Vancouver news and everything else which comes from Victoria. Against this we protest, for it is hardly fair that our sister city should be advertised to the world at the expense of Victoria. Some one, who has access at some stage to telegraphic news from Victoria, frequently sends it to the press with a Vancouver date. Newspapers cannot guard against this, but it is none the less annoying.

NOME AGAIN.

We reprint from the Seattle Times a story from Nome that is fit to place beside the most gruesome tale from China. The outlook on that northern beach is horrible in the extreme. What the unhappy people will do, who have been lured thither by the fairy tales of transportation companies, can only be surmised. Those newspapers which exploited the fake gold field to the utmost of their ingenuity are equally culpable with the companies, which sent so many people north to destitution and death. We do not suppose that any one deliberately deceived the public in regard to the richness of the placers. The early stories, which were brought out, seemed reasonably substantial. It is true that experienced men sent out warnings last fall that the rich deposits were exhausted, but these were disregarded by the public, because they were not made prominent by newspapers desirous to build up any kind of a trade for the cities in which they are published. On the other hand, every rose-colored tale was played up for a great deal more than it was worth. If these stories had been told of some region near at hand, no very great amount of harm would have been done. People could have got away when they were disappointed. But Nome is so remote from centres of population, the cost of transportation is so large, the season during which vessels can reach the beach is so brief, that men stranded there are in a terrible plight, for when winter has once set in they are completely cut off from the rest of the world. It will be argued on behalf of the transportation companies and the newspapers that people ought to have thought about these things. This is quite true, but people did not think about them, or if they did, the prospects held out to them were so alluring that they decided to take their chances.

It is fair to all concerned to say that no one could have reasonably foreseen the pestilential conditions existing at Nome. Privations are common enough in the North, but as a rule people who take good care of themselves are as healthy there as anywhere. The Colonist warned people against being misled into trying their fortunes on this desolate beach, but it never occurred to us that death would be stalking abroad before the summer was over.

What is going to be done about it? There are fully 25,000 people, and some say 30,000, on that horrible beach. Smallpox is raging. St. Michael has felt compelled to quarantine against the beach. Steamers will not go there unless in the hope of getting big prices from persons anxious to flee from pestilence during the few weeks remaining of open navigation. If the place were in Canada, we should call upon the government to take action at once to remove if possible the unfortunate people. The United States authorities on the ground are doing what they can, but we greatly fear that, unless all accounts are very much exaggerated, it will be impossible to check the pestilence before winter sets in and a barrier of ice hides the beach and its horrors from the world during the long Arctic winter.

THE SPEECH.

The Speech with which the legislature was opened yesterday will be well received by the country. No one expected a very extensive programme for the session and there would have been little adverse comment if it contained only a request for the house to pass supply and what few measures may be regarded as of pressing importance. But the Speech does more than this. It recognizes that a new departure must be taken in our provincial affairs and points the way for future progress. The advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor recognize that to carry out any broad and comprehensive policy of provincial development, it is necessary that the provincial exchequer shall be well supplied. They also recognize that in order to maintain the provincial credit abroad it is important to show that we have an elastic revenue, and one that will keep pace with the growth of the province. Hence they have come down to the house with an intimation that certain new lines of taxation will be adopted, and among them the imposition of a tonnage tax on coal. The proposal to tax this industry comes at a time when it is likely to be remunerative from a revenue point of view. Never before has there been such a demand for coal upon the Pacific Ocean as there is now, and as there is likely in the future to be. British Columbia is and must continue to be one of the chief sources of supply. We find in the newspapers of San Francisco and elsewhere speculations as to the ability of this province to increase its coal output. Among other markets which these papers say will be open, and which will require a large quantity, is that of China, especially as the European navies in the China Sea are being greatly strengthened. The proposal to place a tax on coal comes, therefore, at a very favorable time. What other methods of increasing the revenue the government may suggest, we are not in a position to say; but that there are methods readily available will be admitted by any one who has given the subject consideration. The people of British Columbia are not heavily taxed, and they are sufficiently enterprising not to make any objection to an increase, when they have a guarantee, in the character of the ministry and legislature, that the money will be wisely and economically expended.

The intention of the government to ask for a commission to inquire into the working of the mining acts with a view to the introduction of legislation on the subject next year is very wise. Mining is at the present time the most important industry in the province. It is unlike many other industries in that it must always be regulated to some extent by legislation. As investments are made and enterprises are undertaken in view of existing legislation, that is, the mining laws of the province are necessarily incorporated into every mining prospectus and every mining venture, it is important that changes in them should be made as seldom as possible. To secure immunity from changes it is expedient that those who are interested in mining in any way, either as prospectors, investors, managers or miners, shall be consulted as to what the industry requires for its best development. One of the Colonist's objections to the eight-hour law was that it was enacted without consultation with those most interested on either side of that question. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Dunsmuir has decided not to ask the house to sanction any radical change in the laws relating to mining until he has taken steps to find out what those most concerned deem best to be done.

The plan proposed for dealing with the exceedingly important subject of trunk roads will commend itself to the people. Much as this province needs railways, it needs highways even more. In the location and construction of highways there is in too many cases very little systematic work. Things are done in a hap-hazard sort of way, according to the strenuousness of political pressure from year to year. If the statement in the Speech, that the government proposes to have a survey and report on the various sections requiring attention, means that road-building is hereafter to be prosecuted according to a definite plan, there will be a feeling of universal satisfaction, and no one will be more relieved by it than the members of the house, who will thereby have given them some sort of protection from the clamors of their constituents for improvements, which, though necessary, are more than can be reasonably made.

We feel sure that the public generally will approve of the decision to place the London Office on a better footing than it now is. The Semlin government made a mistake when they cut down the appropriation for this office, and as a consequence had to put up with an arrangement, which, without questioning the ability of the gentleman who has acted as agent for the province during the last two years, has been only a temporary makeshift. We think there is very little difference of opinion in the house as to the desirability of making the office more in accord with the needs and importance of the province, and of filling it with some one who knows enough about British Columbia to be able to meet the reasonable demands of all inquirers.

The intention of the government to take up the question of Japanese immigration and the Federal and Imperial governments with the view of protecting the province against what threatens to be an alarming influx, will be generally commended. A few hot-headed people may think that radical legislation ought to be introduced in the house, even in face of the absolute certainty that it would be disallowed; but we doubt if even Mr. Martin, who pronounced so strongly on the proposal to re-enact disallowed statutes on this subject, would care to press for such a line of action in view of the events now transpiring in the Orient.

We think that the foregoing matters and the passage of supply, taken in connection with certain absolutely necessary legislation, notably the enactment of a license law, will give the members as much business as they will care to attend to during the summer session, and we are very sure that, if they do justice to them, they will give the province a new impetus.

THE OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

Never in the history of British Columbia, and we fancy that rarely in the history of Canada, has there been as brilliant an opening of the legislature as that which took place yesterday. The Lieutenant-Governor and suite presented a brilliant appearance, which was heightened by the courteous presence of the officers from the Chilian warship now in Esquimalt harbor. The gathering of the public was very attractive, especially as so many ladies were present, and the fine day enabled them to come out in all the brightness of summer costume. In dignified contrast was the sombre garb of the visiting clergy. As for the members of the legislature, it is only a regard for their native modesty which prevents us from saying that they are a good looking lot of gentlemen. On the whole, the occurrence was one upon which this city and the province may justly pride themselves.

The temptation presented by so handsome an audience was more than Mr. Joseph Martin could withstand, and so he made a speech. He made two speeches, in fact, and if he had not been guilty of inexcusable incivility towards Mr. Prentice, no one would have taken the least exception to his remarks. A protest against wasting the time of the country is always in order from the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, and no one ever thinks of taking it seriously. As a matter of fact, the adjournment of the house from Thursday until Monday is not really a waste of time, for there is bound to be some delay before the house settles down to business. It is true that in many parliaments the Speech is taken up on the day on which it is delivered. Mr. Brown, of New Westminster, referred to the practice of the Imperial parliament in this regard; but all the authorities on parliamentary procedure agree that in the British House of Commons the Speech and the Address in reply have come to be merely a matter of form, and are not considered as subjects for extended debate. In our legislature it is otherwise, and the house always debates the Address at length. It is, therefore, only right to give members time to look over the document and decide what they shall say upon it. All men are not, like Mr. Martin and Mr. Brown, surcharged with observations on every imaginable subject, and they need a little time to think about what they will say. Possibly in some cases delay leads members to decide to observe an eloquent silence, and this is not always a bad thing. The disposition to air eloquence for the benefit of the fair and intelligent audience was not confined to Mr. Martin, but no one else said anything which had better have been left unsaid. Everyone sympathized with Mr. Prentice when he indignantly repelled the attack upon him.

Special mention ought to be made of the remarks of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Dickie in moving and seconding the nomination of Mr. Booth as Speaker. Both the manner and matter of their brief speeches were excellent, and gave promise that in them the house has gained valuable additions to its debating force. Mr. Martin's very cordial endorsement of the opinions expressed by them in regard to the new Speaker will be agreed to by every one, either in or out of the house, who has come in contact with the very worthy gentleman referred to.

MR. SPEAKER BOOTH.

John P. Booth, elected yesterday to be Speaker of the ninth parliament of British Columbia, is no tyro in legislative matters. We find his name on the roll of the first legislature after Confederation, he having been elected for Cowichan. He served until 1875. He was elected again for the constituency known as The Islands in 1890. In 1894 The Islands were included in North Victoria District, and in that year Mr. Booth was elected from the new constituency. In 1898 he was again elected, and again this year. On the resignation of the speakership by Mr. D. W. Higgins in 1898, Mr. Booth was chosen for the place, and gave great satisfaction during the session of that year.

An experienced parliamentarian and a man of honorable instincts, we are satisfied that the House will find in Mr. Booth a Speaker who will sustain the best traditions of that honorable position. He will ever have regard for the rights of the minority, which is where the value of the speakership comes in. The majority can always take care of itself. The Colonist, which has supported Mr. Booth on so many occasions when he has appealed to the electorate, congratulates him most heartily upon his choice by the house to preside over its deliberations.

IN CHINA.

About all that any one can do in regard to events in China and in connection therewith is to speculate. It is hardly safe to believe anything. The statement comes from Russia that the Czar's government has handed the Chinese minister his passports. This can only be in anticipation of an immediate declaration of war. If it is true, then an entirely new and exceedingly novel face is put upon affairs in the Orient. If Russia is to go to war with China, what position will the other powers occupy? If they assist Russia, the fiction that they are only engaged in suppressing disorder will have to be abandoned, for it is obvious that to assist a nation at war with another is tantamount to a declaration of war against the latter nation. This has more than a theoretical importance, for there are certain restrictions upon belligerents, and possibly some privileges accorded them, which do not affect nations in a theoretical state of peace. Certain articles become contraband of war in such an event. During the war with Spain, Great Britain declared coal to be contraband of war, and this greatly crippled the Spanish navy. Supposing that this rule should be acted on in this war, and Great Britain should not declare war against China, Russia could not get her warships to the Chinese sea for lack of coal. This is only one of the many complications that might arise. Again, the United States seeks to avoid war with China; but if Russia declares war, she must either withdraw her forces or be reckoned as a belligerent. The only solution of the case is an international agreement in which all the powers interested must join. Doubtless in dealing with China the strict rules of international law will not be too closely observed.

The report from the shores of Hudson's Bay that a balloon and three men were found by some natives is a circumstantial version of a story received from the same part of the country several months ago.

Many champions of Labor never did an honest day's work in their lives.

The Vancouver World is in favor of progressive, honest Liberalism. We might all feel that way if we knew where to find it.

May we request the Times not to take everything so seriously? A little journalistic persiflage, so to speak, is always admissible, and especially during dog-days.

Hope deferred may make the heart sick, but it cannot keep Mr. Helmcken from moving in regard to the Songhees Reserve at every session of the legislature.

The Colonist met a member of the house yesterday who wants to go home early. He says that a summer session cannot be too short to suit him. We fancy that he expresses the views of every one, and especially of the newspapers. Think of having to report two sessions and an election campaign in eight months and then wonder, if you will, why the newspaper fraternity looks ready to lie down and die.

The Cape government proposes to deal rigorously with the rebel Dutch. This is a wise conclusion. It is well to be merciful, but there is such a thing as overdoing it.

The usual catechizing of the government has begun. This sort of thing goes on every session, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred no one ever makes any use of the answers elicited.

A correspondent complains of the conduct of some persons who frequent the beaches in the neighborhood of the city. It is to be hoped that respectable campers will take steps to protect themselves against such disgraceful rowdyism.

We have another letter in regard to the rescue of the crew of the Hera. If this sort of thing keeps up the crew will wish they had not been rescued, and therefore we must decline to print the letter, with apologies to our correspondent, whose views on subjects of present interest we shall be glad to have at any time.

The Seattle Times says that the city in which it is published has a population of 85,000, and says that this is a great disappointment. There was once a very plain maiden lady of forty-seven years, who went to a police magistrate and complained that a certain person had assaulted her by kissing her on the public streets, and the magistrate said: "Ah, go 'way, madam; you brag." The disappointment of the Times resembles the complaint of the lady referred to.

There are now ten tickets in the field for the presidential election in the United States. They are as follows: The Republican, the Democratic, the Populist, the Middle-of-the-Road Populist, the Prohibitionist, the Socialist Labor, the Social Democratic, the De-Leon Socialist, the United Christian. There is a prospect of an eleventh, namely, the Gold Democratic. Bryan is the nominee of three of the parties, namely, the Democrats, the Populists and the Silver Republicans. McKinley is nominated by the straight Republican party only. The only men of international reputation on the other tickets are Ignatius Donnelly, nominated for Vice-President by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, and Eugene Debs, nominated for president by the Social Democrats.

The Council Of Women

Delegates From the Eastern Provinces Arrived Here Last Evening.

List of Those Who Will Attend the Meetings Next Week.

About 68 delegates to the National Council of Women arrived over from the Mainland last evening and were met by a large number of the Victoria supporters of the movement, headed by His Worship and Mrs. Hayward. Miss Lawson and Mrs. Gordon Grant had gone over to Vancouver to meet them there and had there witnessed the informal recognition that the ladies received at the hands of Mayor Garden and many members of the council and the citizens of Vancouver.

After the Islander had docked at the outer wharf the ladies remained on board for a few minutes, during which the reception committee boarded the steamer. His Worship made a short speech of welcome to the city, while Mrs. Hayward accompanied with a basket of choice and beautiful flowers. Lady Taylor responded on behalf of the visitors and a few minutes were spent in becoming acquainted, after which the Victoria hostesses carried off their guests, carriages having been provided for the great number.

To-day the occasion is being recognized by the choice of subjects in at least two of the city pulpits. Rev. Mr. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, preaches in the evening upon "The Natural Value of Women," while at the First Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. Campbell takes for his evening subject "Dorcas, a Woman Full of Good Works and of Alms."

The programme for Monday's proceedings and the list of officers and delegates follows:

10 to 11:30 a.m.—Meeting of finance committee; the representative of Victoria for this being Mrs. McKilligan.

11:30 to 1 p.m.—Standing committees of the National Council. These include committees to deal with: Laws for the better protection of women and children, pernicious literature, custodial care of feeble-minded women, care of the aged poor, immigration, press, raising of loan for Doukhobor women, and for the Transvaal contingent, bureau of information, the Canadian women's handbook.

2:30 p.m.—Meeting of executive, which includes the officers and presidents of all local councils and provincial vice-presidents.

2:30 p.m.—Teachers' conference. This meeting is open to the public.

8:30 p.m.—Reception at Bishopsclose of officers and delegates.

The following is a list of the officers of the National Council, and the presidents and delegates of local councils in attendance:

OFFICERS.

Present or represented by a duly appointed nominee.

Honoroary president, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto; president, Lady Taylor; advisory president, the Countess of Aberdeen; vice-presidents, Lady Laurier, Lady Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Hoodless, represented by Mrs. Coad; recording secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; corresponding secretary, Miss Theresa J. Wilson.

PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New Brunswick, represented by Miss Murray.

Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Quebec, represented by members of Victoria local council.

Manitoba, Mrs. McEwen.

Assinaboia, Mrs. Flood Davin.

British Columbia, Miss Perrin, represented by Miss Crease.

PRESIDENTS AND DELEGATES OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN ATTENDANCE

Toronto—President, represented by Miss FitzGibbon; delegates, Mrs. E. Leigh, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Lizars Smith, Mrs. Grant Miss Sykes.

Hamilton—President, represented by Mrs. Sewell; delegates, Miss Harris, Miss Meston, Miss Melkle, Miss Teetzel.

Montreal—President, represented by Miss Reid.

Ottawa—President, represented by Miss Shenick; delegate, Miss Wicksteed.

London—President, represented by Miss Hamilton; delegates, Miss Freddis, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lougheed, Mrs. Gahan.

Winnipeg—President, represented by Mrs. Jenkins; delegate, Miss Brunsterman.

Quebec—President, represented by Miss Lawson.

Kingston—President, represented by Mrs. Cochrane.

St. John—President, Mrs. Tuck; delegates Miss Murray, Miss McLeod, Miss Scovill, Miss Burpee, Miss Johnson.

Halifax—President, represented by Mrs. Fraser.

West Algoma—President, represented by Miss Burris.

Victoria—President, Miss Perrin; delegates, Mrs. Galletly, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. Day.

Vancouver—President, Mrs. McLagan delegates, Mrs. Macaulay, Madame Martin, Miss Edge, Mrs. Hasket, Mrs. Skinner.

Regina—President, represented by Mrs. Phipps.

Vernon—President, Mrs. Price Ellison; delegates, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Carss, Mrs. Postill, Miss Henderson.

Brandon—President, Mrs. McEwen; delegates, Mrs. J. Murray, Miss A. Murray.

Rat Portage—President, represented by member of Victoria local council.

Charlottetown—President represented by Mrs. Gardiner.

East Puton Co.—President represented by Mrs. Gardiner.

Nelson—President, Mrs. Robertson; delegates, Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Beer.

New Westminster—President, Mrs. A. J. Hill; delegates, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Warwick, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Scowler.

Women's Art Association—President represented by Miss Sims.

Girl's Friendly Society of Canada—President, represented by Mrs. Sweet; delegate, Mrs. Murray.

Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association—President, represented by Miss Sanderson.

Dominion Order of Kings Daughters—President, represented by Mrs. McFarlane; President, represented by Mrs. Maitland-Dougall.

Aberdeen Association—President, represented by Mrs. McFarlane; delegate, Miss Carr.

delegate, Miss Carr.

Victorian Order of Nurses—President represented by Miss McLeod.

"Did the doctors say what made poor Billy Jones lose his mind?"

"Yes; he has been trying to construct an autocab so light that he could carry it home on his back if it got balky."—Chicago Record.

The Meeting Of

Resume of the D Durlug the Week.

Interesting and Inst pers Read—Visit Pleased.

A very interesting and ins ing of the clergy of the A nion of the Northwest Pac British Columbia took pl week. It was the third of has grown in interest each every school of thought w including among them g leading universities of Gre America. There was noth success of the gathering, judicious handling of all sed, marked each day's me have gone back to their pa ened and refreshed.

The session commenced cathedral service at which Columbia addressed the cl est and deeply spiritual to the key note to subsequent

On Wednesday morning t gin with the subject, "Th Teacher," about fifty clergy Bishop Barker, of Olympia, subject, followed by the Rev ton and Sweet, as selected careful distinction was d teaching and preaching. Th chising was insisted upon, well selected pamphlets on nal themes emphasized.

Mr. Roper, professor in seminary New York, gave testimony to the influence the lives and tone of thoug studying for the ministry, that a question box be mad special seasons.

In the afternoon a speci clergy to Ecquimalt, where Sharp took charge; much shown in this naval and the empire by the clergy f States. Mrs. Sharp entert tors at the rectory afterwa

In the evening at the A.C subject discussed was "Chu the West," introduced by deacon Pentreath and the R R.D. The subsequent discu ful in much practical coun lems of church support, s how best to reach the young work, and training of stude istry were in turn dealt w to be generally admitted t greatest needs of the churc Pacific is a training school.

A conversazione was afte which a large number of t present. Many old friend newed, and hearty welcom to the visiting clergy by th

On Thursday the subject bilities of Ritual Uniform duced in a very brilliant paper by the Rev. Canon clear, epigrammatic langua the varieties of ritual indu vidual clergy, condemning and defect of the various Low, and Broad. The Re advocated a common sen subject, pointing out the breadth in adapting the church to the special need All subsequent speakers ag ing a "fancy" ritual ado expression of doctrine bu whim of the individual.

Canon Beanlands in ad stringent supervision by th ual, emphasized again th was the central idea of his as the prayer book conta form of words, so too the that form is presented sho and strictly guarded by th

The afternoon was devo sion to Oak Bay, and a visitors had the opportun sent at the opening of th sembly by Sir Henri Joly, Governor; afterwards Mrs tained the visitors at a ga

The subject of the discus ing was "Modern View How Far Sanctioned by th Rev. H. H. Gowen present a paper of great literar various views were careful difficulties fairly met, an Holy Scripture contains t most convincingly confirm D. Barber followed on the Rev. Prof. Roper gave a t tribution to this discussio siasm for the truth of manifesting itself, as p unfolded with unerring authority in matters of which underlies the writ ferred to the work of t bridge scholars under W foot, and showed how th Bible were compelled to of attack, as their critic mit to a higher criticism lands drew attention to dictionary, now in cour pointing out the danger took in the hands of u All who were present w the privilege of listening such a burning question thoroughly handled.

The meeting on Fri Cedar Hill, in the schoo Mr. Flinton's parishione conveyances. The paper J. Simpson, of Portland in Cities" and the Rev. "Pastoral Work in Rural

The points emphasised sity of frequent visiting ing in close contact wi order to help them in The many difficulties a ference to the privilege effort in temporal and adequately dealt with. Olympia, spoke of the ing the color of a man points of contact in the of life, in citing many neces in Washington, D very general discussion the Revs. Wetherden, V mara, Cooper, Miller, part.

At the subsequent in the parishioners of C Barker and Wells, the Pentreath and the Rev pressed the thanks of for the very enjoyable made. The speeches humorous incident and Ven, Archdeacon Scrive diocesan clergy.

After a short visit return was made to Vi ing service was held where a large congrega farewell words of the

Council Of Women

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lton—President, represented by Mrs. ; delegates, Miss Harris, Miss Mes- Miss Meikle, Miss Teetzel.

real—President, represented by Miss

wa—President, represented by M'ss k; delegate, Miss Wicksteed.

lon—President, represented by Miss ton; delegates, Miss Preddis, Mrs. , Miss Lougheed, Mrs. Gahan.

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dian—President, represented by Mrs. s.

non—President, Mrs. Price Ellison; ates, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Carss, Mrs. ll, Miss Henderson.

ndon—President, Mrs. McEwen; dele- , Mrs. J. Murray, Miss A. Murray.

Portage—President, represented by ber of Victoria local council.

arlottetown—President represented by Gardiner.

st Puton Co.—President represented by Gardiner.

lson—President, Mrs. Robertson; dele- s, Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Beer.

w Westminster—President, Mrs. A. J. delegates, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Warwick, Sinclair, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Scowler.

omen's Art Association—President rep- nted by Miss Sims.

ri's Friendly Society of Canada—Pres- t, represented by Mrs. Sweet; delegate, Murray.

minion Women's Enfranchisement As- ation—President, represented by Miss erson.

ominion Order of Kings Daughters— sident, represented by Mrs. McFarlane; sident, represented by Mrs. Maitland- gall.

erdeen Association—President, repre- ed by Mrs. McFarlane; delegate, Miss r.

gate, Miss Carr.

ctorian Order of Nurses—President rep- ented by Miss McLeod.

Did the doctors say what made poor ly Jones lose his mind?"

Yes; he has been trying to construct autocab so light that he could carry it ne on his back if it got balky."—Chi- o Record.

The Meeting Of Clergy

Resume of the Discussions Durlug the Past Week.

Interesting and Instructive Papers Read—Visitors Well Pleased.

A very interesting and instructive gathering of the clergy of the Anglican communion of the Northwest Pacific States and British Columbia took place during last week. It was the third of a series which has grown in interest each year. Men of every school of thought were represented, including among them graduates of the leading universities of Great Britain and America. There was nothing to mar the success of the gathering, a reverent and judicious handling of all subjects discussed, marked each day's meetings, and men have gone back to their parishes strengthened and refreshed.

The session commenced with a dignified cathedral service at which the Bishop of Columbia addressed the clergy in an earnest and deeply spiritual tone, which gave the key note to subsequent discussion.

On Wednesday morning the meetings began with the subject, "The Church as a Teacher," about fifty clergy being present. Bishop Barker, of Olympia, introduced the subject, followed by the Revs. Frennes-Clinton and Sweet, as selected speakers. A careful distinction was drawn between teaching and preaching. The value of catechising was insisted upon, and the need of well selected pamphlets on leading doctrinal themes emphasized.

Mr. Roper, professor in the theological seminary New York, gave a very valuable testimony to the influence of the pastor on the lives and tone of thought of young men studying for the ministry, and suggested that a question box be made use of during special seasons.

In the afternoon a special car took the clergy to Ecquimalt, where the Rev. C. E. Sharp took charge; much interest being shown in this naval and military base of the empire by the clergy from the United States. Mrs. Sharp entertained the visitors at the rectory afterwards.

In the evening at the A.O.U.W. hall, the subject discussed was "Church Problems in the West," introduced by the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath and the Rev. C. E. Cooper, B.D. The subsequent discussion was fruitful in much practical counsel. The problems of church support, supply of clergy, how best to reach the young, Sunday school work, and training of students for the ministry were in turn dealt with. It seemed to be generally admitted that one of the greatest needs of the church on the North Pacific is a training school.

A conversazione was afterwards held, at which a large number of the laity were present. Many old friendships were renewed, and hearty welcome was extended to the visiting clergy by the laity present.

On Thursday the subject of "The Possibilities of Ritual Uniformity" was introduced in a very brilliant and practical paper by the Rev. Canon Beanlands. In clear, epigrammatic language he sketched the varieties of ritual indulged in by individual clergy, condemning both the excess and defect of the various schools. High, Low, and Broad. The Rev. Canon Paget advocated a common sense view of the subject, pointing out the advantage of breadth in adapting the services of the church to the special needs of the people. All subsequent speakers agreed in condemning a "fancy" ritual adopted not as an expression of doctrine but based on the whim of the individual.

Canon Beanlands in advocating a more stringent supervision by the bishops of ritual, emphasized again the point which was the central idea of his paper, viz.: that as the prayer book contains a prescribed form of words, so too the manner in which that form is presented should be carefully and strictly guarded by the rubrics.

The afternoon was devoted to an excursion to Oak Bay, and a large number of visitors had the opportunity of being present at the opening of the legislative assembly by Sir Henri Joly, the Lieutenant-Governor; afterwards Mrs. Scriven entertained the visitors at a garden party.

The subject of the discussion of the evening was "Modern Views of Inspiration; How Far Sanctioned by the Church." The Rev. H. H. Gowen presented the subject in a paper of great literary merit. The various views were carefully dealt with the difficulties fairly met, and the truth that Holy Scripture contains the Word of God most convincingly confirmed. The Rev. W. D. Barber followed on the same lines. The Rev. Prof. Roper gave a most valuable contribution to this discussion; a strong enthusiasm for the truth of the Bible record, manifesting itself, as point by point he unfolded with unerring logic the absolute authority in matters of life and conduct which underlies the written word. He referred to the work of the band of Cambridge scholars under Wescott and Lightfoot, and showed how the assailants of the Bible were compelled to change the mode of attack, as their criticisms had to submit to a higher criticism still. Canon Beanlands drew attention to Hastings' Bible dictionary, now in course of publication, pointing out the danger of putting such a book in the hands of untrained thinkers. All who were present were thankful for the privilege of listening to a discussion on such a burning question so carefully and thoroughly handled.

The meeting on Friday took place at Cedar Hill, in the school room. The Rev. Mr. Flinton's parishioners had provided conveyances. The paper was read by Rev. J. Simpson, of Portland, "Pastoral Work in Cities" and the Rev. J. Flinton spoke on "Pastoral Work in Rural Districts."

The points emphasized included the necessity of frequent visiting, necessity of coming in close contact with parishioners, in order to help them in their spiritual life. The many difficulties arising from indifference to the privileges of worship and effort in temporal and spiritual lines were adequately dealt with. Bishop Barker, of Olympia, spoke of the importance of "seeing the color of a man's eyes," and finding points of contact in the innocent recreation of life, in citing many of his own experiences in Washington, D.C., and Duluth. A very general discussion followed, in which the Revs. Wetherden, Van Waters, Macnamara, Cooper, Miller, and others took part.

At the subsequent luncheon provided by the parishioners of Cedar Hill, Bishops Barker and Wells, the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath and the Rev. Van Waters expressed the thanks of the visiting clergy for the very enjoyable visit which they had made. The speeches were replete with humorous incident and kindly feeling. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven responded for the diocesan clergy.

After a short visit to Cordova Bay, a return was made to Victoria, and the closing service was held at Christ Church, where a large congregation listened to the farewell words of the Bishop of Spokane, full of wise counsel, earnest exhortation and loving sympathy.

The meetings were presided over by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, with his accustomed geniality; and the Rev. E. Miller, who as secretary, took immense pains to make the gathering a success, was a ways at hand to render all information to the visitors.

The visiting clergy were entertained by the rectors and laity of the various Victoria parishes, and desire to express their thanks for the kindness and hospitality extended to them.

The next meeting is to be held in Portland, in response to the invitation of the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Oregon.

A PARISIAN PLAY.

A Couple of Artistic Poisoners Write Their Life Story.

Many Parisians and most foreigners in Paris are looking forward to the production shortly at the Grande Guignol in the exposition of a play which is based upon the personal experiences of the principal actresses employed.

About a year ago there were two sensational trials of well-known Parisiennes in the Paris law courts—that of Mlle. Regine Martial, a young actress with poetical tendencies who had attempted to murder a rival in a love affair by giving her capsules of rusty nails as a cure for neuralgia, and the trial of Mme. Bianchini, who, after attempting and failing to poison her husband with arsenic, very nearly succeeded in stabbing herself through the heart with her own bonnet-pin when the verdict was read to her. Both these women were incarcerated in the St. Lazare prison, and there made each other's acquaintance by the time-honored method of tapping on the walls of the cells they occupied. After their release they became sworn friends, and will now shortly appear at the Grand Guignol in the above-mentioned play, which has been written by Mlle. Martial.

MUSICAL EXAMS.

Pupils Entitled to the Diplomas of the Victoria College, London.

The midsummer examinations in connection with the Victoria College of Music, London, Eng., were concluded yesterday at the local college, 166 Pandora avenue. The following is the full list of those who have obtained sufficient marks to entitle them to the diplomas of the college, in the various grades in which they are entered:

Royal Haskett Machin, violin, junior; teacher, Mr. Jesse Longfield.

Katie Margaret Nicholas, piano, senior; teacher, Mr. Burnett.

Katie Maynard, piano, intermediate; teacher, Mr. Burnett.

Florence Maud Whittaker, piano, intermediate; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Elizabeth May Henderson, piano, junior; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Corinthia Welsha Alexander, piano, junior; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Humbert McConnell, piano, intermediate; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Sophie Florence Hiscocks, piano, primary; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Dora Lilian Harper, piano, primary; teacher, Mr. A. Longfield.

Any teachers wishing to enter their pupils for the next examinations can obtain all particulars and forms of entry from the local secretary, Mr. A. Longfield.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Interesting Addresses Delivered at the Closing Session.

New Westminster, July 19.—Last evening the meeting of the Baptists of British Columbia were addressed by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Toronto, Rev. Dr. McLaurin, of India, and Rev. J. F. Vichert, of Victoria. Dr. Thomas in his excellent address placed before his hearers the need of a larger life. Christians need a larger life to successfully cope with the problems which men as Christians daily encounter.

Dr. McLaurin gave an interesting talk on the missions of India, and Rev. J. F. Vichert gave a well prepared and very suitable address on home mission work.

The following representatives from Victoria were elected on the different boards of the convention: William Marchant, Rev. J. F. Vichert, J. G. Brown, Rev. A. E. O'Neill, Rev. J. G. Hastings, Mrs. William Grant, A. J. Pineo, Dr. Ernest Hall, A. Huggett.

Great enthusiasm was shown in the educational propositions which came before the convention, and no doubt in the very near future the Baptists of British Columbia will have a university.

As a denomination the Baptists of this province feel that the time has come for a closer relation with the Baptists of the Eastern provinces, and no doubt as a result of the first national convention of the Baptists of Canada, which has just concluded at Winnipeg, the Baptists of this province will come into closer touch with the Baptists of the East.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

Arrangements Complete For the Fifth Regiment Band's Excursion to Seattle.

The Fifth Regiment band's fourth annual excursion to Seattle will be given on Saturday, August 4, this year. The steamer Victorian has been chartered, and the occasion promises to be one of the most charming outings of the season. The start will be made at 7 a.m., and the return at 11:15 p.m. from Seattle, giving the excursionists plenty of time to see the best attractions that Seattle has to offer. Both the band and regimental orchestra will accompany the excursion, playing alternate concerts on the trip across. Arriving at Seattle, the excursionists are entitled to make their headquarters at the popular Hotel Butler, arrangements having been made for the free use by the visiting Victorians of parlors, reception rooms, lavatories, etc., where also mothers with infants will find a room at their disposal during the entire day. Parcels will be checked free of charge, and the management of the house will spare no effort to make the guests of the day as comfortable and as happy as possible. To ensure the excursionists some extra amusement while in the Sound city, free band concerts will be given at Madison and Leschi parks in the evening from 8 to 10. Stop-over privileges, good for return on the regular trip Monday (leaving Seattle at 11:15 p.m.), can be obtained on payment of an additional 75 cents. "Bikes" will be carried free, and the trip going and coming will be enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, so there are many reasons to believe that this year's excursion will be fully as successful as any of previous years.

A lacrosse game has also been arranged between the Victoria intermediates and the Seattle lacrosse team, to be played at the Y. M. C. A. park at 3 p.m.

The Fear of Roberts

How the Boers Fled to Kroonstad and Beyond to Escape.

The Story Told By a Special Correspondent With Burghers.

From Daily Mail.

After the Paardeberg disaster the Boers had a perfect horror of being flanked and surrounded. Let them have an idea that a British force was getting in their rear, and nothing could hold them.

At Sand river the Boer army fled suddenly before the attack had developed. Some frightened farmers had ridden in to tell that a great British flanking column, 20,000 strong was sweeping rapidly round to the westward.

We did not know whether that flanking column was a reality or a mirage. It never got in sight or made its presence felt in any tangible way. But it was a better ally to Lord Roberts than a hundred thousand fresh troops. Whether it existed or not, it became a fixed and certain quantity in the minds of the Boers. From this vision of their imaginations they fled, nor could the combined efforts of their generals stop them.

Within two hours after this report spread along the line every position had been abandoned, and the entire Boer army was in full flight—a flight that nothing but the Vaal was to check.

White with rage and despair, General Botha rode madly about trying to rally his panic-stricken men. Some of them he succeeded in turning back to assist Col. Blake and the Outlander Corps in covering the year.

The majority of the burghers gave no heed to his appeals. With sullen faces, they urged their horses along towards Kroonstad. The panic demon had seized the army, and would not be shaken off.

When a Boer fights, he fights as few men can fight; when he makes up his mind not to fight, no power on earth can compel him. The burghers under General Botha had made up their mind not to fight. Persuasion and coercion were equally unavailing. They had determined to run. And the determination of a Boer is unshakeable by things known to men.

Run they did. Still the retreat never degenerated into a flight like that of the Greeks from Volo. Its progress was rapid, as retreats go, but deliberate. It drifted steadily along like the current of some turgid but powerful stream.

By the time Botha, De Wet, and Blake had turned their backs on the advancing British, the foremost of the retreating burghers were half way to Kroonstad. The column stretched along a road thick with the white dust of the veldt for twenty miles. De Wet, seeing the right wing give way, promptly abandoned Ventersburg, his commandoes moving along until they mingled with Botha's men on the main road to the drifts of the Valch river.

One unbroken procession of huge wagons drawn by full spans of trek oxen, trolleys jerked forward by strings of skinny mules, and men on horseback stretched away until lost in the distance.

Drift! drift! drift!

Sometimes for a moment hesitating, but never ceasing to flow on; here and there breaking out into little encampments, for men and cattle must eat even when the British pursue; attended by huge droves of sheep and horses urged forward by boys and Kaffirs; slipping along by wagons piled high with farmhouse furniture, where perched wistfulness women and children with frightened, tear-stained faces; past deserted homes, with wide open doors and scattered belongings that told of hasty abandonment; past ambulances filled with groaning wounded; past still groups gathered about new-made graves, the sullen tide flowed on.

On! on! on!

Night fell. Back, far in the rear, a spatter of rifle shots told that the enemy was pressing. The dry grass had been set on fire, and a vast cloud of smoke hung like a pall over the retreating column. The sky was clouded and the moon obscured.

Crackling and snapping gleefully, as if they personified the panic demon, and urged by the strong night wind, the flames trod close upon the heels of the long wagon train, goading it to wilder flight.

The veldt was illuminated for miles. In that fantastic glow the sturdy forms of the Boers took on a still more rugged aspect. Herds of oxen, horses, and sheep, hopelessly intermixed, stampeded about in all directions and threatened the vehicles with destruction. The shrill cries of the Kaffir drivers, the pistol-like cracking of the long ox-whips, the wailing of children, the mingled noise and murmur of the great mass of men and animals, filled the air and added a restless thrill to the scene.

It was bitterly cold. The wind had a frost edge and cut to the quick. Few of the Boers had been provided with winter clothing or overcoats. They sat shivering on the wagons, or wrapped themselves in their worn rugs as they urged their tired horses forward.

Bundled in vividly-colored Kaffir blankets, the burghers had the appearance of a tribe of Apaches on the war-path. Thinly-clad women clasped their shivering babes, and the smaller children huddled together for warmth. As the column passed north it was joined by the inhabitants of the towns and farms along the route.

Heart-rending as was this enforced and hurried abandonment of homes, few hesitated to make the sacrifice. Anything was better, so those simple people thought, than to fall into the hands of the hated English. Thus thousands of helpless refugees, miserable shuttlecocks of war, began a journey of which they could not see or even imagine the end.

Early during the engagement at Sand river my horse had fallen a victim to the ubiquitous shrapnel. As a consequence my retreat began under difficulties. After a weary tramp I reached the station at Ventersburg Weg just as the last train out—a hospital train—was starting.

In company with a couple of hundred dismounted burghers I stormed the train and got to Kroonstad. It was after midnight when the train arrived there. The town was in confusion. The railway employees were straining every nerve to clear the crowded yards of rolling-stock. Half the houses in the town showed lights, and preparations for removal were progressing everywhere. Burghers were camped in the market-square and in the already packed all the state documents and records to be sent to Lindley, where at that time it was expected the capital would be moved.

Before dawn next morning President Steyn mounted his horse and started out to rally the burghers. Anticipating that a retreat northwards would sooner or later become a necessity, the Free State officials had selected strong positions to the south of Kroonstad, where some attempt had been made to throw up entrenchments. The night retreat had carried a major part of the Boers by these positions. Already many had crossed the Valsch river and entered Kroonstad.

The Bosch Rand, which towered up out of the plain five miles south of the town, marked the centre of the new line of defence. There Botha and De Wet stopped with the two or three thousand men they had managed to control, and there they were joined by President Steyn with as many burghers as he could turn back. Before noon the British who had followed almost as rapidly as the Boers had retreated, appeared, and a desultory artillery fire was commenced.

All efforts to induce the burghers to stand having failed, General Botha wisely decided to abandon Kroonstad and continue the retreat. He held on, though severely pressed and threatened with a strong flanking movement, until night. By nightfall the town was practically clear of burghers, and everybody who had the desire and means to get out had gone. The railroad yards were clear, except for a train with several hospital cars, which stood ready to pull out. It only remained to blow up the two bridges. Shortly before eight o'clock two loud reports in quick succession announced that it had been accomplished.

President Steyn climbed into a Cape cart which had been held for hours in readiness, and turned his back once more upon the capital.

At the railway station the manager, a slender man with a grey moustache, gave an order. Two of his employees disappeared. Presently they returned, and the train moved slowly northward. Gen. Botha had sent word that the British Mounted Infantry were within three miles of the town, and the train was in danger of being cut off.

Before it got out of the yards a tiny jet of flame crept out of a station window, along a piece of wooden guttering, and so up to the roof. The station and the outlying warehouses had been fired.

Rapidly the flames spread, and soon the whole yards were a roaring, seething mass. There was a full bright moon, but it paled before the fierce red glare.

A shell from an English battery came wheezing over, and burst on a Kaffir shanty in the suburbs. Another exploded in the street in front of the Grand Hotel. Then another came crashing the slow moving train, but failed to catch it.

Extending up the long slope which rises from the town was the rear of the retreating column, a crawling black line on the grey moonlit veldt. In the town Gen. Botha and his handful of gallant men were preparing to bivouac, determined to hold on till morning in order to permit of the artillery and ammunition train to get away.

As the train painfully toiled up the steep grade and over the divide an oil tank in the burning station exploded, throwing up an immense shower of sparks. From far away, across the river, came a ringing British cheer.

Another capital of the Free State had fallen!

THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Natural History.—At the regular meeting of the Natural History Society to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Sylvester will read a paper and notes upon various subjects will be presented by other members.

The Pumping Station.—Water Commissioner Raymur and City Engineer Topp yesterday afternoon paid a visit of inspection to the new pumping station now approaching completion at the North Dairy Farm. They found work proceeding most satisfactorily. The brick work on the main building and the huge chimney will be completed in a day or two.

Appointed Secretary.—William McNeil, of New Westminster, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, and will assume his duties at once. Mr. McNeil was formerly in the employ of the government in the capacity of provincial statistician, and conducted the New Westminster Sun for some time.

The Hay Crop.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the early part of the season, the hay crop will be a more than usually good one. A considerable quantity of clover hay was lost owing to the rains, but the fine weather now prevailing has assured good crops of timothy being harvested.

A New Mission.—Among the passengers on the last steamer to the West Coast was Rev. T. R. Wilson, B. A., a recent graduate of Queen's college, Kingston, who goes to organize and work in the new Presbyterian mission among the miners and settlers along the West Coast. Mr. Wilson will probably make Clayoquot his headquarters.

More Improvements.—E. J. Salmon, the enterprising tobacconist of Yates and Government streets, has just completed some improvements to his place of business in the form of magnificent plate glass windows, which will still further enhance the appearance of "the corner." The alterations were carried out by J.W. Mellor, of Fort street, and it was astonishing to see with what facility and rapidity the huge sheets of glass were handled and placed in position. Mr. Salmon is to be commended for his latest effort in keeping pace with the march of improvements.

Memorial Hall.—The new board of management of the Jubilee hospital, having approved at their recent meeting of the erection of a memorial hall in commemoration of the brave fellows who have fallen in the South African campaign, instructions were given yesterday to Architect John Teague to prepare plans for the building. These will be submitted to the board at an early date, and if adopted the subscription lists will be immediately reopened and an effort made to have this tribute to British Columbia's worthy sons competed before the end of the year.

Pleased With Reception.—The officers and men of the Chilian warship General Baquedano were highly pleased with the courtesies shown them during their sojourn here. His Worship Mayor Hayward yesterday received the following letter: "I have much pleasure in expressing to your worship my highest appreciation for the courtesies extended to myself and to the officers and men of the General Baquedano during our stay in your city, both by yourself and by the citizens of Victoria, and I shall not fail to duly advise my government of the excellent reception accorded to us in your fair city. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, A. E. Wilson, captain."

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

Return of the Bristol

Smallpox Claims a Large Number of Victims at Nome.

Discovery of Skeletons of Mammals—Tragedies of the Yukon.

After a passage of a little over nine days from St. Michael the steamer Bristol arrived off the outer wharf yesterday morning, bringing several passengers, some small consignments of Dawson gold and a budget of late news from the lower Yukon and Nome.

Advices were received by the Bristol of the finding of an ancient graveyard, where lie numbers of prehistoric monsters, mammailians with tusks that weigh as much as 240 pounds and teeth that are seven feet long and weigh ten pounds. Monster oxes, like the aurochs of the forests of the Huns of Roman Europe, with horns that are 20 inches in length and skulls measuring nearly two feet across were found in numbers. News was also received of Nome and Yukon tragedies, of the anarchy prevailing at Nome, of the smallpox epidemic there, the quarantining of ships at St. Michael, of new and rich mining discoveries on the Tanana.

Speaking of the situation at Nome when the steamer left St. Michael on July 11, Captain McIntyre says Nome was reported as near hell as was possible on earth. Anarchy prevailed there and disease was rampant. It was reported that there were about two hundred cases of smallpox. It was difficult to get away, for the district was shut in. All vessels leaving there had to go to Egg island, near St. Michael, and remain in quarantine fourteen days. There were five, three steamers and two schooners, in quarantine when the Bristol left. The steamers were the Morning Star, the Utopia and the Discovery. Claim-jumping was going on all the time; in fact, if a man had any real estate or property at Nome he had to stand guard over it with a loaded gun all the time if he did not want to lose it. Captain Randall, who is in charge of the military at St. Michael, had gone to Nome and proclaimed martial law, but he had not a large enough body of men to enforce it. A number of shootings were reported. The most recent was that of young Lane, a son of C. D. Lane, the millionaire, who made a fortune in speculating in the Nome district. No particulars were received of the affair, beyond the fact that young Lane was shot during a claim-jumping dispute. He was not killed.

The four passengers who arrived by the Bristol, J. E. Tibbetts, of Rampart and New York; O. H. Diver, of Ohio; H. Irwin, of the Alaska Exploration Company, and H. D. Howe, of Tacoma, from Dawson and the Forty-Mile, all confirm the captain's report of the appalling state of affairs at Cape Nome. There will be great destitution there, they say. They report, too, that a new gold strike is said to have been made in the Topkuk district of Nome, which, at last reports, though having paid richly, was reported to have been worked out. They heard no particulars.

A report was also given by the captain of the Bristol of the wreck of one of the Cape Nome fleet. When he was at St. Michael news was received there that the steamer Charles Nelson had been driven ashore by the ice on the Siberian coast early in June. All he heard was that the vessel had gone ashore and it was said at St. Michael that she was a total loss. Nothing further was heard by him of the accident. The report was said to have been brought across the Behring Sea to Nome.

A number of tragic drownings are reported from the Yukon. The most tragic was that whereby from three to five—the number was not definitely ascertained—lost their lives. It seems that the lost party were drifting down the Yukon, bound for Nome, in a sail boat, and about June 16 or 17 they anchored their boat at the foot of a high embankment by the side of the river. The party camped ashore and put up their tent and stoves, but slept in the boat below the embankment, and to this fact they owe their deaths. There was an overhanging shelving of ice and frozen ground and during the night it became detached and dropped on to the boat and the sleeping men, engulfing the whole party and sinking the boat—at least this is the deduction made by the finders of the camp and partially sunken boat and the evidences of the tragedy. There were no marks on the tent or gear to identify the drowned gold seekers.

Another party, of five or more in number, were lost in the wide expanse of mist-covered sea at the mouth of the Yukon. They were also bound down from Dawson to St. Michael, whence passage is obtained by steamer to Nome. The wind and tide, though, carried them out to sea about June 15 and they were never heard of again. All were undoubtedly lost, as their boat would never live in the storms which afterwards prevailed. None of the party were identified.

On the beaches near St. Michael four more victims of the Yukon were discovered. The four were badly decomposed, having evidently been washed down the river after being thrown in by the capsizing of their boats or other causes. The names of none were learned.

The finding of the place where the monsters of the days before men found pasture in the North are buried beneath the creek sides, is told of by J. E. Tibbetts, a mining man who has interests on the creek where the find, which is interesting to scientists, was made. He says on nearly every claim on Little Minook Jr. there is some vestige of the monster skeletons. The first was that of a pair of tusks and the teeth of one of these mammoths. The tusks, when the tape line was passed over them, measured ten feet and four inches, and tipped the scales at 240 pounds each. The teeth, each of which was fluted and grooved, were from four to seven inches long and weighed from seven to ten pounds. This was on claim number 17 on Little Minook Jr. Numerous other bones were found protruding from the walls of the creek claims, but were not taken out, owing to the ground having hardened before the work could be completed.

The remains found on claim 17 were taken out by Mr. Douglas, of San Francisco and he has communicated with the Smithsonian museum and the University of California regarding them, and Mr. Tibbetts understood both these museums had promised to send up an expedition to investigate the finds this summer.

On claim 28 above, the remains of a monster animal of the ox species had been discovered. An enormous skull and horns had been taken out. The horns were curved and about 20 inches in length. The curved horns were very much like those of the Devonshire ox, said Mr. Tibbetts, only very much larger. They were not like those of the musk ox or the buffalo. The skulls were nearly two feet in width. They resembled more than anything else the extinct aurochs species.

On every claim of Little Minook Jr. there were more or less bones of the strange animals discovered. In fact, Mr. Tibbetts said it looked as though Little Minook creek was either the scene of some monster battle of prehistoric days, or the creek must have been chosen as the place where the giant mammals came to die. Bones were protruding in many places. Bedrock was from 25 to 35 feet deep on this creek.

Mr. Tibbets is from Eureka creek, in the Tanana district, and he says is bound out to buy machinery and take in supplies to work the rich claim he has there. He expects that there will be a large stampede to Tanana shortly. Already numbers have rushed in, and when the report is sent out by them there will be a much larger stampede. The discovery of gold on Eureka creek was made by a party of six from Boston, called the "Boston Boys" in the North. They have the six claims above discovery, and it is a rich proposition. They are ground sluicing this summer and taking out considerable gold.

Mr. Tibbetts has claim 10 below on Eureka, which he says is paying about $8 to the cubic yard. The distance to bedrock was about 10 or 12 feet, and there is lots of water. The paystreak on discovery is 180 feet wide. The owners average their dump at from 25 to 40 cents to the pan in value. In this district there are a large number of undeveloped creeks, all of which promise richly. Within a line of 10 miles from Tanana are Wolverine, California, Allan, Rhode Island, Pioneer and Hootanana. The surface prospects on all are good.

In the Rampart district, says Mr. Tibbetts, are about 500 working claims. A great many of the mine-owners in this district, though, went to Nome, and were very disappointed. They are getting back with a season lost. The output of Little Minook is estimated at about a quarter of a million. On Hoosier creek, near Rampart, there are very good prospects, but water bothered the miners very much. A $225 nugget was recently picked up there. Big things are also promised very much from Ex-Governor McGraw, of Seattle, has one of the richest properties there. It is estimated that his clean-up will amount to $100,000.

In the Tanana and Rampart districts not much stock is taken in the Koyukuk boom. Nothing new has been discovered there. Nothing that has been found has long since been taken up, and there is nothing left to the new-comer in that district but to buy claims. The diggings there are a summer proposition for the most part.

O. H. Diver, of Ohio, another passenger, has also been up on the Tanana. He was a member of the St. Mary's Milling & Mining Co. of Ohio, which took up the steamer D. Armstrong and went up the Chena river. He left the steamer on the Chena and intended to go to Nome, but on reaching St. Michael and hearing the terrible reports coming from there, he concluded to go back to Ohio. He reports a good strike on McCracken creek, a tributary of the Chena. The discoverers were offering miners $15 per day to work there. There are good prospects on the Chena, he says, but it is hard to get men in there. His company were getting 25 cents to the pan on bars on the Chena.

H. D. Howe was from Forty-Mile and Dawson, and he brought news of the murder of McNamee by Hubbard, details of which, however, reached here some time ago by the other route.

Capt. McIntyre says that much gold will come out by way of the Yukon mouth. The steamers, though, are having trouble on account of the lowness of the water. One of the big river steamers of the Alaska Commercial Company was on a bar near the Yukon mouth, and it was feared that she would not be floated this season.

THE RECEPTION ARRANGED.

Victoria Will Welcome in a Fitting Manner the Vice-Regal Party.

The main details of the arrangements for the reception to His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto on their arrival in Victoria have been perfected. The vice-regal party will arrive on Tuesday evening, July 31, on the D. G. S. Quadra from Vancouver, and will be met at the wharf by a deputation, including His Worship Mayor Hayward and the board of aldermen, Rear-Admiral Beaumont, the clergy, senators and members of the House of Commons, members of the British Columbia executive council and members of the legislature.

The party, forming in procession, will escore His Excellency and Lady Minto to the Drill hall, where a number of addresses will be presented. A large platform will be erected at the rear of the hall and the united choirs of the city will be present and render appropriate selections. The streets through which the procession will pass will be handsomely decorated with bunting, Japanese lanterns, etc. The advance guard of the vice-regal party will arrive to-morrow evening and will take up quarters at the Mount Baker hotel.

Travel Is Good.—C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., arrived through from Winnipeg yesterday morning, being accompanied down from Vancouver by Assistant Passenger Agent E. J. Coyle. Mr. McPherson states that the tide of immigration is flowing strongly over Manitoba and the Northwest this season. From many of the American states numerous bodies of Canadian-born are seeking once more to find their old places in their own their native land. From the United Kingdom and other points in Europe fair numbers are also arriving, while quite a lot of Icelanders and Galicians are following the former bands of settlers from those lands. Tourist traffic is fully as good as that of last year, while a considerable increase is noticeable in the numbers of visitors at Banff. Mr. McPherson leaves for Winnipeg in a couple of days, returning via the Kootenays.

A puny child is always an anxiety to the parents. There seems generally no reason why the little one should be weak when it is so well fed. But the fact is that it does not matter how much food the child takes if the stomach cannot extract the nourishment from it. No benefit can be derived from just eating. That is the condition of many a sickly child. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are not doing their work, and the body is really starving. It is little use to give fish foods, like cod liver oil or emulsions, in such a case, because they also have to be digested; they may lighten the stomach's labor, but they don't strengthen it. Strength is what the stomach needs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and increases the action of the blood making glands. It is superior to every other preparation for children's use, on account of its body building qualities, and also because it is pleasant to the taste and contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a valuable aid when the bowels are irregular. They are small. Children take them readily.

Empresses as Transports

Reported That They and the Warrimoo Will Be Requisitioned.

British and American Demands Will Demoralize Pacific Lines.

The demands of the governments of Great Britain and the United States are likely to badly demoralize the trans-Pacific steamship service. Already the Colonist has reported that of the three large steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, two—and it may be also the third—have been impressed to carry troops to China by the Japanese government. Now it is reported that the three Empresses, and also the R. M. S. Warrimoo, now at Vancouver preparing to sail again for the Antipodes on Friday, are to be taken as troopships.

A special despatch to the Colonist from its Ottawa correspondent last night said: "It is reported that the Canadian-Australian liner due to leave next week and the white Empresses are to be requisitioned by the Admiralty as transports." Following on the previous despatch published yesterday by the Colonist to the effect that the Ottawa authorities have been asked to arrange for the transport of troops and munitions of war through Canada, it seems that Victoria—where is situated the North Pacific naval station—is to be made the depot for the despatch of troops to the scene of the new war in the Far East.

Not only are the Empresses to be taken from the Oriental trans-Pacific freight and passenger carrying service, but also some of the vessels of the Northern Pacific fleet. Arrangements are being made by the United States government for the impression of the Victoria, Tacoma, Olympia, and it may be, also the Glenogle. The first three named are now American vessels, having been placed under the United States flag a short time before they entered the United States service to carry troops to the Philippines. The Glenogle was also in this service. The Athenian, too, now running to Cape Nome for the United States government, is likely to work out her charter carrying troops to China.

The Victoria-San Francisco service will also suffer, for offers have been made by the United States government for the charter of the City of Puebla, and she may also carry troops.

With the Empresses off the trans-Pacific route, the N. Y. K. vessels and the greater number of the N. P. liners, as well as many of the liners running out of San Francisco, requisitioned by the two governments, the business with the Orient will be at a loss for carriers. There will be very few

New Council's First Meeting

Business Dealt With at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board of Trade.

Lengthy Letter From Atlin Tells of Wants in That District.

Little business of importance was transacted yesterday morning at the first meeting of the new council of the British Columbia Board of Trade. A memorial containing the views of the Atlin Board of Trade regarding the requirements of that district was referred to the mining committee, the council first making the claim that a county court judge is needed for that district. Manager Goward, of the British Columbia Electric Railway & Lighting Company, informed the board that his company had decided not to proceed with the proposed extension of the tramway to the outer wharf.

There were present President W. A. Ward in the chair and Colonel Prior, M. P., Thomas Earle, M. P., A. B. Fraser, C. H. Lugrin, C. F. Todd, G. W. Paterson, J. A. Mara, L. Crease, Captain Cox, L. G. McQuade and Secretary F. Elworthy.

The first item of business taken up was in connection with the proposal to establish an assay office in Dawson. Mr. Paterson thought there would be very little use in doing that, inasmuch as the miners would mistrust the assayer, owing to the fact that they would have no opportunity of putting a check upon his estimate of the value of the gold assayed. They would continue to bring their gold to the Coast, where there was a chance for them to verify their returns between the offices in Seattle and San Francisco.

Messrs. Prior, Earle and Mara did not agree with Mr. Paterson in his contention on this point. There would be little disposition on the part of the assayer to cheat the miner, but if he did so, he would not long remain undetected. The miners wanted full value for their gold in coin and would be perfectly satisfied if they got that.

Mr. Ward thought there was a clause in the resolution which had been passed, at a previous meeting, in regard to the latter point, in which it was proposed to charge the miner not more than 5 per cent.

The chairman informed the council that he was in receipt of a telegram from the New Westminster Board of Trade asking the Victoria board to press upon the provincial government the desirability of offering mediation in the fishermen's strike.

Mr. Todd did not think it opportune for the board to interfere in the matter to the extent suggested. The canners were competent to deal with the question. At the recent canners' meeting in Vancouver an offer of 20 cents per fish for the season, if there was a light run, was made, and 15 cents when the run was heavy. The men refused to accept these terms, demanding 20 cents per fish all round.

Mr. Earle also did not think that the Board of Trade could do much towards effecting a settlement.

The chairman expressed the opinion that the cannerymen could not pay 20 cents per fish. The profits would not allow it. Men who were employed fishing at the Skeena were only paid 8 or 9 cents.

As showing the importance of the industry and the seriousness of the strike, Mr. Todd stated that were the cannerymen forced to close down the season's loss in the men's earnings would total over $1,000,000.

Mr. Lugrin thought the question was one in which the general public was interested, and something might be done, if possible, to effect a settlement of the unfortunate affair, which, if it continued, could not have anything but a disastrous effect to a very considerable extent upon trade.

Mr. Todd said the cannerymen had gone to the extreme limit in their efforts to arrange a settlement of the strike. If the terms they had offered the fishermen were not accepted, there was only one think to do—close down for this season.

The question was not further debated, Mr. Lugrin moving a resolution, which carried, instructing the secretary to inquire of the New Westminster board of trade what particular action they wished the Victoria board to take in the matter.

The secretary read a letter from Albert Goward, the local manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway & Lighting Company, apprising the board that his company found it difficult to know just what the board wanted in asking for an extension of the tram service to the outer wharf. At one time they had asked this to be done in order to accommodate the Islander's passengers, and immediately afterwards decided to ask that the Islander should go back on her old schedule, leaving from the outer wharf. Mr. Goward also said that his company always had special cars at the outer wharf on the arrival of steamers with a large number of passengers.

The chairman did not think Mr. Goward was quite right in this latter particular, as he had knowledge that on several occasions there was a shortage of cars.

The secretary of the Vancouver board of trade forwarded a communication, asking that a committee be appointed to act with the Vancouver board in bringing in an insolvency act. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Earle, Todd and Thompson.

The following communication from the Atlin board of trade was received:

Atlin District Board of Trade.
Atlin, B. C., June 27, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir,—Your letter of May 23, addressed to Mr. Blackett, was duly received, and, as requested therein, I herewith send you a memorandum containing the views of our board regarding the first requirements of Atlin. In this connection the board has already addressed the government regarding various matters, as undernoted:

Roads, Streets and Bridges—In this connection the board has communicated with the department of lands and works, asking that, as the funds at the disposal of the government agent here are not sufficient to meet requirements, a special allotment of $5,000 be granted, to be expended on the road between Atlin and Surprise, more particularly on that portion between Atlin and Birch creek, so as to put this important road in a condition to carry heavy traffic at all seasons.

Peddlers.—In this connection the board has addressed the government agent here, regarding the loss caused to merchants by goods, (often of inferior quality,) being peddled throughout the district by transient peddlers, and asking that means be devised if possible to mitigate this evil. The government agent is in communication with the government in regard to this matter.

Health Officer and Coroner.—A petition has been sent to the provincial secretary asking for the appointment of a qualified man at an adequate salary to fill these offices, which have been vacant since the departure of Dr. Munro.

County Court Judge.—The board has laid before the government the urgent need of the appointment of a county court judge for this district.

Government Buildings.—The board has urged upon the government the necessity for adequate government buildings at Atlin, with all proper accommodations, particularly fire-proof vaults, for the protection of the very numerous and valuable records now in the office.

School Buildings.—The board has urged upon the department the necessity for the erection at an early date of adequate school buildings, and has also asked that the salary of the teacher be increased to a sufficient amount. It has also asked that a school be provided at Pine City.

Police Accommodation at Pine City.—The board has asked that proper cell accommodation for prisoners, and quarters for the police officers be provided at Pine City.

PLACER MINING ACT.

There is great need that this act should be amended in many particulars, and the board suggests the following:

1—That all distinctions such as "creek," "bench," or "bar," should be done away with, and that the size of all placer claims should be 250 feet square.

2—That in order to do away with the confusion arising from the present method, all claims should be given the full christian name and surname of the locator.

3—If any free miner or party of free miners discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, claims of the following size shall be allowed, viz. To one discoverer, one claim, 500 feet square; to a party of two discoverers, two claims, amounting together to 1,000 feet in length by 500 feet in width; to each member of a party beyond two in number, a claim of the ordinary size only.

4—That a free miner locating a placer claim shall be required to define its boundaries by erecting a legal post at each corner of his claim, on each of which posts shall be written the date of location and the number of the locator, with the number and date of issue of his free miner's certificate. That the locator shall also be required to erect legal posts or mounds, not more than 100 feet apart, between the corner posts, or to blaze the lines if in a timbered locality.

5—That Section 23 be amended so as to allow the locator of a placer claim 15 days after staking in which to prospect and record the same, if located within 10 miles of the office of the mining recorder. One additional day shall be allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

6—When a claim is recorded, the mining recorder shall issue four certificates, printed on cloth, describing the claim, with date of locating and recording the same, one of which certificates must be fastened by the locator on each corner post within three days after recording, if the claim is located within 10 miles of the office of the mining recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

7—That the gold commissioner's powers should be extended to enable him to settle mining disputes.

8—That a free miner should not be allowed to locate more than one claim on each creek.

9—That when a claim is laid over for want of a sufficient supply of water (see Sec. 42), notice of this should be posted on the four corner stakes, for the better information of those concerned.

10—That any agreements as to working claims on "lays" should be recorded (see Sec. 43). Such recording shall relieve the owner of the claim from all debts incurred by the party taking the "lay" during the continuance of such contract.

11—That the time for posting notices regarding applications for tunnels or drains should be reduced to, say, one week, as the time at present provided for (30 days) retards very much the operations of the miner (see Sec. 51); and that the fee for recording such grant should be reduced to $2.50, instead of, as at present, $25, which is excessive.

12—That it should be rendered obligatory that notices should be posted on adjoining claims at least seven days before diverting the creek, so as to save inconvenience to adjoining claim-holders.

13—That a provision should be made for grouping claims, such as at present is in force in regard to mineral claims.

14—That any free miner applying to record a placer claim should be required to make an affidavit as follows:

I, ..., of ....., hereby apply under the provisions of the Placer Mining act for a record of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said act, in (here describe locality), and I solemnly swear:

1—That from indications I have observed on the claim applied for, I have reason to believe that there is therein a deposit of gold.

2—That I am, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the first to discover such indications; or,

3—That said claim was previously located and recorded by ....., but has remained unworked by the said locator for not less than 72 hours.

4—That I am unaware that the land is other than vacant crown land.

5—That I did on the .. day of .... mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the Placer Mining act, the claim for which I make this application, and in so doing I did not encroach on any other claim previously laid out by any other person.

6—That the length of said claim, as nearly as I could measure, is .... feet, and that the description of this date hereto attached, signed by me, sets forth in detail its position to the best of my knowledge and belief.

7—That I make this application in good faith to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, to be prosecuted by myself, or by myself and associates, or by my assigns.

Sworn before me this .. day of.....

15—(Sec. 112)—A free miner shall be required to record the abandonment of any claim, and to mark his stakes to the same effect before staking a new claim on the same creek. Penalty for neglect of this section shall be forfeiture of all mining property, howsoever acquired, on said creek.

16—That the royalty collectible on ordinary placer mines shall be 1 per cent. of the net proceeds thereof, and not of the gross output of the claim. (This reduction shall not apply to hydraulic leases.)

17—That the section of the "taxes on Property act" relating to the collection of royalty should be embodied in the "Placer Mining act." (N. B.: The same addition might be made to the Mineral act.)

18—That a section should be introduced whereby crown grants may be obtained of hydraulic ground.

19—That section 102 be amended so that as many as twenty leases might be consolidated, instead of ten, as at present provided for.

20—That the condition embodied in the form of hydraulic leases be altered, so that the expenditure of the first thousand dollars in developing the same be spread over the first two years, in place of the first year, as at present provided for.

With reference to the accusations laid before your board by Mrs. Hitchcock, our board would refer to them as follows:

No. 1—The proposed amendments to the Placer Mining act would remedy the evil complained of, as parties staking claims would require to make an affidavit to the effect that the ground was unoccupied at the time at which it was staked.

No. 2—The appointment of a county court judge would remedy this matter.

No. 3—This is considerably overdrawn, as no instance can be found in which any destitute person applied to the government agent for help without receiving assistance.

No. 4—This accusation was dealt with at a general meeting of the board, at which the following resolution was passed:

"That so far as this board, as a body, is concerned, they are not aware that any petitions were sent to the government against Mr. Woods, or that any justifiable charges have been formulated against that official, and also, that so far as this board is aware, there is no desire amongst the people in this camp to supplant Mr. Woods in his position."

Nos. 5 and 6—It is true that the Presbyterian church has maintained two nurses for nearly a year, and that a hospital has been erected under the auspices of that church. The board understands that it is the intention of those in charge to turn over this hospital to the public so soon as it is free of debt and self-supporting, after which it would, of course, be non-sectarian. The accommodation is not quite sufficient for the possible needs of the district, and the government should be asked for a grant of an adequate amount, say, not less than $100 per month.

No. 7—In reference to this, it is the opinion of the board that there is no need for more police protection for this camp, which is a most orderly one. If the recommendation of this board regarding cell accommodation at Pine City is carried out, there will exist no ground of complaint.

No. 8—If the various suggestions brought forward from time to time by the board are acted upon, they will remove to a very large extent the evils complained of.

Mrs. Hitchcock was present, by invitation, at a general meeting of the board, and answered a number of questions regarding the foregoing accusations, from which it was elucidated that, with the exception of No. 4, which is of a personal nature, and which Mrs. Hitchcock was asked not to discuss, her accusations were really directed against the statutes, as they at present stand, and not against the administration thereof, Mrs. Hitchcock emphatically declaring that she did not bring or imply any accusations against the government officers, who, in her opinion, had done the best possible under the circumstances.

Our board has taken a good deal of trouble over the proposed amendments to the "Placer Mining act," having consulted with several practical miners in relation to this matter.

We are sending copies of the proposed amendments to the honorable, the minister of mines, to the members-elect for this district, and to the Boards of Trade of Vancouver and New Westminster, asking them to co-operate in the matter.

The members of our board trust that some considerable good may be the result of our joint efforts.

I am, sir, yours truly,
D. G. PAXTON, Secretary.

It was referred to the mining committee, the council first, however, on motion of Mr. Lugrin, endorsing the claim that a county court judge should be appointed immediately.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Shallcross, Ker and Davidge was appointed to arrange details of the forthcoming conference at Nanaimo, when Northern transportation problems will be discussed.

C. A. Holland tendered his resignation as a member of the council, pleading lack of time to attend the meetings. H. J. Scott was elected in Mr. Holland's place.

Alluding to the board's request to the Dominion government for a further deepening of the harbor, Col. Prior said Mr. Roy had informed the department that it would be impossible to get an average depth of 16 feet—the best he could do would be 13 feet. The government did not seem particularly anxious to aid Victoria, claiming that Victoria did very little for the government.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Fisheries—B. C. Mess. C. F. Todd, B. Boggs, Walter Morris, D. J. Munn.

Manufactures—D. R. Ker, J. J. Shallcross, John A. Hall, H. J. Scott, Ed. Pearson.

Harbors and Navigation—F. W. Vincent, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, Capt. William Grant, N. Hardy.

Public Works and Railways—B. W. Pearse, C. H. Lugrin, H. F. Bullen, F. W. Patterson, J. F. Mara.

Finance—H. B. Wilson, George Gillespie, G. A. Taylor.

Mining and Property—Henry Croft, F. J. Claxton, Lindley Crease.

Agriculture and Forestry — John Nicholles, M. Baker, John Earsman.

The board then adjourned.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Notices of the Incorporation of a Number of New Companies.

Yesterday's Provincial Gazette contains notices of the incorporation of the following companies: Hutchings Furniture Co., of Vancouver; capital, $25,000. Tenderfoot Mining & Development Co., of Kamloops; capital, $1,000,000. Princeton Waterworks Co., of Princeton; capital, $100,000. The Saunders Grocery Co., of Victoria; capital, $25,000; Kimberley Copper Mines, of Kamloops, of Rossland; capital, $1,000,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor has approved the following appointments: Sydney A. Roberts, P.L.S.; A. S. Going, P.L.S.; J. H. McGregor, P.L.S.; John McKenzie, P.L.S.; and Albert Hill, P.L.S., to be members of the board of examiners under the Provincial Land Surveyors' Act.

C. Keith, of New Westminster, to be district registrar of titles of the New Westminster district and district registrar of births, deaths and marriages for the county of New Westminster, vice Jos. S. Gaynor.

W. B. Charles, of Kamloops, to be chief clerk in the law registry office.

C. A. Daley, of Kaslo, to be a clerk in the office of assessor and recorder of said city, vice G. A. Caroney.

Geo. Clements, of Vancouver, has assigned.

Northwest Farm and Home, Illustrated Weekly, 50 cents per year, Seattle Wash.

The Queen Reaches Port

Brings Rich Klondikers—One Has Two Hundred Pounds of Gold.

Finds at Tanana—Locomotive Derailed on White Pass Railway.

Steamer Queen arrived this morning from Skagway with a large crowd of passengers. The greater number were excursionists, but there were a few Klondikers, including some of the richer mine-owners. Included among these were Jim Hall, owner of the famous No. 17 on Eldorado, which has yielded millions and is still as large a producer as ever. Mr. Hall has come out to purchase machinery and supplies. He declined to talk about the Klondike and the mining prospects there. A. Nielson, another rich Klondiker, brought down a box containing 200 pounds of golden dust, representing a value of over $300,000.

Mr. Neilson has much to say of the gold district. He says the star of the Klondike is on the ascendancy. The prospects were never better there. H. C. Bowers, another late arrival from Dawson, said:

"The output of the Klondike this season probably was greater than that of last, and the promise is it may be larger next.

"A great deal of summer work is being done now on the creek claims, and much of the most important work will hereafter be done during the warm season.

"Steam thawers employed in summer as well a winter not only are of service in loosening the ground, but the boilers which supply the steam also furnish power to operate pumps to keep the claims freed from water.

"I have been working on Gold Run, and I believe it is the second best creek in the Klondike. Not a layman on the creek during the last winter made less than wages, and some cleaned up thousands. The creek on the whole is a payer. No. 34, the banner claim, yielded over $100,000.

"The reported quartz strike of fabulous wealth on Indian river, not far from Gold Run, has not been proven, in spite of all some may have stated. The outcroppings are not very rich, but what there is deep in cannot be said. The lead has been traced, I believe, two miles or more. Being near the reported strike, I have naturally been keep watching for something big, but I cannot say that it has been made in this strike."

The new diggings on the American side in the Yukon basin, known as the Tanana strike, are receiving some attention in the interior and are declared to be very promising.

John A. Hoffbauer, who has returned to Dawson from the first stampede to the new Tanana diggings, said:

"The ground on the principal creeks in the district, namely, Faith, Hope, Charity, Deep and Homestake, has all been prospected, but there is plenty of unprospected country in all directions, to which newcomers are flocking. The diggings, as a rule, are shallow, bedrock appearing close to the surface."

Locomotive No. 53, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, drawing the passenger train from Bennett, was derailed while passing over a frog in the yards at the north end of town on the 12th. The train was running eight to ten miles an hour. The engine plunged forward on the ties some 50 feet and suddenly turning to the left thrust the pilot under the rails of a parallel track.

The parallel track was struck with such impact that the pilot buried deep in the ground. At the same time the pilot was smashed to splinters, and the track that was struck was lifted from its place and ties and all thrown out of alignment several feet.

None of the coaches left the track, and the few passengers aboard walked into town. A crew of workmen were immediately put to work to replace the engine on the track.

THE BANK AMALGAMATION.

Figures Showing the Financial Strength of the Combination.

In reference to the amalgamation of the Bank of British Columbia and Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has been announced already by the Colonist, the Monetary Times says:

After negotiations extending over a year or two the authorities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have made an arrangement to take over the business of the Bank of British Columbia. This, of course, is subject to the sanction of government and the assent of the shareholders of the two banks. The move is one of far-reaching importance to the Bank of Commerce, and we can readily understand that its planning has taken some time. If carried out, it will give the larger bank connections of much more value in two or three directions. For instance, the Bank of British Columbia, which is the older bank, having been incorporated in 1862, has valuable connections in San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and elsewhere on the American Pacific Coast, while it has branches in various parts of the province from which it takes its name, that are not reached by the Bank of Commerce. Then, it has connections in Australia, Japan, China, and in the United Kingdom, which cannot but be of value.

It is intended, when the transaction has been concluded, that the capital of the Bank of Commerce will be $8,000,000, and when to the $1,250,000 of its present rest is added the $500,000 rest of the Bank of British Columbia, and other reserved funds the rest will be $2,000,000. The terms of the transfer arrangement are, we understand, that the larger bank assumes the liabilities of the other, giving in exchange for the surplus over its liabilities, shares in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, amounting to $2,000,000, together with the sum of $312,000 in cash. The present paid capital of the Bank of British Columbia is $2,920,000, its circulation at close of last year exceeded a million, its current accounts and deposits were $8,600,000 and the total assets were something over $15,000,000. Meetings of both banks to decide upon the amalgamation are to be held in August. If it is completed, and there seems little doubt that it will be, the event will be one of no little moment to the Bank of Commerce. The total assets at the end of May last approached $43,000,000, and the addition of the $15,000,000 assets of the Bank of British Columbia will give it resources of, say $58,000,000, which will entitle it to take rank among the great banks of the world.

THOSE LEARNED GERMANS.

It's Nothing But a Joke For Them to Print War News in Several Languages.

From the London Mail.

The Berliner Fremdenblatt, a somewhat too enterprising journal of the German capital, has started quite a new departure in daily journalism

This consists in publishing the most important news telegrams of the day in English and French, besides the native German, in which language the remainder of the paper is, of course, printed.

Here are some of the paper's recent efforts in translating the telegrams into "English":

"After a wire of this morning from Shanghai, since 3 days the telegraphic connection Peking-Tientsin and Tientsin-Shanghai is interrupted. Regarding the events in Peking every confident notice is failing.

"Second wire from the imperial consul in Tcheefoo says, that in Takoo a fighting between the chinese forts and the men of war of the powers begun.

"PARIS. New-papers of this morning call unanimously for a military expedition to China. The chinese Ambassador wired to the vice-roy of Junnan; impossible to cable to Peking; at my peril you are summoned, to spend protection to Francois and his men and not to hinder their departure.

"LONDON, June 19. The correspondent of the „Daily Telegraph" at Shanghai wires the following dispatch: Already five or six weeks past, the german minister Mr. de Ketteler, in a counsel of the Corps diplomatique has declared insufficient the measures, taken by the ministers, concerning the Europeans protection in China, as well as the ambassadors, residing in Peking. An energical interference of the european governments only would be able, to prevent the murder of christians, and even of the ambassadors."

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to section three (3) range four (4) Somenos District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first insertion hereof to issue duplicates of the Certificates of Title to the above lands issued to the Lord Bishop of Columbia on the 17th June, 1874, to William Drinkwater on the 9th November 1876, and numbered 1010a and 1790a, respectively.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Land Registry Office, Registrar-General.
Victoria, B. C., 12th day of July, 1900.

No. 161.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

"Monitor Copper Mining Company, Ltd."

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Monitor Copper Mining Company, Limited," as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect any or all of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Jersey City, county of Hudson, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the company is $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Alberni, and Geo. W. Maynard, engineer, not empowered to issue or transfer stock, whose address is Alberni aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

To carry on the mining and shipping of ores and minerals of all descriptions; also the erection of smelters for the reduction of all minerals and the process of smelting and reduction of all minerals therein; the selling of the product of such smelters and of such mines hereinbefore mentioned; the shipping and freighting of all such product and smelting hereinbefore stated; the acquisition of timber lands of all kinds and the cutting of same and the preparation of same for market, and the selling and freighting of same to all markets available; also the buying and selling mineral lands, timber lands, mining properties and such other privilege incident thereto; also to act as agents for the sale of all such commodities as have been enumerated hereinbefore, either directly or on commission, also for the purpose and privilege of advancing moneys on consignments of the above commodities enumerated, as agents or as principals, and to do such acts as are incident thereto; also for the purpose and the privilege of carrying on a general or limited merchandise store at or near mines and elsewhere; also for the purpose of and the privilege of operating a transportation company for the purpose freighting ores, lumber and all merchandise which may arise from and be incident to the industries hereinbefore enumerated, or boats propelled by any power that may be used for the purpose of propelling any craft for freight and passengers or either; also for the purpose and the privilege of creating, operating and carrying on a water power for mining or any other purpose, and the development of electrical power for mining or any other purpose; also for damming water for the above purpose and for water supply in general; also for the privilege of building waggon roads, tramways, or providing transportation facilities such as are incident to the above purposes in general or for other lawful purposes.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of July, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Richard III Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District.

Where located:—At Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, Lenora Richards, known as Mrs. S. A. Richards, Free Miners Certificate No. 48933B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of June, A. D. 1900.

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment.

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Write for Prices.

Dixi H. Ross & Co

AGENTS WANTED

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedgig vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freshness from disease for

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres. and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS.

AND GOOD PAY WEEKLY. All supplies free. We are sole agents fof Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON, TORONTO

COFFEE — DISCRIMINATING BUYERS will find it profitable to Handle only the best in... — SPICES

COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER
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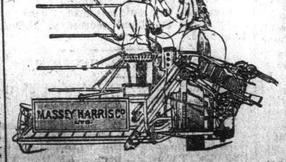

Lightest, Strongest and Best on Earth, Steel Frame. Roller Bearings.

Wagons, Buggies, Etc. Mill and Mining Supplies

For Sale by **E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.**
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.
Catalogues on Application.

WALL PAPER SALE.

WE GIVE in TRADING STAMPS — Double Trading Stamps For balance of July.

ALL PRICES REDUCED

MELLOR'S STORE, 76-78 FORT STREET, above Douglas Street.

CALVERTS'
Carbolic Tooth Powder
6d, 1s, 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d Pots,
For preserving the teeth and strengthening the gums.

Each is prepared with Calvert's purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.

Avoid imitations which are numerous and unreliable.

From Newton Crane, Esq. late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best I ever used. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

The largest sales of any Dentrifrices.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 86 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
HENDERSON BROS., DRUGGISTS, VICTORIA.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates St., Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 39 a, Chancery Lane, London, Eng. Estabd. over 30 years.

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1897
By R. E. GOSNELL

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This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Colombia. Profusely Illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.
VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE.

Key City mineral claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division.

Where located:—Mt. Sicker, Chemainus District.

Take Notice that we, A. Wasson and E. H. McKee, Free Miners' Certificates Nos. 39,900b and 48,901b, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of July, A.D., 1900.

Discussing The Disr

Minister of Justice Views on the Mc Incident.

Liberals Drifting Stil Away From Their Trade Promise

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 14.—Ex-Gov
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THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.
CTORIA, B.C.

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Where located:—Mt. Sicker, Chemainus
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Take Notice that we, A. Wasson and E.
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And further take notice that action, under
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uance of such Certificate of Improve-
ents.
Dated this 4th day of July, A.D., 1900.

Discussing The Dismissal

Minister of Justice Gives His Views on the McInnes Incident.

Liberals Drifting Still Further Away From Their Free Trade Promises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 14.—Ex-Governor McInnes has been badly thrown down by his political friends in Ottawa. Not content with dismissing him from his gubernatorial position it has been felt necessary to finally repudiate him and his ways. Senator Templeman was put up to interrogate the government on the question, and Mr. Mills was ready with an able speech on the constitutional aspect of the situation. Mr. Mills said a removal of a representative of a sovereign was a very important matter. The law provided for it and also provided for the giving of reasons to parliament. In the short time Mr. McInnes had been governor of British Columbia he had five prime ministers, four of whom had formed governments. Mr. Turner went to the country and was dismissed before the result of the election was known. The modern practice was to leave the pronouncing of confidence or non-confidence to the legislature, except where the voice of the electorate was heavily against the minister. Their resignation in that case was voluntary. The right of making and unmaking government lay with the legislature itself. Mr. Beaven nas next called on. He was not a member of the legislature, and he had no following there. He did not succeed in forming a ministry. In calling on Mr. Beaven, Mr. McInnes was guilty of want of judgment. Mr. Semlin was next sent for, and formed a government out of the new legislature. This fact obliterated former mistakes. Discord soon crept into the Semlin cabinet, and Mr. Martin, attorney-general in the government, resigned. Mr. Semlin was defeated by one, and asked for time, stating that he could command a majority. Before the time of the legislature re-assembling Mr. Semlin had a majority. The legislature was new, and there was no reason as far as the correspondence shows, to doubt that his ministry represented the people. The legislature was prorogued, Mr. Semlin dismissed, and Mr. Martin who had not a single follower in the legislature was sent for. He could not get a single man out of that legislature, not two years old, to take office with him. None of his ministers were members of the legislature or even public men. Mr. McInnes said there had been ten months of political unrest and interference on the part of the federal government. There had been no interference. Mr. Scott privately gave his advice, which, if he had followed, he would have been in office now. Mr. Mills went at length into the question of contradictory instruction. Expatiating on the evil advice given by Mr. Martin's cabinet of men who had never been in a legislature in regard to fresh elections. If Mr. McInnes had followed constitutional precedence in regard to the Turner government they would have been allowed to meet the legislature. The sending for Mr. Beaven was a mistake. When Mr. Semlin said he commanded a majority he should have been allowed to meet the legislature. The relation between the crown and parliament was the same in England, the Dominion and the Provinces. This applied to the relations between the crown and its advisers. In England, 66 years had passed since the sovereign dismissed a government. The crown could dissolve parliament under certain circumstances. He went at length into the various conditions under which this might be done, and read numerous authorities on the subject. In intervals he showed that Mr. McInnes should have waited for the voice of the legislature before taking action in many places.

In regard to the dismissal of the Semlin government, Mr. McInnes had violated the rules of modern procedure. It was a duty of the governor to remain neutral in order that he might, in case of change, be able to be friendly with those on whom he might be forced to call. This was not the rule followed by Mr. McInnes. To-day he bowstringed without compunction in order to send for other advisors. He did this as thoroughly as any sultan. In 1849, Lord Elgin's instructions were that there was to be no change of advisors through any fault of his. This Mr. McInnes had not observed, and a political turmoil was the result. He read Mr. Cardwell's speech, his hope that the English Commons would not become a court of appeal in colonial matters. They in the federal parliament had reason to make this same aspiration. He thought so in the case of Letellier. The appointment of lieutenant-governor was a personal matter of the crown. Mr. McInnes had disregarded the views of the legislature and acted on his own responsibility. That was the source of all the trouble. It was to be regretted that he did not look more at the legislature when forming his administration, and look less at him own personal predilections. Mr. Mills found precedent for Mr. McInnes' action in the case of Sir Charles Darling, who was removed by Sir Edward Cardwell.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell complimented Mr Mills on his speech. Whilst admitting modern practice, Mr. Mills had not in any way denied the inherent rights of the crown. He regretted the allusion to the Letellier case. There was some likeness in the two cases, but he did not intend to discuss the matter. If parliament thought proper to advise the ministry, and the ministers of the day followed that advice, he did not regard this as a breach of the constitutional practice. Sir John Macdonald, in the Letellier case set the resolution of parliament at defiance, and was afterwards fully justified. Passing on to the Brown administration, Sir Mackenzie gave an interesting account of the double shuffle, pointing out that Sir Edward Head, in that case refused Mr. Brown an appeal to the people on the ground that the parliament was only just elected. He complimented Mr. Mills on his conversion. If he had shut his eyes and not known the voice he could have imagined that it was Sir John Macdonald laying down the views and principles which governed him for so many years in almost Sir John's own words. He complimented Mr. Mills again and regretted that lieutenant-governors should ever merit dismissal. The government of which he was a member had dismissed one governor. The present government, following in their wake, as in many things, had also dismissed one governor.

The Quebec members are after the scalp of Customs Collector Wood, of St. Johns, P.Q. The Premier has promised that an official inquiry will be held into Mr. Wood's case, and the country will await with interest the result. The charge against Mr. Wood is that he wrote a letter in the St. Johns' News in which he insulted the French Canadians. In his letter Mr. Woods said: "After hearing one of these Boer sympathizers say that the government had no right to send men to South Africa; that our brave soldier boys had no business there, and that he hoped they would all be shot and that not one of them would ever return, I made the remark to him that the British hung several like him in 1837, and that they ought to have hanged more. Now, if the "cap fits" the editor of the Canada Francais or any other who reads this, he or they are at liberty to put it on. My remark was intended for such men as the Boer sympathizers above mentioned, and not for such as Major Pelletier, Dr. Fiset and the other brave Canadian boys who went to South Africa, whose actions have been such that all loyal British subjects are justly proud of them."

There are few men, unless of the most extreme type, but will commend Mr. Wood for his patriotic utterances. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives way to the demand for dismissal put forward by Messrs. Monet and Bourassa it will be a sorry day for him.

A peculiar condition of affairs was developed in connection with the grant to the Victoria bridge at Montreal, which is the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The bridge was originally built at a cost of $5,000,000. The money came out of the federal treasury in the shape of a loan, but the Grand Trunk has never returned it. The original bridge, it will be remembered, was a tubular one, available only for passenger trains, and when, last year, parliament voted $270,000 towards the reconstruction of the bridge it was on the understanding that it would be made a vehicular and foot passenger, as well as a railway bridge. It was a matter of surprise to the house to learn, when the additional subsidy of $230,000, making half a million in all, was before the house, that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been charging excessive tolls for foot passengers and vehicles. Indeed, a foot passenger has to pay as much for crossing the bridge, in which within two years half a million dollars of public money have been sunk, as would be charged him were he to board a Grand Trunk train in the Bonaventure station and cross to the southern end of the bridge. Members of parliament declared that it was a little short of scandalous that any tolls should be charged at all. Mr. Bergeron was very much perturbed at the situation, and commented upon the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had refused permission to the Montreal Electric Street Railway Company to run its lines over the bridge. He thought that a railway company which had been so generously dealt with by the parliament of Canada could afford to be a little more liberal with the public. Efforts were made to induce the government to insert a provision in the bill striking out the passenger and vehicular tolls, but the government would not consent.

The Minister of Justice possesses the merit of candour. After the Liberals in the Commons had been struggling for hour to provide that emergency rations purchased by the government were all right; after the majority on the committee had carefully mis-stated all the facts at issue; after the Liberals in the house had voted by a majority of 14 that the food was lovely and just what they wanted, Mr. Mills, in the Senate, admitted that a fraud had been practised on the Department of Militia. The fact of ten Liberals voting with the Conservatives is recognized as a great blow to the government cause, and it is calculated to injure them in the country. The Toronto Globe evidently realizes this, and intimates that Dr. Devlin ought to be prosecuted. This suggestion, coupled with the remark of Mr. Mills, that he himself may order an investigation, is most significant, and points to an attempt on the part of the Liberals to recover their lost ground by sacrificing Dr. Devlin.

Step by step the government is breaking away from the "free trade as it is in England" policy. Old-time Liberal free-traders like Mr. Edwards, M.P., are almost in despair; they do not know what to make of the present government. The latest shock which Mr. Edwards, and other stalwart free-traders, have received, is with reference to the government's proposal making it conditional of the granting of railway subsidies "that the company shall lay its road with new steel rails made in Canada, if the same are procurable on terms as favorable as other steel rails can be obtained, of which the minister of railways shall be the judge." The Conservatives, who pin their faith to protection, can hardly object to this proviso. At the same time it is a source of great amusement to them to witness the celerity with which ministers can change their clothes, and the premier, unnaturally, came in for considerable chaffing about the Cobden medal. One of the members asked him if he proposed to return this badge of free-trade, but Sir Wilfrid did not deign to answer.

The members of the opposition said good-bye to Col. Prior this week with many expressions of regret. The senior member for Victoria has put in five months of very effective work, not only for his own constituency, but for British Columbia as a whole. It is seldom that the Liberal members from the province are in evidence, but it must be gratifying to the electorate of Victoria to know that their own representatives are ever on the alert to accomplish something beneficial for the city which they represent, and for the province of which they are so proud.

QUICK TIME.

Andy Was Handier Than Handler.

New York, July 20.—Andy Walsh, of Brooklyn, knocked out Jimmy Handler, of Newark, in one minute and 51 seconds at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. The men met for a twenty-round go at 152 pounds.

HE WAS WEARY.

English Militiaman Who Was on Guard In South Africa.

From Canadian Gazette.

During their stay in Bloemfontein the Canadian Mounted Infantry saw a good deal of the English militiamen. Besides the latter's inferiority in stature, which is not perhaps unnatural, seeing that the Canadians are mostly picked men, there is a great difference in the manner in which they address themselves to their duty. "The bulk of the Canadians," says a correspondent, "are seriously anxious to learn the art of soldiering. I should judge that the English militiaman regards it with somewhat stolid indifference." One of the Canadian officers heard this colloquy while lying in his tent one dark night: "A sentry of a militia regiment had his beat hard by. Presently he was heard to shout, "'Alt. 'oo goes there?" The reply came, "The relief." The sentry, with unquestionable satisfaction in his voice, shouted back, "Advance, relief; I'm d—d glad to see you."

Nome Camp A Plague Spot

Typhoid, Smallpox and Pneumonia Are Causing Deaths and Sickness.

Great Distress Caused by Lack of Facilities For Handling Sick.

From Seattle Times.

Two vessels arrived in port from Nome this morning, the transport Athenian and the steamship Sequoia. The Sequoia arrived early in the morning and the Athenian about 11 o'clock. The Sequoia, however, brings all the late news, as the Athenian laid over at St. Michael three weeks before proceeding south.

The Sequoia left Nome late on the night of the 3rd and brings much late news about the smallpox epidemic which the Garonne and Ohio, both leaving early on the same day, overlooked.

The pesthouse at Nome is full and overflowing with patients afflicted with smallpox and the government officials are erecting two other larger structures, one of which, with adjuncts, will cover an acre of ground. The disease has spread rapidly and lots of cases are for the present quarantined in the tents in which they were discovered. Every government and city official and doctor in the camp is working night and day with the disease, but it seems useless to try and stop it. Dr. J. J. Tyler from Chicago, who went North on one of the first boats to follow his profession in the new camp, returned on the Sequoia and says that there are 200 cases in the pesthouse and around the camp, at a conservative estimate, and the people are being taken down at the rate of seventeen to twenty a day.

He brings out by far the most interesting story of any of the Sequoia's passengers. He said:

"The epidemic of smallpox, malarial diseases and pneumonia is rapidly approaching a frightful crisis. All the Nome officials are trying to cover up the fact as much as possible, but it is becoming apparent that the disease has gotten entirely beyond their reach. All they can do is to take care of all the patients they can with such means as are in their power. Outside of this they can do nothing. It was true that the camp had already been quarantined when we left, but only in a way. It was expected that within two or three days an official quarantine would be declared. Practically it was a quarantine and the officials were only trying to get up additional pesthouses before the danger line was drawn around the camp

"The conditions at Nome are simply awful. I can't begin to describe them. Try to conceal it as they may, the officials there are facing one of the worst conditions that has been presented in the past century under similar circumstances. Everything is polluted with disease. The water that comes trickling through the tundra is filled with filth and deadly germs. It has become compulsory to boil it before it is used. Failing to comply with the regulations regarding its use the offender is liable to imprisonment and a heavy fine.

"It is true that there were a few cases at St. Michael, perhaps seven or eight, but at last reports everything there was all right. The disease had been checked in its infancy and the officials anticipated no trouble in handling it. Several of the cases had recovered and it was apparent that they only had it in a mild form. That port, however, is quarantined against Nome boats. No one is allowed to land from that port. It is done as a matter of precaution, the officials at St. Michael being fully aware of the serious condition of affairs at Nome.

"The beach at Nome for six miles is infected with the disease or something else—pneumonia or malarial and typhoid fever. Here and there can be seen the signals of disease flying from tent poles. As the pesthouse is full it was impossible to take the afflicted persons out of their tents, at least until the new buildings which were under consruction are completed.

"People are dying within forty-eight hours after being taken ill with pnuemonia. Capt. Whitesides of the Luella went ashore one day and the second evening he was taken from his tent, a corpse. This is not a solitary example. They are many and were getting more numerous all the time.

"I don't believe there was a man who went to Nome this year who did not take a cold of some kind. Taken in connection with the bad sanitation, the crowded and filthy condition of the town and the careless way in which the majority live, it is no wonder that such sickness prevails.

"The government surgeon at Nome working under Sergeant General Sternberg, told me that 10 per cent. of the 15,000 people who had been crowded in on the beach would fall victims to smallpox or other diseases. This, at a conservative estimate, would mean that 1,500 of them at the least would be attacked by the disease, which is so rapidly spreading. He was entirely in earnest and wished at the same time to be conservative, and I can fully second his views. If the figures do not go up to twice that number I will be greatly surprised.

"This same government surgeon, whose name I do not remember, continued with the statement that in a few weeks the beach would be a regular charnel house of death and desolation, disease and sickness.

"It is impossible to get men to work in the pesthouse, almost, outside of the regular physicians and a few outsiders, even at $2.50 an hour, the wages that the government is offering. Several of the men on this boat, almost two-thirds I should say, were asked to go to work for those wages. Nobody likes it, however, and all are getting out as fast as possible. The next few boats will be crowded to the guards.

"The trouble is that there are but very few of the men who have money enough to get out. In the first place, they had enough to pay their fare and about enough to live on a few weeks, depending upon finding work. Now that there is no work and they had to live during the meantime they are broke. There were fully 500 men who besieged the officers of this boat to let them work their way down, any way to get out of the country.

"The officials at Nome are sending out orders for 1,000 cots for use in the hospitals which are being built. One is just back of First street, about 300 feet from the edge of the tundra. Others are being built at various points. They have built a separate hospital for pneumonia and a separate one for smallpox. The cases are getting so numerous that it is found impossible to handle them [illegible] unless the cases are separated.

"The natives are dying off h[illegible] among them, worse than it is among the whites. The deaths among them average from three to six every twenty-four hours."

RUSSIA AMONG THE NATIONS.

Its Great Ambition to Be the Master of Asia.

New York Observer.

There can be no doubt that ever since the Czar issued his peace manifesto the position of Russia as a dominating power in the councils of the nations has improved. The Hague conference may have been partly a failure, and the proposals of the Russian autocrat may not have found favor with the majority of the representatives of the powers, but the fact stands out that Russia and the ruler of Russia have vastly increased their influence, and that the great northern power has shown how it can influence, and in part control, the deliberations of European cabinets. No other power in the world encloses within its borders so enormous and so compact an area, no other power seems so inexhaustible in its people and in its natural resources. Its purely mechanical weight and force is colossal, and it follows the course of the ambitions of its rulers and statesmen with an unerring certainty. Its ambition is to be the leader of the nations in Asia, and to be master of Asia's natural treasures.

The past year shows this in a peculiar degree. Russia during 1899 was hard at work on that great enterprise, the Siberian railway, which is to unite her eastern dominions with the centres of her home government and commerce. Her system of strategic railways in Central Asia has resulted in breaking the power of the Turcoman hordes in Transcaspia. She has pushed her branch lines to within a hundred miles of Herat, "the key of India," and there is no doubt that along this system of railways she has recently increased her military strength in an appreciable degree. In Siberia she is following the same system, and only a few days ago Russian newspapers published the important fact that the Transbaikal section of the railway was open as far as Stretinsk, on the Amoor. This means that the St. Petersburg government has now direct railway and steamboat communication with Vladivostock, on the Pacific Coast.

Anyone who had prophesied this result of Russian enterprise ten years ago would have been laughed at. In addition to the main Siberian line, the important branch railway through Manchuria is being pushed forward with remarkable vigor, and it is the Czar's expressed wish that this section shall be open for traffic in the year 1903. If we reckon the garrisons in the Far East of the Russian dominions, and add to them the troops scattered along the new railway east of the Baikal lake, we have a force little short of a hundred thousand men. We do not get striking results by comparing consecutive years, but it is a fact that in this region, where now are a hundred thousand men, there were only from nine to ten thousand ten years ago. The whole northern and northwestern frontier of China is threatened, and there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Russian forces from occupying Pekin as soon as the Czar feels inclined to say the word.

But there is a reverse side to the picture. If we only look at Russia as a mighty force in foreign politics, we do not get the whole truth. We see a power, successful, wonderfully so, all along the line of her efforts and involves, and, I might add, intrigues. But there is a weak side, and this is seen if we turn our attention from the foreign policy to regard the position of her internal affairs. At home all is in disorder, despite the best efforts and most amiable intentions of the Czar and his advisers. Russia's internal policy does not keep step with her development abroad, and I do not think I am going too far when I say that all her efforts in the direction of foreign policy are made at the expense of her home affairs. Her economic and financial position shows no sign of improvement.

Only last year thirty millions of her people felt the stress of famine; three years ago it was twenty millions, six years ago again thirty millions, and so on. Famine seems inseparable from the present system. The peasants—and 95 per cent. of the population are peasants—pursue an insane system of agriculture, which nothing will induce them to alter or improve, and from one end of the country to the other the forests are being cut down at a pace which is rapidly drying up vast regions and materially reducing the flow of water in the rivers. Even the magnificent Volga feels the effect of this systematic waste, and no Russian czar or minister has yet thought of planting trees on any adequate scale. Hygiene is unknown, and whole tracts of country are subject to devastating sicknesses which ravage the population with terrific mortality. No Russian statesman seems to heed this. The military and naval burden every year assumes greater dimensions. Last year it was over $150,000,000 for the army alone. In ten years the military expenditure has increased 30 per cent., and as fresh steps have been taken by the war office to re-organize and re-arm the artillery, it is likely enough that another $30,000,000 will be added this year to the army budget.

If we turn to the state of education in the country, we find that a beggarly fiftieth part of this, or $3,000,000, is what the Czar devotes to educational purposes. Three-fourths of his subjects can neither read nor write; in five-sixths of the provinces of European Russia there is a ridiculously inadequate supply of village schools. The finance minister can find the millions for the new artillery, but he pleads the poverty of the country when larger sums are demanded for the schools. More significant than all this is an item of $5,000,000 in the budget for the enlargement and re-organization of the prisons. Vaster jails for criminals and suspected persons, vaster barracks for the ever-increasing army, vaster and more numerous ships to defend the coasts, vast railway projects through the heart of Siberia and the deserts of Central Asia, on which armies may be speedily carried to advantageous points—this is Russia's policy. And at home, in her thousands of villages, reign dirt and famine and disease, and an ignorance and superstition that are appalling.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Montreal Chinese will ask their minister at Washington to endeavor to secure the reduction of the $50 tax on laundries.

Yokohama, July 20.—Mount Azuma, near Binda Isan, Japan, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption on Tuesday, July 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed and great damage was done in adjacent districts.

The Queen and her suite arrived at Osborne yesterday.

The dock laborers' strike at Rotterdam is ended.

The Order of Precedence

Do You Come Under Any Title in the Table Given Hereunder.

Official Order of Precedence in Force Within the Dominion of Canada.

This is a democratic country, and yet even in democracies there must be some order of precedence to avoid confusion. In the United Kingdom birth as well as official position governs the ranking of persons at official and social functions. In Canada official position alone is taken into account, as the Table given hereafter will show. In answer to the question: When does the Table of Precedence apply? we may say that Burke states that it is "admitted on all occasions and in all society." The reference is to tables of precedence generally. He adds: "The Clergy, the Bar, the Military and other classes have among themselves a certain relative rank; but such relative rank is peculiar to these classes and gives them no position on the general or social scale." In Canada as a rule the order of precedence is observed only on public or semi-public life, that is official occasions. There is no hard and fast rul as to private entertaining, but possibly the publication of the Table may be of some service even on such occasions. Needless to say that if a person claims the place given him in the Table, he accepts with it the obligations which it carries. What these are good taste ought to dictate, although it may not always do so.

Official Precedence in Canada was settled by an Order made by the Imperial authorities in 1868, and it has been since amended so as to give a place for the Solicitor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward's Island and the North West Territories. This amendment was made in 1893. It will be noted that the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the North Pacific Station was not mentioned when the list was amended, but the reason doubtless was that the Ottawa government in asking for the additions only had purely Canadian officials in mind. By analogy the Admiral on this station would rank with the Admiral commanding the naval forces at Halifax. He reports directly to the Admiralty and therefore is not to be considered as a subordinate. It will be observed that only general officers of the regular army and officers of the rank of admiral of the navy, and the officers in command of Her Majesty's forces, whether naval or military, within the Dominion have official precedence. Militia officers, no matter what their rank may be, and officers of the regular army, except when in command of Her Majesty's forces within the Dominion, are not recognized by the Table. Neither are ex-members of parliament as such, or members of the civil service. One item in the Table may need explanation, namely, No. 16. Every person who has ever been in the Dominion Cabinet remains for the remainder of his life a member of the Privy Council. Therefore this item embraces ex-ministers of Canada. Ex-provincial ministers have no place in the Table.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(As authorized by Imperial despatches of November 3, 1879, and December 29, 1893.)

1. The Governor-General or officer administering the government.
2. Senior officer commanding Her Majesty's troops, within the Dominion, if of the rank of general, and officer commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American station, if of the rank of an admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.
8. The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
9. The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.
10. The Lieutenant-Governor of North West Territories.
11. Archbishops and bishops, according seniority.
12. Members of the cabinet, according to seniority.
13. Speaker of the senate.
14. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.
15. The other judges of the courts of law and equity, according to seniority.
16. Members of the privy council, not of the cabinet.
17. The solicitor general.
18. General officers of Her Majesty's army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the rank of admiral in the royal navy, serving on the British North American station, not being in the chief command, the relative rank of such officer to be determined by the Queen's regulations.
19. The officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of colonel or inferior rank, and the officer commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the British North American station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Quten's regulations.
20. Members of the senate.
21. Speaker of the house of commons.
22. Puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority.
23. Judge of the exchequer court of Canada.
24. Puisne judges of courts of law and equity, according to seniority.
25. Members of the house of commons.
26. Members of the executive council, (provincial) within their province.
27. Speaker of the legislative council within his province.
28. Members of the legislative council, within their province.
29. Speaker of the legislative assembly within his province.
30. Members of the legislative assembly within their province.
31. Retired judges of whatever courts to take precedence next after the present judges of their respective courts.

These despatches are re-printed in the statutes of Canada for 1890, p. 22, and 1894 p. 42. A copy of the latter despatch follows:

"Have you read Borus' latest book, 'Boiled Brains'?"

"Yes."

"I thought you didn't like Borus' style."

"I don't."

"What did you read his book for?"

"Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I had read it."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MOVEABLE PLATFORM.

A Useful and Amusing Feature of the Paris Exhibition.

Engineering describes and illustrates the mechanism of this, one of the most useful and amusing features at the Paris exhibition. The first invention, by M. Blot, was for a moving platform by means of friction wheels in fixed bearings. His platform consisted of an iron framework, to which was attached the flooring of the moving platform placed between two fixed sidewalks; to the underside of the transverse framing were fixed rails that rested on the friction rollers, the latter forming the carrying wheels. The weight produced sufficient adhesion to move the platform when the wheels were driven. Electricity for driving the multiple platforms at progressive speeds was not contemplated. Nor was it intended that the platform should be continuous in circle. There are two platforms at the exhibition moving at different speeds. One runs at a fairly high rate, the other slowly enough to allow passengers to step on it from the fixed sidewalk. To obtain these varying rates of movement, a very simple plan was adopted. The friction rollers, for fast and slow platforms are direct driven by the same dynamo; but the friction roller of the slow platform is made only half the diameter of that of the high-speed platform. The smalled, like the larger, roller, rests on an elactic and adjustable frame. The platform works beautifully. It has curves of 40 metres radius, and gradients of 1 in 350. The double platforms are calculated to accommodate four passengers per square metre, which gave a load of about 300 kilogrammes per metre-run for the low-speed platform, and 1,000 kilogrammes per metre for the higher speed, the latter being a wider platform. Interference with the public traffic of the streets traversed, or with the crowds in the exhibition enclosure, was out of the question; therefore it was necessary to construct the whole line or viaduct with ample headway. The height of the rails on which the supporting wheels of the platform run is 21.32 feet above the ground, and the total length is 10,902 feet. The speeds and diamters of the rollers, placed at short intervals and driven by dynamos, correspond to a movement of the platform of 4 and 8 kilometers per hour. The difference in level between the moving platform and the fixed sidewalk is only about 2 inches, so that the feet of passengers cannot be caught; the concave and convex ends of the platform are covered with leather so as to form close contact. Both moving and platforms are protected by handrails, made in sections, between which chains are hung so as not to interfere with the articulation; posts are also placed at intervals, to assist passengers to step on or off the travelling platform.

DEALT WITH MANY TOPICS

Baptist Convention Finish Electing Officers and Have a Busy Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Westminster, July 20.—At the Baptist convention the amendments to the constitution were duly passed and the nominating committee reported by ballot the following officers elected: Second vice-president, Rev. M. Vansicle, Nanaimo; third vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Hill, Westminster.

The mission board, educational board, publication board and trustees were also elected. Dr. Spencer, of Brantford, addressed the delegates, referring to the growth of the denomination in Canada, the formation of a board of missions for the Dominion, the appointment of a Dominion general superintendent of missions, and the adoption of a uniform hymn books, all matters taken up by the last Dominion conference.

The matters referred to by Dr. Spencer were approved unanimously by the convention.

It was resolved that a superintendent of missions for British Columbia be continued and that the question of collections in the East be left in the hands of the mission board, with power to act.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, the premier of New Brunswick, and president of the Dominion National Convention, touched upon political matters in his address. He said that while visiting the United States he was brought face to face with the problem of Sabbath observance, and Canada was feeling the effect of the neighboring influence, and may yet have to deal with this subject. He also asked what Canada was going to do about Oriental immigration.

The convention passed a resolution heartily welcoming Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

The Rev. J. Sycamore, of Brockville, gave an interesting address, and Mrs. A. Allcock read a paper on "Indifference of Parents to Sunday School Work." A. Huggett, of Victoria, forwarded an excellent paper on supplemental work.

The convention subsequently visited the public buildings and took a trip by steamer down the river.

FOR CAPE SCOTT.

Willapa Took a Large Cargo of Freight and Many Passengers Up the West Coast Last Night.

There were a large number of passengers on the steamer Willapa when she sailed for the West Coast last night. There was also a large cargo of freight. This included lumber, mining machinery and groceries. The lumber was mostly for Clayoquot and Quatsino. Included in the machinery shipments was a drill for the West Vancouver Coal Company at Quatsino. Among the passengers were many mining men, some traders, travellers and coast residents. Included among the mining men were Col. Hayes, of the well-known Hayes mine; Chester F. Lee, the mining expert; J. Penaluna, who is the representative of Scotch capital and who is going up to look at some of the Coast properties; Phillip Rowe, of the Quatsino coal mines, who went up to resume the work on the coal properties of the northern sound; and Capt. John Irving, who is miner as well as navigator, who was bound to Alberni. Antone Luckovitch returned to his store at Hesquiot, after a visit here to purchase supplies. Dr. Rolston, the resident physician at Clayoquot, returned to his post. Alf. Morris, traveller for J. Piercy, went up to drum up business for his firm. Mrs. Lewold went up to join her husband. Rev. Mr. Ellison returned to his sawmill at San Juan. Other passengers were H. Chapman and wife, A. J. Innes and wife, and T. Revalson. The Willapa goes as far as Cape Scott this trip.

Pain-Killer cures all sorts of cuts, bruises burns and strains. Taken internally, it cures diarrhoea and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25 and 50 cents.

To Destroy The Cutwor

Remedies Suggested For the Plagues Infecting the Gardens.

Extracts From the Report of Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist.

In view of the disastrous invasion of cut worms, reports of which are pouring in to the department of agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson, the deputy minister, has asked the Colonist to publish the following extracts, taken from the 1896 report of Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist:

Cut worms are the caterpillars of dull, colored, active moths, belonging to the noctuidea or owlet moths, of which there are upwards of 400 different kinds in North America. The caterpillars of these different kinds vary somewhat in their habits, but on the whole they are very similar, being smooth, almost naked, gray looking caterpillars, of some dull shade of color similar to the ground in which they hide during the day. The head is smooth and shining as well as a small horny plate and the segment next to the head. Their habits are almost always nocturnal; lying hid by day just beneath the surface of the soil, they come out at night to feed.

When they occur in large numbers they change their habits somewhat and feed by day as well, owing to the reduced food supply consequent upon their ravages. The eggs from which cut worms hatch are laid by some species in the autumn, and by others in the spring or summer, and as a consequence cut worms of all sizes can be found in the spring; for these insects, according to the species, may pass the winter in the state of either a perfect moth, a chrysalis, a partially grown caterpillar or an egg.

Large numbers may be destroyed by placing between the rows of an infested crop, or at a short distance apart on infested land bundles of any succulent weed or other vegetation which have been previously poisoned by dipping them into a strong mixture of Paris Greeen. (Two ounces to a pailful of water.) The cut worms eat the poisoned plants, then bury themselves and die. In hot, dry weather these bundles should be placed out after sundown, and a shingle may be laid on each to prevent fading.

Striking results have been obtained during the last two years by putting along rows, or at the base of such plants as tomatoes and cabbages, a small quantity of the following mixture, which is mentioned by Prof. J. B. Smith's excellent new Manual of Economic Entomology:

Thoroughly mix together in a dry state 50 pounds of bran and one pound of Paris Green; then add water a little sweetened with sugar until the whole is thoroughly wet, but not sloppy. Prof. Smith says:

"This mixture is extremely attractive to cut worms, being preferred to plants in all the instances which have come under my notice. It takes about ten pounds of this mixture to an acre of potatoes as ordinarily planted."

The same mixture has been used dry by Mr. F. A. Sirrine, of Geneva, N. Y., with, he claims, even better results than the wet mixture, which is apt to get mouldy.

Hand picking or digging up the cut worms whenever a plant is seen to be cut off should, of course, always be practiced.

Preventive measures consist of: Clean culture, by which all vegetation is removed, upon which the young caterpillars could feed in the autumn or which would attract the moths to lay their eggs.

Cut worms are heavy bodied insects unable to climb over smooth surfaces; therefore, surrounding a plant or tree with a band of tin or even of paper in the case of such plants as cabbages and tomatoes is an effective means of protection. Tin bands may easily be made by taking pieces or tin six inches long by two and a half inches wide and bending them around a spade or broom handle, so as to form short tubbs. In placing them around a plant the two ends can be sprung apart to admit the stem and then the tube should be pressed a short distance into the ground. I have found this a useful means of disposing of tomato and other cans. To prepare these easily the cans need only be thrown into a bonfire, when the tops and bottoms fall off and the side becomes unsoldered. The large piece of tin can then be used whole or may be cut down the centre with a pair of shears, so as to form two bands. It may be well to mention here that the two remedies so often mentioned in newspapers, salt and lime, have proved quite worthless in our experiments for preventing cut worm injuries.

CASSIAR MEMBERS.

Certificates Issued By Returning Officer Yesterday—The Injunction Proceedings.

The representation of Cassiar in the legislative assembly still continues to absorb a great deal of interest in political circles. The interim injunction was to have been argued yesterday, but by mutual arrangement this was postponed until Monday next, when, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Justice Drake will hear Messrs. Bodwell and Martin discuss both sides.

The injunction served upon Returning Officer Garvin at about 2 p. m. on Thursday stopped him from making a return to the writ of election, upon, as is generally understood, the grounds that as the writ was returnable on or before the 30th of June and not after that date. This did not seem to preclude the issuing of the returning officer's certificates, however, as some time after the service of the injunction Mr. Garvin gave his certificates to both Messrs. Clifford and Stubbs. Upon this—it was rumored yesterday afternoon—Mr. Clifford was purposing to attempt to take his seat on Monday next. This, however, may be little more than mere gossip, as it could not be corroborated, although the rumor itself seemed to be very widely spread.

RICH FOOD.

Toronto Young Man Swallows a Diamond.

Toronto, July 19.—A young man named A. Warner, employed by the jewellery firm of J. J. Zock & Co., Adelaide street west, placed a $190 diamond for a moment in his mouth for safe keeping and accidentally swallowed it.

A fire at Senid's dance house, on the Indian reservation at Nanaimo yesterday destroyed an accumulation of blankets and other Iktas which were to be distributed at a potlatch.

Notes of the Legislature

Reports Presented and the New Bills That Are to Come Up.

Motions and Questions of Which Notice Is Given by Members.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Asylum for the Insane, which was presented to the assembly on Thursday by the Hon. J. D. Prentice, tells the sad story of a slight increase in the number of patients, the 226 at the beginning of the year having been increased by some 17 at its end. This increase consisted, strangely enough, of female patients, the males numbering 184 at both the beginning and the end of the term. In 1899 a total of 101 patients were admitted, all from this province, excepting five, who had been received from the Yukon territory under an arrangement with the Dominion authorities. In that same period 61 patients were discharged, 19 died and two escaped, the latter being, however, happily so far improved as to be on the point of obtaining their discharges.

Among the more important subjects touched upon in the report is the question of overcrowding and the means taken to relieve the position. The accumulation of patients who are simply feeble-minded and could well and safely be cared for at home has for a long time been a leading factor in the case. From time to time of late years some of these have been returned to their friends, but it was not until last year that any large step was taken in that direction. Then, however, arrangements were made by which 22 patients were removed, 13 going to Great Britain, 7 to Eastern Canada and 2 to the United States, and happily the transfers were effected with the utmost success.

A similar arrangement is also discussed in the report concerning the 25 Chinese patients, many of whom have been inmates for a long time, three for quite a quarter of a century. In April the Chinese reformer, Hwang Yee Wei, visited the asylum and the matter was then brought to his attention, but as yet nothing has been done.

The report of the births, deaths and marriages for the years 1898 and 1899 were also presented by the honorable the provincial secretary. From this it appears that the births in the province during these years were 2,038 and 1,755 respectively; the deaths 1,340 and 1,415, and the marriages 965 and 872, while in the year 1897 the figures were 1,331, 1,013 and 629. In both years Vancouver headed the birth lists with 479 and 474 babies respectively, while the storks brought to Victoria 384 and 362 in these same years. Throughout the whole province the decrease between these years is a corresponding one, with the exception of the Kootenays, where a slight increase is found in the addition of seven little bits of humanity.

In 1898 Kootenay held first place for marriages, some 254 having been registered, but in 1899 Vancouver took the lead, with 252. In these two years Victoria was credited with 219 and 235 respectively. The year 1898 showed an increase of 296 marriages over 1897, but in 1899 marrying was not so popular and the returns fell off by 93.

The first government measure which was introduced on Thursday by Attorney-General Eberts is an act to amend the Small Debts Court act. The changes are very similar to those suggested last year, and provide, among other things, for garnisheeing before judgment, and the exemption of wages and salary from garnishment. It also prohibits judges of the Small Debts court from acting as agents for the collection of debts.

Oon Monday the attorney-general will ask leave to introduce the following bills: An act to amend the Evidence act, one to amend the law regarding trustees and their liability and an act regarding the appointment of notaries public.

The honorable the minister of finance will also introduce a bill to amend the New Westminster Relief act, 1899.

At an early date it is expected that a Liquor License bill will be brought down; also a bill amending the Companies' act.

The amendment of the Mining act will not be at once proceeded with. As was intimated in the Queen's speech, it is proposed to appoint a commission to draft a bill after due consideration and investigation of this vitally important subject. This will obviate the "tinkering process" to which this matter is sometimes liable and which has been so much resented by the mining interests generally. This is not the first time a commission has treated this matter, as the old Mining act of 1892 was the result of one issued under the Robson administration.

Fourteen private bills will come before the committee this session. Of these at least a dozen came up last winter, when they shared the fate of all that session's bills. Nine of these are railway matters, being the following: Vancouver & Lulu Island railway, Vancouver & New Westminster railway, Rock Bay & Salmon River railway, Lake Bennett railway, Kamloops & Atlin railway, Pacific & Omineca railway, Grand Forks & Kettle River railway and the Vancouver-Northern & Yukon railway.

That of the Grand Forks & Kettle River road is a new application and asks for a charter to build a railway to the boundary and so bring the ores of Republic camp up to the smelter at Grand Forks.

Other private bills concern the city of Vancouver, the synod of the Anglican diocese of New Westminster, the Western Telegraph & Telephone Company and the Crow's Nest Power & Light Company.

Last year some 16 bills were presented, the committee reporting favorably upon 14 of them.

The following resolutions will be submitted by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken on Monday:

"That, in the opinion of this house, it is desirable that steps be taken to obtain the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve."

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

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes purposes on Tuesday next to introduce an act relating to labor. On the same day he will also ask the following questions:

Is it the intention of the government to appoint a policeman in the northern portion of North Nanaimo district? If so, when, and at what salary?

Will the road bosses for North Nanaimo district be appointed by the government this year, or will they be elected by the electors of that district, as was done last year?

Is the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company subject to the provisions of the British Columbia Railway act?

SOLDIERS' RELICS.

An Army Chaplain Describes the Curious Trifles on Which Soldiers Put Sentimental Value.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

What tales the Red Cross men and the nurses will have to tell when it is all over of the relics our soldiers cherished! "Sister Clare, I am dying. Be sure I am buried with this." What is it that the dying soldier wishes to be buried with? Often the strangest thing imaginable. Sometimes a curious stone with three holes in it picked up in a country walk among the chalk pits or the Roman camp three miles off. It has been strung on a string and carried round the neck "for luck." Occasionally it is a lucky sixpence or token or farthing. Sometimes it is an old knife—the blades all broken. Nevertheless it was given to the owner by Harry—old Harry—twenty years ago, and Harry was his ideal of school-boy pluck, school-boy honor, school-boy daredeviltry. "He is married and has several youngsters, and often looks a bit serious-like; but when I said good-bye, Lord, his eyes brightened up and he gave me such a grip, I can almost feel it now, and he said, "If it wasn't for the missus and the youngsters, Tom, I should be by your side." That's what he said, Sister Clare; be sure that old knife goes down with me. He gave it me, you see, when we were boys together. He brought it from London for me."

Sometimes the relic—often indeed—is a New Testament, with the leaves turned out here and there and passages marked by fond mothers who woke up in the night and spent their vigils in sight and tears and prayers. It is not often a father's or brother's gift. A woman's hand, a woman's heart must have had something to do with it. We have known of many a little bag of rose leaves—all dust—no fragrance left—hanging round a soldier's neck.

"Give us a rose, Cissy." Cissy has plucked one, carelessly, perhaps, and given it or tossed it to her school-boy lover. How happy she made him! How he gloated over it that night! With what secrecy did he get a needle and thread and a bit of cloth that night to make a locolus, a shrine for the gift, and wear it round his neck forever.

"And now, well, I wasn't half good enough for her. That's the fact. We drifted apart. She married Jem Willett, the carpenter, a steady chap who read books, and I—well, I walked thirty miles on her wedding day from Katherington to Portsmouth, and took the Queen's shilling. And here I am; but when you lay me out put back this bag. Thank you, Sister. What a wonderfully real thing your religion must be, to lead you to come and wait on us as you do. I can't make it out, there. God bless and reward you. Good-bye!"

But of all the strange relics, charms, amulets, that soldiers (and sailors) carry about with them, the commonest is a lock of hair. The sailor often tattooes on his breast, or gets the old hand to do it for him, the likeness of the girl he left behind him, surrounded by hearts and anchors and crosses. Marvellous works of art and invention. The soldier is not often tattooed, but he carries, either in a silken bag or tied up with a silken thread, the lock of hair that she cut off for him on the eve of their parting. There it hangs now over his still palpitating heart, though the doctor, as he counts the pulse, knows that it will not throb much longer. He puts his hand over the cardiac region. "What's this?" 'Tis the silken bag. "Oh, yes, I see." He passes on. He is too busy to sigh, though he, the doctor, has his love story, too. Man of science as he is, he knows that you don't discover the soul by dissection.

Yes; only a woman's hair. Sometimes as dark as a gypsy's or Jewess' sometimes as bright and blonde as that of a Nuremberg market girl. As rich as Rebecca's or as brilliant as Marguerite's when Faust played with her tresses in the garden and they scintillated with the beams of the sun he praised. Poor, pitiful scoundrel, with his fine sentiment and contemptible flesh!

It would be a curious inquiry how many locks of hair—woman's hair—have been buried in their soldier lover's coffins. Who first began it? What man, what nation? Why hair? In the magnificent collection of Roman remains at York, among the choicest antiquities there is a superb knot of auburn (dark, rich, reddish) hair cut off the head of a Roman lady, perhaps some British Princess. Some British Esther, raised to be the wife of a Roman Pro-Consul. It is of a maiden of perhaps fifteen or sixteen years of age. It was nearly perfect when discovered in a stone coffin, lined with another of lead and filled with gypsum. In the knot of hair there are two fine pins of polished jet. No other English collection can show so beautiful a relic. How many similar relics of British ladies or village maidens are lying in the roughly made graves that strew the banks of the Modder or the Tugela, the rugged sides of the kopjes, or the grass-covered mounds on the South African veldt?

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Resolutions Passed at the Recent Baptist Convention.

A resolution was passed regarding social questions, and all pastors were urged to constantly confirm the scriptural teaching regarding relationships which should exist between all grades of the community.

The report of the treasurer and secretary of the women's mission showed the finances in a healthy condition. The thanks for courtesies extended were passed to the Olivet Baptist church, the minister of justice and the C. P. R. Pastor McDonald delivered a lecture on "Reminiscenses of Pioneer Work in the Northwest," and Dr. Green, D. D., of Philadelphia, gave the closing address of the convention on "The Effect of the Gospel of Christ When Preached in Faith."

"I'd like a job, sir, as waiter," said the applicant.

"You have dan experience in waiting I suppose?" queried the restaurant proprietor.

"Indeed, I have."

"For how long?"

"Why, sir. I've taken meals at a restaurant for twelve years."

Among the Legislators

Will the Members for Cassiar Take Their Seats Tomorrow.

Mr. McInnes' Labor Bill a Mystery—The Fisheries Trouble.

The Cassiar seat still monopolized the interest of the members of the legislature yesterday. Of course, there were not many in the city, as a considerable number are spending the Sundays of this warm spell out of town, and of those who did cross the Bay, the ministers were so hard at work as to remain practically invisible. Among the others, however, the situation was pretty well threshed out, and all sorts of conjectures were the result. Little credence was given to the rumor that an attempt might be made to take the seat, although both Messrs. Clifford and Stables had received their certificates from Returning Officer Garvin. This certificate is not, however, a necessity, but one like it, with the writ of election attached, makes the return that should be made to the provincial secretary; and from doing this Mr. Garvin has been prevented by the injunction. This return being produced by the provincial secretary, the member named therein is sworn in, and thereupon is eligible to take a seat in the chamber. The certificate runs as follows:

"I do hereby certify that, in obedience to the annexed writ of election to me directed, I have caused an election to take place within the electoral district of ——, and that the electors of the said district have chosen —— to represent the said district in the legislative assembly.

"Dated this —— day of ——.

"A. B.,

Returning Officer."

Messrs. Brown and Oliver had an interview with Attorney-General Eberts yesterday morning, with the view of urging upon the government a plan for effecting or attempting to effect a settlement of the present fishery troubles on the Fraser. It is said that the plan included the sending over of Mr. Ralph Smith as a commissioner of the provincial government, and that Mr. Smith has expressed his willingness to accept such a mission. It has been repeatedly suggested at Vancouver that Mr. Smith be asked to mediate between the contending parties, and his fitness for the undertaking was fairly acknowledged by those on either side. What steps the government may take in the premises are not yet made public, but the ministers are fully alive to the tremendous issues at stake, and will do all in their power to assist in the rescue of this great industry.

Last evening Hon. Messrs. Wells and Eberts were waited upon at the Driard by a committee from the riding of Chilliwack, who were introduced and supported in their petitions by Mr. Charles W. Munro, the member for that constituency. The committee, which consisted of Reeve A. C. Wells and Messrs. George R. Ashwell and Justinian Pelly, had come down to urge the need of the construction of a wagon road up the valley of the Chilliwack river in the direction of the boundary, which is necessary for the development of the Mount Baker mines on the Canadian side. The matter was gone into very thoroughly, and will be considered on Monday next by the full executive council.

Inquiry was made among several of the members yesterday for particulars of the bill regarding labor, notice of which has been given by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. But all in vain. Even Ralph Smith, the foremost champion of labor interests in the province, if not in all of Canada, nothing could be learned from, which, however, may be all of a piece with the strained relations that have for some time past existed between these two representatives of the Nanaimos. The situation is rendered all the more interesting by the fact that Mr. Smith himself expects to introduce a bill at an early date upon this same topic.

The reply to the speech, the motion for which will open the debate in the assembly to-morrow, will, it is said, be moved by R. G. Tatlow, the third member for Vancouver, and seconded by W. H. Hayward, junior member for Esquimalt.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Work Accomplished Through the Efforts of Ald. Hall.

Credit is due Ald. Hall, chairman of the park committee, for having secured a number of little improvements at Victoria's pleasure resort, which add considerably to the comfort of visitors.

The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeast winds by the barrier of trees which surround it. It has also been repainted, adding much to its appearance.

An extra supply of pipes have been run into the lakes, which obviates the necessity of having the fire department attend to fill them periodically during the summer months. The smaller lake has been thoroughly cleaned of the dead leaves and rubbish.

The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected from designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

Much needed repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, July 20.—Weekly bank clearings for the Dominion are:

Montreal—$14,629,051; decrease, 6.5 per cent. Toronto—$9,410,020; increase, 3.3 per cent. Winnipeg—$2,358,231; increase, 25.6 per cent. Halifax—$1,564,969; increase, 8.5 per cent. Hamilton—$790,333; increase, .3 per cent. St. John, N.B.—$620,300; decrease 24.9 per cent. Vancouver—$1,049,710; increase, 29.3 per cent. Victoria—$755,664.

For the Park.—The park commissioners of Vancouver have presented to Beacon Hill park a pair of golden pheasants, which have made glad the heart of Ald. John Hall, chairman of the park committee.

NEW MEMORY SYSTEM.

Micah Miggles Mnemonics Worked Out Perfectly One Time.

From the Smart Set.

My friend, Micah Miggles, has a system of mnemonics all his own. When he wishes to remember one word he thinks of another that may sound quite different, but that bears some relation of ideas to the word he seeks to retain. Thus, if you told him to buy a pair of socks he would immediately think of the word "sockdolager," and, ten to one, when he arrived at the store the word would have turned into doxology, and he would come back with a hymn book. So his system has its faults, but Miggles swears by it, and once in a while he evolves a triumph in his line.

Last week his wife asked him to stop at Munnimaker's and buy a few things for her. He immediately made a list so that he should not forget. I was with him when he drew out this list at Munnimaker's.

"Hello!" said he, "what's all this royal family about? I can't think whether it was books or kitchen utensils that Mrs. Mibggles asked me to get." This after reading the list.

"What's on the list?" I asked.

"Why, I made it out in my system, you know, and I can't think of the key to it. I've got to have a starter always. It says 'King Henry V., one Prince of Wales, one Duke of York, Queen Victoria nad Marquis of Lorne, too."

"Why, it's historical works or photographs," said I, but I was really quite in the dark.

"No," said Miggles. "Just help me to think. I'm sure it wasn't books or pictures. Itthink it was dry goods."

Quite accidentally I put him on the track. If I hadn't, in spite of his system he would have gone home without a bundle, and as he is a commuter, that would have been a little irregular.

"What is king?" said I, half to myself.

"Ha!" said Miggles; "thanks. Cotton is king — old expression. Cotton —'King Henry V' equals five yards of cotton."

"Good!" said I. "But what in thunder is 'one Prince of Wales?'"

"Prince — prince — prints — one yard of prints!" And Miggles laughed with joy.

"There is more in that system than I thought," said I. "But what can you make out of 'one Duke of York?'"

"Duke — duke—duke. Duke—duchess. Ha! one yard duchesse lace."

"You're a wonder!" said I. "But what can 'Queen Victoria and Marquis of Lorne, too,' mean?"

Like a shot he answered: "Two yards of Victoria—lawn! Hooray!"

—CHARLES B. LOOMIS.

HANDLING A GUN.

An Expert Gives Some Good Advice On Carelessness.

From Forest and Stream.

In picking up your gun from lying flat, standing against anything, from a companion or a boat, do not take hold of the muzzle and drag it toward you; take hold of it by the forestock and barrel if you are only using one hand; if two, in the regular way grasp it when you go to shoot. In carrying your gun do not keep the muzzle directly behind you; throw the butt to the right or left, whichever shoulder you are carrying it on. This will bring the muzzle toward the opposite shoulder, thus rendering it easy to carry, as it will be resting on your neck and shoulder instead of on the small part of your shoulder, and with the muzzle upward will also lighten it a little.

I think there are more men shot with their own guns by taking them from a boat than in any other way. When you run your boat or canoe to the bank your gun is likely to be in the bow, which I think is the best place for it. Take hold of it by the forestock and step out. Put it in a safe place where you are sure it will not fall down. Then draw up your boat or do anything else you have to do; but do not let your gun stay in the boat until you have shouldered your pack and then catch hold of the muzzle, drag it up over the gunwale, hook the hammers and have it explode. It is likely to blow out your brains.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping, no purging. Try them.

IT'S NICE TO BE A LAWYER.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote, of Topeka, to D. O. McCray, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant, and convey to you all my interest, right, title, and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pits, and all right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give away, with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp, or pits, anything hereinbefore, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.—New York Tribune.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Parisian House Kitchen

French Air of Elegance and Neatness In Its Furnishings.

Many of the Utensils Are For Show and Not Often Used.

The Paris kitchen is really a pantry with windows, and with most of the modern appliances for furnishing heat, light, water, and drainage. Most of them, but not all. There is no hot water, for instance. The "water-back," as far as I have seen, is an unknown quantity in France; possibly they have them in some of the very new apartments. You fill the kettle with water and stand it on the gas stove, and in two minutes it is boiling. This is no labor whatever, for the whole operation is performed without lifting your feet from the tiled floor. You stand exactly in the middle of the kitchen, where the tiles are most worn, and by reaching over to the northeast corner you may stand the kettle in the stone sink and turn on the cold water. With another motion of the arms the kettle is transferred to the gas stove, in the northwest corner. All the coffee arrangements are on the shelf behind you, southerly. Under the shelf is the table, on which you operate.

Above the shelf the wall is a mass of glittering copper. From thirty to sixty copper utensils are hung upon hooks, and very handsome they look, with their background of blue and white tiles. They are a necessary appendage to every Parisian kitchen, except the very cheapest. The daughter, when she is married, is presented with a "battery," as it is called, of copper cooking implements; she could not be properly married without it. It may be a new battery she gets, or it may be the one presented to mamma when she was married, and in twenty or twenty-five years it goes on to the next generation. There are tiny little measuring cups not much bigger than a cognac glass, and so on and up and up to the immense thing that you take at first to be an ice-cream-freezer, and then believe to be a copper cradle, and find eventually to be a machine for roasting a big joint of meat before the fire.

These coppers are all for use if you choose, but you notice in a few days that Therese never uses them. She uses, instead, the half dozen graniteware implements that have been provided. Like most other Parisian cooks, she admires the coppers and lets them hang undisturbed. Every time that one is used it must be scoured, or the beauty of the whole battery is marred. And they must all be taken down and scoured once a week, whether they are used or not.

In a small apartment there is a gas stove only, or possibly an oil stove, which is cheaper. In the kitchen that I know best in Paris there are three stoves, the big coal range serving for a table to hold the other two. This big range, which is much like our American ranges, I never saw lighted. There stands upon it a smaller range made principally of sheet iron, in which either coal or charcoal may be burned. This was used on occasions. Beside it stands the gas stove, which is the one commonly used. Even the little gas stove has an air of Parisian elegance, because it is finished with brass edges and ornaments instead of the nickel-plate we are accustomed to at home.

Such a kitchen can produce a grand banquet for fifty persons or a petit dejeuner for three or four with equal facility. Therese, you will notice, keeps a hot fire in the small range without difficulty; when you try it yourself the thing smokes and sputters, but will not burn. You will also notice that she has a place for everything, and keeps everything in its place. The place for the salt shaker, for instance, is on the floor under the table, well up in the corner. The pepper box is behind the sink. The spice box has a nest in the dark cubby by the gas meter. This orderly system is very convenient when you come to understand it.

Indeed, Therese has many excellent points. You may lie in bed as late as you choose, and she will not disturb you. She may not make the beds till evening, but they are sure to be ready when needed. If she had not been late so many mornings, how should I know all these mysteries about making the early coffee. A poor French girl must have her little amusements. And her tears as well. Many times she told me, as I thought, that her brother was working down in the Catacombs. From her pointing straight down at the floor I came to believe that he was working directly beneath my house. At last I understood that he was dead and buried. A mort, M'sier, a mort! Her early morning coffees atoned for all her faults and tears. There was a pretty yard to the place, with a fountain and flowers, and some springy iron chairs and very light Frenchy little iron tables. She spread a napkin over one of the tables and served the coffee by the fountain, which she started a-playing. Private Parisian fountains are always dry, except when specially wanted, because Parisian water cost so much a litre, or quart. The early coffee by the fountain, in a cup as big as a bowl; the cream from the cream shop a few doors away; the early sounds of Paris coming in over the walls; the happy knowledge that the landlord pays the water rate; Le Petit Journal moist and inky, with last week's news from Naples by way of London; do these things comport with the statement that earth is but a wilderness?

We are so accustomed to thinking of the Parisians as living always in apartments that to speak of "my house in Paris" sounds almost like talking of "my steam yacht," or "my special train." Yet there is nothing unusual about having a whole house in Paris. Moderate rental is a comparative term, but I mean by it something in the neighborhood of $100 a month. If you are economically inclined, you can have one for $75, ready to step into at a moments notice. Such a house usually has a well-kept yard, laid out with gravel walks and flower beds, a shady arbor, and a fountain, and some rustic seats, and often it is completely shut in by high walls, with only the front showing from the street. To rent a whole house furnished the process is precisely the same as for renting an apartment.

Houses of about this monthly value may be had in all parts of Paris outside of the centres, but the neighborhood that I know best is Passy, for it was there I had "my house in Paris." If you go to the exposition you will certainly visit the Trocadero palace, and the Trocadero is in Passy. Cross any of the bridges from the Champ de Mars, and you are in Passy. It is as much a part of the city as our old Greenwich Village, and no further from the Grand Opera House, I should think, than Greenwich Village is from the city hall.

If you are drawn toward Passy, coachy will drive you to the Rond Point de Longchamps, which is only two or three blocks from the Arc de Tromphe. There is one side of the open circle you will see the big grocery concern of my esteemed grocer friend, M. Dugas. Mme. Dugas, who makes change at the desk, no doubt can say butter by this time, for her English studies had led her as far as bread when I last saw her. Parisian grocers of the Dugas type are so extremely obliging that one carries away pleasant recollections of them.

However, if you stand in the Rond Point de Longchamps you will see half a dozen streets centreing there, and in almost any one of these streets you can rent a moderate-sized and moderate-priced furnished house. The Rue des Sablons, the street of the sands, I can specially recommend. If you anticipate calls from ambassadors, or cabinet ministers, or the Duke d'Orleans, perhaps you had better go two blocks to the left, to Avenue Henri Martin, where the superior elegance of the neighborhood warrants a great superiority in price. From the Rond Point de Longchamps you can walk to the Bois de Boulogne in five minutes; to the Trocadero palace in two minutes; to the Arc de Triomphe in two minutes.

However well you may become acquainted in that neighborhood with the grocery de Dugas, you will still need to know Felix Potin. Potin is a grocer too, but such a big grocer that he is celebrated all over France. There is no grocery concern either in New York or London to compare with his, in size or excellence. Whether you buy from him the half of a pigeon, cooked ready for eating, or a ton of sugar, or an ounce of pepper, he will take great pains to please you. He has various branches throughout the city, and you have only to ask any native for Faylix Potaa to be directed to the nearest one. It is beyond a doubt the greatest providing concern in the world, and is well worth seeing.

Contrary to general belief, the Paris wines are execrable, and the Paris water is excellent. In Passy, at least, it is fresh and sweet, and almost ice cold in midsummer. It may be primed with microbes, as even the natives say it is, but I drank it straight from the tap as long as I was in Paris, without any evil effects. That is more than you will be able to say of the wines when you come away.

Long after you have forgotten the Paris exposition, you will remember the Paris mushrooms. Possibly you have never tasted a mushroom pie; but Therese will manage that for you if you mention it. Mushrooms vary in price from 15 to 25 cents a pound, and they are so light that a pound must come home in a large basket. In Paris you may eat them without fear of poison, for the mushroom growers are born to the business.

ITS SOCIAL STATUS.

From the Smart Set.

"What kind of a town have you here, my friend?" asked a summer resort tourist from the city, addressing a sour-looking citizen of Yaphank who was sitting humped up and grunting in a chair on the porch of the tavern.

"Aw, this is the place," was the acrid reply, "where a couple of young idiots were married in a store window about a week ago, and also the place where the folks that think themselves society leaders play croquet in golf clothes; it's the place where a magnetic healer is summering for his health, and the handsomest unmarried preacher in town stutters like a gosh-darned corn-popper; where they ain't got through with that infernal twentieth century problem yet; where gentlemen of the old school ocasionally pull each other's noses for exercise; where we have 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' three times a year and like it every time; where they have elected a postage stamp collector for mayor, and where a reformed life insurance agent regularly takes up collections in church.

"This is also the locality where the Don't Worry Club has a hair-pulling 'most every session; where the leading undertaker is president of the Christian Science Coterie; where there have been enough gold bricks bought at different times, by persons who couldn't afford such luxuries, to build a monument; where a petrified man exhibition or a two-headed calf show is called an entertainment; where an old man has demonstrated that he can be happy though married to a girl of nineteen; where there's a washing-machine agent that writes poetry; where every fortune teller that comes along reaps a rich harvest; where a man by the name of Jones spells it 'Joughnes' and isn't mobbed; where the swell young men have their photographs taken in the act of playin' the mandolin; where they think checker playing is sport, and where the Board of Selectmen consists of a flying-machine inventor, a long-whiskered man that has printed a pamphlet declaring that the world is flat, a horse doctor that lectures on theosophy at odd spells, and a former circus clown.

"It's the place, too, where— Look out! Confound it, young man, don't hit against that leg o' mine again! I've had the rheumatism in it ever since I don't know when, and it hurts like the livin' fury all the time. Wa-al the foregoing are some of the peculiarities of this place. You can just figure it out for yourself what kind of a town it is. In my humble opinion, Yaphank is the Indian word for dumfoolery, but you can take it that way or any other, just as it suits you."

TOM P. MORGAN.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Modern Kinds Are Plated With Pure Silver.

There is a vast difference between the manner of making looking-glasses at the present day and that of a few years back. Formerly it took two or three days from the time a mirror was started until its completion, while now one day is quite sufficient. Then, too, the backs of mirrors were coated with mercury in the primitive methods, and at present sheets of pure silver are used instead. The old looking-glasses reflected 60 to 65 per cent. of the light that fell upon them, and those of to-day reflect nearly 95 per cent. The mercury glass was affected by the heat and cold; the quicksilver would crack or melt and run off, and so completely spoiled its appearance and usefulness; but the modern method abolishes all failings.

Seeking Investments.—Mr. J. Penaluna, M. E., representing a Glasgow syndicate, who own extensive copper mines in Spain and are looking for investments in British Columbia, spent yesterday in the city, leaving last night for the West Coast to examine properties there. Mr. Penaluna has been negotiating at Vancouver for the Brittannia group of mines. Another representative of capital leaving for the West Coast last evening was Chester F. Lee, who has spent some time examining Island mines.

The Making Of Long Cecil

Engineering Tells the Story of How Kimberley's Gun Was Manufactured.

Patient Ingenuity Overcame the Many Difficulties That Were Encountered.

Mr. Edward Goffe, a member of the staff of De Beers, tells the story of how he and Mr. George Labram made the big gun "Long Cecil" from back numbers of Engineering, during the time Kimberley was beleaguered, and thereby prevented the fall of that city, which would have had a disastrous effect on the progress of the war. The object in view, Mr. Goffe writes, in his paper to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was to make a gun of greater power than those possessed by the garrison, which were 2.5-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns (7-pounders), and were not big enough to effectually reply to the enemy's 15-pounders, or to make any impression on his works. A gun of about 4 in. bore, firing a shell 25 pound to 30 pound weight, appeared to meet the case, and to be possible of construction. The possession of a billet of hammered mild steel (originally intended for shafting and ordered as such), 10¼ in. in diameter and 10 feet long, and of several bars of Low Moor iron, in the workshops of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, really suggested to the late Mr. George Labram, chief engineer to the company, the possibility of making the gun, bu boring the steel bar to form the tube, to be strengthened by rings shrunk on, made of the Low Moor iron. The resulting gun would evidently be of a type similar to an early "Armstrong"—heavy for the work done, compared with one of a more modern type; but in this case weight was the minor point to be considered, ease and quickness of manufacture being perhaps the leading ideas. The first difficulty met with was the resistance of the military authorities to the attempt to make the gun; but as this was hardly a mechanical difficulty, further reference to it may be out of place. However, on Christmas Day, 1899, Mr. Rhodes, chairman of the company, gave the order to Mr. Labram to make the attempt. Work was immediately started, and then the difficulty consequent on ignorance, on the part of both Mr. Labram and Mr. Goffe, of practical gun design, was first met with; but several articles in issues of Engineering were of decided service to Mr. Labram and Mr. Goffe in the work of design, and they based their calculations more by comparison with the examples eshown than by attempting the very complex calculations to be found in the text books, except in the matter of actual strength. During the progress of the work in the shops, assistance was also given in many details of gun-shop practice, the form of special tools used, etc., by several of the employees there, whose previous exprience in Woolwich Arsnal, the Elswick works, and elsewhere, was willingly given to forward the work in hand.

The stock of powder in the town was of many kinds, ranging from "mealed" to compressed cylinders 1 3-8 in. in diameter by 2 in. long. Most of it had been kept for a long time, much of it over 10 years for certain; but it did not appear to have deteriorated, still retaining a good glossy surface. A powder chamber of 4.25 in. bore just contained seven cylinders of powder, four of 1 3-8 in. in diameter, and three of 1⅛ in. in diameter, their combined weight for 2 in. of length being just one pound. This was fixed upon, and, to obtain a normal air-spacing, the length of chamber required to be about 12 in. Next the breech-screw had to be about 5½ in. in diameter, and the length of the breech-block 10½ in. The total length of the steel billet was 10 ft. 0¾ in., and deducting from this 1 foot 10½ in. for the chamber and the breech, the length available for the bore was 8 feet 2¼ in., very nearly 24 calibres in length.

The order to make the gun was given on Christmas Eve, 1899, and at the start of work next morning the billet of steel was taken into the machine shop. Most of the men required on the work had to be temporarily withdrawn fro mthe redoubts where they were stationed, forming part of the town guard. During the building of the gun and making of ammunition, the workshops were always under fire from the enemy, many shells, including 94-pounders, bursting around and passing over the building, none, however, actually doing damage; but it was very trying for a man to stay at work at a lathe or other machine, hearing shells bursting around, and not knowing whether the next would come inside or not; and all those who had that experience deserve apprciative mention for the way in which they stuck to their posts. Having described the gun, detailed illustrations of which are to be found in Engineering, Mr. Goffe adds that from the time of its being haded over to the firing party on January 23, the gun was fired steadily, the only trouble being a tendency for the end of the breech-block to "upset" and get too tight in the screw. This was easily remedied by first easing the thread, and subsequently removing one and then two threads at the end. On Saturday night firing ceased as usual, Sunday being observed as a day of rest—from gun-firing—by the Boers. But at daybreak on Monday morning, the first shot fired by "Long Cecil" was productive of an extra loud and peculiar report, and the idea that something had gone wrong was general. A telephonic message came from the redoubt immediately afterwards and an examination showed that the second ring in the outer row had burst through the line in the vent-hole. The gun was at once sent down to the workshops for repair. To take off the first ring the foundry cupola was lighted, the gun hung from the crane with the breech in the sand, and a ring of metal run round the first ring, which in two or three minutes expanded and dropped off, releasing also the broken one, to replace which a forging was already in hand. On removing the gun from the sand, a further examination showed that the two rings of the first row immediately under the outer broken one were also fractured, these having broken straight across on alternate sides of the gun. To remove these necessitated a repition of the process, one more outer ring—the third and the first inner ring having to be expanded. New forgings were put in hand, and opportunity was taken then to make a careful examination of the tube, but no flaw or crack of any sort could be detected, nor any change of dimensions beyond the slight barrelling of the powder chamber already mentioned, which does not seem to have increased with subsequent firing.