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Office, June 10, 1898.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY AUGUST 8 1898. VOLUME NO 13

FIGHTING WITH FISTS.

California Heavy Weight Fails to Whip Two Easterners in One Night.

Defeated Armstrong in First Ten Rounds, But Disabled His Own Left Arm.

New York, Aug. 5.—Jim Jeffries, the much-heralded heavy-weight pugilist from California, was to have fought Bob Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell for ten rounds each before the Lenox Athletic Club to-night, but he was only able to carry out half of his proposed task. He met Armstrong and defeated him, but in doing so injured his left arm and was unable to meet O'Donnell.

Jeffries elected to fight Armstrong first, he being considered the stronger man and more difficult proposition of the two. Armstrong's seconds were Bob Daleny and Mike Lyman, and they said their man weighed 187. Jeffries weighed 207 pounds. Billy Delaney, Dick Turner, Ralph Barton and Marty McOne were the Western man's seconds. Both fought light in the first round. In the second Armstrong landed several times, and had the better of the round. Jeffries wore a determined look as he came up in the third and planted a straight left on the face, bringing the blood from Bob's nose. He followed this with hard jabs and swings.

Tom Sharkey, who sat in a box, coached Armstrong for the fourth and the negro landed two lefts on the face.

In the fifth and sixth rounds Armstrong was badly punished. In the seventh round Armstrong hugged Jeffries. Jeffries opened the eighth with a right hook to the ribs and Bob sent his left to the face. Jim rushed and got Armstrong on the run, landing lightly twice. Jeffries swung on the head and Bob replied with a hard jab.

Armstrong was weak in the ninth but game. He stood the jabbing well and did not land a blow. Jeffries sent Armstrong to the floor in the tenth and last, by a left swing on the head. Bob took nine seconds and when he came up Jeffries hooked right and left on the jaw. Jeffries kept punishing him and Armstrong ran to the ropes without making an attempt to strike back. It was all one-sided and Armstrong stayed the limit only by running.

The referee declared Jeffries the winner and while Armstrong's friends were telling the colored man that he did well, an intermission of twenty minutes was declared at 10:35. The crowd waited patiently until eleven o'clock, when Jeffries reappeared in the ring. It was announced that the second bout between O'Donnell and the Californian would not take place, as Jeffries had injured his left hand in the fight with Armstrong.

NELSON'S GOOD LUCK.

Water and Light Systems Yield Enough Revenue to Pay All Ordinary Municipal Expenses.

Nelson, Aug. 5.—The city of Nelson has sold to the Bank of Montreal $65,000 city debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest and running twenty years at 98½. Of this amount $10,000 will be used in extending the water system, $10,000, in extending the sewer system, $5,000 in purchasing a cemetery site, and $40,000 in purchasing an electric light plant.

To-day the city council purchased the plant and franchises of the Nelson Electric company for $35,400 cash. This places Nelson in an exceptional position. The city owns both the water and lighting systems, which give a revenue that nets the city over $18,000 annually, while the total charge to provide against the interest and sinking fund of the debenture debt of the city is only $7,600. From this date Nelson property owners will have no taxes other than to provide for the interest and sinking fund of its debenture debts. The receipts from water and electric light rates and licenses will be more than sufficient to provide for street improvements, pay salaries and all other current expenses.

DESPERADOES IN MICHIGAN.

Blow Open a Bank Safe and Carry Off Money After Frightening Among Witnesses.

Richland, Mich, Aug. 5.—One of the most daring and skilful bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers last night. Some of them came from the East on a hand car and evidently had confederates with horse and carriage. They secured about $5,000 in cash from the Union Bank and $4,800 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there.

There were three explosions which awakened many people. Alvin Barnes, who lived near the bank was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robertson and Ed Barrett saw the robbers but did not molest them.

The safe was a complete wreck, nitroglycerine having been used to open it. The hand car was disabled so it could not be used to pursue the robbers. Officers here have just been informed that a man was seen between Augusta and Battle Creek walking on the railway track carrying a large satchel and also a Winchester rifle. No one who saw him dared to arrest him. Officers will leave here at once in pursuit.

DEFEATED MINISTERS.

Their Retention of Office Without Seats in Legislature Discussed in Ontario.

Toronto, Aug. 5. —(Special)—Mr. Whitney, leader of the opposition, has moved in amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, to add the following: "And begs leave to represent to your Honor that this house, being convinced that one of the best safeguards of the prerogative of the Crown, as well as of the liberties of the people, is to be found in the application of the principle that the government should be conducted by ministers responsible to the people and holding seats in the legislative assembly, avails itself of this opportunity to express its regret that the government has met the legislative assembly for the despatch of busines with two members of the executive council, heads respectively of two of the most important departments of the government, without seats in the legislative assembly, having been defeated at the last general election."

The legislature sat from 3 to 6 this afternoon and adjourned until Monday at 4, though Monday is a general holiday in the city. The speakers of to-day were Mathieson and Barr for the opposition, and Garrow for the Liberals.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

Trial of the Suspects in Progress and Adjourned Until Tuesday.

Napanee, Aug. 5.— (Special.)—When court opened this morning for the trial of the bank robbery suspects, Inspector Burks, of Boston, was called to give evidence concerning Holden's arrest. He exhibited money found upon Holden at his arrest, and also showed a number of partly burnt bills of uncountersigned Dominion bank issue, which he had rescued from the fire. The money and bills were handed over to Chief Adams. Prisoner Pare was again brought into court and cross-examined by Lawyer Porter. His memory did not seem to be as clear as formerly, and he got confused about several points.

The cases have been adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

A Port on the Persian Gulf the Latest Move in Prospect.

London, Aug. 5.—Replying to a question to-day in the House of Commons the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. N. Curzon, said Her Majesty's government had heard that a great power was endeavoring to establish a port on the Persian Gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf is British, Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the government was specially interested in the matter. The power mentioned it is said is Russia.

ROWING LOOKING UP.

Two Great Single Scull Events as Well as the Winnipeg Regatta.

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—The committee in charge of Winnipeg's big all-Canadian regatta met last evening. It was definitely decided to hold the regatta on the 17th and 18th. Other business transacted was arranging the programme of races for the two days. The championship events will be rowed at 6.30 each evening. A grand stand train will leave the Northern Pacific depot at a quarter to five for the club events and at a quarter to six for the championship.

Harry Macdonald, the champion oarsman, of Ottawa, has accepted the challenge of Dan Murphy, of this city, and signified his willingness to row on or about August 23. Articles will be signed in a few days. It is not yet known where the race will be held, but some suitable place between Winnipeg and Ottawa will be chosen.

Jake Gaudaur has issued a challenge to row any oarsman in the world previous to his retirement from professional rowing.

WHAT FOR? SAYS AGUINALDO.

Philippine Insurgent Leader Wants the American Policy State—Proposals to Gen. Merritt.

New York, Aug. 5.—A despatch to the World, dated Manila, July 30, via Hongkong, Aug. 4, says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans. He has made two propositions to General Merritt, which may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to us. In the first place, he asks the commander-in-chief of the American land force to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila when the city has surrendered. Merritt appears inclined to consent to this. It would gratify the vanity of the natives to let them indulge in what seems to them a triumphal march as victors through the capital of the enemy, whom they have been successfully combatting and besieging since the wiping out of Montejo's fleet. At the same time, the native troops being thus arrayed in line and under direct orders, may be more easily controlled and prevented from excesses.

In the second place, Aguinaldo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments, with American officers. This is considered a highly important proposition, and a possible key to the whole solution throughout the islands. The native troops would thus be constantly under the eyes and orders of our men. It is believed they would be obedient and easily controlled under tactful commanders.

The American troops now occupy trenches in front of Manate, a suburb of Manilla, which were constructed by Aguinaldo. The rebels withdrew to let our men take place close to the Spanish. The Astor battery, supported by a battalion of the Third infantry, is now in position at the front, its guns being planted within a thousand yards of the Spanish lines. Fathers McKinnon and Dougherty, the former being of General Merritt's staff, have gone to Manila to have an interview with Archbishop Nozaleda, of the arch-diocese of the Philippines, and to point out to him the futility of resisting the American troops.

Hong Kong, Aug. 5.—The following, signed "Aguinaldo," has been received by United States Consul General Wildman from Cavite: "I have read that I am getting the big head and not behaving as I promised you. In reply I ask: Why should America expect me to outline my policy at present and for the future and fight blindly for her interests when America will not be frank with me? Tell me what I am fighting for, annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say, not me. I can take Manilla as I have defeated the Spanish everywhere, but what would be the use? If America takes Manila I can save my men and arms for what the future has in store for me. Now, my good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are as sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you."

MEALS FOR MILLIONS.

Sir Thos. Lipton Gives Half a Million to Start Workingmen's Dining Rooms.

Princess of Wales Assumes Leadership in This Latest London Philanthropy.

London, Aug. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton informs the Associated Press that the Yacht Racing Association has no jurisdiction in the matter of his challenge for a series of races for the America cup, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club having, as a matter of etiquette, asked the approval and advice of the association. Therefore the Royal Ulster Yacht Club will issue an independent challenge within a few days.

An interesting piece of news has just transpired. Ten days ago Sir Thomas Lipton visited Marlborough House and presented the Princess of Wales with a cheque for £100,000 to start dining rooms in London at which workingmen may secure substantial meals for from two to eight cents. There will be a central dining room capable of accommodating 2,000 people, simultaneously. It is expected that from 8,000 to 10,000 dinners will be served there daily. The trustees, of which the Princess of Wales will be one, will shortly be appointed to manage the project, which will be known as the "Alexandra Trust."

MANZANILLO GIVING UP.

Spanish Garrison Ready to Surrender Upon Appearance of American Army.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5.—The warships Massachusetts and Dixie arrived at Guantanamo Bay last night and started coaling immediately. Commander Todd, of the Wilmington, reports that the conditions at Manzanillo, as learned from Gen. Rios, are as follows: There are about 2,000 regulars, 1,000 volunteers, and 500 bombarderes or firemen. They appear to be well supplied with cattle and provisions, but are believed to be short of ammunition. Recent events in that vicinity have caused them to become disheartened and it is believed that the appearance of an American force of only one thousand men, would result in the capitulation of the place. So far as the forts are concerned they amount to little or nothing beyond some field pieces, temporarily placed in position and belonging to the army, but it is said there are about twenty field guns in the vicinity.

RIOTING IN WISCONSIN.

Striking Woodworkers Defy the Police and Drive Off Non-Union Workmen.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 5.—Rioting was resumed by the striking woodworkers here owing to the sash and door manufacturers trying to operate with non-union labor. At the Morgan plant last night a crowd of 1,000 strikers and sympathizers gathered to abuse and maltreat non-union workmen as they left the mill. Chief Weisbrod, with a force of police succeeded in preserving a semblance of order until darkness set in. Then a serious outbreak with the police was made, in which several officers received bruises and cuts and Chief Weisbrod was brought to his knees by a stone striking him. Several shots were fired in the air and the police finally withdrew.

To-day the strikers again congregated and clubbed and stoned non-union workmen trying to reach the Morgan mill. Thirty policemen were despatched to reinforce the small squad on duty. When the police arrived the crowd set on them with sticks and stones. The police used their clubs freely and the street was finally cleared at the expense of many broken heads and a score of arrests, including nine women. The non-union crew finally reached the mill under the protection of the police and the factory was started up with a strong force of police to keep the streets clear around the plant. The strikers are far from subdued, however, and more trouble is promised.

DUNCAN'S ENTERTAINED.

An Elocutionist from Vancouver Before A Well Satisfied Audience.

Duncan, Aug. 4.—Last evening there was an entertainment at the Agricultural Hall, given by Mr. A. Russell Willson, of Vancouver, formerly of London, England. The programme consisted of recitals, comic and otherwise, foremost among which was "will he be hung or married?" Mr. Willson is a young man for whom may be predicted a brilliant future, as an elocutionist.

The programme also included band selections and other music. An arithmetical problem called Adam and Eve and that apple, whereby Mr. Willson proved that our original parents ate over $1 million between them, and a vetriloquial sketch, or "The Talking Hand," caused great amusement, especially among the little ones. There was a good attendance and every one enjoyed the entertainment very much.

PORTO RICO CABLE.

A New and Direct Connection Likely to Follow Conquest by United States.

New York, Aug. 6.—One of the first business enterprises to follow the acquisition of Porto Rico is likely to be cable connection of that island with the United States. The existing lines are very roundabout, are under foreign control and the rates charged are nearly five times the rates to England or France, while the distance covered is much less. The New York Herald urges a government cable.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Fishermen's Luck Continues Poor—Expedition to Prospect Queen Charlotte Coal.

Drowning at Steveson—Suspension of Railway Survey—Health Board Inquiry.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—The salmon pack is very small to date. Each cannery has about 1,500 cases, making an aggregate of 60,000. So far there have only been schools of fish, no steady run, and fishermen are not making fair wages.

The steamer Dunsmuir, arriving from the Fraser river this morning, reports several accidents to Indian fishermen in Tuesday night's gale.

Six men sent by the Vancouver Coal company, went north by the steamer Cutch to-day to inspect coal seams discovered on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

There was another big seizure of California fruit to-day, the consignment being affected with codlin moth. Five hundred cases of apples and pears were destroyed.

A small pox inquiry is to be held, Dr. Mills having been summoned to show cause why he did not report on two infectious disease cases. A number of witnesses will be examined under oath.

It is likely that about forty cyclists from Vancouver will attend the Dominion championship race meet at Winnipeg on September 5 and 6, and twenty-five from Nanaimo.

Jack Downey, of Brooklyn, and Green, of Seattle, are to box twenty rounds in Vancouver about 1st of September.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have brought the recent horse beating case into court.

A Westminster report states that work has been stopped on the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway survey.

Word came to-night of the death by drowning of Oscar Olerberge, of Steveston. The family of the deceased live in Seattle.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Bismarck Family After Photographers—Zola's Appeal Dismissed—A Montreal Fire.

A correspondent of La Presse, of Montreal, writing from Gaspe country, gives a distressing story of the conditions of things there owing to the decline of the fishing industry.

Sir Adolphe Caron and a number of other prominent French Conservatives had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper last night with a view to establishing a new morning French Conservative paper to take the place of La Minerve, which collapsed after the elections. Sir Charles promised to put an end to the discord and establish a paper.

Leighton McCarthy, nephew of the late Dalton McCarthy, is suggested as a likely candidate for North Simcoe in succession to his uncle. He would run on the McCarthy platform and would probably receive the support of the Liberals.

The lumber mills of J. & B. Grier, factory of the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Co., at Montreal, have been damaged by fire. The cement company's loss is about $7,000 and the Griers from $3,000 to $4,000.

Chas. Henry, farmer of Oak River, Mann., was fatally injured in a row at Rapid City Thursday night. Another farmer named Thos. Cleaver also was stabbed.

The Hamburg police are proceeding at the instance of Prince Herbert Bismarck against two photographers, Wlicke and Prister, for entering the castle of Friedricksruhe and photographing the remains of the late Prince Bismarck shortly after his death. The proceedings are based on the criminal code dealing with "breaches of domestic peace."

The high Catholic authorities in London inform the Associated Press that it had been decided to make Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, cardinal. His death leaves the question of the succession to Cardinal Taschereau open as to the Vatican is understood to have no second choice. The Catholic weeklies confirm the report that Archbishop Walsh was the Vatican's choice for the Canadian cardinalate.

The French court of accession has dismissed the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the decision of the Versailles assize court on July 18, sentencing the author and M. Perrieux, managing editor of L' Aurore, each to a year's imprisonment with 3,000 francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit for libel brought against them by the officers who composed the Esterhazy court martial.

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PRICE'S
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Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

ASKING FOR MANILA!

McKinley's Terms Include Permanent Occupation of the Philippine Capital.

Spanish Leaders Averse to Such Sacrifice Though Majority Counsel Peace.

Madrid, Aug. 5 (10 p.m.)—At the cabinet council this evening Senor Sagasta related to his colleague what had been said in the conference with the various political leaders earlier in the day. No decision was taken.

London, Aug 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A majority of the politicians who conferred with Senor Sagasta counselled peace. But Senor Necedal, leader of the ultramontanes, urged war "even if the Yankees," he said, "were to capture Spanish ports, as possibly then an international conflagration would avenge Spain by placing her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now." Senor Sagasta informed me as to the contents of the American note. In addition to the demands already known the American government ask the occupation and possession of Manila and Subic Bay. M. Cambon obtained from President McKinley the substitution for the word possession of another word meaning practically the same thing. This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans only demanded temporary occupation of Cuba, pending arrangements for the future government of the Philippines. It is believed the powers will object to the Americans retaining permanent occupation of Manila and Subic Bay. The latter is a splendid naval station.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the views of various leaders expressed at the conference with Senor Sagasta as given by the El Liberal says: It seems that Senor Sagasta pointed out all the facts of the situation with the utmost frankness to the various politicians, indicating reasons for and against a continuance of the war and citing for example the fact that General Blanco far from being dejected, proposed plans to continue resistance. Senor Sagasta's picture as a whole, however, was painted in sombre colors. Senor Montero Rios, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal Martinez de Campos, the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Silvela, the leader of the dissident Conservatives, all favor peace. The Duke of Tetuan, however, things a government of greater authority necessary to negotiate the conditions.

London, Aug. 5. The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The prospect of America abandoning the Philippines has well nigh brought on a panic. The insurgent leaders are greatly dissatisfied with the Americans and the British here.

Mr. H. Wildman, the American consul here, has replied to Aguinaldo as follows: "The honor and justice of the United States let nothing interfere with the first task, of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you; do not disappoint me."

Washington, Aug. 5.—When the President closed his official work to-day he had not received the reply of Spain, nor any intimation as to how soon the reply might be expected. The French ambassador had not been heard from through the day and he, aswell as the government officials was waiting for Spain to give a final response. It seems that the Spanish cabinet fully realizes that the time for argument, counter proposals or modification, has gone by, and that there is only one simple issue to be met, namely: Whether the American terms will be accepted as a whole or rejected. There is, indeed, reason to believe that the Spanish government has been directly advised that the stage of negotiation is past, and that only the matter of an answer favorable or unfavorable remains. That the answer has not come quickly is no matter of surprise to the officials here, for they realize the responsibility which Premier Sagasta must assume in making these peace terms sufficiently palatable to the Spanish populace and the political leaders, to permit its acceptance without an international convulsion. The best informed persons here fix next Monday as the time when the United States government is likely to receive Spain's final answer. But this is simple conjecture, for there is not the slightest means of knowing the tendencies at Madrid.

FLEEING FROM FEVER.

Entire American Army To Be At Once Removed From Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5.—Major-General Shafter has received orders to move the entire army north at once. Six transports are here to take the first shipments and embarkations will begin to-day. There is great rejoicing among the troops.

From the moment Secretary Alger's cable message was received this morning, ordering the instant removal of the army north, everything has been bustle and activity at headquarters. The transports now here, six in number, have been ordered to discharge their cargoes and get ready, without loss of time, to take on board the first shipments for home. Other transports are expected here shortly. Embarkation will begin to-morrow, and it is expected that 18 transports will soon be conveying our soldiers back to the United States. The Yale and Harvard, among others, are understood to be on their way here. These vessels carry from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

General Shafter's orders for the movement of his command provide the following programme: Embarkation of the Third and Sixth regular cavalry; then the First regular cavalry, and First volunteer cavalry of Rough Riders be embarked. These regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on board ship the day after to-morrow. For the present, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry will remain in camp. Only the private horses of the officers will be taken. The other horses will be turned over to General Wood, who will designate the officers to receive them. General Wood remains here as military governor. All the tents are to be left standing and all extra worn clothing and bedding, which may possibly be infected, will be destroyed. The first brigade of General Lawton's division, under General Chaffee, will go next.

All the men able to ride will be put on horses and taken to the wharves. Others will be conveyed there in wagons. All the men suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here. Every precaution will be taken to provide for their safe and healthy arrival at the north. The volunteer regiments will next be shipped. All the regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go aboard the transports the day after to-morrow, or as soon after as possible. All the troops will first be examined by the medical board, and any suspicious cases will be left in the hospital. All tenting or surplus baggage will be taken back to the United States. Captain McKittrick and Dr. Goodfellow, of General Shafter's staff, left here to-day for New Orleans.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The war department has ordered the large fleet of transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago to bring Gen. Shafter's army back to this country. There are ten large transports in the fleet at Ponce, some of them like the Mobile, having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all they have a capacity of 6,500 men. This, with the capacity of the ships already at Santiago will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip. With the arrival of Shafter's army in this country every facility will be given to the troops to recuperate.

There will be no yellow fever cases brought to this country, as such cases can best be handled without removal. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montauk Point, where a field hospital for 500 patients is being prepared, in addition to the hospital equipment which Gen. Shafter's forces will bring along with them. But besides this Gen. Steinberg has in new two fine locations where bracing mountain and lake air will help convalescents to recover. These points are Fort Allan, Vermont and the army post at Plattsburg, N.Y. The latter point is on Lake Champlain and the former in the bracing latitudes of the mountains.

RUSSIA IN THE ORIENT.

Disquieting Reports of Further Aggressions Affecting British Interests.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—A Star special from London says: "The Anglo-Russian war scare is spreading beyond political circles, and the stock market is seriously depressed.

"Alarmist reports of Russian preparations are coming from several quarters, with indications that Russia is deliberately forcing a crisis in the Far East.

"Diplomacy is extraordinarily active, and the wires between London and St. Petersburg have been monopolized through the past twenty-four hours by government business."

London, Aug. 5.—There is great uneasiness here on all sides in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict betwen Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's invertebracy in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for dangerous conditions which can only be overcome by the most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease. In connection with this a curious story is current. It is said that the Princess of Wales' hurried departure from England was in response to a despatch from her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, bearing upon Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the Dowager Empress has been strenuously working to conclude an arrangement regarding Anglo-Russian relations in the Far East, and it is said that great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters in Copenhagen.

TO ENDURE HOT WEATHER.

Find an Absorbing Occupation and You Will Never Feel the Heat.

"When early hours give warning of a day of great heat, the most sensible thing to do is to plan forthwith some really absorbing occupation to fill the hours of trial," advises Ella Morris Kretschmar in her practical talks to housekeepers in the Woman's Home Companion.

"While in the main it is well to regard summer time as the proper season for pleasant idling, when temperature condition become intolerable, the surest refuge is congenial and absorbing occupation. The antidote that stands next is a deeply interesting book. Who has not forgotten entirely the without when immersed in pages which for a time make us a part of scenes and a life not our own? When we would escape ourselves a book is indeed an ally.

"Good company is another beguiler of dragging hours and adverse conditions, and the hottest day of the season may leave in its train the pleasantest memories of a summer if spent with congenial friend or friends. Do not, because the weather is 'unbearably hot,' hesitate to invite a friend for the day, or to give a luncheon to a number of friends. It is just the time for agreeable diversion; and if your luncheon menu is appropriate, the toilets suitable and your own spirits good, your guests will leave you grateful for a day of pleasure and surprised that temperature and discomfort have been largely forgotten. Be it remarked in passing that it is not in conventional entertaining that the greatest social success is achieved or the true social faculty displayed.

"It is never wise to dispute right of way with forces absolutely superior to ourselves. When we find ourselves in mental collision with such forces, the only sensible thing to do is to face about and try to go in the same direction with them with what graciousness we can command. If, instead of grumbling about the heat and frequently consulting thermometers with a view to justifying our groanings, etc., we keep in mind the fact that on such heat our health, happiness and material well-being depended—as it does—we must be unreasonable indeed if we fail to be reconciled to the passing discomfort it entails."

ONE DEFIANT SPANIARD

Spanish Commander at San Juan Boasts That He Can Drive Off Americans.

Prospect of a Hot Engagement Unless Peace Proclamation Intervenes.

Off San Juan, Aug 4 (via St. Thomas).—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who lighted the lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and on other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan, deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire. Captain General Maciash has made a proclamation in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attack before."

The daughter of the Captain-General is helping to drill the gunners at the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and other towns occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

The German steamer Polyenai with a cargo of rum, canned meats and tobacco, tried to run the blockade this morning but was stopped by the New Orleans.

PRICE OF CHICAGO PAPERS.

Necessity for Increase Explained by Different Journals.

Chicago, July 29.—All the morning papers of this city print to-day an announcement that on and after August 1 the price will be two cents a copy. The increased cost of white paper and the enhanced general expenses due to the war are the reasons for the advance. With the exception of the Chronicle, all print an explanatory editorial. The Chronicle makes the simple announcement.

The Tribune says: "The morning papers of Chicago have given the 1 cent retail price a faithful trial for two and a half years, and some of them for a longer time. Never during that period has the rate been profitable. After deducting the allowance in the city to the news agents, carriers and newsboys, there is left to the Chicago publishers only ½ cent per copy. This is scarcely enough to pay for the white paper. The war has swelled the navy rolls and telegraph bills and added immediately and largely to the cost of white paper. The war may be over in a short time, but the results of the war will remain. But, leaving the present war out of consideration, the outlay attendant on the collection of the news of the world, which is being covered with a network of telegraph lines, is increasing in an accelerating ratio."

The Record says: "The paper is worth 2 cents. It can not continue to be produced with moderately adequate financial returns for the constantly increasing outlay necessarily involved. The increased cost of production, covering all of the chief elements from white paper to war news, is unavoidable under present conditions."

The Times-Herald says: "The rate of 1 cent was insufficient to cover the cost of white paper. Since the beginning of the war there has been a large increase in the cost of white print paper, which has, of course, increased the loss on each copy of the newspaper. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expense on account of the war, there has been no increase from advertising in the revenue of the Chicago papers. In fact, some lines of advertising affected by the government war tax declined heavily or ceased altogether. The Times-Herald desires to do business on a business basis, and this is not possible upon the basis of 1 cent a copy; hence the decision to return to the former selling price of 2 cents."

A BEAUTY SLEEP.

An Illinois Woman Who Has Been Many Weeks Unconscious, But Still Thrives.

(Special Despatch to the Globe-Dem.)

Kewanee, Ill., July 29.—Doctors in this part of the state are puzzled over the eight weeks' sleep of a woman who can not be awakened. Rosalia Haven, wife of D. S. Haven, has since late in May been in a sleep or trance which defies all efforts intended to arouse her. Instead of becoming emaciated and pale, Mrs. Haven has the bloom of youth in her cheeks, and is growing fleshy. She was the mother of four children, and had heavy household duties. The burden of it all broke down her health last spring, and she suffered from prolonged convulsions, which would be followed by spells sometimes lasting an entire day, in which she was unconscious of all about her. Her body would become as hard and stiff as is cast iron. Medical men were of no assistance, nothing was of benefit to her.

Mrs. Haven seemed to have a presentiment of what was to come.

"Dave," said she to her husband, "I am afraid to go to sleep, for fear I shall not wake up again."

The family tried to laugh off this terrible fear, but the 28th day of the fateful month brought the worst. About 9 o'clocy in the morning Mrs. Haven fell into a peaceful sleep, from which she has not yet been aroused. She sleeps as one tired from labors.

Her aunt gives her food three times a day, and the sleeping woman never opens her eyes. She sometimes moves herself, but this is seldom. Her muscles are not rigid. Instead, they are said to be exceedingly free and relaxed.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

THE FLICKERING WAR.

Spain Still Withho'ds Assent to Peace Terms but Only for Form's Sake.

Madrid Government Thinks It Looks B-tter to Make Show of Bargaining.

Meanwhile the Picnic Expeditions Set Out to Please United States Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 4.—There was an expectation at the state department that perhaps toward the close of the afternoon some word might be received from Spain through the French ambassador in reply to the President's deliverance yesterday on the subject of peace conditions. This expectation was based upon the fact that the terms themselves had not been modified in any essential point, so that there was little occasion for prolonging discussion by the Spanish Cabinet which was presumed to have thoroughly considered this matter before sending the first reply. However, it was perceived by some news despatches that the Madrid cabinet meeting had been inconclusive, so it was then presumed that nothing definite could be expected before to-morrow noon at the earliest.

There is a confident belief among the administration officials that the Spanish government will accept the terms laid down by the President, and that the delay of a day or two in recognizing the inevitable is to be accounted for by reasons of Spanish international policy, which would not countenance resisting submission without at least a delay of a purpose to improve the terms. This, however, cannot be accomplished, and the French ambassador, who is well aware of that fact, unquestionably has so informed the Spanish government though that government has preserved its record in good form to meet the criticism of its political opponents by submitting the counter proposition presented yesterday by M. Cambon to the President. Meanwhile preparations for the war expedition go on steadily.

CHINESE COMPLICATIONS.

Natives Placidly Awaiting a Struggle Between Russia and Great Britain —Railway Concessions.

London, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Pekin to a local news agency says: "Efforts are being made by the British colony at Newchang in conjunction with the Japanese to obtain concessions for the neighborhood as a proposed railway terminus. Newchang is a town and treaty port in the province of Leao Tong, on the navigable river Liaou, near the Gulf of Pechili. The matter has been referred to the local taotai (the ruler of two or more departments of a province united into a tao), whose dilatoriness in disposing of it is declared to be due to Russian bribes. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of obtaining a proper footing in a region where already Russian influence preponderates.

A great proportion of the Newchang trade is in American goods, and this fact renders the co-operation of the United States Minister and his support of the British demand necessary, for the gravity of the situation is understood. Letters have been received from leading British merchants in North China confirming the reports of the state of uneasiness prevailing among the Chinese, who regard the issue between Russia and England as likely to decide the future of China.

An imperial decree was issued to-day establishing a central bureau of mining and railway administration under the presidency of two Cabinet ministers.

SPANISH VICTORIES.

A Series Reported From Madrid—Commander Said to Have Been Shot for Surrendering.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—Official reports from Iloilo show that the operations against the insurgents in Viscayas has been vigorously pushed. There have been several skirmishes with bands in the Camaraines province, the insurgents being beaten. The insurrection in the northern province has been suppressed. According to the same reports a British steamer loaded with natives and a cargo of arms coasted along the Viscayas shore, but the inhabitants of the eastern towns opposed a landing of munitions. On the queen regent's name day, the notables of Viscayas tendered General Arroyas assurance of their devotion to the throne.

It is announced from Havana that the town of Gibara on the north coast of Santiago de Cuba province has been evacuated by the Spanish troops and that the rebels on entering killed 18 volunteers. General Arolas, military governor of Havana, has asked the local newspapers to take up the question of the best way to distribute the available food supplies in the city. General Blanco has decreed a suspension of the sittings of the insular chamber.

An official despatch from Havana says the Savoy battalion has defeated a large band of insurgents near Monte Verde province of Matanzas. The enemy abandoned their positions and were pursued at the point of the bayonet. They lost heavily, including their commander, Jovel. The Spaniards had two killed and fourteen wounded.

An official despatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce has been court martialled and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieut.-Col. Piuz, the second in command, committed suicide.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes Waging a Hot Campaign Against Alleged Allies of President Kruger.

Capetown, Aug. 4.—The colonial elections which occur September 4, are already causing excitement. Personalities are rampant and the air is thick with the most serious allegation against the leaders of both factions.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, who at first held aloof, is now in the thick of the campaign, and is carrying the fight into the camp of the Afrikanderbund. He charges President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic with using secret service money to support the candidate of the Afrikanderbund.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the premier, and Messrs. Rose, Jones, Smuts and Brabant will be returned without opposition. Messrs. Rhodes and Hill have nominated Mr. Barkley West, who is supported by an overwhelming majority of the voters. Nevertheless, the candidates of the Afrikanderbund demand a poll in every instance. Five Progressives and four Bundsmen will be returned without opposition.

BUENA VENTURA SOLD.

She Was Not Much for a First Prize According to the Price Realized.

New York, Aug. 4.—The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold to-day to the highest bidder, Lewis Luckenback, for $12,200. The price is considered a good one. the Buena Ventura was captured by the gunboat Nashville off Key West on April 11, the day war was declared.

STEAMER IN TROUBLE.

One Report is of a Loss With All Hands—Probably Only Ashore.

St. John's Nfld., Aug. 4.—The telegraph operator at Tilt Cove, the most northern office of Newfoundland, wires that a report has just reached there of the loss of a large trans-Atlantic line steamer in the vicinity of Belle Isle, with all hands. Particulars are lacking, but the operator says it seems likely there is truth in the report, because the Labrador steamer Virginia Lake has been delayed two days, which might be accounted for by her being at the scene of the wreck.

The vessel referred to may be the British steamer Ipsden bound from Quebec for Plymouth, which was yesterday reported ashore on Belle Amour Point, Straits of Belle Isle. The report received stated that the cargo was being saved.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Great Ruch of Foreign Goods for Preferential Tariff—Premier on a Holiday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The rush of importers to take advantage of the 25 per cent. reduction in duties on German, Belgian and other foreign goods has doubled the customs revenue for July.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by whip Sutherland, will leave to-morrow for Rat Portage to spend a few days with Mr. Sifton.

General Gascoigne had a Canadian officer as A. D. C., but the new Major General will bring over an English officer, Major Scope, of the 18th Hussars, as his A. D. C.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Another Handsome Block Commenced —Salmon Still Keep Away—Railway Accident.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 4.—The case of Van Alstine for bibamy has been further adjourned.

Saul and Bell, contractors, commence to-morrow the erection of a magnificent block adjoining Dunn hall, the contract price for building being $72,000.

The salmon run is still very moderate, the average catch being about forty per boat. There are indications of a big spurt about next Sunday. The strike of Steveston fishermen is a comparative fizzle.

The annual bush fires have started in Vancouver. Owing to the activity of the fire brigade, however, they are kept well under control.

Ex-Mayor Collins and family have returned to the East to permanently reside there.

The foundry department of the B.C. Iron Works is running again under lease.

The Golden Cache mill and compressor was started on August 2.

Details of a sad accident have reached here from Blaine. A market gardener and his son named Lewis while driving over the Great Northern railway crossing was struck by a passing train and killed.

A COLONEL CALLED DOWN.

U. S. Secretary of War Resents His Comparison of Merits of Several Corps.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The following correspondence has passed between Col. Roosevelt, and Secretary Alger: "Santiago, July 23, 1898. My Dear Mr. Secretary:—I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope you will send us most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders who are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico in this cavalry division close to 4,000 men who would be worth easily 10,000 National Guards armed with black powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. Very respectfully, Theodore Roosevelt."

The following was cabled to Col. Roosevelt to-day: "Your letter of 23rd received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful. (Signed) R. A. Alger, Secretary of War."

STRENGTH IN UNION.

Acme and Dominion Lodges of the I. O. O. F. Merged Into One Organization.

I. O. O. F. Hall last evening was the scene of a large and pleasant gathering of Oddfellows, the ocasion being the merging of Acme Lodge, No. 14, with Dominion Lodge, No. 4. Grand Master A. Henderson and Grand Secretary Fred Davie were in attendance, and assisted at the ceremony, the former pronouncing the amalgamation of the two lodges an accomplished fact. Acme Lodge brings to Dominion an additional membership of 58, with the accumulated funds, paraphernalia, etc., and makes No. 4 one of the strongest lodges in the city, with a total of 146 members in good standing. After adjournment the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet spread in the lodge-room, and to which, it is needless to say, ample justice was done. Fraternal and congratulatory speeches were delivered by the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and others, and a splendid oration by Bro. David Hart was attentively listened to. Several good songs were also sung, and a very pleasant time spent by those present.

Andrew Haslam, ex-M.P., of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.

ARMY INVITES RECALL

Commanding Officers of Shafter's Brigade Protest Against Stay in Cuba.

Condition of Troops Such That Terrible Results Will Follow Further Exposure.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4.—Summoned by Major-General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger ordering him, on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior of San Luis, where it is more healthful. As a result of the conference General Shafter will insist upon the withdrawal of the army north within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Cavalry, to General Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

Major-General Shafter, Sir:—In the meeting between general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning we were all, as you know, unanimous in the view as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, would simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command, and in one or two of the brigades there is not one true case of yellow fever except one sent to the hospital at Siboney where they contracted it. In this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantine against toothache. We are certain that as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions that the army will be sent home. If there were any object in keeping us here we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here and has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition and, anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, for I have found by actual reconnoissance that the four present camps are as healthy as any camp at this end of the island can be. I write only because I cannot see our men who fought so bravely and endured extreme hardships and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving, so far as lies in me, to avoid a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt, Col., Cmdg. 1st Brigade.

After Col. Roosevelt had given the initiative all the American general officers united in a round robin addressed to General Shafter. It read:

"We, the officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that the four present camps are at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some part of the northern coast of the United States, and that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States."

THE REICHSTAG'S TRIBUTE.

Magnificent Wreath in Memory of the First Chancellor of the German Empire.

Friedrichshrue, Aug. 4.—A magnificent wreath bearing the inscription "The German Reichstag to the First Chancellor of the German Empire," was laid yesterday upon the coffin of the late Prince Bismarck by a delegation composed of former Vice-President Shahn, Dr. Bochem, and Herr Jungheim, councillor of accounts.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count William and the Countess von Bantzau, who had come to Friederichsruhe for the special purpose, received the delegation and conducted the members to the death chamber, where the delegation formally expressed the condolences of the Reichstag. Prince Herbert on behalf of the family expressed gratitude.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Lower Freight Rates for Farmers—Wheat Cutting Started—Lord Aberdeen.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4—(Special)—Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent to-day in Winnipeg. This evening His Excellency was presented with a farewell address by the city council, to which he briefly replied. Later he was entertained to dinner at the Manitoba club.

The M. & N. W. Ry. has issued a new grain tariff, reducing the rate a cent and a half per 100 pounds to correspond with the reduction made by the C. P. R. on August 1.

A young Winnipegger named Amos was drowned in the Little Salmon river while en route to the Yukon with a herd of cattle.

The annual session of the Dominion Trades Congress will be held on September 13. Delegates are expected from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, Victoria, Vancouver and other leading cities.

The farmers of Morden district have started wheat cutting.

COMMISSIONER OGILVIE.

The New Ruler of Yukon Starts Westward from Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—Wm. Ogilvie, the new commissioner for Yukon, left here to-day for the Pacific coast. With him are Dr. J. V. C. Brown and John Lithgo, also Mr. Ogilvie's two sons, one of whom goes to Vancouver and the other to Klondike. He will stop at Rat Portage to confer with Hon. Mr. Sifton and then at Winnipeg for a day.

HEADACHES RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE.

Griffith's Magic Liniment relieves headaches the minute applied. Apply it to the forehead and temples, then inhale freely in the manner directed in the circular around the bottle. No other liniment is so valuable to the house as this remedy. 25 cents, by all druggists.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Salmon Run So Late That S-ason Must Be Extended or Hardship Result.

Contract Laborers Turned Back by U.S. Commissioner—Reported Cruelty to Animals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—A. E. Tregent and J. I. Wilson, well-known canners, say that so far the catch only amounts to a few schools of salmon. Assuredly the canners will ask for an extension. Only 50,000 cases have been put up. The six thousand fishermen, mostly British subjects, have made very little so far, and there will be starvation among them unless assistance is given by extending the season.

A large number of fishermen have gone on strike at Steveston. On Sunday night the price of salmon was reduced from 15 to 10 cents by many canneries, and this precipitated the strike. The fishermen threaten to continue the strike until the canners agree to pay 15 cents to the end of the season. It is thought the fishermen will not be able to hold together, particularly as the run, although light, now shows sign of increasing again as fish are plentiful in the Gulf, while the traps are doing a big business.

The Bank of Commerce is opening a branch office in the offices formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Skene and the Golden Cache company in the McKinnon block.

Last night Geo. Edwards flashed a light over the inlet from the top of Grouse Mountain, 4,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Edwards lit a bonfire under a dried bioch and for fifteen minutes the blaze could be seen in all parts of the city. Mr. Edwards object in climbing to such a giddy height was to secure a view from the highest point yet reached by white man on the mountains across the inlet.

Mrs. Peabody, who committeed suicide in Seattle, has a son living in Vancouver. She was well known here.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

United States Immigration Agent Rice has had about all he can attend to in looking after transgressors of the United States labor laws lately. Recently seven natives of Ceylon arrived in this city bound for San Francisco. Mr. Rice learned that but one of them had money and the rest were engaged by the monied leader, whose fortune amounted to $1,500 in American coin, to peddle wares from his prospective store in San Francisco. The leader stated that his six companions were penniless cousins. Mr. Rice refused to allow them to cross the border, and the C.P.R. offered to ship them back at $20 a head, but the monied relative declined to pay up, and at the last moment yesterday they went to the police court to try and secure some "British justice," as they said. Chief Magistrate Garden informed them through an interpreter that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that all he could do was to see that the man who had brought them to provided for them while they were here. They are still walking the streets of Vancouver.

On Saturday last Mr. Rice stopped a game that had been going on for some time here in the shape of labor law evasion, a white contractor had been in the habit of contracting with Japanese to provide them with jobs in Seattle and San Francisco, and sending the Japs over the American railways to the States. In case of absolute proof that the law was thus being evaded by an American citizen the penalty would be $1,000 fine and possibly a year's imprisonment. Mr. Rice, while morally certain had not convincing proofs, and while he was securing these the contract laborer disappeared.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Some time ago a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in Vancouver. Since that time the society has been in a state of innocuous desuetude, though examples of ill-usage of dumb animals are frequent. Two or three days ago a crowd of men near the Free Library watched a boy kick a stubborn dog over the head until its howls could be heard for blocks. The noise of the dog's cries was gathering a crowd, so they were stopped by the boy from hanging the dog over the fence, while he continued the beating by punching its nose with his fist. At this stage the inhuman youth was stopped by a man in the crowd.

Yesterday Mr. Norris of the Mining Critic was passing a stable in the east end of the town on Hastings street backing on to Dupont street, and he was horrified to see a man knocking a horse on the head with a club until the horse fell on its knees and groaned with pain. Mr. Norris called out to the man to stop, but this he refused to do, and belabored the poor beast until the club was in splinters. Mr. Norris called a passing policeman and the two of them attempted to enter the stable and stop the man, who seemed to have become insane with rage, and had resumed his beating with the butt end of the whip, while the eyes of the poor horse looked pleadingly at his inhuman master through streams of blood. The man called to them to enter the stable at their peril, and as he stopped from sheer exhaustion at this juncture they went away. The policeman said he would report the matter, but he didn't do so, apparently, for there was nothing more heard of it, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is still silent.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

A Strong Market, Due to Anticipations of Industrial Activity.

New York, Aug. 3.—There was no great outburst of speculative enthusiasm in stocks to-day as a result of the peace news. The market broadened out materially, and was confidently strong all day, but inquiring observers feel considerable doubt whether the peace prospects have much to do with the rise. Of much more effect is the generally growing conviction that the dulness of the local money market is not at all due to sluggish conditions, but rather to the abundant supplies of money at interior points to meet the requirements of expanding business, and the movement thus has been evaded by an American citizen the penalty would be $1,000 fine and possibly a year's imprisonment. Mr. Rice, while morally certain had not convincing proofs, and while he was securing these the contract laborer disappeared.

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New York, Aug. 3.—There was no great outburst of speculative enthusiasm in stocks to-day as a result of the peace news. The market broadened out materially, and was confidently strong all day, but inquiring observers feel considerable doubt whether the peace prospects have much to do with the rise. Of much more effect is the generally growing conviction that the dulness of the local money market is not at all due to sluggish conditions, but rather to the abundant supplies of money at interior points to meet the requirements of expanding business, and the movement thus far of the crops. Yesterday's gold imports resulted in stiffening foreign exchange and in appreciable easier money rates for time loans. Exchange exports are not able to figure any profit on gold import operations at the present level of exchange, and these operations must be accepted as anticipative of future conditions. If the importers anticipated higher money rates abroad, they would probably leave their funds there. It seems doubtful also whether the present low rates of money here would themselves invite such an operation. Prospects of an enlarged demand through widening business activity must be looked to to explain the present gold movement. The general tenor of talk heard in the street is an expected increase of trade and industrial expansion, and the growth of the west-bound freight movement and favorable reports from experts in different trades are accepted against the shrinkage in the grain movement and resulting decrease in earnings of some of the western railways. Statements of earnings for the fiscal year are being brought out simultaneously with those for the month of July, and the heavy outlay for improvements shown indicates possible economies in the future, and serve to neutralize the decrease in current earnings. The general view in Wall Street is bullish. The general strength of the market was taken advantage of to realize profits in some of the recently manipulated industrials, but there was a broad and comprehensive demand for the standard stocks, the grangers and the favorite dividend-payers leading.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were quiet to-day, but of a good tone, and prices well maintained. The principal feature was the rise in such foreign stocks as Spanish, Egyptian, Brazilian and Argentine. Spanish securities were largely bought on Paris orders. Americans were good, in sympathy with the rise in New York. There was some professional buying here. Prices closed at about the best. Grand Trunks were steady, in spite of bad traffic returns. The best quarters look for further gold shipments to New York. Nevertheless, the London discount rate is a trifle easier because of the plethora of money, the scarcity of bills and the steadiness of Continental exchange. The Paris markets were firm."

Closing prices: Amn. Cotton Oil, 28½; Amn. Tobacco, 128; Amn. Sugar, 139⅝; Amn. Spirits, 12¼; do. pfd., 36; T. & S. F., all paid, 13⅞; Bay State Gas, 4⅛; C. & O., 22¾; C. B. & Q., 108¼; Chicago Gas, 98; C. & N. W., 133½; C. R. I. & P., 69⅞; C. M. & St. P., 101; Cons. Gas, N. Y., 190⅝; C. C. C. & St. L., 42; D. L. & W., 125½; G. E., 38⅝; H. Valley, 5; J. C., 90⅝; Laclede Gas, 72¼; L. E. & W. pfd., 71½; L. & N., 54¼; Man., 106⅝; Mo. Pac., 35⅞; Nat. Lead, 37⅞; do. pfd., 140¼; N. A., 65⅞; N. P. com. new, 30¾; do. pfd., 72⅝; N. Y. C. & H., 118⅝; N. Y. L. E. & W., 13½; do. first pfd., 39; Omaha com., 34; P. & L., all paid, 17½; Pullman, 190¼; Sou. Ry. pfd., 31⅞; U. S. Leather com., 8½; do. pfd., 68¾; U. S. Rubber com., 39¾; U. P. rects, 24½; Wabash pfd., 20¼; W. U., 94½; Met., 156; Rapid Transit, 58.

C. P. R. in London, 86⅝.

Bar silver, 59c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c.; silver certificates, 58½ to 59¼c.

Copper, dull; brokers' $3.80; exchange, $3.92½ to $3.97½.

Tin, firmer; Straits, $15.75 to $15.85; plates, steady. Spelter, dull; domestic, $4.50 to $4.60.

Wheat options were under bullish influences all day, and ruled strong, closing at ⅝ to ¾c. net advance. Winter wheat receipts are disappointing, and English cables, strength in all cash markets, and fair export inquiry formed the chief buying motive. No. 2 red, Sept., closed 70⅝c.; Dec., 69⅝c.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Wheat closed: August, 57⅞c.; Sept., 65⅝c.; Dec., 64⅞c.; May, 67¼c. Corn, Aug., 32⅝c.; Sept., 32¼c.; Dec., 25⅝c. Oats, Sept., 20⅝ to 20¾c.; May, 23½ to 23⅝c.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Granger Stocks a Popular Investment in Anticipation of a Rise.

New York, Aug. 4.—It was very obvious from the developments in to-day's stock market that wealthy and powerful speculators were playing very large amounts of money in the granger stocks, in anticipation of a rise. There were many indications also that some of the funds which were placed in the grangers were derived from sales of the more prominent industrial specialties, which have shown recent large advances in price, so as to yield a handsome profit on the sales. There was a broad and confident demand to-day through the whole of the railroad list, much of which must have come from outside public. In many stocks this growing demand was met by a steady stream of offerings, which left prices, in spite of quite a large volume of transactions, only slightly higher than last night. The whole railway list held remarkably firm in face of the specialties, the closing showing a stronger tone at or near the top.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock markets here were quiet to-day. There is a decided feeling American securities, especially from New York. Indeed, New York buying of bonds and shares is so large that it is difficult to may check gold exports to the States. Prices closed practically at the best. Grand Trunks were good. The Paris market was firm. The discount market has eased a trifle easier at 1 7-16 per cent. American bills for foreign delivery are inquired for at 1 9-16, but the supply has fallen off."

Closing prices: Cotton Oil, 27½; Tobacco, 12¾; Sugar, 137¼; Spirits, 12⅞; Atchison, 15⅝; Bay State Gas, 4⅛; Can. Pac., 84; Can. Sou., 53⅞; C. B. & Q., 108½; Chicago Gas, 99⅝; C. & N., 113⅜; C. R. I. & P., 99; C. M. & St. P., 101⅝; Con. Gas, 190; C. C. C. & St. L., 41⅝; D. & R. G. pfd., 51; Gen. Elec., 40; Hocking Valley, 4⅞; L. E. & W. pfd., 71½; L. S., 198; L. & N., 54⅝; Manhattan, 106⅝; Mich. Cent., 107½; Nat. Lead, 37⅞; Nor. Amn., 6⅝; Nor. Pac., com., 30⅛; do. pfd., 72⅝; N. Y. O. & W., 15; Omaha, 84½; Pac. Mail, 31¼; Reading, 17⅝; Sou. Ry., 8⅝; do. pfd., 32⅛; Leather, 7½; do. pfd., 68¾; Rubber, 38½; do. pfd., 98; U. P., 24½; do. pfd., 62½; Wabash, 7⅝; W. U., 93⅝; Met., 156⅝; B. R. T., 58⅝.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 187; C. P. R. in London, 86⅝.

Money on call, steady at 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; last loan, 1½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange, firm; posted rates, $4.84½ to $4.85, and $4.86 to ½; commercial bills, $4.82¾.

Silver certificates, 58½ to 59¼c.; bar silver, 59c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c.

Copper, dull.

Wheat options opened easy under foreign selling and lower cables. Quickly recovering, they ruled strong all day, supported by a good cash demand and light receipts, closing ⅝c. higher than yesterday.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Growing Conviction that the War Has Brought This Work Very Near.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian commission, composed of Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and representative Hitt of Illinois, are here and had an informal talk with a number of business men. Senator Morgan said that the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Not only would the Nicaragua canal be constructed, he said, but there would be a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico and one between New York and Albemarle Sound. Senator Cullom also said the Nicarakuan canal would be built. Representative Hitt spoke of the certainty of the Nicaragua canal as one of the results of the war, also a cable to Hawaii.

Ex-Senator Regan said it might as well be written down that Cuba would soon be a part of the United States, and that America was interested in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

The Funeral Ceremonies Yesterday Made a Very Impressive Scene.

Toronto, August 4.—(Special.)—The funeral of the late Archbishop Walsh was celebrated this morning with great solemnity and gorgeousness. St. Michael's cathedral was packed from an early hour and there were present many church dignitaries from outside dioceses, including Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal; Bishop McQuade, of Rochester; Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton; Bishop O'Connor, of London. The pall-bearers were: Father Edward Kirnan, of Toronto; Father Moyner, of Toronto; Father Dollard, New Brunswick; Father Connolly, of Ingersoll; Rev. Dr. Teefy, or Toronto; Rev. Dr. Flannery, of St. Thomas; Father Davis, of Madoc, and Father Brennan, of St. Mary's.

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the C.P.R., was a passenger inward on the Charmer last evening.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Premier Hardy Arraigned for Taking Election Disputes Out of the Courts.

He Promises to Submit Test Case t, Decide Constables' Right to Vote.

If Decision B- Adverse, Elections Affected to Be Fought Over Again.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Toronto, Aug. 4.—After the opening proceedings in the legislature yesterday, while discussing and commenting on the nomination of Mr. Evanturel for speaker, Mr. Whitney, leader of the opposition made a vigorous speech against calling the house together this year when so many seats are under protest.

Premier Hardy replying, said the government proposed doing nothing in the way of legislation aside from that touching the fisheries question, and the constables' vote matter. It was proposed, however, to hold morning and evening sessions and after the end of this week to take all the time for government business, this with view of getting through quickly.

The Premier at adjournment referred feelingly to the death of Archbishop Walsh and moved that the house stand adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow out of respect to his memory.

The battle over the constables began in earnest to-night, Mr. Whitney making a vigorous onslaught on the government all along the line and particularly condemning it for holding a summer session for the purpose of taking the settlement of the constables' votes out of the hands of the courts.

The Premier spoke from 10 to 11:30 p.m., defending the course of the government generally. Regarding the constables' vote he said the government would introduce a bill directing the Court of Appeals to hear a stated case on the subject at the earliest possible date, with the provision that in the event of the courts deciding that the constables have not the right to vote, elections the result of which is thereby affected shall be fought over again.

The following was the speech from the throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to your legislative duties at this our first meeting of the assembly since the last general election. I have directed that the order in council authorizing the issue of the proclamation calling together the legislative assemly, with the report upon which the order in council is based, stating the reasons for summoning you to meet at this early period of the year shall be laid before you without delay.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen has announced his intention of retiring from the exalted position of Governor-General of Canada before the expiration of the full term for which he was appointed. This announcement has evoked expressions of regret from all classes of our people, in whose well-being and happiness His Excellency and the Countess of Aberdeen have during their residence in Canada taken deep and an interest. Their Excellencies' participation in all philanthropic movements and enterprises, their hearty co-operation in all good work, their patriotic devotion to Canada and their constant study of Canadian interests, will always be gratefully remembered by the people of this province. While we regret the departure of Their Excellencies, it is a source of gratification to believe that their interest in Canada will not cease with His Excellency's term of office as Governor-General.

I rejoice in being able to congratulate you that the province is being favored with another abundant harvest, and that the prices of almost all the products of the farm have been satisfactory to the agriculturists. There has been no abatement in the efforts of the department of agriculture to promote the welfare of the husbandman through the operation of the numerous agencies and organizations under its direction and by the preparation and wide circulation of bulletins and reports of an instructive character. The practical and experimental work in connection with the agricultural college continue to afford much valuable information and encouragement to those who can personally investigate, as is evidenced by the constantly increasing number of farmers who continue to visit and inspect its operations, not less than thirty thousand having visited the college and farm during the month of June last. It is gratifying to learn that the work of the department is enforcing the provisions of the act of last session with respect to the spread of the San Jose scale and in protecting the orchards of the province from the destructive ravages of the pest has been actively pushed, and with good results. It is also a subject of congratulation that the trade and commerce of the province are constantly increasing; that agricultural, manufacturing and commercial enterprises are alike prosperous and successful. Great activity still prevails in the mining district, and there is abundant evidence that the wealth of Northern Ontario is being steadily developed. It is gratifying to record that increasing interest is being take in road and street improvement throughout the province. Successful efforts to bring about reform are apparent in many districts. The fullest information appears to be desired by both urban and rural municipalities regarding this branch of public work, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, including so largely, as it does, the commercial, agricultural and social welfare of the community. Owing to the unsettled condition of certain branches of trade in the adjoining republic, growing out of the war with Spain and the duty imposed by the tariff of that nation on lumber when imported, the lumber market has not been as active is in former years. I am pleased to be able to state that shipments to the British market have greatly increased and that satisfactory prices have been obtained.

The work of the commission appointed last year to inquire into the practicability of preserving and restoring the white pine upon lands in the province not adapted for agricultural purposes or for settlement, and whose preliminary report with recommendations were presented last session, has been continued during the year. The final report and recommendation of the commissioners is expected to be completed and ready for distribution this session. In that case a measure supplementary of the forest reserves act of last session may be submitted for your consideration.

In view of the great number of petitions awaiting trial it is desirable to facilitate their disposition by the courts and to lessen the expense and labor of the trials as far as may be practicable and so that they may, if possible, be disposed of by the time this assembly may again meet in the early part of the coming year. To this end a bill well be submitted for your consideration making provision for the speedy determination of the question of the right of electors to vote who have been called upon or appointed by the returning officer or deputy returning officers under the election act to act as constables or special constables on election or polling day or to perform other work or duty connected with the election or for other purposes.

The long contested question between the government of Canada and the provinces relating to the rights in and over provincial fisheries has at length been finally decided by the Imperial privy council. Leases, fishing rights in provincial waters, and licenses and permits for fishing in provincial waters, including the waters of the great lakes and international and provincial rivers, can be granted only by the province, and payable to the provincial governments. The regulations as to time and manner in which fish may be taken, the instruments of capture which may be employed, the fixing of the close seasons, and some other minor matters of regulation, are by the judgment declared to be subject wholly to Dominion legislation.

It is desirable in the public interest to make further provision for the due administration by the province of the important rights and interests which are now ascertained to belong to the province and for the collection of the revenue to be derived therefrom. A bill upon the subject will be presented to you.

The proposed legislation in respect to the two last mentioned questions is among the reasons for your being called together at this somewhat unusual season of the year, and I trust that you will deem them of sufficiently pressing importance to secure your approval of the course which has been taken. It is presumed that when you have disposed of matters which are immediately urgent you will prefer postponing the other and general business until the early part of next year. I feel assured that your deliberation will be characterized by wisdom and patriotism and that they will conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

SAGASTA WON'T BE HUSTLED.

He Will Conclude the War Only in the Leisurely Way It Has Been Conducted.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—The consultations between the Premier, the presidents of the chambers and other prominent persons are described as being really of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The government has not yet entered upon an engagement regarding the terms for concluding the war with the United States. The cabinet will follow the advice of the leaders and will leave to the crown the liberty of choosing new advisers.

All the leaders consulted thus far have observed the strictest reserve, with the exception of Senor Romero y Fobledo, the leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war. The queen regent summoned several generals for consultation.

London, Aug. 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Senor Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations on all doubtful points in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington cabinet. He has also to examine very minutely the exigencies of the international situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest. The Spanish people, though sincerely desirous of peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy, and hold out to the last, though it imposes greater sacrifices.

FINDER OF WHITE PASS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore Return From a Visit to the Father of Skagway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore returned yesterday morning on the Tees from Skagway where they have been visiting for the past fifteen days the parents of Mr. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. William Moore. Captain Moore is the pioneer of Skagway, the first white man to cross the now famous White Pass, the engineer and builder of the trail that by Skagwayians is claimed to be the cheapest, quickest and easiest route to the gold fields. Capt. Moore laid out the townsite of Skagway eight years ago, built the first and only first class wharf that Skagway has, and the only wharf where a vessel can land during the heavy gales, for which the Alaska coast is noted. Mr. J. W. Moore was too full of business yesterday to give a detailed account of his trip. He has been employed on the steamer Charmer, as purser, for the past 13 years without interruption, and this is his first trip of recreation during all that period—a remarkable record indeed. Mrs. Moore was at first reticent about being interviewed, but at last surrendered to the inevitable, and said:

"I had a delightful trip, and was very agreeably surprised with Skagway. I expected to find a wierd country, with rude and rough people, but on arrival was surprised to find a pretty little village, the people of which

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GOLD LADEN MINERS.

Steamer Manauense Returns With the Wealthiest Crowd That Has Yet Returned South.

Estimates of the Gold and Drafts on Board Run From One to Three Million Dollars.

Universal Condemnation of the Mining Laws and Officials Who Administer Them.

A million or more in golden dust and bright yellow nuggets, with two millions added in bank paper and other equally valuable securities. Such is the minimum estimate of the wealth brought from the Klondike treasure land yesterday by the steamer Manauense—the richest of the gold-bearing fleet to come down this season, and the richest by far of any gold ship to land her toil-worn but envied argonauts at any point in British Columbia.

It was on July 20 that the Manauense left St. Michael, and so effectually did her master cater for the down river passenger by the Healey, Merwin, Alice and Marguerite that there were very few of these passengers left at the Yukon mouth when she weighed anchor homeward bound. Three hundred odd miners and frontier traders, representing in themselves every degree of failure as well as success made up the passenger list, and the debarkation of these at Victoria's dock carried the old-timers back in memory to the sunniest days of the Fraser river rush and the halcyon era of Cariboo's greatness, while the fame even of these was eclipsed by the Klondike demonstration of the afternoon.

Sacks and bottles containing hundreds of dollars in flaky gold or heavy dust failed to excite more than passing attention; hand satchels whose suspicious weight would usually have drawn round them a concourse of the curious, received scarce the tribute of a glance—for there were fortunes to be briefly viewed whose bulk testified to many thousands, and to but lift some of which taxed the strength of bronzed and stalwart veterans of the mines.

"We've got on board between three and four millions in dust and nuggets," said J. M. Hayes, of Charleston, Ill., who as an original claim owner on El Dorado and one of the promoters of the biggest transportation syndicates of the North, was looked to as something of an authority. This statement Captain Edwards and Purser Richards, of the Manauense endorsed as unquestionably and unqualifiedly correct, and as though to still further confirm the truth of the estimate, the sacks and satchels, boxes and bags of treasure streamed ashore almost as soon as the ship had docked.

All of the pilgrims who brought home bullion brought it in quantity, and while there were many of the returning company who stepped upon the deck poorer in purse though richer in experience than when they entered the Klondike, they were in the minority, and their companions with the money did the talking.

Their discourse was of the inefficiency and cupidity of Gold Commissioner Fawcett; the unworkable nature of the Yukon mining regulations as administered by him; the prospect of famine and fortune walking hand in hand through the ice-bound gold fields during the long Arctic night, through few of the supply steamers being able to make their way up to Dawson; and, last of all, with reference to the gold that they and their companions have won from the reluctant streams and benches of the North.

Tales of fortune winning and of dire distress alternated in the conversation of the new arrivals, many of those who had earned their wealth in five or six figures receiving with sad faces the congratulations of their friends, for in their own prosperity they could not forget the hundreds whose lives had been sacrificed to the Gold King in his home, nor yet those other hundreds who are scattered all along the great river of the North—their provisions lost; their avenues of egress blocked; and the grim spectre of starvation at their shoulder.

So much worse than usual is the Yukon channel this year, according to their report, that few of any of the lower river supply steamers will get through at all from St. Michael, while even if fully laden every trip the up-river boats will scarcely be able to deliver food in sufficient quantity to maintain through winter the actual population of to-day. The only hope for next winter is in the stampede out that has already commenced, the outfits of the faint-hearted augmenting the resources of the more resolute men of the camp.

As illustrating the origin of the overshadowing terror, Mr. Hayes explains that when the river rose this spring to eighteen feet above former high mark, it so washed out the islands in the flats that the whole river became ribbed with sand bars. These and the absence of wood for fuel occasioned by the great ice drift having swept the banks clear of timber, offer unsurmountable obstacles to the steamer fleet, having practically obliterated the channel from Circle City to Fort Hamlin, where even rowboats have failed to find free navigation, with ten and sometimes only eight inches of water from shore from shore, and all landmarks swept away.

Of the gold receipts by the Manauense, the approximations vary from the "half a million in bullion and perhaps twice that in paper" of the conservative passengers, to the "four million in gold alone" told of by the ship's officers and the more enthusiastic of the argonauts. Certain it is that all the steamer's steel vaults were filled before the gold had fairly commenced to come on board, and many of the passengers kept faithful guard over big piles of gold on the journey down. Contributing to the total—immense in any event—are perhaps thirty by white their fortunes in five figures or more, the names and stakes of a few of these being instanced as hereunder:

Rev. C. Hestwood, formerly a Methodist pastor of San Francisco, now known throughout the North as "The Preacher." He returns with $184,000 in dust and drafts—the former making up the $84,000.

Michael Trainor, a sailor from San Francisco also, commonly known in the North as "Mike Murphy," whose sack holds $34,000.

B. Supowizka and his partner, two Russians, brought out about $60,000, but decline to talk. They have most of their wealth in gold, which was still in their stateroom on the boat last night, the partners taking turns at watching it.

H. Doser and Louis Paulus, of San Francisco, with T. Rogers and C. Stephens, of Seattle, who are credited by Purser Richards with $117,000, $400,000, $650,000 and $150,000 respectively, this being in dust and securities. the real treasure they bring down about $120,000.

E. C. Barlow, the discoverer of Barlow creek, with two corded valises of dust weighing $34,000, and much paper money besides.

W. C. Ballard and his brother-in-law, E. S. McClaim, of De Soto, Mo., with $22,000 between them.

George Dawson, of St. Catharines, Ont., with his son and nephew, John and J. W. Dawson, Dr. Edwards, H. Elwell, W. S. Leonard, W. C. Beecher, H. Dozer, H. G. Matthews, George F. Hooper, B. Richards and C. J. Kaird. This party committed six hundred avoirdupois pounds of gold into the keeping of the Oriental hotel vaults two hours after the arrival of the steamer. And 600 pounds at the current price of gold means something between $150,000 and $200,000.

H. C. Colver, C. W. Ferris, and F. W. Van Wagner, of Seattle—reported by their travelling companions as possessed of $100,000 among them.

George Westfall, of Tucson; J. H. Bush, of Mesa City; William Cox, of Phoenix, and other Arizonians, returning with a joint stake of $55,000.

J. M. Ogilvy, who has transferred his interests to his father, the latter remaining on the ground at El Dorado, brings $38,000, of which he has $8,000 in dust.

W. H. Eggleston, Peter Kenny and P. J. Holland, a Wisconsin trio, have three bags of gold worth $45,000—and paper money to burn.

Theo. Franz, of Tacoma, brings out $10,000, and will try again for a larger stake.

C. A. Bevins and wife, of Rampart City, Minook, have with them $12,000 in coarse gold and nuggets.

H. A. Concannon is reputed to have $55,000 to show for his residence in the North.

F. Van Bibber, of Woodlawn, Wn., returns there with $38,000 in gold, his properties in the North aggregating five times this sum in value.

H. N. Blackmore, of Chicago, is en route to that city. His homestake is set down at $150,000—one-third of this being in dust.

Dr. T. A. Gilchrist, an Eastern States medical man, is said to have amassed $62,000 in two years by the practice of his profession. He has with him $50,000 in drafts and the balance in treasure.

Somerson Edwards, of Nanaimo takes back to the Coal City 75 pounds weight in gold, or $18,000 in round figures.

Fifty others will average from $2,000 to $15,000 each—scattered as to their original places of residence from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Montreal to Mobile.

AT THE HOME HOTELS.

Short Chats With the Returned Miners In Their Temporary Homes in Victoria.

The arrival of the northerners and their gold naturally had an electrical effect upon local business, the hotels of course being first to feel the impetus of the revivifying wave from the treasure district. Each claimed its share of the arrivals, and soon the new comers were surrounded by little knots of residents, every precious word they uttered falling upon attentive ears. The Dominion as usual had a throng, the list here within an hour after the docking of the Manauense being as below:

Walker Rayburn, St. Louis.
R. D. McKinnon, Chicago.
H. F. Nevins, Cheshalis.
T. J. Manning, Chehalis.
A. McKinley, St. Louis.
W. D. Heath, Seattle.
J. R. Wilson, Seattle.
J. H. Craven, Indianapolis.
George Lubram, Illinois.
Thomas Sutherston, Decatur.
C. A. Coughalan, Sacramento.
F. A. Shaw, Albion, Pa.
F. G. Smither, Dawson.
F. P. O'Donnell, Dawson.
Ed. M. Smithers, Dawson.
E. S. Phipps, Dawson.
F. F. Colbert, Dawson.
J. Paulson, San Francisco.
C. Norlin, Circle City.
Joseph McKnight, Los Angeles.
F. W. Beasley, Miles City, Mont.
P. J. Kennedy, San Mateo, Cal.
Gavin Alchison, San Francisco.
S. Sundelius, San Francisco.
Samuel H. Myers, Lockhaven, Pa.
B. Shaw Wool, London, Ont.
W. Treat, Biggs, Cal.
R. M. Hester, Dawson.
C. B. Tibbetts, Dawson.
H. A. Concannon, Dawson.
B in Manauense

Mr. R. M. Hester, of the above company, is one of those who look to Eagle City, 150 miles from Dawson, and containing a present population of about 1,000, to surpass the present Klondike metropolis in importance before the close of another season. It is on the American side, which in view of the unpopularity of the existing Canadian regulations and of those administering them, is in itself a great advantage. It is, too, the headquarters for the Seventy Mile, Forty Mile, American, Wolf and Mission creek diggings and the summer supply town for the heads of all these creeks, from which a good showing is next season anticipated.

Referring to the shipping at St. Michael when the Manauense sailed south, Mr. Hester says the Progreso will bring all her passengers back, as no up-river connection could be secured for them. The Brixham had just succeeded in landing her passengers when mid-July came, and the Danube was awaiting the return of the C. P. N. steamer from up the river.

One of Mr. Hester's companions from the interior was the lucky Van Bibber, from Woodlawn, who, according to his friend's report, went into the Klondike only about one year ago, worked the winter through and then sold the claim in which he was interested for $58,000 cash.

Another hotel finding favor in the eyes of the returned argonauts was the Occidental, where are quartered:

E. C. Barlow, Dawson.
Peter Alix, Lathrop, Cal.
J. M. Hayes, Charleston, Ills.
W. C. Ballard, De Soto, Mo.
E. S. McClaim, De Soto, Mo.
C. H. Keithley, Woodland, Cal.
R. Hogzboom, Woodland, Cal.
Arch. Martin, Germantown, Pa.
J. M. Main, Swayze, Ind.
George Greigson, San Francisco.
Albert Willis, Chicago.
Ben Cook, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Gus Le Bou, Danville, Ills.

E. C. Barlow, of this party, had so much gold that a double team express had to be sent to the steamer for it. The De Soto brothers-in-law, Ballard and McClaim, declined to admit the gold that they were known to have secured. They have been in constant fear of robbery, their friends explain, ever since they left the camp.

J. M. Hayes, of Charleston, is one of the solid men of El Dorado, and of Sulphur creek, and one of the pioneers of the latter, which he counts upon equalling if not surpassing El Dorado. He is strong in his condemnation of Gold Commissioner Fawcett, whose administration, he alleges—and all the others at the Occidental concur—is "rotten to the core—both dishonest and utterly incompetent." Mr. Hayes was one of the promoters and heaviest backers of the river transportation scheme of which the ill-starred Moran fleet were to form a part. He is now convinced that they could not have proved serviceable had they reached the river—as well as that they were too frail in construction ever to have been sent North.

The home-coming of Archie Martin is an inexpressibly sad one, he having been in the treasure land only long enough to complete his plans for a return. His brother, Thomas H. Martin, was half owner of 45 below on Bonanza creek, which proved so good a property that Archie was sent for to assist. He reached Dawson on June 10 but only to find his brother in hospital, and so far toward the grave with Bright's disease that an immediate return home was imperative. Together the brothers started back by the first down-river steamer. St. Michael was reached without an apparent change for the worse in the sick man's condition. The Manauense had not more than got to sea, however, when he died, and when the steamer called at Dutch Harbor the remains were placed in a grave in the little cemetery there with simple but none the less impressive ceremony. The deceased was but 28 years old and counted as worth $75,000 in the Klondike and had intended coming out next summer to rejoin his wife and children in Pennsylvania, who, until the telegraph told them the sad news today were not even aware that he was in other than the best of health. The health of the entire camp is not of the best at the present time, owing to neglect of sanitary precautions.

The Queen's, of course, has its share of the just returned, among those registered here being the following:

Thomas H. Gemmell, Dawson.
Martin Dunsmuir, Dawson.
J. M. Ogilvy, Dawson.
David Dobson, Dawson.
Robert Haddon, Dawson.
Thomas Blakely, Dawson.
W. W. Wilson, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Ogilvy has left his father at their joint claim, and came down with $8,000 in dust. He says that so many are coming out that supplies can be bought in the Klondike at present from the disappointed ones or fearful ones for what the outfits would cost in Victoria. For all this there is very tangible reason for fear of a food shortage during the approaching winter.

Mr. Voss's other house—the Hotel Victoria—has among its Klondikers these four well known gentlemen:

H. C. Colver, Seattle.
C. W. Ferris, Seattle.
F. D. Van Wagener, Seattle.
W. C. Martin, San Francisco.

There was not a man on board the Manauense, who had been to Dawson but had something to say of the mining laws and the administration of them. All condemned the laws and the officials, some in very strong terms. Among the more moderate was Mr. H. V. Colver of Seattle, but even he was pretty severe. A man who has been in the Yukon country all winter, he said, was naturally anxious to hear from his friends, and business associates. When the mail does not arrive as frequently as it should, it will be all the more welcome when it did arrive and the men could not get their letters, it was even worse. This was, nevertheless, the case. Mr. Colver instanced a case where a man had gone to the post office over twenty times and each time been told that there were no letters for him. Finally the clerk did find the man's letters; they had been there the whole time. It was very often the case that a man was told there were no letters for him, before the clerk had as a rule taken the trouble to look, and then asked to look, gave far from civil answers.

This was not the greatest abuse, however. The officials seem to have a lot of friends, who they favored in the way of surveying and recording claims, whenever a new discovery is made. In some cases they even managed to deprive the discoverer of his property.

The taxes, too, are a great burden. Besides the record fees and mining license, a man is compelled to pay a royalty on every piece of timber he puts in his cabin, and when he washes up his gold he is called upon to hand ten per cent. of it over to the Dominion government. It seemed as though the government wanted to get everything good for itself and its friends and take everything away from the hard-working miner.

These abuses have already done the country a great deal of harm, Mr. Colver says, and unless a change is made fully half of the men now in Canadian territory would move over to the American side. The Americans, he wished it understood, were not the only ones to complain. Canadians, and in fact all the men in the country were condemning the government, the laws and the officials, just as severely as were the Americans.

Asked as to the amount brought down on the Manauense, Mr. Colver, said the gold and drafts combined would not exceed a million dollars.

Mr. W. J. Martin of San Francisco, brought down a fairly heavy sack, about $10,000, the result of a season's work on the Discovery claim on Bonanza Creek. He is also the owner of a claim on French Gulch, but has not more than prospected it. French Gulch, he says, is an extension of El Dorado Creek, and sufficient work has been done to show that the El Dorado pay streak extends up that gulch. Eureka Creek is another Creek, and Dominion and Sulphur are turning out well.

Mr. F. D. Van Wagener has been looking after some interests on El Dorado Creek, having been engaged for the purpose by claim owners.

The New England has among its fortune winners J. H. Bush, of Mesa City, head of the Arizona homeward bound contingent, and the most successful of the bench digging workers above Bonanza. The registrations from the North at this hotel were:

W. J. Jones, Port Townsend.
H. J. Gibson, Fargo, N. D.
H. C. Gulteau, Los Angeles.
C. C. Gilmer, Portland.
George Westfall, Tucson, Ariz.
J. H. Bush, Mesa City, Ariz.
William Cox, Phoenix, Ariz.

Sixteen of the new arrivals are at the Wilson, including the lucky Wisconsin trio, Theo Franz, of Tacoma, and D. Nicholson, of Nanaimo, who went in last season with a large supply of shoes, and has made a neat fortune by trading and in the handling of properties on Dominion and Hunker creeks. F. Neaves is also at this hotel, he being the gentleman sent in last year by B. Williams and other Victorians. He does not bring back a very large sack of his own, but had the custody of about $15,000 of other people's gold. He as well as Mr. Frantz assert that no supplies will get up to Dawson this year by way of St. Michael.

The Wilson register shows the names of the following:

D. Nicholson, Nanaimo.
H. Thompson, Seattle.
J. B. Rogers, Baker City, Ore.
L. G. Mickles, St. Louis, Mo.
H. Devine, Seattle.
N. F. Cowden, Seattle.
N. B. Holmes, Brockton, Mass.
P. Peterson, Seattle.
C. Stephen, Rampart City.
F. Neaves, Dawson.
W. H. Egglestone, Dawson.
Theo. Frantz, Tacoma.
Peter Kenney, Dawson.
P. J. Holland, Dawson.
Chrls. O. Toole, Dawson.

Last but not least to be mentioned is the Oriental, with its quarter of a ton of gold, divided among the following, all of whom register from Dawson:

Dr. Edwards.
W. S. Leonard.
H. Dozer.
George F. Hooper.
John Dawson.
B. Richards.
H. Elwell.
W. C. Beecher.
H. G. Matthews.
George Dawson.
J. W. Dawson.
C. G. Kaird.

Mr. George Dawson is the pioneer of this party and one of the veterans of the Klondike. He is heavily and profitably interested not alone in the old standbyes, El Dorado and Bonanza, but in Indian river and Barlow creek as well. The latter empties in to Clear creek, which in turn contributes its waters to the Stewart 90 miles, and is regarded as one of the very promising streams.

Of the returned Victorians a partial list includes the names of Lionel C. Barff, who was the only one of the Huhlbert party to get through; and who has done fairly well in the Northland; F. Neaves, already mentioned; W. Gillespie, formerly mate of the C. P. N. steamer Maude and now a prosperous claim owner on Hunker creek; H. T. Shotbolt, J. Ayres and James Todd of Cedar Hill. They report that Richard Brown is coming down on the Danube with 150,000; while James Daley, a brother Victorian and a fellow-traveller, has an equally snug fortune stowed away in his gold sack.

Few of the returned miners are selling their gold here, the local banks offering, it is said 75 cents and a dollar less than can be had at the assay office in Seattle. Of the Manauense's passengers, 119 with their treasure cross over to the Sound by the City of Kingston this morning.

DEATH OF REV. DR. SMITH.

A Well-Known and Distinguished Clergyman Gone to Rest.

On the 25th ult., Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith died at his home in Guelph, Ont. The deceased gentleman was very well known in Victoria, having had charge of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for some time. The following sketch of his career is taken from an Eastern Exchange:

"Deceased was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1835. He was an only child, and his father was a prominent man in the city. When the subject of this sketch was only ten years of age, his father lost his life by drowning while out yachting with some friends. Dr. Smith received his primary education at the famous training school of Aberdeen. Afterwards he attended Marischal college, affiliated with the University of Aberdeen. Some friends of the doctor, while in attendance at school, came out to Canada, and they induced him to follow and finish his education at Queen's college, Kingston, where he received the degree of M. A. in 1861.

As a student Dr. Smith put in a lot of missionary work. He labored with much acceptance on the Upper Ottawa, among the rough lumbermen of the district, the earnest exhortations of the brilliant young Scotchman had a beneficent effect, and his visits were always welcome. After his ordination he was called to the congregation of Cumberland and Buckingham, 18 miles from Ottawa, where he remained for three years. It was while in the pastoral charge of that congregation that he married Miss Emily G. Petrie, third daughter of Archibald Petrie, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, who had come to Canada and purchased an estate near the Capital. From Cumberland and Buckingham Mr. Smith went to Belleville, where he filled the pulpit of the leading Presbyterian church for four years. A call to St. Paul's church, Hamilton, was then accepted by him, and the early seventies found him laboring with zeal and ability in the ambitious city. In 1876 Dr. Hogg, the much esteemed pastor of St. Andrew's church, Guelph, passed away, and Rev. J. C. Smith, whose fame as a pulpit orator was already widespread, was asked to preach the funeral sermon. So touching and powerful was the oration that a few months later the congregation extended a call to Mr. Smith, and in July, 1877, he was inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's church. His after career is familiar to the readers of Guelph, faithfully he labored in the interests of his flock, the humblest and poorest will to-day sorrowfully attest.

The Guelph papers contain the most kindly references to the deceased gentleman.

Surviving Dr. Smith are a widow and six children—one son and five daughters. His daughters are Mrs. E. P. Hawkins, Euphemia, Catherine Georgina, Lucy H., and Emily Madeline. His only son, Leonard, is a member of the business staff of the Guelph Herald.

MUSIC BY MOONLIGHT.

The Arion Club Entertain Thousands At Their Annual Boating Concert.

Victoria's great male choir, the Arion Club, had perhaps the largest audience they have yet sung to when, yesterday evening they gave their annual open air concert for sweet charity. The auditorium was unlimited as to extent, roofed by the cloudless sky, and lighted by the moon still at her full, with myriads of gaily colored lights on a constantly shifting, kaleidoscopic parade of boats that carried half of Victoria out to the Gorge for the occasion. Such a night was made for the combination of moonlight, the fairy canoe, congenial company—and good music.

That the club was abundantly equal to the providing of the latter may readily be imagined. In several of the numbers given they were assuredly at their best, although in others the very unusual circumstance for them of a weakness of the bass seemed noticeable. The programme had been arranged with due appreciation for the popular inclination on such a glorious evening, and afloat—with twelve songs in all including the introductory couplet. These embraced the romantic, the descriptive, the humorous and the gay in agreeable variety. In the sweetly melodious "Thuringian Volkslied" (Abt) the tender passages were heard with a delightful delicacy of shading notable also in the immediately following number—Mendelssohn's "Love and Wine," given with remarkable precision and containing a baritone solo faultlessly sustained. "The Soldier's Love" (Kuchen) and "Stars of the Summer Night" (Hatton) were among the other gems, while the old but always welcome "Estudiantina" (Lacome) and "Soldier's Farewell" (Kirkel) sent home passengers and crews of the pleasure flotilla with sweet familiar strains lingering in the mind and ear.

The others numbers on the evening's programme were the prelude, "To Song" (Sophr), Jungst's dainty spinning song "The Dance" (Otto); "Oh Sorrow Not" (Truhn) "Dr. St. Paul" (Zelter); and Dr. Arne's "Carnival Song."

RAILWAY MIX UP.

Passenger Train in Collision With a Switching Outfit—One Brakeman Killed.

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 4.—Westbound way passenger train No. 59, leaving New Haven at 3 p.m. and due in this city at 4.07 p.m., collided head on this afternoon with a switching freight train from the Danbury division on the Washington street bridge. One man, C. B. Davis, a freight brakeman, was killed. The engineers and firemen on both trains were more or less injured, while the passengers suffered a severe jolting. The wildest rumors prevailed and all the physicians from the city were summoned. The two locomotives were wrecked and several cars derailed. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

A TRIO OF KLONDIKERS

Three More Arrivals From the Yukon Reach Victoria on the Tees.

Large Sums Represented in Gold and Drafts.—Big Salmon Packs —Cassiar Elections.

More gold came from the North on the C P.N. steamer Tees yesterday, having in the main been brought south by Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, of the Lake Bennett and Klondike Navigation Company, and A. W. Robinson, A. J. Krouert and S. W. Nickerson. The total amount in dust and drafts brought by the steamer can hardly be arrived at, as several who had wealth kept it in their possession the entire trip, so much so that in one instance, a lucky man never left his cabin from the day he took voyage until his arrival here. The crew of the Tees say that one of the passengers represented a couple of hundred thousand dollars in drafts, but this amount would probably represent much more than the whole amount brought down.

The steamer did not connect with any of the lake fleet, and she is over a week from Skagway, having made calls at many of the British Columbia ports. She brings the latest news concerning the salmon packs on the northern rivers. Several of the Skeena river canners, it is said, did not prepare for so large a run of fish as is now on and have run short of cans. Cunningham's canneries are an instance of this and they have been obliged to send fish down to Lowe Inlet to be canned. It seems as if the Skeena, which last year contributed, when compared with some former years, a very small percentage of the total salmon back, is more alive with fish than for many seasons, and is likely to produce a bigger pack than Rivers Inlet. When the Tees sailed there were the following packs on the Skeena: Inverness, 14,000 cases; North Pacific, 16,000 cases; Cunningham's, 12,000 cases; Aberdeen, 10,000 cases; Carlisle, 11,000 cases; and Standard, 15,000 cases. The Lowe Inlet cannery had 7,000 cases and the Alert Bay cannery 4,800 cases, while at Rivers Inlet the R. I. C. had 14,000 cases; the Victoria, 12,000 cases; Wharncock, 14,000 cases; Brunswick, 17,000 cases; Good Hope, 20,000 cases; Wadhams, 19,000 cases; and Green's, 7,500.

At Port Simpson when the steamer sailed much excitement prevailed over the approaching elections to be held tomorrow.

Further news of the Mona wreck, near the Stikine was received by the Tees. It will be remembered that the previous report was received via Seattle and was more or less of a "roast" on the skipper of the ocean steamer Fasnet, it being stated that he ignored the distress signals of the Mona. This was not the case, however, for according to the story told Capt. Gosse, the Fasnet as soon as it was discovered that the Mona broke her hawser attempted to rescue her. The Stikine Chief, she also had in tow at the end of a long hawser and in order to render the assistance of the Mona this vessel was lashed close alongside its bigger craft. The result of this was disastrous and to save the Stikine Chief the Fasnet had to make for anchoring grounds. While doing so the Mona's fog was scaled on the eastern shore of Bishby Island.

The Tees brought down a Chinese prisoner, named A. L. Sing, from Rivers Inlet, who was sentenced to serve four months' imprisonment for supplying liquor to Indians. She had among her passengers Private Wm. G. Ayling, of No. 1 company, R. R. C. I., who is returning home on sick leave, being the first of the Yukon military contingent to be sent back. He contracted a severe attack of rheumatism, brought on by continuous rain, and was sent home by Col. Evans, who with 100 men, left on foot from Teslin towards the end of July and should now be at Fort Selkirk. Accompanying the party were Miss Hanna, Miss Pason and Faith Fenton. Mr. Ayling reports 125 men now at work on the Teslin trail.

No sooner had the Tees arrived than orders were given her to commence to re-load for a return trip. She will sail this evening.

ARRIVAL OF SPANIARDS AT NOOTKA.

To the Editor: Before proceeding with any further description, it may be stated that during the first few years of the sea otter trade, whilst carried on by British officers and sailors, there had been no difficulty in dealing with the natives. The crews were under good discipline. As soon however, as the Boston traders and the Spaniards appeared, the natives became distrustful and troublesome. In 1788 two vessels, under the United States flag, arrived and wintered at Nootka. Be this as it may, Captain Meares made arrangements with Chief Maquillan to receive the land required by him, and permission to have a party of workmen ashore, who were supposed to be provided with adequat protection against the natives. The bargain was closed by Captain Meares presenting to Maquillan an elegant pair of pistols, on which the chief had apparently set his eyes. Chief Callicum and the ladies of his family were also furnished with suitable presents, the sweetly melodious "Thuringian Volkslied" (Abt) in the tender passages were heard with a delightful delicacy of shading notable also in the immediately following number—Mendelssohn's "Love and Wine," given with remarkable precision and containing a baritone solo faultlessly sustained. "The Soldier's Love" (Kuchen) and "Stars of the Summer Night" (Hatton) were among the other gems, while the old but always welcome "Estudiantina" (Lacome) and "Soldier's Farewell" (Kirkel) sent home passengers and crews of the pleasure flotilla with sweet familiar strains lingering in the mind and ear.

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the 6th of July, a Spanish ship of war, the Princessa, commanded by Don Stephen Joseph Martinez (pronounced Martee-neth), mounting 26 guns, which had sailed from San Blas, Mexico, arrived at Nootka, and was joined by a Spanish "snow," named San Carlos, of 16 guns, which vessel had also sailed from San Blas, loaded with cannon and other warlike stores.

From the time of the arrival of the Princessa until the 14th of May, mutual civilities passed between Captain Douglas and the Spanish officers, and even supplies were obtained from Don Martinez for the use of the ship. On the 14th, Captain Douglas was invited on board the Princessa, and, to his great surprise, was informed by Don Martinez that he had orders from the King of Spain to seize all ships and vessels he might find upon that coast; and that he, the commander of the Iphigenia, was then his prisoner. Don Martinez thereupon instructed his officers to take possession of the Iphigenia, which they accordingly did, in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The officers and crew of that ship were immediately conveyed as prisoners on board the Spanish ships, where they were put in irons and otherwise ill-treated.

As soon as the Iphigenia had been seized, Don Martinez took possession of the lands belonging to Captain Meares, on which the buildings before mentioned had been erected, hoisting thereupon the standard of Spain, declaring at the same time that all the lands on the west coast of America, comprised between Cape Horn and the 60th degree of north latitude, did belong to His Catholic Majesty. He then proceeded to build batteries, storehouses, etc., in the execution of which he forcibly employed some of the crew of the Iphigenia, and many of them who attempted to resist were severely punished. Whilst the Spaniards had possession of the Iphigenia, "she was stripped of all the merchandise which had been provided for trading; also of her stores, provisions, nautical instruments, charts, etc., and, in short, every other article which they could conveniently carry away (excepting 12 bars of iron), even to the master's watch and articles of clothing."

The denouement of the Spanish policy, and the extravagant claims of Spain in 1788-89 on the west coast of Vancouver island, as proclaimed under the shadow of the Spanish standard, appears to be of special interest at the present time, and may, with your permission, form the basis of another short article.

ALEXANDER REGG.
Author of History of B. C.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour, Wheat, Oats and Barley Depreciate in Price, While Corn Advances.

The first of this year's bountiful wheat crop was sold in the local market yesterday, being the product of ranch from Cedar Hill. It is of a fine grade, large, firm and of good color, and should find a ready sale. The quantity from this out will be increasing every day, as already in different parts of the country the thresher has commenced its work. In view of the harvests, there has been a general rise in confidence, and in sympathy with the movement, flour and hay have dropped a few points. The latter article grown on the island always commands more money than that from the Fraser, for the reason, merchants claim, that it is better cured, not having been allowed to stand until the substance is all dried up. As regards grain, however, a remarkable feature of the market is that, while wheat, oats and barley have depreciated in the neighborhood of $2 a ton, corn has advanced, owing, it is thought, to the weather conditions in the corn-growing states. Fruits are gradually improving in stock. Island apples are now outselling those from California, and are quoted at 35 cents per box less. Dairy products remain stationary. The fact attributable in the measure to the number of creameries now in operation throughout the province, which tend to keep prices steady. In other lines no changes whatever are reported this week.

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.	$ 6 50
The current retail prices are as follows:	
Lake of the Woods (Hungarion)	6 50
Snowflake	6 00
Premier	6 50
Three Star (Armstrong)	6 00
Four Star (Armstrong)	6 00
XXXX (Armstrong)	6 00
Graham, per 10 lbs.	35
Wheat, per ton	30.00@32.00
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs.	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb.	2½
Oats, per ton	28.00@30.00
Barley, per ton	28.00@30.00
Middlings, per ton	22.00@24.00
Ground feed, California, per ton	25.00@28.00
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	25
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs.	35
Cabbages, per lb.	2@2½
Potatoes, per cwt.	$1.25
Rhubarb, per lb.	3
Tomatoes, per lb.	8
Cheese, per lb.	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	15.00
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, imported, per doz.	20@22½
Butter, fresh per lb.	20@22½
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb.	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb.	27
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	16
Hams, American, per lb.	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb.	14@16
" Long clear, per lb.	12½
" Canadian, per lb.	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb.	12½
Lard, per lb.	5@7½
Sides, per lb.	7½@8
Veal, per lb.	10@15
Mutton, per lb.	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb.	9
Pork, fresh, per lb.	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb.	20@22
Geese, per lb.	18@22
Fruits—Apples, per box	2.00
Apples, Island, per box	1.65
Lemons, California, per doz.	20@25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
" St. Michael's	20@25
Peaches, per lb.	10
Apricots, per lb.	10
Pears, per lb.	8
Raspberries, per lb.

WEST COAST WEALTH.

Next Month to See a Season of Great Activity Inaugurated on the Coast.

A Sawmill for Cape Scott—Machinery of the Wrecked Iskoot Arrives.

There is a small Klondike excitement on the West Coast, according to advices received by the Willapa last evening, that will materialize next month in a way that will advertise the coast mines as they have never been advertised before. By that time the owners of several properties expect to make heavy shipments of ore. Mr. Bonthorn of Alberni, alone, expects to ship 100 tons by every regular steamer, while a number of others will probably have a still greater amount to send to market. Purser Theodore Robinson, of the Willapa, states that next month will see fully three hundred men at work in the mines of Alberni, and Clayoquot and then will commence an epoch of development such as the Coast has never witnessed. Prospectors, he states, are constantly making rich strikes all along the coast, while up at Lake Scott, where the steamer called the Danish colony, newly established, is about to erect a new saw mill, the machinery for which is to be shipped on the Willapa on her next trip. Good progress is being made at installing the coal mine plant at Quatsino, and ere long this part of the island will be contributing its wealth towards Victoria. The steamer had 33 passengers on her return to Victoria, among them A. R. Waterhouse, G. H. Hayes, A. Englick, P. R. Pearson and Mr. Holt, well-known mining men. Nearly every passenger had samples of rich looking quartz brought from different points of the coast. The steamer's trip was very foggy, but the weather was mild throughout.

ISKOOT'S MACHINERY ARRIVES.

On a scow, towed by the tug Mystery, there arrived from the North yesterday morning the machinery, boiler and equipment of the stern-wheel steamer Iskoot, which it will be remembered was wrecked in West Inlet while on her way to the Stikine from Victoria a few months ago. The hull of the ill-starred craft is beyond redemption. It lays on the rocks almost in halves with bottom crushed in in dozens of places, dry at low water, but awash at high tide. The machinery, being perfectly new, has suffered little from its exposure to sea and air, and with a little cleaning will be as good as when it left the maker's hands. The present owner, Mr. Read, has good service for it. For some time he has had a partially completed stern-wheel steamer lying in the upper harbor, which he can now finish much more economically and satisfactorily than he had originally contemplated. The Iskoot's machinery was very powerful and is the most modern that can be obtained. It is understood that the new steamer when completed will be laid up until navigation opens next year on the northern rivers.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

The steamship Tai-Fu, of the new line between Portland and Siberia, sailed on her second trip on Wednesday, with a full cargo, largely made up of Oregon products. The principal item on the Tai-Fu manifest was a consignment of 57,790 bushels of oats, valued at $21,186. These were for Port Arthur, which was also down on the manifest for 98 packages of groceries, 6 cases of hardware, 2 boxes of harness, 4 crates of carts, 1 roller-top desk, 1 iron bedstead, 2 mattresses, 1 bale drygoods, 1 box household goods.

For Vladivostock there were 490 barrels of flour, valued at $1,600, 892 pieces of lumber, 158 pieces of pipe, 18 packages molding, 6 cases of wallpaper, 1 bundle fittings, 2 cases of stationery, 1 boiler, 13 cases of machinery, 1 steel range, 1 pair shafts, 9 cases of lard, 1 case of bacon, 1 barrel of butter, 5 boxes oranges, 2 boxes apples, 29 pieces artesian well machinery, 3 engines, 2 boilers, 38 boxes machinery, 32 packages machinery; box belting, 584 angle iron, 230 bundles corrugated galvanized iron, 1,814 sheets of galvanized iron, 3 crates carts, and 1,005 sacks bituminous rock. Accompanying the latter consignment is Mr. R. S. Maxwell, an expert on bituminous paving, who goes to Vladivostock to explain the advantages of this kind of pavement to the Russians. The heavy consignment of oats took up so much of the Tai-Fu's space that there was not room for much heavy freight, and the total value of the cargo was but $35,500.

The demand for American goods is so great that it is impossible to secure steamers enough to handle it at the present time, says the Portland Oregonian. Mr. Townsend will despatch another steamer in about six weeks, and if it is possible to secure them, will send out two extra steamers in the meantime, as the freight is all ready for them. Portland is taking a good lead in this new field for trade, and it may eventually develop into as large a business as that with the Orient.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Czar arrived in yesterday with a boom of logs. She has been employed for a week or more towing logs to the Chemainus mill.

The Allan liner Parisian, according to a C.P.R. bulletin, arrived at Montreal on Friday.

The sailing of the K. M. T. & T. Corporation steamer Amur, which has been idle now for the past few months, has been deferred until Tuesday.

A Victoria steam barge has the contract for raising the steamer Cleve, which collided with the steamer Constance and sank on the Fraser a week or so ago.

The steamer Alki's northern trip has been cancelled.

VANDERBILT RAILROADS.

A Consolidation of Management to Effect Saving in Freight Systems.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Times to-morrow will publish the following: "Another important step in the general scheme in consolidation of the Vanderbilt railroad interests was determined on at a meeting recently held of the presidents and managers of the several roads and the freight lines. President Callaway, of the New York Central, announced to-day that the fast freights which operate over railroads comprising the Vanderbilt system will at once be consolidated into two divisions, with general headquarters at Buffalo. This step, it is expected, will result in a large saving of expense. It will reduce the working force now employed by these freight lines more than one half.

The fast freight lines connected with the Vanderbilt roads are now under the supervision of five different managers, as follows: The Red line, the White line and the Midland line are managed by T. L. Pomeroy, with headquarters at Buffalo; the Blue line and the Canada Southern line by O. O. Street, from Rochester; the West Shore line, by W. F. Wilson, from Buffalo; the North Shore despatch, by W. J. Mann, from Detroit; and the Nickel Plate, by D. F. Jennings, from Chicago. These lines are to be consolidated so that all operate over the New York Central, and its connections will constitute one system, and all operated over the West Shore railroad and its connections the other system. It is likely that each individual freight line will retain its name for the sake of convenience. The New York Central system will include the Red line, White line, Midland line, Blue line, and Canada Southern line. The West Shore system will include the North Shore, Despatch and West Shore and Nickel Plate lines."

THE WEEK IN ROSSLAND.

Profits of the Virginia Excitement—Le Roi Dispute—Real Estate Active.

Rossland, Aug. 6.—The most notable event of the week here in mining circles was the move of the British America Corporation by which that corporation secured the control of affairs at the Le Roi mine by invoking the aid of the courts. Superintendent Carlyle, of the B. A. C., is now in charge of the property, and it is probable that he will continue to so act. As the B. A. C. are opposed to shipping ore, pending a settlement of the dispute between the majority and minority factions, 170 men have been laid off for the time being.

The trail smelter will start up in a few days. There are about 10,000 tons of ore at the works awaiting treatment.

The excitement resulting from the Virginia strike has somewhat subsided. Over $105,000 was cleaned up by Rossland men during the excitement. Two well-known Rosslanders are going on a pleasure trip to Europe on their Virginia winnings. The mine is certainly a wonder.

The Homestake company has re-organized as an assessable company. A meeting was held yesterday in this city to arrange this. Development on the Homestake will be resumed in a few weeks.

There is a marked activity in the Rossland real estate market. Much property is changing hands, and considerable building is being done.

The by-law to exempt the West Kootenay power and light company from taxation for 10 years, provided the company supplied the city with four arc lights for street lighting purposes free of charge, was badly defeated yesterday.

The agitation favoring the municipal ownership of the light and water systems is bearing fruit, and it is probable that something will shortly be done whereby the city will operate its own water and light works. The Rossland Water and Light company asks $85,000 for its assets, but it is thought by many that the price is too high.

Ore shipments from Rossland for the week ending August 6th were as follows: Le Roi, 1,271; War Eagle, 1,400; Iron Mask, 60; Giant, 25; Sunset, 15; Centre Star, 200; total, 2,981 tons. Shipments for the same week last year were 1,750 tons.

ELECTION PROTESTS.

Full List of Petitions Filed With the Registrar Up to the Closing Time Yesterday.

Twenty-five petitions have now been filed with Registrar Drake, of the Supreme court, protesting against the return of members at the recent provincial elections. It is probable that, with one or two exceptions, all the elections will be protested. As $2,000 has to be deposited with each petition by the petitioner, the registrar has quite a sum of money in his keeping. The full list of protests filed up to yesterday follows:

District and Petitioner.
Carboo—A. G. Knight....H. Helgesen (O)
Carboo—A. G. Knight..J. C. Kinchant (O)
Alberni—James Tolmie....Allan C. Nell (O)
Vancouver—J. J. Chambers.....R. Macpherson (O)
Vancouver—J. J. Chambers.....F. C. Cotton (O)
Vancouver—J. J. Chambers.....C. E. Tisdall (O)
Vancouver—J. J. Chambers.....Joseph Martin (O)
Cowichan—William Herd.....W. R. Robertson (G)
South Victoria—F. Sere.....Hon. D. M. Eberts (G)
North Nanaimo—William Morgan.....John Bryden (G)
Nelson Riding, West Kootenay—E. Crawley.....J. F. Hume (O)
New Westminster City—D. Munro.....Alex. Henderson (G)
Esquimalt—T. Argyle.Hon. C. E. Pooley (G)
Esquimalt—J. Atkins, et al.W.F. Bullen (G)
Victoria City—W. P. Cregg.....H. D. Helmcken (G)
Victoria City—W. P. Cregg.....Hon. J. H. Turner (G)
Victoria City—W. P. Cregg.....Richard Hall (G)
Victoria City—W. P. Cregg.....A. E. McPhillips (G)
Dewdney—D. Gilchrist.....R. McBride (G)
North Victoria—J. J. Downey, et al.....Hon. J. P. Booth (G)
Nanaimo City—W. R. Wilson.....Dr. R. E. McKechnie (O)
East Lillooet—D. A. Stoddart.....J. D. Prentice (O)
South Nanaimo—D. S. R. Roberts.....Ralph Smith (O)
Yale, North Riding—Hon. G. B. Martin.....F. J. Deane (O)
West Kootenay, Rossland—H. Marmont.....J. M. Martin (O)

ASSESSMENT REDUCED.

Mr. Justice Walkem Directs that the Valuation for Taxation of Mrs. Dunsmuir's Residence be Lowered.

Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday gave judgment reducing the city's assessment on Mrs. Dunsmuir's residence from $80,000 to $45,000, but ordered the lots to stand as assessed. The lots he decided were assessed in accordance with section 113 of the Municipal Clauses Act, which provides that the standard of valuation is to be the actual cash value as appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. As to the residence the judgment says:

"Mr. Northcott stated that he found it impossible to apply this rule or standard to Mrs. Dunsmuir's residence, as it was a very costly building, which no one here, as far as he thought, would on that account accept in payment of a debt. From information he had obtained he found that the structure had cost $185,000, and in view of this sum he had considered that as valuation for assessment purposes at $80,000 was a fair valuation. But a valuation on the basis of the cost of a structure is not permitted.

"Mr. Wilson's evidence is to the effect that in his belief the actual cash valuation of the appellant's improvements, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt by a solvent debtor, for I repeated these words to him from the statute, would be $45,000. In these improvements he includes dwelling house, stable, lodge, and the front and other walls on the ground. I must therefore direct that the assessment of $80,000 be reduced to the sum of $45,000, named by Mr. Wilson."

Mr. W. J. Taylor, for the city, and Mr. Bradburn, for the appellant.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Encouraging Outlook in All Departments Following the Close of the War.

New York, Aug. 5.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The stimulating influence of the apparently near approach of peace and the general expectation of beneficial effects it is hoped will flow from the opening of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase. So far as the crop situation is concerned, while the tendency is generally to concede some diminution in the corn yield as a result of the recent drought, the steadiness of the price of that cereal bears witness to the willingness of the trade to believe that some falling off in this year's yield can safely be permitted in view of the bumper crops of recent years. Another encouraging feature of the week has been the perceptible growth in the strength of the iron and steel situation, partly as the result, it is claimed, of the hoped for close of hostilities, but partly also as the result of an active demand on domestic and foreign account for nearly all forms of the metals. Particularly noticeable is the demand, more especially in the Central West for iron for agricultural implements, and for steel rails and plates for export or for domestic ship building. Firmness in prices is a feature of particular interest in view of the enormous production of pig iron early in the year and apparently reflects the going into consumption of most of this immense production, leaving stocks generally within controllable limits. Encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, largest recorded mid-summer bank clearings and fairly encouraging railroad earnings, are additional encouraging features of trade.

Business failures in the United States, number 189, the same number as last week, but comparing with 214 in this a year ago, 269 in 1896, 209 in 1895 and 197 in 1894. Wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat), aggregate 4,111,312 bushels as against 2,571,827 bushels last week and compared with 3,308,470 bushels in this week a year ago. Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 14,326,122 bushels against 11,655,024 last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,856,923 bushels as against 2,601,821 last week and 3,223,885 in 1897. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 13,014,-

Bank clearings at 89 cities as telegraphed to Bradstreet's for the week ending August 4, show total clearances of $1,187,638,514, an increase of 3.9 per cent. over the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearings were $463,813,505, an increase of 2.4 per cent. The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal $13,686,443; Toronto, $7,[illegible]896; increase 13.72; Winnipeg, $1,248,886, decrease 19.5; Halifax, $1,144,592, increase 5.9; Hamilton, $658,587, increase 7.5; St. John $684,345, decrease 1.7.

Dun's review will say to-morrow of Canadian trade: With excellent crop prospects on the whole, Canadian business seems to be still waiting, although fair in volume and without much complaint on the whole in regard to collections St. John reports trade no more active than it has been, but fair for the time of year. With collections slow Halifax reports a decrease in the volume of business, although promising crops indicate an average autumn trade and collections show a slight improvement, but renewals are still frequent. Quebec reports a very fair volume of business without much complaint about collections. Montreal reports that the fourth was a heavy day for retail dry goods settlements, of which a good proportion were met, and generally remittances are satisfactory. Crop reports have seldom been better and the expectations for fall trade are excellent. Money is easy. Toronto notes fair trade in sugar and canned goods and larger demand for hardware and building material than usual at this season, though wool and hides are dull. Hamilton reports fair general business with but light demand for grain. At Winnipeg business remains quiet without special feature in jobbing or retail trade but crop reports make the outlook more promising. Wholesale trade at Victoria exceeds in volume that of last year and weather conditions favor retail trade in dry goods. At Vancouver trade in leading lines is steady but retail quiet.

THE SPANISH LEADERS.

Result of Sagasta's Conferences Points to Reluctant Acceptance of Peace Terms.

New York, Aug. 5.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: An explanation of its peace terms asked from the government at Washington, especially regarding the Philippines, is expected to-morrow. If received then Spain's final answer to the United States will be made on Saturday. Premier Sagasta and the Queen are consulting the leading men of all the monarchiel parties to see if any of them can suggest a better course for Spain to pursue than to accept the terms of peace offered by America. These consultations will be finished to-night. Senor Sagasta conferred this afternoon with Marshal Campos and the presidents of the two houses of congress, obtaining the assurances that they will not object in the Cortes to a ratification of the peace treaty embracing conditions, which, they admit, are inevitable under the circumstances. The Premier hopes to get like assurances from all the dynastic leaders and generals in the name of their respective parties, but it is not probable the Carlists or Republicans will make such a pledge. When the principal basis of peace is agreed upon representatives of the two countries will arrange the details of the treaty. When that is done the Cortes will re-assemble to ratify the treaty. After the cabinet council to-night the ministers declined to furnish any information concerning the despatches received yesterday and to-day from abroad. It is rumored, however, that the two governments are sure to come to an understanding for the suspension of hostilities this week, as in reality the only questions at issue are unimportant. El Liberal advises the Queen and Premier to consult also the leaders of the Radical parties, because they had had no share of responsibility for the shortcomings which caused the colonial crash. Public sentiment and the majority of the press and financial interests approve of Sagasta's course. When the government found that the American demands far exceeded the expectation of Spain, Premier Sagasta determined to act promptly and decisively in both sending a reply to Washington and taking the utmost precautions throughout the kingdom to prevent information leaking out until the two governments should have come to an understanding. The government has been informed that Don Carlos is preparing to issue a manifesto as soon as it is announced officially that the Queen Regent and the ministers have accepted the American terms. Carlos will then, it is expected, leave the partisans free to act.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Sir Henry Irving says:
"Your Abbey's Effervescent Salt is excellent. It has certainly not been over-rated."

Miss Ellen Terry says:
"I have found your Abbey's Effervescent Salt exceedingly palatable and refreshing."

Madame Christine Nilsson says:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I find your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very refreshing and agreeable beverage."

The Refrigerant Qualities of Abbey's Effervescent Salt Cool Water, Making a Delicious and Healthful Summer Drink.

The Canada Lancet says:
"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. . . . The carbonic acid gas, generated during its administration, is in itself a sedative, and is particularly soothing to a sensitive stomach."

The Montreal Medical Journal says:
"Abbey's Effervescent Salt, which was generally introduced into Canada last year, is now very largely prescribed by the medical profession here and throughout Canada. The advertising methods of this Company are particularly commendable. They are clean and honest, and inspire confidence with the profession as well as the public."

The Maritime Medical News says:
"One of the most important claims of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is its absolute purity. Its lasting effervescence makes it a most palatable drink, while its refrigerant qualities make it invaluable."

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

PRINCE ON THE MARKET.

He Resides in Brussels and His Price Is $1,000,000—Correspondence With a Matchmaker.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

New York, July 29.—Does anybody wish to marry the Prince de Lenoir de Reina of Wallback? The Prince, who lives in Brussels, would like the woman of his choice to be at least 45 or perhaps 50 years old. Prince de Lenoir is no longer in the heydey of youth. He is now 62 years old, yet thinks that in time a bride richly dowered will hear his song.

He was first heard of on this side of the water last November, when he caused his secretary, Count von Nyprueck, to write his wishes to Mr. S. Lustig, of 20 East Ninth street, this city, who in the summer-time conducts the Atlantic Hotel at Long Branch. Later, the Prince sent M. Verardy, a man reputed to be wealthy, to personally consult Mr. Lustig.

This hotel-keeper is known in Europe as a matchmaker. Messrs. Verardy and Lustig agreed upon $100,000 commission. Then the hotel keeper suggested that, as it required much money to mingle in the society in finding a wife for a foreign prince, asked for an advance of $500. He also informed the representative of the Prince that he had three eligible women of wealth in mind, one of which had asked if the prince had any debts. It was in reply to all the questions involved that the secretary of the prince indited the following letter:

Brussels, Belgium, December 20, 1897.—Honored Sir: The prince requests me to inform you that he is astonished on account of your letter, for he thought that by this time you had proposed for him to several honorable ladies, who were very wealthy and were also prepared on the day of the wedding to place in the unrestricted ownership of the prince a very considerable sum of money. Moreover, the prince is in no way disposed, even less in America than in Europe, to give any stated advance in cash deposit in order to secure a marriage.

The following, by the way, are the conditions which the prince would have observed:

On the day of the marriage there is to be paid to him the minimum sum of $1,000,000, or 5,000,000 francs, of which he is to be the actual cash value as appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. As to the residence the judgment says:

"Mr. Northcott stated that he found it impossible to apply this rule or standard to Mrs. Dunsmuir's residence, as it was a very costly building, which no one here, as far as he thought, would on that account accept in payment of a debt. From information he had obtained he found that the structure had cost $185,000, and in view of this sum he had considered that as valuation for assessment purposes at $80,000 was a fair valuation. But a valuation on the basis of the cost of a structure is not permitted.

"Mr. Wilson's evidence is to the effect that in his belief the actual cash valuation of the appellant's improvements, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt by a solvent debtor, for I repeated these words to him from the statute, would be $45,000. In these improvements he includes dwelling house, stable, lodge, and the front and other walls on the ground. I must therefore direct that the assessment of $80,000 be reduced to the sum of $45,000, named by Mr. Wilson."

Mr. W. J. Taylor, for the city, and Mr. Bradburn, for the appellant.

I beg of you not to lose sight of the fact that this affair is not to be conducted after the manner prescribed by court usage in such cases, but simply as in business, which is the most sincere way, both on the side of the lady and on the part of the prince. In pledge of this, find enclosed the portrait of the prince. Accept the expression of my sincese esteem. GRAF VON NYPRUECK.

No. 7, Boulevard du Hainut.

As affairs stand now Mr. Lustig is greatly embarrassed. The prince so expressly says that he must have the million on the day of the weding in cold cash that the agent does not know exactly what to do. He says that the three wealthy women whom he knows all have $1,000,000 in real estate, but they have not as yet succeeded in converting it into money. One woman lives in Boston, one in San Francisco and a third in New York. All three are rivals for the title of princess. They haunt the real estate offices, seeking buyers for their property.

No Prince Lenoir appears in the almanac De Gotha. Still there are many noblemen whose names are not mentioned in that exclusive publication.

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When you meet men, the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. The trouble is men take no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass. By and by, overworked nature rebels. Then comes headaches, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

NOT SUSTAINED.

Mr. Justice Walkem Presents the Report of the Lands and Works Commission.

Mr. Justice Walkem, to whom during the session of the legislature a royal commission was issued to make thorough inquiry into certain charges of corruption in the provincial department of lands and works has completed his work, and has delivered his finding to the government. It is terse and practical—the statement merely that he finds the charges not sustained by the evidence—which is appended. The conclusion reached by the commissioner is what the public were quite prepared for upon the evidence as it developed during the course of the inquiry.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills invaluable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE.

DISPUTED LANDS IN RAILWAY BELT.

Kamloops Division of Yale District.

		Original Grantee.
Lot 474, Group 1		Jacob Duck
Lot 498,	"	James Ross
Lot 458,	"	A. Clemes
Lot 499,	"	C. E. Williams and Whitfield Chase
Lot 469,	"	C. E. Clemieou
Lot 460,	"	A. J. Kirkpatrick
Lot 461,	"	John Pringle
Lot 471,	"	John Wilson
Lot 515,	"	A. G. Pemberton
Lot 518,	"	William Ward Spinks

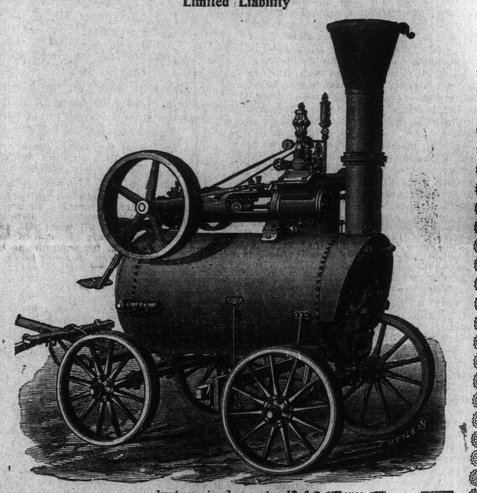
Arrangements having been made between the respective governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia whereby owners of lands in the above-named district deriving their titles through original grantees from the Provincial Government may obtain confirmatory grants of said lands from the Dominion Government, notice is hereby given that all persons owning lands as aforesaid are requested to forward their applications for such grants forthwith to the undersigned, together with their title deeds, or authenticated copies thereof, in order that the same may be examined and releases and surrenders prepared for execution. Any lands covered by the agreement made between the two governments for which releases and surrenders have not been tendered to the Dominion Government for acceptance before the 1st day of January, 1899, will cease to be subject to such agreement.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, June 10, 1898.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Limited Liability



Just received a carload of [illegible]

PORTABLE FARM ENGINES

6 and 8 Horse Power

With iron wheels, not wooden ones, as shown in cut.

Manufactured by the Jas. Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

These engines are particularly well adapted for farm work, being amply sufficient for running small threshers, feed cutters, grinding mills, etc. The entire boiler is made of steel, and is of the class known as the Cornish Return Tubular Boiler, the safest and most economical boiler made. All kinds of fuel may be used in these boilers. The engine is simplicity itself, and is made of only the very best materials.

Our prices for same are very moderate.

We can refer as to their success to some of the best known farmers in B. C. who have bought them from us.

We also have some 3 H. P. upright engines by same makers. Call and inspect these engines at Victoria or Vancouver, or send for catalogues and prices.

BOYS' SUITS AT HALF PRICE

Two Weeks Only.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS 97 to 99 Johnson St., Victoria

Owners of stock in the Silver Bell Mining company of Rossland will be glad to know that the company is about to be reorganized by a strong syndicate of Toronto capitalists. But before anything definite can be done it is necessary for the syndicate to represent a majority of the old shareholders, therefore those who have not already done so should communicate with Mr. J. H. Currie, broker, of Toronto, in order that their shares may be represented.

John T. Deaville, manager of the Lighthouse cannery at Steveston, arrived on the R. P. Rithet yesterday afternoon. On the trip down he says the steamer met a big run of salmon and he predicts a big rush on the river this evening. Canners have yet to reap their harvest on the Fraser as packs so far made have been small, the largest to date only amounting to 6,000 cases. In consequence of this Mr. Deaville says there are at present many idle men along the river.

A jovial little company of twenty-five or more went out to Pedder Bay on the steamer Clayoquot yesterday afternoon.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—With a family of not less than two children of school age, for the Hornby Island Public School. John Ford, Secretary Board of School Trustees. aug7

NEW BISHOP INDUCTED

Brief Ceremonies at the Enthroning of Bishop Christie at the Cathedral Yesterday.

Reception Tendered by the Members of the Congregation and Citizens Last Evening.

The ceremonies in connection with the induction of Right Rev. Alexander Christie, as Bishop of the Episcopal See of Vancouver, were made as brief as possible yesterday on account of the serious illness of His Lordship. Bishop Christie was taken ill on the trip across the continent and since his arrival on the Coast has been under the doctor's care. He went to New Westminster for a short rest, remaining there for two days as a guest of Bishop Dantonville. This rest improved his health slightly, but he was still very ill when he insisted upon continuing his trip to Tacoma, where he had arranged to meet Archbishop Gross, and the delegation from Victoria.

In company with the archbishop and the Victoria delegation Bishop Christie arrived from Tacoma on the steamer City of Kingston early yesterday morning. They were met by the clergy of the diocese and a committee of the congregation and driven to the Bishop's Palace, where the Bishop received a very warm welcome. The front of the palace was very prettily decorated with British and American flags, bunting, Chinese lanterns and flowers. Over the door in large letters was the single word "Welcome," expressive of so much to one coming to a strange place to make his home.

It was the desire of Dr. O. M. Jones, who was summoned to attend Bishop Christie, that the ceremonies and reception arranged for yesterday, should be postponed, but rather than disappoint the large congregation that had gathered at the Cathedral the Bishop decided that he would go through the ceremony of induction.

At 10 yesterday morning, therefore, he was driven to the cathedral in company with Archbishop Gross and their chaplains. At the entrance they were met by the priests of the diocese and visiting clergy, and after the Archbishop and Bishop had donned their full canonical robes, a procession was formed and the clergy proceeded to the Bishop's throne, chanting the Te Deum. Bishop Christie was then formally enthroned, and after a short prayer by Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. Father Althoff read the decree, first in Latin and then in English, "authorizing Rev. Alexander Christie's consecration to the episcopacy." A translation of the decree follows:

To the Rev. Alexander Christie, Priest of the Archdiocese of St. Paul:

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Blessing,—The office of the Apostolate, notwithstanding our unworthiness, has been entrusted to us from on High; in virtue of which office, under God's Providence, we preside in the government of all churches. As we ever strive, with the help of the Lord, to fulfil that trust usefully, we grow anxious when appointing others to the direction of these churches. We are careful to select and place over them as pastors men who will build up the people confided to their care, who will be models to them by their example of righteous living, and who will be able, with Divine assistance, to rule safely and govern in peace the churches entrusted to them. The Holy See reserves to itself all that regards the ordering and disposal of such appointments, and declares null and void any appointment in this matter made by any other authority whatsoever. Since the Episcopal See of Vancouver, over which the deceased John N. Lemmens, its beloved Bishop, ruled, is destitute of episcopal care, we provide for the ruling of this See, wherein no one disregarding our authority may thrust himself, being excluded by the above-mentioned reservation and decree. Urged by fatherly solicitude, we have taken counsel thereupon with our venerable brothers, the cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic church in charge of the propagation of the faith, and we have chosen you, beloved son, because of your prudence, knowledge, zeal for religion, and other eminent qualities.

Therefore, holding you in especial esteem, we absolve you from all censures, and as you are meritoriously acceptable to ourselves and to the above-named cardinals, we appoint you to the See of Vancouver; and, with the advice of these same cardinals, by our apostolic authority, by virtue of this present brief, we place you over the diocese as its bishop and pastor, and we entrust to you fully its care, government and administration in things temporal and spiritual, trusting in Him from whom all graces come that you will fulfil the office to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. We grant you, moreover, the privilege to be consecrated by any Catholic bishop in communion and favor with the Apostolic See, assisted therein by two other bishops; or if there be inconvenience, assisted by two priests in clerical dignity, and in communion and favor with the Apostolic See. We hereby give authority to the bishop chosen for your consecration to receive your profession of faith and the customary oath of fidelity in our name, and that of the Holy Roman Catholic church.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's Seal, this 26th day of March, 1898, the 21st year of our pontificate.

(Signed) CARDINAL MACCHIE.

Following the reading of the brief, Rev. Father Leterme read a short address of welcome, in Latin, from the clergy of the diocese. Bishop Christie then pronounced the benediction.

The clergy present, besides Archbishop Gross and Bishop Christie were:

Bishop Dontonville, of New Westminster.

Very Rev. Father Nicolaye.

Assistant Deacons Rev. Father Brabant and Donckel.

Chaplains, Rev. Fathers Cornelier and Whelan.

Cantors, Rev. Fathers Althoff and Heynen.

Acolytes, Rev. Fathers Durand and Leterme.

Censer-bearer, Rev. Father Sarby.

Holy water-bearer, Rev. Father Van Goethem.

Cross-bearer, Rev. Father Vullinghs.

Master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Van Nevel.

The reception arranged for last evening had to be postponed on account of the serious illness of Bishop Christie. During the evening it was found necessary to remove him to St. Joseph's hospital. Dr. Jones, in answer to a message as to the Bishop's illness, said it was not serious. Bishop Christie says he has had similar attacks before and they have passed off in a few days.

Archbishop Gross made the announcement of the postponement of the reception, to the large audience that had gathered in the very prettily decorated hall.

A MISSION OF IMPORTANCE.

Officers of the Alaska-British Possessions Gold Mining Co. Off to the Scene of Their Mines.

Among the passengers for the north by the C.P.N. steamer Tees on her sailing last evening were three enterprising Chicagoians prominently identified with the Alaska-British Possessions Gold Mining company, one of the first American organizations to be formed with the exploiting of the wonderful Klondike as the special object of its existence. Its charter is very liberally drawn, and enables the company to transact business along all the lines of the mining, trading and transportation industries, while the particular scope of the association is the development of nine promising claims that have already been acquired on Hunker, Toronto and Reindeer Creeks, and the establishment at Dawson, or some other central point, of a thoroughly equipped refining plant, assay offices and experting station. Representing the capitalists identified with the company in the trio now northward bound are Mr. Alexander Allardyce, the president, and Mr. H. W. Harland, the first vice; while the expert third of the party is the consulting and managing engineer, Mr. S. J. Marsh. The latter is a gentleman of some fifteen years' experience in the mines of Idaho, Montana, Washington and this province—having been selected by the British Columbia government to instal the cyanide plant at Barkerville, and see started the reduction works there, of which he ehad for some time the entire charge. He was the author of the very comprehensive and valuable report on mining in Cariboo, which was published in the government report on mining in 1895.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

A High State of Efficiency Demonstrated at the Midsummer Examinations.

The parents of the boys at the Collegiate School, as well as those interested in the education of the young in this province, will peruse with interest the following reports from Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and the Rev. J. B. Haslam, who have respectively conducted the summer examinations at the school, at the request of the visitor, the Bishop of Columbia:

Vancouver House,
Victoria, B. C.,
August 4, 1898.

To the Head Master, Collegiate School:

Dear Mr. Laing,—I send you, in tabular form, the marks which I have awarded to the boys of the three upper forms, in the subjects in which I have examined them. The papers have been marked with great care and with a strictness which may have, in some cases, erred on the side of severity. You may take it for granted that every paper is fully worth the marks awarded to it. It is satisfactory to note that the elementary subjects all seem to be thoroughly mastered. Writing, taken as a whole, is extremely good. Dictation is about the best I every saw. Composition, also, is good. Grammar is good throughout, no less than six boys having over 70 per cent. History and geography are also good, the average, but English literature is weak. In Latin some very good papers were sent in, and the younger boys show signs of good grounding. French, too, produced some good answers, but I could have judged the subject better, and no doubt should have found occasion to award higher marks, had I been able to find time for a viva voce examination.

The examination, on the whole, must be pronounced satisfactory, and, so far as my part in it is concerned, it has been conducted with a severity fully equal to that exercised in the provincial teachers' examination. Judged by that standard, there are very few failures, the percentages in nearly every case being sufficient to entitle the boys to high grades of certificates.

Believe me, dear Mr. Laing.

Yours sincerely,
AUSTIN SCRIVEN.

St. Barnabas Rectory,
Victoria, Aug. 4, 1898.

Dear Mr. Laing,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you the report, in detail, of the three lower forms, in the subjects in which I have examined them. On the whole, the boys have done themselves great credit, and have certainly been well grounded. This was especially noticeable during the viva voce examination.

If I have erred in marking, it certainly has not been on the side of leniency. The papers set were exhaustive in the given subjects, and, therefore, it is safe to say that the marks are all deserved. Special mention may be made of some of the subjects. In spelling, for example, as high as 95 per cent. has been obtained in Form II.; Reading, too, shows a high percentage. In Form I., the lowest marks obtained in any subject have been 55 per cent., and that in only one instance, the average running over 75 per cent. In Form I., the highest average is over 80 per cent., while four other boys have an average of over 75. This speaks for itself, and shows the careful and patient teaching, coupled with the boys' industry, which alone could bring about such splendid results. It must be a matter of much satisfaction to yourself and the school staff to know that your labors have proved so successful. Believe me,

Faithfully yours,
BELTON HASLAM,
Examiner.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Particulars in Regard to His Recent Injury.

"In consequence of the widespread interest taken, and the sympathy for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his recent unfortunate mishap, His Royal Highness, with characteristic consideration for the wishes of those who desire authentic information as to the nature of the injury, has sanctioned the following statement: On Monday morning, July 18, while coming down the spiral staircase at Waddesdon Manor he missed his footing and in the sudden severe effort made to save himself from falling sustained a fracture of the left patella. On examination it was found that he line of fracture was nearly transverse and close to the upper margin of the patella. About one-fifth of the bone, somewhat crescentic in shape, was torn away, along with the tendinous insertion of the quadriceps extensor, and the gap between the fragments amounted to a little more than two inches. The joint was destended with blood. Means were adopted to immobilize the limb, bring down the upper fragment, and to prevent tilting. This has proved so far successful that on examination to-day it was found that the interval between the fragments was greatly diminished, not being now more than a quarter of an inch, and the effusion in the joint is lessened considerably. The condition of the illustrious patient is in other respects most satisfactory, and he is bearing the enforced restraint with exemplary patience and good temper.

"WILLIAM MacCORMAC,
"FRANCIS LAKING.

"July 21."

The London Lancet says: "The treatment in the Prince of Wales's case will doubtless be the one usually adopted, that is, confidence will be placed in splinting, bandaging, etc.—to secure union in a good position. We understand that the alternative question of operation—i.e., of opening the knee-joint and wiring together the fragments of the patella—has had the fullest and most anxious consideration by the medical attendants, who, after careful weighing of all the circumstances of the case, have decided against it. Lord Lister, who was subsequently called in, and whose authority in such matters is indisputable, fully endorsed this view of the matter, and the favorable position of the fractured ends of the bone as discovered on Thursday goes far to justify the decision."

A. Henderson, member-elect for New Westminster city, is in the capital.

R. H. Jameson, H. G. Ross and John Coughlan were among the passengers from the Mainland by last evening's Charmer.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Further Suggestions How to Improve the City—Vancouver as an Example.

A Railway to the North a Great Desideratum—The Yukon Line.

"VICTORIA."

To the Editor: In your issue of the 3rd inst. you invite correspondence upon the subject, "What ran be done to bring about prosperity in Victoria," and before making any suggestions, would like to avail myself the privilege of occupying a few lines in your valuable paper. You are wise in intimating that all correspondence be upon non-political or personal lines. This is as it should be; for anything that may be done in the interests of Victoria should be the outcome of an enthusiastic desire of the whole population irrespective of party politics, social standing or creed. It has been mournful to witness the suicidal action of Victoria during the last few years in placing itself in the hands of incapable government, but let the past be forgotten, and let Victorians be aroused to concerted action regarding their city's future prosperity.

I have had the pleasure of spending the last few days in Vancouver and it seems to me that if the whole city of Victoria could turn out upon some excursion to the terminal city of British Columbia that they would see many an object lesson. Is it ten years or less since the first city of Vancouver was ruthlessly laid in ruins by the great conflagration? Whatever the losses may be since the pioneers of Vancouver saw all that they possessed in the world swept away by that memorable fire, no one can look to-day upon the present substantial looking city without acknowledging the commendable enterprise, which has produced from the ashes of the past one of the finest cities in the Dominion of Canada. Unmistakable prosperity meets one at every turn, and whatever may be the difference of opinion regarding the future of Victoria there can be no difference of opinion regard to the future of Vancouver. It may have its dull times, its business man may be put upon their mettle; but a city in which eight chartered banks of Canada locate to do business, all of which have taken, or are taking steps to erect valuable properties, together with other large financial institutions cannot but have a most enviable future before it.

Its appearance is that of a well-governed city, where foresight and energy has been displayed in making a fair city from the forests of a few years since; everybody in Vancouver is for Vancouver, and everyone has the established belief that Vancouver is destined to be one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Pacific. On every hand the streets are being improved, permanent roads are being laid, houses of a first-class order are being erected for the well-to-do citizens, and wherever one go you witness scenes of unsual prosperity. It must be admitted that Vancouver has many advantages, but the Vancouverites (unlike the people of Victoria) have made the most of them, for with keen business instincts they have seized the possible greatness of their city, and the people have sought the good of one another, by considering the general welfare of the city in supporting any business-like proposition emanating from the City Council. I could say much about Vancouver; its social life, its warm reception to new-comers, and of its intense loyalty, and I may add that Vancouver feels no hatred towards the people of Victoria, but many spoke to me regarding the future of our own city, all admitting its superb situation as a residential city, and the possibility of its becoming a great resort, not only for the people of the Pacific coast, but for those who live months upon the prairies of the Northwest and Manitoba.

And now, Mr. Editor, I am confident that if Victorians will only pull together for the common good as Vancouver has done, that there is a great future for the capital city. What city is there on the coast that will surpass Victoria for situation, beautifully located, amid beautiful environments, this Queen City should become the haven of rest for the wealthy man from all parts of the country west of Winnipeg; a place of unusual attraction to the tourist and summer visitor, whilst on the other hand, hundreds of fortunate investors in the province should find permanent homes. Of course nothing can be done to improve the city, without expenditure of money.

Mr. Editor, I would suggest that among other things the following should receive thoughtful consideration:

(1) That immediate steps be taken to improve our streets, not by trying one thing and another, but by determining upon some course of action; and then thoroughly carrying it out. (2) That in order to improve the condition of our streets, a "by-law be put into force, which shall compel property owners or their agents to keep their property facing the streets in good condition; and to fine any person who shall throw rubbish upon the streets. (3) That the "Local Improvement Act" be put into force, (a) so that the city shall not be called upon to pay all expenses connected with the improvements; (b) that the City Council be empowered to order the removal of any building which is an eye-sore to our business thoroughfares by fairly compensating the owners, who on the other hand, shall be requested to erect business property, or to sell at a fair valuation to the city, that the city may be able to carry on the work of general improvement. (4) That the city take immediate steps in opening up negotiation with one or more of the large railway companies, making liberal offers so that this may become a terminal city. (5) That Mr. Sorby's scheme for reclaiming of the James Bay flats and the grand harbor scheme he has so masterly conceived, shall be seriously considered by the city, so that we may not only have a railway terminus, but such docking provisions as to admit the entrance of the largest craft to the inner harbor. Mr. Sorby's scheme cannot be too highly recommended, for if carried out the city front would be so transformed as to be the admiration of all. (6) The Board of Trade should seek to obtain for Victoria all the advantages enjoyed by Vancouver, in the way of freight and the general handling of goods. (7) That the city provide pure water, so that Victoria may be known as the healthiest spot on the coast.

It really is distressing, Mr. Editor, to anyone having the welfare of the city at heart, to know of the shameful waste of money upon the "Beaver Lake" scheme, which will never be a success, and all the more disgusting is it when it is considered that within the last few years Victoria could have purchased the water supply, as served to its western suburb, but for the mean personalities that prevented the city taking the service over, simply that a few folks knew that a few other folks would make a little cash, so the measure was defeated and we are still struggling with the slime of Beaver Lake. I have trespassed too long upon your kindness, much more could be said, but in closing, let me urge that the citizens of Victoria meet the leading business of the city, together with the mayor and aldermen, and discuss the best means of bringing about the conditions so much desired, and to have one object in view, the general welfare of Victoria city.

A. HUGGETT.

102 Cook street, August 5.

ISLAND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor:—British Columbia is prosperous, Victoria is capital and H. M. navy station is prospering, but she must march with the times or lag behind other rising cities. Situated at the southern end of the country she requires quick, cheap, pleasant and certain communication with all its parts, at present the maritime portions in particular, not only for the promotion of settlement and trade but also for easy access to the mines, not only those on the Island, of which there are many excellent ones, but also for those to the north—mines that are now only in their infancy and others yet unborn but yet certainly visible. These infant industries must be taught to walk to Victoria now and so instinctively almost to migrate to this city in future. To effect this desideratum a light railway from Victoria to and along the West Coast of the Island to its northern end would be in a great measure effectual. Of its practicability there can be but little doubt. This railway would bring the now so distant West Coast close to our doors and afford a rapid means of communication thereto for many, some painful, reasons so absolutely necessary. Given a railway to the north end of the Island by the west side a length about three hundred miles and a postal communication thence to other places such as Port Simpson, Stikine, Kittimat, Bella Bella and even Queen Charlotte Islands, the shipping and passenger interests would rapidly grow and flourish and a big trade ensue, having its emporium in Victoria. It is of no use attempting to build a fraction of a railway; the whole must be completed from beginning to end. Furthermore to achieve this great and important object the public must be energetic and self-reliant—the road cannot be constructed of words, neither will greater prosperity ensue by simply calling on Jove for assistance. Providence helps those industries who help themselves. True it is that British Columbia is a wonderfully rich country, but equally true it is that there are but very few even moderately rich people therein, in many cases their means having been used in developing mines and other industries, whose profitable returns have not arrived yet, and other causes which may be referred to some day hereafter. Anyhow, just now the essential filling required is a railway from Victoria to the West Coast and thence onwards to the north end of the Island—by the West Coast and no other—will the public unite to get their means of progress and rapid rejuvination or become old and progress downward.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

THE WATERWORKS.

To the Editor:—As a ratepayer of the city of Victoria and one interested in the welfare of our fair city, I naturally view with regret the apparent deadlock existing between the Mayor and his council over the question of allowing water to enter the incomplete filter beds. Desiring to be informed of the facts in connection with this matter I communicated with the city engineer, whose reply is herewith submitted:

Tom Kains, Esq.

In compliance with your request to furnish you with a statement of the facts as regards the position relative to the question of turning water into the reservoir in its present condition, I beg to state that on the 8th of June I received a communication from His Worship the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:

"June 7, 1898.

"E. A. Wilmot, City Engineer.

"Dear Sir:—With this I enclose a copy of a resolution passed by the municipal council last evening re turning filtered water into the reservoir in its present condition and supplying the city therefrom.

"You will please report to me in writing as to the advisability of carrying out the project stated in the resolution, the cost of making the necessary connections for the same, and the probable results as to the effect it would have upon the filtered water, and upon the reservoir itself."

I reported on the following day stating my views on the matter, which report has been published and expresses the views I then held and still entertain. The statement, which I am informed has been made, that the tenor of my report was influenced by the views entertained by His Worship is absolutely false. I resent the imputation of stultifying myself by prostituting my professional position to perform the part of a time server.

My report is based solely on my own convictions, derived from personal experience and knowledge of the general practice adopted by engineers under similar circumstances. As a matter of fact I did not see nor hear any consultation whatever with His Worship from the time of the passage of the resolution referred to until after I had sent in my report. In so far as I am concerned the whole matter in a nut shell is simly this: I was instructed in my official capacity to report on a certain matter and I did so to the best of my judgment. Yours truly,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

You will readily see from the above that the city engineer simply performed his duty in compliance with the request of his superior officer, and in my opinion he has done nothing to oppose the wishes of the council. Mr. Wilmot would not be true to himself as a professional man nor would he be acting in the best interests of the ratepayers of the city, if he were to permit the filter beds to be used in their present incomplete state, without directing attention to the injurious results which would without question ensue.

The desire of some of the aldermen to discharge the engineer because he declined, in the face of his professional training and experience, to report in accordance with their wishes is unworthy of consideration and should be frowned down by every ratepayer interested in the city's welfare.

I may say in conclusion that my only desire in rushing into print is to explain in the public the facts in connection with the proposed action of the council.

TOM KAINS.

Victoria, August 5, 1898.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: Various correspondents have recently, through the medium of the Colonist, made valuable suggestions touching city matters, but whether our aldermen will give effect to the best of these suggestions remains to be seen. I have come to the conclusion myself that it is little use offering any suggestions for the better government of Victoria, when the very foundation on which aldermen try to work is unworkable and rotten. My opinion is, from all I hear, that the majority of our citizen taxpayers who two years ago so strongly opposed the proposition to govern the city by commissioners, would now gladly adopt such a system, or any other plan under which some good would be done.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A RAILWAY TO KLONDIKE.

To the Editor: Once more I would like to put the question—what is being done to further this project? And, so far as any one in this province is informed, I may answer by saying—nothing. The provincial government and the legislature have done their part; we are waiting on the Dominion government, who seem never to have realized the importance of the question. At present the great bulk of the goods go by the Yukon, a route which would be costly if goods were carried free. By the Stickine railway, freight rates would be no higher than by other railways in British Columbia. The remainder of the journey is by waters, open to all, on which, therefore, there can be all the competition wanted. By that route, goods leaving late in October could be got down the Hootalinqua this season, boats having gone down late in November last year. Goods leaving San Francisco this week, as they are by the Portland—can have little chance of reaching Dawson City till July next year. Steamers may start with them from St. Michael, as they did last year, on September 3rd, only to be frozen in in the Arctic circle till July.

Many who object to everything without enquiry, say they will have a railway to the coast or nothing. Goods by railway from the coast in November would be stopped by ice in the Hootalinqua or any of the lakes as soon as by the Stickine. If an all-rail route and an all-the-year route is wanted, the rails must be laid to Dawson City. No one dare propose an expenditure sufficient to put in such a road at present, though it may come; but the Stickine route will serve very well for the first year. Put in that railway, and the trade of the Klondike must come to Victoria and Vancouver merchants must do a large portion of it: the American companies must establish branches there, and our cities be transformed from the small places they are to important business centres. I cannot understand the complacency with which British Columbia stands by and sees the neglect of the important trade route by the Dominion government.

JAMES ANGUS.

August 5, 1898.

Provincial

KASLO.

The Kaslo city council has disposed of the matter of the new city hall and court house by unanimously awarding the contract to D. J. McLachlan at $7,977. The city clerk, owing to the fact that the Bank of British Columbia is closing its business in Kaslo, was instructed to transfer the city's bank account to the Bank of British North America. The basement of the new city hall was recommended as a suitable place for armory purposes for Kaslo's militia company, by the special council committee appointed to select suitable quarters. Pending construction of the new city hall C. F. Caldwell tendered the free use of the St. Pancras Inn dining room for drill purposes.

Mr. George Becker, recently of the assaying firm of Stevenson & Becker of Kaslo, has left for Cheney, Wash., where he will occupy the chair of mathematics and science in the state normal school. He will be associated with Prof. W. B. Turner, late of Kaslo, who is principal of the state normal.

Leonard Craig, who for several months past has been employed in the provincial government offices in this city, will seek more congenial employment in the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, and Nelson's youngest bank is fortunate in securing a teller so well posted upon Kootenay business as he is. Joseph Perdue was fined $20 by magistrate Crease on Monday, for carrying concealed weapons. Perdue was under in impression that so long as he had $20 in his pocket he could carry a revolver. This rule does not apply in Nelson. The amount of money the offender has in his pocket may affect the amount of the penalty imposed, but does not wipe out the offense.—Tribune.

Ymir Miner: There are at present eight or ten properties working in the vicinity of Ymir and a good number of them will put in machinery the summer and fall. There are at present two concentrators and three stamp mills under construction, all of whom will be completed within the next few months. From present indications the coming fall will see Ymir a very lively camp. Although we have experienced some dull times during the past few months, there is no reason why we will not see good times in Ymir yet. With several hundred men working, as there will be within the next sixty or ninety days, Ymir will have a pay roll second to no camp in British Columbia. There are at present 200 men working on the different properties around Ymir, and placing the wages of these men at $3.50 a day, the regular miners' wages, this would at present give Ymir a pay roll of $21,000 per month.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

Contractor Haney is pushing work on the Crow's Nest road. The track is laid within sixten miles of Wardner. From MacLeod to Bull Head a regular train is run three times a week, and passengers can travel in comparative comfort that far. To Bull Head the track is in good shape, and the trains invariably make their time. From Bull Head to Coal Creek, now called Fernie, where the extensive coal mines are located, is probably the most interesting part of the trip. It is between these points that the celebrated loop is located. This loop is a nice piece of engineering, the line dropping several hundred feet from the mountain side into the valley in the form of a letter S. The track around the loop is not in extra good shape yet, though large gangs of men are constantly employed lifting, surfacing, etc., and every day sees a marked improvement.

Coal Creek, about the brillinat future of which so much is heard, is not a very imposing looking city just now. It is as yet only a collection of log shacks, principally hotels. The rails were due to reach Wardner on Monday, and the contractors expect to have the road completed to Kootenay lake by the middle of October.

The contractors on the Moyie portion of the road have practically finished their work, and are turning off their men and preparing to leave. J. Haskins left on Monday for the lower end of the road to finish his contract near there. McBeath & Peters are practically through with their work and will soon be pulling out. Cowan & O'Neil, who had the tunnel contract, have moved their outfit and left for this city.

R. Balfour's bridge gang, with J. McDavitt in charge, has completed the bridge crossing the Moyie river at the foot of the lake and are now working on the bridge at the head of the lake. W. S. Cranston, the engineer in charge of this division, is measuring the work and giving the estimates.—Nelson Tribune.

CHILLIWACK.

A drive through the valley just now would convince the most casual observer that in calling their home the garden of British Columbia, the people of Chilliwack are not influenced by local partiality, but simply give utterance to the most patent of facts. Barring the one drawback, danger from high water, it would be hard to find a spot where the earth yields a more generous return to the labor of the husbandman. If a solution of the one difficulty can be found the valley will soon be filled from side to side, and far up the slopes of the mountains, with a thriving and happy population. The soil seems to possess inexhaustible fertility, and the almost complete freedom from climatic extremes, with compartive immunity from insect pests which are the terror of the farmer in many parts of the world, make the securing of a crop from year to year almost a matter of certainty. The yield from the farm and orchard promises this year to be unusually large. Hay has been a good crop, and has mostly been saved in splendid order. Magnificent fields of grain, whitening for the harvest, meet the eye in every direction. The fruit crop, as a general thing is also good. There has been a profusion of small fruits, many hundreds of pounds going to waste for want of a quick and accessible market. In many orchards plum and prune trees can be seen fairly staggering under a load of fruit, bending the branches to the ground in spite of liberal propping. Many tons are being shipped every week. The year does not promise to be an extra one for apples, but what there are are generally of good quality. Dairymen have also done well. Abundant rains during a part of the season kept the grass green and the dairy herds are in fine condition. Taken altogether the prospects are bright for a most prosperous year.

The one thing needful is a ready market. Perhaps another thing is also desirable, viz., a larger population. One great hindrance to the development of the country is the difficulty which settlers find in securing land at living prices within reach of market and other conveniences. The most desirable class of settlers are not those who possess large means and are able to begin on an extensive scale. We believe that some of our large land owners would not only greatly benefit the community, but do a good thing for themselves if they were to break up their holdings and put small parcels of land on the market at reasonable rates. There are people here now who would gladly purchase homes and become permanent residents, but who find themselves confronted with a choice of land more or less difficult of access or the payment of a price which would make it impossible to realize a profit on the investment. This is one of the difficulties that time will remove. In the meantime each year records steady progress towards the goal.—Chilliwack Progress.

A DANGEROUS ENEMY.

That Threatens the Lives of Our Fellow-Citizens.

Bladder Troubles Cause Wide-Spread Suffering—Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the Only Medicine That Can Cure Them—Mr. John H. Barber's Case.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—There are few people in Montreal who have not known the agony of bladder trouble.

This complaint attacks four out of every five persons, and unless it be checked in time it leads to more serious and dangerous conditions, such as inflammation of the bladder, stricture, etc.

Weak or defective kidneys are the cause of bladder troubles.

The only way to get rid of bladder troubles, to cure them for all time, therefore, is to strengthen and heal the kidneys.

This, like everything else, is easy to do if you take the right way, for there is only one way to do it.

Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known remedy that can restore the kidneys to complete health.

Thousands have proved this fact by experience.

All who have done so, speak in the same terms as Mr. John H. Barber, of this city, who says: "I suffered for two years with bladder and kidney troubles, and could get nothing to give me relief.

"I suffered more than I can tell, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used only a few boxes, but they made me a strong and healthy man.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth their weight in gold."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Seven hundred and sixty-nine Victorians left on the Fifth Regiment band excursion to Seattle yesterday. The City of Kingston carrying this big crowd of holidaying humanity pulled out shortly after 7 o'clock and should arrive in the Queen City of the Sound by one in the afternoon. She will be due to return at her regular hour of five this morning, when the majority of the excursionists will also return, the others being ticketed to remain over until Monday. The formers' stay in Seattle will be about seven hours, which time will be well spent. As for the voyage either way, there is no gainsaying the fact that Bandmaster Finn and his musicians will keep the crowd jubilant and happy. Seattle is always a favorite visiting place with Victorians, and the excursion yesterday and the auspices under which it was held had only to be announced to make it at once popular. Had the ship been larger she would have carried more away, as it was, thirty were refused passage to prevent an overplus, and the consequent discomfort, and this, despite the license of the steamer to carry eight hundred. The weather for the outing was ideal, the sea was sufficient smooth for a canoe and the kindness of the skipper and crew of the ship and the hospitality of the Seattle folks—these, with the foregoing features—are what made the excursion pleasurable to everyone on it.

S. Marks returned yesterday from a business trip to Steveston.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 102.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Velvet Mines, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any 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 at No. 23, Leadenhall street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, Queen's Counsel, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To apply for or to acquire and hold any gold mines, gold mining rights, leases or grants, and to peg out and secure, by payment or otherwise, the right to peg out any gold, copper or other mineral claims or leases, or to search for, prospect, examine, explore and work any property or ground supposed to contain gold or minerals in British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, whether private or government lands or proclaimed as a public gold field or not, and to search for and obtain information in regard to gold, or gold and copper mines, mining districts and localities, and generally to do all such things and conduct all such businesses as are contemplated by and permitted under the gold mining laws and regulations of British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa, or elsewhere.

(b.) To enter into or carry into effect, with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 6 of the company's articles of association.

(c.) To work, or contract for the working by other persons or companies, of the mines, claims, leases, rights and property in the said agreement mentioned, and any other mines, reefs, claims and rights which may from time to time be purchased, leased or otherwise acquired by the company, and to crush, reduce, smelt, concentrate and amalgamate or otherwise treat the ore, and render marketable the produce, and develop the resources of the said mines, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate, amalgamate or otherwise treat the produce of any mines, whether belonging to the company or not, and to sell, barter or otherwise dispose of or deal with the ores, metals, minerals and other products to be raised from the property of the company, or otherwise acquired.

(d.) To erect, establish, construct or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, all works, buildings, machinery, apparatus and other things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and to stock and carry on any shops or stores for the benefit of the servants of the company or others.

(e.) To construct and maintain, or aid in or subscribe towards the construction and maintenance or improvement of any roads, railways, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, telegraphs, electrical works, canals and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of the company.

(f.) To employ and pay mining experts, agents and other persons, partnerships or companies, for prospecting, exploring, reporting on, working and developing the property of the company, or any property it is proposed to acquire for or on behalf of the company, and to make advances to and pay or contribute to the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property.

(g.) To acquire, register and use any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses and trade marks or privileges of a like nature, and to grant licenses thereunder, and to dispose of the same, in whole or in part, and at any time or times.

(h.) To render all or any part of the property of the company productive by carrying on any of the operations hereinbefore mentioned, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(i.) To carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company.

(j.) To borrow or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other obligations or securities of the company, or by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the company, or of the whole or any part of its uncalled capital, for the purpose of securing debentures or otherwise.

(k.) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(l.) to establish and maintain agencies for the purposes of the company in any part of the world, and to discontinue or regulate the same.

(m.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or firm carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on.

(n.) To pay for any purchase by the company, or for any work performed for or service rendered to the company, in cash or by bills of the company, or by ordinary preference, guaranteed, or deferred shares in the company fully paid up, or partly paid up, or by the stock, debentures, bonds, mortgages or other securities, or acknowledgments of the company, or by any one or more of such methods or otherwise.

(o.) To enter into partnership or to any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest or co-operation with any person, partnership or company carrying on, or about to carry on business which the company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to take or otherwise acquire or hold stock or shares in such company.

(p.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as the company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its other objects, or otherwise expedient, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any exhibitions, or for any public, general, charitable, benevolent or useful object or institution.

(q.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by persons or companies having dealings with the company.

(r.) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, from time to time, for such considerations as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and to divide such shares, debentures or securities among the members of the company in specie.

(s.) To pay all costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with the formation and incorporation of the company, and to promote and form any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities or the undertaking generally of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to underwrite or hold shares, debentures or other securities in or of any company, and to provide or contribute towards the preliminary expenses and to pay any brokerage or commission for guaranteeing or obtaining capital for this company, or any other company promoted by this company.

(t.) To establish in British Columbia, or any of the Australasian colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, a register or registers of shareholders, and to take such steps as may be necessary to give the company, so far as may be, the same rights and privileges in British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, as are possessed by local companies or partnerships of a like character, and, if required, to register the company in British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere.

(u.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

Captain Owen returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF VICTORIA.

The Law Society wishes to entertain Baron Herschell at a banquet. This is very proper. It is wholly praiseworthy that some notice should be taken of the visit of an ex-Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom. But Lord Herschell is not visiting Canada as an ex-occupant of the Woolsack. He comes as the head of the British commission, which is to meet in Quebec for the settlement of all matters in dispute between the Dominion and the United States. In their settlement British Columbia has the greatest possible interest; yet we have not yet observed any disposition on the part of the people of this province, except so far as the Colonist and the Kootenaian may be said to speak for the people, to concern themselves in the slightest degree about it. When there is a chance to find fault with some one there is no lack of zeal. There is not the least doubt that if the Quebec conference shall arrive at any decisions, which do not seem favorable to this province, the Board of Trade will place on record a token of its disapproval, but if there is the least intention on the part of any one to see that steps are taken to place the views of British Columbia before the British commissioners, it has not come to the notice of this paper.

Under these circumstances the Colonist will undertake as best it can to make out, what it conceives to be the case of British Columbia in the premises. It does not claim that it possesses all the information necessary for that purpose or that its judgment is any more apt to be correct than that of any individual citizen, but only eighteen days remain before the conference will assemble, and as no official body has given the slightest intimation of an intention to move in the matter, we do not feel that the case should be allowed to go wholly by default. We desire that any views expressed on this subject by this paper should be criticized by correspondents, to whom every reasonable latitude will be given.

IN EXCHANGE FOR SEALING.

Assuming that Canada will be asked to surrender the right to pelagic sealing, what compensation shall be demanded? In answering this question, we premise that as such a surrender will involve not only the compensation of owners of sealers for capital invested, but the consideration of the claims of some two thousand people dependent for a livelihood upon this industry, it is obvious that there is a local as well as a general aspect of the case. Canada may agree to surrender this right in consideration of some concession by the United States, and as between the two nations there may be an equitable quid pro quo, but this may or may not compensate British Columbia, and British Columbia in this connection means substantially Victoria and Vancouver Island, for the sacrifice of a permanent industry, whereby some two thousand bread-winners are given employment. What then, shall we ask in consideration of such a sacrifice? Manifestly it ought to be something which will give employment in lieu of that which must be given up. Equally self-evident is it that this is a detail into which the conference will not go, and one that must be left for the government and parliament of Canada to deal with, when the time comes to giving effect to the conclusions of the conference. None the less, however, is it true that the government of Canada should be informed of the views of the people of this community in the matter, so that it cannot be hereafter said that these were not advanced at an early enough date to be taken into consideration.

It may, of course, be that the sealing rights will not be given up, but our impression is that the United States will press very strongly for their surrender, and the fact that the industry is so local in its nature will undoubtedly have its influence with the Canadian commissioners. Moreover, the matter of compensating the sealers for the money invested has been freely spoken of in the Eastern Canadian press as the easiest and simplest way out of the difficulty. The first point that we wish to make is that, if it is proposed to surrender the sealing rights, no mere money payment to the owners of the sealing schooners will be regarded by the people here as sufficient. Whatever may be asked of the United States in this regard, more than this will be demanded by the people of Vancouver Island.

If the sealing industry is to be given up, the only adequate compensation would be the inauguration of such development projects on Vancouver Island as would afford employment and facilitate settlement and the opening of the metalliferous mines. Among projects which may be mentioned in this connection are the extension of the E. & N. railway to the north end of the Island, or at least to Seymour Narrows, with a view to a connection with a line on the Mainland for the opening of the central and nothern portion of the province; a railway up the west coast of the Island as far as Barclay Sound; the establishment of connection by railway ferry with the C.P.R., so that cars could be run from Victoria to Halifax; the subsidizing of the V. V. & E., so as to secure its construction to English Bluff and ferry connection with Victoria. Other suggestions may occur to other people, and the Colonist would be very glad to print them. The things above mentioned are only what the Island ought to have under any circumstances, but the present seems to be the time to agitate for them, in view of the surrender which Canada for imperial reasons may be called upon to grant.

Is it necessary to remind the people of Victoria that the present is a very critical position in the history of this city? They read the signs of the times to very little purpose who do not see how the future of the city is threatened by influences, against which it is useless to protest and almost hopeless to expect successfully to compete. At the rate of progress being now made in Kootenay, that portion of the province will soon be commercially indifferent to the coast. Vancouver possesses an immense advantage in being on the Mainland and the terminus of a trans-continental railway. Victorians should not deceive themselves as to the future. The events of the next few years will largely decide the future of this city, and this is a matter coming directly home to those persons who have large property interests here. If Victoria is ever to be anything more than it is now, if, indeed, it is to retain its present position and influence, a sphere of business must be opened on Vancouver Island and in the Central and Northern portions of the province. We submit that now is the most opportune moment that has ever come or is likely to come in years, to press our claims upon the Dominion government, and it ought not to be allowed to pass unimproved.

The Colonist invites the expression of opinion from correspondents on this subject in order that as strong a presentation of the case as possible may be forwarded to the Premier before the conference meets.

THE WATER MUDDLE.

It appears that there is a solution of the waterworks muddle and that the $15,000 by-law can be re-submitted if one-fifteenth of those entitled to vote petition the council for re-submission. This would require a petition signed by not more than two hundred taxpayers on property, each of whom would have to guarantee to pay the sum of fifty cents each, which would fully cover the cost.

In view of this provision of the law, if one or two citizens, who feel an interest in the matter, will take the matter up, they would doubtless easily get the requisite number of signatures, and as each subscriber to the petition would vote for the by-law there is very little doubt about its being carried, for the adverse vote is likely to be very small. Only 270 votes were cast against the by-law at the former election and the opposition vote is likely to be even less at another election. The affirmative vote would be very much larger for many persons, favorable to the by-law, neglected to go to the polls on May 31st.

We hope that this way of settling an annoying and rather discreditable complication will be promptly adopted; but if will be necessary for some one outside of the city council to take the initiative.

THE CASSIAR ELECTION.

The attack upon the government by reason of the Cassiar election has been of the grossest possible kind. Probably no worse falsehoods have ever been put in print in regard to any government than have been circulated by the opposition press in connection with the Cassiar election, for to take advantage of official position in order to stifle the expression of public opinion at the polls is as base an act as a government can commit; it strikes at the very foundation of our institutions. Yet this is what the opposition has charged, and though the allegation has been disproved it has not been withdrawn. On the contrary a new charge has now been made, namely, that the election is void because the government either ignorantly or wilfully fixed too late a date for polling in all parts of the district, except Rivers Inlet. This false assertion will doubtless, like the previous one, be spread abroad all over Canada and be taken up by the papers, which are prejudiced against Mr. Turner and his colleagues and used not only to their disadvantage, but to that of the province, for it is perfectly true that allegations of corruption and blundering on the part of the members of a provincial ministry do great harm to the province. At the risk of giving more space than perhaps ought to be devoted to the denial of what is simply a series of common falsehoods, we will deal with the Cassiar election at some detail.

The writ for the Cassiar election was sent to J. M. Lindsay, of Port Simpson, returning officer on June 18th and with it was a formal letter of instructions. All that was said in the letter regarding the date of the nomination and election was to call the returning officer's attention to sections 46 and 53 of the Act. These sections are as follows:

46.—In the Electoral District of Cassiar the Returning Officer shall fix the day of nomination of candidates, and also the time and places for holding the poll.

53.—In the Electoral District of Cassiar the Returning Officer shall fix the day for the holding of the polls in each station in the district. The day so fixed need not be the same for all the said polling stations, but the Returning Officer shall, in his discretion, fix for the holding of the polls at each polling station the nearest practicable day subsequent to the day fixed for the nomination of candidates as aforesaid not more than twenty days after the day of nomination.

These special provisions are called for because of the remoteness of the several settled portions of Cassiar from each other. The date of nomination in all other districts is fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the law specifies how long thereafter the election shall be held.

Not only were no official instructions sent to the returning officer, but the Colonist is in a position to say that no member of the government, nor any person on behalf of any one of them ever made any suggestion directly or indirectly to the returning officer as to the date for nomination or election, but that no members of the government nor any person connected with any of the public departments knew what dates had been fixed for the nomination and election or that any dates had been fixed, until the returning officer himself brought out word as to what he had done. The object of the returning officer in coming down was to get the names of the candidates printed on the ballots.

We think the aforegoing statements effectually dispose of the allegation that there was any fraud, undue practice or misuse of office by the government, any member or members of the government or any person on behalf of them or either of them.

On the second point that the fixing of August 6th as a voting day renders the election void, it is to be premised that if this were the case, the fault would rest with the returning officer, in whom the law vests the discretion of fixing the day. Owing to the irregularity of mail communciation with the southern portion of Cassiar, it would be practically impossible for the returning officer to consult with the Attorney General, unless he very greatly delayed the election. The law directs him to use his discretion, and it is to be assumed that if a man knows enough to be returning officer, he knows how to count twenty. But there is nothing in the point. Nomination was on July 15; voting at Rivers Inlet was on July 30, and voting at the other polls on August 6. The Opposition say that from July 15 to August 6 is more than twenty days—that there are twenty-two days including polling day. On this point we refer to section 4 of the Consolidated Election Law, which reads as follows:

4.—In reckoning time for the purposes of this Act, any day being a holiday, as defined by the "Interpretation Act" shall be excluded.

The Interpretation Act provides:

Sec. 10, sub. sec. 19.—The word "holiday" shall include Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Dominion Day and Christmas Day, the days appointed by the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty and of Her Royal successors, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving, and any day appointed by proclamation or order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as a holiday.

July 15 fell on Friday. Hence July 17 was Sunday, also July 24, also July 31, and the returning officer had the right under the law in reckoning the twenty days to exclude these days, and he appears to have done so, and have kept within the twenty days. Thus the case of the opposition falls completely to the ground, and all the gross slanders that have been sent abroad in connection with the Cassiar election are shown to have been without the shadow of foundation.

Prominent in circulating these slanders has been the News-Advertiser, which takes its inspiration from Mr. Cotton, M.P.P. This paper is particularly severe in its animadversions upon the Attorney-General for alleged ignorant or wilful disregard of the law. To this attack upon Mr. Eberts, the News-Advertiser adds:

The more this Cassiar election affair is examined, the worse the unsavoriness of the whole business is seen to be. Everyone can realise the corruption and intimidation which is possible where the polling takes place on different days and thus affords opportunities for agents of the government to travel from place to place on their nefarious errand. But there is more than this. In such a district, where the area is so large, the polling stations so remote from one another and—according to the contention of the government itself during the last session of the legislature—hundreds of new voters, strangers, to one another and to the officials, likely to claim the right to vote, what is to prevent an amount of personation and fraud almost incredible under ordinary circumstances and the effect of which would be to neutralize the legitimate political influence of the bona fide electors? Such suspicions will inevitably be felt and the government has only itself to blame for them on account of the extraordinary manner in which it has acted all along in regard to the elections in Cassiar.

Than this it is not easy to imagine anything more thoughty indecent. It is a base and deliberate slander. The News-Advertiser knew when it published the paragraph quoted that the government had simply followed out the law in regard to Cassiar and had not interfered in any way directly or indirectly with the action of the returning officer. On July 21st the Colonist quoted a paragraph from the News-Advertiser, charging that the date of the election had been hurried on by order of the government, and after denying it in general terms said:

To make the denial more categorical, so that the News-Advertiser cannot say that the Colonist or the government is evading the issue or obscuring it with words, we will add, speaking on the authority of the Premier, that the News-Advertiser is wholly untrue, and that the dates for the nomination and election in Cassiar were fixed by the returning officer without any advice, direction or suggestion, direct or indirect, from the government or any person entitled in any way, shape, manner or form to speak on behalf of the government or any member thereof, and that so far as the government or any member thereof knows, the returning officer fixed the date acting wholly on his own discretion without advice or suggestion from any one, and before the result of the voting on July 9th was known.

With this explicit and authoritative statement before it the News-Advertiser has the baseness to make the mean and cowardly insinuations above quoted. We are at a loss for language adequately to describe such baseness, and it would be hopeless to seek for words that would shame so despicable a slanderer into an admission of wrong or an apology.

"Now, this tax on beer—" the Garrulous Border began.

"As usual," said the Cheerful Idiot, "the consumer must carry the load."—Indianapolis Journal.

CANADA AND THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. Goschen's proposal that the colonies should pay the cost of training naval reserve men, while the Imperial government pays the retaining fees, is the first practical proposal for the creation of a colonial naval reserve, for which certain enthusiastic spirits, both in England and Canada, have been agitating for some years past without apparently making much impression on public opinion. The British navy now has over 100,000 men on the active list, having been increased by about 25,000 men during the last six years; there are 10,000 pensioners who might be called upon, and a naval reserve of 25,000 men, increased recently by 1,000 or 2,000. The Hon. T. A. Brassey, speaking on naval affairs a couple of weeks ago, said that if Great Britain were plunged into war to-morrow with a first class naval power, or a combination of naval powers, there would be an immense demand for ships and men. The ships could be had by paying for them; the men were not to be had unless they were provided for beforehand. It was impossible to estimate accurately what number of men would be required in a naval war; it might be put at least at 50,000, and possibly at 100,000 beyond the numbers at present available. For supplying the number of men in time of war two courses were open. They could either maintain in peace time the personnel of the navy on what was practically a war footing, or they must have a reserve adequate in numbers and efficient as regarded training to bring the numbers up from a peace to a war strength. Mr. Brassey gave a number of reasons, most of them sufficiently obvious, for preferring the latter plan, and he proposed to increase the naval reserve by 25,000 or 50,000 men. Other critics have proposed a more moderate increase, but an increase of the naval reserve to some extent forms part of the plans of every naval expert in Great Britain, and has evidently been seriously considered by the Admiralty. This increase can be most easily found among the fishermen of British North America; those of Canada number about 70,000, and Newfoundland would also contribute her share. The British mercantile navy is becoming year by year a poorer field of supply for the reserve, for the number of British seamen is constantly diminishing; the uncertainty of employment and the low rate of wages as compared with those of skilled laborers ashore make the seafaring life less attractive. The reasons underlying Mr. Gosechen's proposal are, therefore, sound, and it is one that will have to be seriously considered by the Canadian government. The training of the men will, of course, involve considerable expense—how much, it will be impossible to say till the details of the Admiralty's proposals are to hand. The naval reserve formerly consisted of two classes; the first had served for six months on a man-of-war; the second simply underwent twenty-eight days' training annually in stationary drill ships or the reserve ship stationed in the coast district to which they belonged. But last year new regulations were issued for members of the Royal Naval Reserve, with the view of improving their efficiency. Instead of being known as first and second class reserve men, they are now all described as "qualified seamen," and the men formerly known as second class reserve men are given the choice of qualifying themselves for the new and superior grade, or quitting the reserve altogether. The regulation now in force reads: "They will be called upon within their first term of enrolment to enter upon a period of six months' training in the Royal Navy, and failing to carry out this training will not be retained in the reserve. Upon the completion of six months' naval training men will be advanced to the Qualified Seamen' under certain conditions as to character, health, and capacity." It is this six months' training which the colonial governments are expected to pay for, but unless the number of men is much larger than is at present expected, the expense ought not to be very great. Whatever the burden, it should be cheerfully borne as a small part of our debt to the Empire and a small price to pay for the protection of our coasts and shipping by the British navy. The service would probably prove attractive to Canadian fishermen, though the payment made by the British government is small; there is some talk of increasing it, but at the most it would not be more than $50 a year.—Montreal Gazette.

A RESOLUTE JUDGE.

The spirit of law and order which prevails in Canadian mining towns and camps has been much commented on since the recent discoveries of precious metals in British Columbia and the Yukon territory. If there is any to whom that spirit is due in more than ordinary part, to him should honor be paid. Such a one was Sir Mathew Baillie Begbie, the late chief justice of British Columbia.

In the Canadian Magazine for July, a sketch of Sir Mathew Begbie by Mr. Edward Nicolls gives the impression of a sterling worth and a determination of character which must have been of extreme value in a pioneer community. British Columbia has lately been the scene of great mineral discoveries, but it is to be remembered that these are not the first; they are discoveries largely of quartz, of precious ore in the solid rock; but a generation ago there was a rush to British Columbia similar to that now to the Klondike of placer miners, hunting for gold which could be washed out of the sands, gravel, and alluvial soil. Judge Begbie's work came then. A young Scotchman who had practised law in London for fourteen years, he was sent out to Vancouver Island as chief justice in 1858, and soon became chief justice of British Columbia also. Gold in large quantities had been discovered. The news spread rapidly in all directions and tens of thousands of gold seekers, hangers on, adventurers and swindlers soon arrived upon the scene, and exhibited a dangerous lawlessness in every mining camp. The province being so large, and there being no railways, nor even roads of any importance, it was indeed a herculean task to keep order and enforce the law. No number of police or sheriffs would have availed if British law had not been clear and definite, allowing no latitude for appeals and delays, and if a judge worthy of British law had not been on hand. A weak man at the head of the judiciary would have been a calamity; but Chief Justice Begbie proved himself to be a man of iron will and fearless independence and impartiality, in fact the very man for the place and times; very soon the majesty of the law was asserted. Everybody was expected to bow to the law, even to the wild Indians and Chinese. The miners had shot down the native inhabitants as if they had been deer or ducks, and enjoyed the fun; but they were brought to justice, and many a white man was hanged for killing an Indian. When cases were brought before the judge he made no difference in color or race, but hanged the murderer whoever he might be, and whoever might have been his victim.

According to the opinion of the American historian Bancroft:

"The province owes an obligation to the memory of the late chief justice more than to any person, for the wise and liberal provisions of the government, and for the almost unbroken reign of peace and order from the time of his appointment onwards. More than any person I have met in my historical pilgrimage from Darien to Alaska, he was the incarnation of justice; there was none to match him."

When it was understood, by savage and civilized alike, that justice in his hands was sure, swift and inflexible, the battle was won. No one cared to kill; he was sure to hang for it. It was a scene worthy of notice which often presented itself, Judge Begbie and his sheriff, Nicoll, each mounted on a mule, riding through the forests, and over the mountains into the mining camps. "Here goes old Begbie," said one. "Yes," said his companion, "he will hang you if you don't take care." A case of execution by himself is said to have actually occurred. The sheriff being ill and no one else procurable, the chief justice did the hanging.

Instances are given by Mr. Nicolls of the judge's aggressiveness in the discharge of his duty, for instance:

A man in the upper country was placed in the dock charged with murder; it was a clear case and of great brutality. No counsel appearing for him, the judge told the accused he would see that he had a fair trial. The jury found the man guilty, and before passing sentence the judge asked if he had anything to say. "Yes," replied the man, "I have not had a fair trial." "Well," said the judge, "you shall have a new trial, but it shall be before another judge. It shall be before your Maker." And the death sentence was pasesd.

And again:

A man named Gilchrist was tried for murder. The accused was a gambler, and having lost, he shot the man he played with. The slayer was tried and the clearest evidence produced. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. In passing sentence the judge, turning to the prisoner, said: "It is not a pleasant duty for me to have to sentence you only to prison for life. Your crime was unmitigated murder. You deserve to be hanged. Had the jury done their duty, I might now have the painful satisfaction of condemning you to death." Then, turning to the jury, he said: "You, gentlemen of the jury, permit me to say, that it would give great pleasure to see you hanged, each and every one of you, for bringing in a murderer guilty only of manslaughter."

It sounds brutal; but juries needed plain speaking. In a clear case of the shooting and killing of an Indian by a white man about that time, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Indian had been "worried to death by a dog." The verdict was refused; they then brought in a finding that he had met his death "by falling over a cliff."

There is said to be but one case of lynching on record in British Columbia. Is it too much to believe that to Chief Justice Begbie this is largely due? Is it too much to believe that peace and order anywhere depend on law that is not only just but determiner, not only determined, but sure, not only sure but prompt? And is it well that we in Eastern Canada are allowing delays to enter into the administration of our criminal law? That the government interferes to grant new trials after the sentences of juries? That communtations of sentences have lately been the rule, not the exception? That pardons are granted before the expiry of the terms of sentence to prison? The increasing number of crimes of violence of late in Ontario and Quebec may reasonably be set down to the laxity which has crept into the administration of criminal justice, and the people can afford to ask themselves and ask the government whether this country aims at the conditions of lawlessness and lynchings which prevail in many of the States across the line, or whether we aim at the conditions of peace and justice which Sir Mathew Begbie by unfaltering administration of law helped to establish in the rough mining camps of our most unsettled province.—Ottawa Journal.

THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

How far the impending overturn in Spain will go there is not telling. But it is safe to think that the farther it goes the greater will be the chance of Spain's rebuilding. Threatened with revolution, having lost confidence in its government, its army hot for war and its people resentful and distrustful, there seems little chance that the government can weather the gale. If revolution shall come, however, it will bring with it the question where power shall be lodged after the overturning. Carlism will furnish little hope for the regeneration of the country. It would amount to the substitution of one dynasty for another and the continuation of administrative power in the hands of the same corrupt and incompetent official class that now collects oppressive taxes to rob the treasury of their proceeds.

There is but one class in Spain from whom any sturdy and clean force for national revivification can be expected. The peasantry alone of Spaniards are not corrupt; alone of Spaniards they retain the rugged virtues which made Spain formidable in her better days. They are not enlightened, although they pay school taxes. Most of the revenue raised for schools is stolen long before it reaches the peasantry. The peasant is poor because he is shorn by oppressive taxes of the humble returns from his toil. He remains poor because he knows nothing of soil improvement or of modern methods of farming. He knows neither irrigation nor fertilization. All over the peninsula land is heavily mortgaged and the timber in the forests and crops in the fields are mortgaged to raise the means to harvest them. As a result not only do American flour, pork, apples and even California wines enter Spanish ports after paying an enormous duty and sell freely in the Spanish market, but the native olive orchards, orange groves, lemon gardens and vineyards often become grown up with weeds from despairing neglect.

Thus the blighting curse of Spanish nineteenth century degeneracy has fallen on the whole land except the spirit of the people. Chastened as that is by adversity it is not cowed. Ragged, hungry, ground down and hopeless, 8,000,000 out of 17,000,000 unable to read and write, and about the same number with no paying regular occupation, the Spanish peasant yet embodies the old virtues of his race, the old steadfastness, cheerfulness and patience. He toils away for a pittance as uncomplainingly as if he was making a fortune, shouts loyally for the government which is robbing him, cheers his son off to Cuba, knowing that he never will come back, and that his pay when he is killed will be stolen by his officers. No doubt if Spain were invaded the peasantry would be the same peasantry which Macaulay described as rising with the spirit of an army when the armies had been destroyed and swarming on the flank and rear of invaders as angry and deadly as hornets.

It is only among the peasantry that the Spanish virtues remain, and the intelligence and leadership to make these virtues a force remain nowhere. Spanish statesmen are corrupt, purblind or weak. Many are all three. The army is against the Ministry for sacrificing national honor. Rightly enough, but the only idea of the military for preserving the national honor is to protract a hopeless war the ocean's breadth away. A military dictatorship seems the most hopeful alternative to anarchy, but a military dictatorship would decrease rather than promote the chance of an infusion of straightforward honest folk from the country into the administration, which alone could purge that administration of its corruptions. When the more intelligent of the common people begin to figure in the government, Spain may be at the beginning of such a regeneration as that of France, when the Revolution brought the brawn and sinew of the nation to the helm and a country which had been degraded at home and defeated abroad struck out with newly gathered energy and trampled on Europe. That the Spanish stock has not lost its old-time vigor we know by the way its common soldiers fight. If its common people at home can find a way to assert themselves in their own government they may show themselves worthy to be the country of the brave men who fought with Cervera and were surrendered by Toral.—Commercial-Advertiser.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

To the Editor: That Victoria has always been her own worst enemy is conceded even by Victorians, and it is time we awoke to that fact. Your description of her as a most beautiful child with a soiled face years ago was a good illustration of her state, owing to the neglect of her guardians; and while under the regime of Mayor Redfern there has been marked improvement in the tidiness of the city, we must go further or lose, step by step, her claim to being the metropolis of the Dominion. Are we citizens not to blame for the shabbiness and untidiness? If all the money earned in Victoria were spent in Victoria, would it not give a splendid impetus to business? Let each individual who has property or business interests here make up his mind that in future he will buy in the city what he can just as readily get here, even if it amounts to a few cents more than what he would have to pay for it back East. Then we shall be a mutual benefit society. It is a well-known fact that a great deal is imported from Eastern Canada, England, Seattle, etc. You in a commission business here expect the support of the citizens. When you furnished your house, you sent East for everything, from the cork-screw to the door-mat. You, a contractor's wife, whose husband is dependent upon the amount of building going on in the city, outfitted your family, even to flannelette underwear, at Eaton's, in Toronto. He will not need a residence in Victoria, but the man in business here, who has the same goods to sell, may, or will if you help him to prosperity. You, who are a lawyer's wife, imported your silk dresses from the Old Country. You priced the silks in town first, and found they were just the same, but then no one would have the same pattern as yours if you got it from "home." No, that is true; but the firm in England will not be likely to have a lawsuit with anyone in Victoria, and the Victoria firm is just so much the poorer and less inclined to go to law. And lastly, let me speak to the people who will go on the Seattle excursion on Saturday. I was with you last year, when some of you had commissions for as many as seven pairs of boots to buy and bring over. Remember, the man who sells shoes in Victoria needs groceries, drygoods, coal and wood, a house to rent, and all the necessities of life, which will not be returned to the city by the man who is in business in Seattle. Last year people on that excursion spent as much as $13 in underwear—underwear for the whole family; flowers were brought over, toys, dresses, stylish hats, costing at home just behind $7 or $8. No wonder the Seattleites are glad to see us when we come. One lady, who has large business interests here, told me she went every year to buy kid gloves. Now, do not mistake me, and think that I mean you should not bring any memento of your trip; that would lead to parsimony; but remember that when you buy, or recommend to your friends goods that can be bought as advantageously at home, you have no right to grumble at hard times in Victoria. Have your city's welfare as much at heart at they do in Vancouver, where they are more loyal to their own interests than we are. Then when money flows into your husband's pockets, you will be able to assist it outagain on some improvement to your property. I should like to earnestly suggest that each citizen put in order the front—outside the fence—of his own residence, as a beginning towards tidiness. It will cost next to nothing, and be a right beginning. Although there is more ready money in Victoria than in Vancouver, Seattle or Tacoma, our city gives to visitors the appearance of terrible poverty. Everything is in the last stage of raggedness—ragged edges—ragged rocks, ragged sidewalks, ragged park, with goose-feathers flying everywhere. Perhaps if this suggestion takes root, we may have extra park-keepers next year. And lastly, let it be with us, Victoria first, last and always, and other cities a second consideration.

CHATTY CHEERFUL.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Little Ethel—This is a portrait of mamma before she was married.

Visitor—Ah, indeed?

Little Ethel—Yes, she hasn't time to look that now.—Detroit Journal.

"You treat me so unkindly," said he, "considering that I am your newest, latest lover."

"You do stay the latest," she murmured, her fawn-like orbs gazing afar, as if into the infinite.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Hiram—Dear, I wish you'd bring home a dozen Harveyized steel plates.

Mr. Hiram—What do you mean?

Mrs. Hiram—I'm just curious to see what Bridget would do with them.—Philadelphia Record.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, *Lowell, Mass.*

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M.D. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

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HATTY CHEERFUL.

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WITH GOLDEN STORE.

F. M. Rattenbury Brings Twenty Thousand Dollars to Be Deposited in Victoria.

A Transport Business That Is Revolutionizing Northern Travel —Thirty-Mile Posts.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the manager of the Lake Bennett and Klondike Transportation company, returned on the steamer Tees yesterday from a trip with Mrs. Rattenbury to the White Horse Rapids. He was one of the gold-bearing passengers of that ship and brings, to be placed in the vaults of Victoria banks, 600 ounces of gold and drafts, representing in all $20,000. Mr. Rattenbury reports that his company has now five steamers running on the lakes, an arrangement having been effected for the Willie Irving to ply in conjunction with their other four steamers. The company has contracted to carry 1,000 head of cattle to Dawson from the Five Finger Rapids and in order to carry out this undertaking have secured the steamer belonging to Mr. J. Knot, of this city. Messrs. A. N. Taylor and E. Fearson, of Victoria, Mr. Rattenbury says, are the men who lost nearly 500 head of sheep from a scow on which they were taking them through to Dawson. The accident has previously been chronicled, but according to the story heretofore told two Seattle men were stated to be the losers.

Mr. Rattenbury feels aggrieved over his Klondike route not receiving the attention from Victorians which he considers it deserves. His company's vessels having already made three round trips on the route and have brought out from the interior over 300 passengers and at least one and a half millions in gold and drafts. It pays out every months from $10,000 to $15,000 in expenses, nearly every dollar of which is to Victorians; it has paid out in Victoria nearly $100,000, it has established communciation between this city and Dawson, whereby a party leaving here for the Yukon's metropolis has arrived at his destination in nine days, whereas the ordinary time taken for the trip between the two places is only twelve days, and now from this out the company will despatch a steamer for Dawson every three days. At present the company's enterprise is directed in the way of establishing posts between Bennett and Dawson at a distance of thirty miles apart. These will be well provisioned and are intended to keep the company's route open all winter. Mr. T. G. Carter, special agent of the C.P.R. company, has promised his support to the line, and says that he will have it advertised from ocean to ocean as being the best to reach the Klondike. He has appointed an agent in Dawson City and secured for the company the services of Captains Martineau and Ward, two of the C.P.R. company's most skillful northern river pilots, who have until lately been employed on the Stikine. In Captain Richie, of the steamer Ora, the company has a third excellent navigator, he having won the golden opinions of all northerners for the plucky and skillful manner in which he successfully took his boat through the many dangers of the lakes without even as much as removing a bit of paint from her bottom. On the Ora, as also on the other vessels of the company's fleet, the insurance companies have now no reluctance in accepting the ordinary risks.

When Mr. Rattenbury left the north eight days ago, his company had 200 head of pack animals on the trail, not earning of course anything like draught horses in Dawson do, but in point of work doing a large business. In Dawson, while a good horse can be purchased for $75, $10 a day is paid for teaming. This goes to show that there is a great scarcity of feed in that city, and no one wishes to keep horses. During his short stay in the north he met and conversed with fully 120 people just out from the interior. These generally speaking told him on first acquaintance that there was a good supply of everything in the way of provisions in Dawson; then he learned that nearly every man of the whole number was out to get a new stock of provisions, and was going to return in a few months and afterwards he would be probably told that although there was no prospects of a famine yet there was a shortage of nearly all lines of goods. With these miners Mr. Rattenbury says he used what influence he could in persuading them to buy their outfits in Canada.

Among the recent disasters on the lake is that which befell the "White Fleet," belonging to Capt. Jack Crawford, a scout and well known character generally. Everyone of the little sailing craft, comprising the fleet, were lost on the rocks just below Thirty-Mile River.

In a talk which Mr. Rattenbury had with Capt. Rant, the gold commissioner at Lake Bennett he was informed that valuable quartz discoveries had been made just behind the police barracks at Tagish. One claim here was bonded by Major Strickland for $150,000.

Mr. Rattenbury speaks of the Skagway railroad as a very substantial road. Solid stone work is being placed in the road-bed where great ravines, in some places 100 and 150 feet deep, have to be crossed. The road bed extends inland thirteen or fourteen miles to a place known as Porcupine Hill, and surveyors are out as far as Bennett. Between Bennett and the coast there is no longer any nuisance from dead horses along the trail and Mr. Rattenbury says that excepting at the foot of the White Horse not a single mosquito "tackled" him. Mrs. Rattenbury rode over the White Horse all the way on horse back. She, as also Mr. Rattenbury, were delighted with the surrounding country, particularly at Tagzish Lake, in the waters of which enormous trout are to be found, as also beautiful specimens of white fish.

Mr. Rattenbury confirms the report that his company intend building a light railway, some thirty miles from Marsh Lake to the Hootalinqua River, running their steamers for Dawson City from the Hootalinqua River terminus. By doing this the company will be able to run larger steamers, and they will also miss the White Horse Rapids and Miles Canyon. A survey has already been made of the route for the railway, and work will be commenced early next spring.

BULLETINS OF VICTORY.

None Yet Has Improved on Caesar's Veni! Vidi! Vici!

Not a few of the great commanders of different countries have, when announcing a victory, endeavored to improve on Caesar's famous "Veni, vidi, vici;" but the present war has as yet produced nothing striking of this sort. Some of the messages of the past are worth recalling. John Sobieski, when sending the Mussulman standards captured before Vienna to the Pope, sent also this message: "I came, I saw, God conquered." It is related of the Russian General Suwarrow, when yet a major and in command of an outpost, that he desired to attack the enemy, but that this was forbidden under pain of death by the commander-in-chief. Judging that the attack should not be delayed, Suwarrow dared to disobey orders, encountered the enemy, defeated them, and then sent this message to the commander-in-chief: "As a soldier, I deserve death for disobeying my orders; as a Russian, I have done my duty, the enemy is no more." This was forwarded by the commander-in-chief to the Emperor, who in reply sent this despatch to Suwarrow: "As a soldier, I leave you to the mercy of the commander-in-chief; as a Russian, I congratulate you as my lieutenant colonel." Later on in his career, when he had captured Prague, he wrote thus to the Emperess: "Hurrah! Prague! Suwarrow!" And Catherine, equally terse, again promoted him thus: "Bravo! Field-marshal! Catherine!"

Turenne announced the victory of Dunen, by which Dunkirk was retaken from the Spaniards, in these words: "The enemy came, was beaten, I am tired, good-night." Perhaps the shortest message ever sent by a commander was the one word Sir Charles Napier chose wherewith to announce his victory at Hyderabad, in the province of Scinde. It was "Peccavi" (I have sinned).—London Mail.

FLOWERS AND SEALSKINS.

It's no use sounding the praise of roses in the ears of a Greenlander. The names of flowers mean nothing to a man who wears sealskins in summer time. Definitions don't come from dictionaries and schoolmasters; they come from experience.

Now, if you want an illustration of what I am driving at, here it is. In a letter dated October 26th, 1894, Mrs. Mary Scott says: "I might mention that my son suffered martyrdom from rheumatism in his knees and elbows for a long time, and seeing the good I had derived," &c.

There! You see it. The words martyrdom from rheumatism" to people who never had an ache in joints or muscles, mean just nothing at all. If you are one of them I beg to congratulate you thereon. All the same this article is not written for you. You wou' ednrut not written for you. You won't understand it. Better drop it at this spot.

But to the tremendous company—men, women and alas! children too—who are racked, twisted, tortured and crippled by rheumatism—to them these words are nuggets of solid gold. The mother adds: "Seeing the good that I had derived from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup my son began taking it for his malady, and I am glad to say that in a short time it cleared all the rheumatism out of his system and left him wholly free from it." Thousands on thousands of our readers will understand that, and proceed to use the same remedy for the same thing. Before we discuss the whys and wherefores of this noble result let us have the whole of Mrs. Scott's sensible and helpful story:

"In the spring of 1884," she says, "I got into a low, weak state of health without being able to imagine what had overtaken me. At first I had a tired, sinking, all-gone feeling. Everything was a vexation and a trouble to me. I was nervous, fagety, and upset. My mouth tasted badly, and I had no appetite or relish for food. In fact, the very idea of eating was loathesome and repulsive to me. Still, I was of course obliged to eat something to keep alive, but always after it I had a weight and pain at the chest and sides, and a horrible gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach. Sometimes I would have a feeling as if I were really hungry, yet when food was before me I could scarcely bring myself to swallow a morsel. Nobody who has ever experienced it can have the least idea what a terrible and tantalizing condition this is. It is as though the nature that God has given us were at cross purposes with itself. Yet it was my condition for six miserable years. No treatment, no medicine, had thus far done me any good.

"In September, 1890, while living at Appleby, I read that Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured such cases. I got a bottle from Mr. Atkinson, the chemist in our village, and after taking it a few days I was much better. I felt a natural appetite, and the food I took gave me no more pain or distress. The Syrup stopped the dreadful gnawing at my stomach, and I daily gained strength. By continuing to take it I completely recovered my health, and have been well ever since. (Signed) Mary Scott, 16, St. Nicolas street, Carlisle."

Here, then, are two cases in one, as we may say. All who have suffered, or are suffering, from chronic inflammatory dyspepsia will recognize Mrs. Scott's ailment at a glance. From want of space we have not quoted all her symptoms, but enough to make the matter plain. The rest are described in the little book in which she first read about the remedy that cured her. If you have not seen it send for it. It costs nothing.

The rheumatism from which the Syrup delivered her son (like all rheumatism and all gout) arose from poison in the blood, bred by fermentation in the stomach—indigestion and dyspepsia again, differently manifested.

Thus we see that mother and son really had the same complaint, which accounts for the result in both cases.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

The Government Learning That a Free Press Is Not an Unmixed Blessing.

(Shanghai Letter in London Times.)

Among the most interesting features of the China of to-day is the development of native journalism, a development which already exercises a marked effect, both for good and for evil, on the country, and which is sowing the first much-needed seeds of native public opinion. The "Young China" that seeks to give expression through a vernacular press to the inarticulate discontent of a large and growing section of the nation may be divided into two distinct classes—the "Classical" and the "Modern;" both preaching the gospel of reform, but on very different lines. The "Clasisical" is composed of the rising generation of literati all over the Empire, men bred in Confusianism and educated on the old conservative lines. These appear to perceive that there is something rotten in the present system, and, like their seniors, to feel that the whole fabric of their government and livelihood is endangered from without. Seeking a remedy, they urge the introduction of political economy and mathematics into the curriculum of provincial graduates' examinations, and at the same time they cry aloud and with great unanimity against the corruptions and ignorance of the men actually in office. The common burden of their essays and memorials amounts practically to this: "The Mandarin of to-day is dishonest and useless; he has not read any of the books of Western learning. But in me behold one who has studied the arts which have made Europe great; therefore I am honest." Their plea for civil service reform is limited to a discussion as to what should be required of a man before he becomes an official, rather than what is to be expected of him thereafter, and rare indeed is the aspirant to office who would honestly vote for fixed salaries, audited accounts and the total abolition of "squeezes." The graduate who to-day writes with conviction of the coming Chinese republic will accept a sub-prefect's button (with all the traditions of the post) to-morrow.

The "Modern" type of "Young China" is chiefly a product of America, Hongkong and the treaty ports; it has acquired the rudiments of an English education, together with a smattering of information on many questions of the day. It is largely employed in Yamen secretaries, in the telegraph and China merchants' offices, and in the clerkships of foreign firms; but, except in very rare cases, the sweets of office fall not to its share. This type—which is in China what the Baboo is in India, but in an earlier stage of development—is rapidly increasing and its influence is gradually spreading. Springing generally from the lower middle classes, the foreign-educated Chinese of Hongkong and Shanghai possesses an instinctive antipathy to the representatives of those literati by whom the plebs have been misruled and "squeezed" for centuries—an antipathy which even his ragged education serves to increase. In writing and in speeches his denunciation of the existing system of government are loud and bitter, and, having personally nothing to hope from that system, he freely advocates the collapse of thed ynasty and the introduction or foreign rulers and foreign methods, wherein his opportunity would probably occur. Together with the "three R's" of a missionary school course he has acquired sufficient knowledge of the Chinese written language to enable him to earn his living (pending the revolution) as a translator, and this knowledge he frequently devotes to the edification of his fellow-countrymen in the columns of the vernacular press. But his literary style is not of a fine flower of native education, and therein his classical rival is placed at an immense advantage in appealing to the general reader. For the Chinese mind—still in the thraldom of ages—is powerfully affected by literary style, irrespective of the virtue or wisdom of the writer; and this feature is likely to obtain for many years to come, in spite of the Emperor's diminishing territory and the advances made by Western innovations.

Until recently, the native press and its doings have not attracted much notice from the central government, and, as a general rule, it may be said that the officials, both metropolitan and provincial, are remarkably tolerant of such expressions of opinion as are contained in the widely spread journals of Shanghai and other treaty ports. These opinions are, it is true, of a dogmatic rather than of a practical character, and though theoretically subversive of the existing order of things, they are generally a reproduction of the views expressed in the foreign papers, and therefore to native readers somewhat lacking in the quality of conviction.

Recently, however, two cases have occurred tending to show that both at Peking and in the provinces the higher authorities are becoming alive to the fact that the free and untrammelled native press at their doors may not be, from the government's point of view, an unmixed blessing. The first of these occurred in Tien-tsin, where the utterances of the Kuo Wen Pag, an extremely well-informed newspaper under native management, attracted the unfavorable notice of certain censors at the capital. This journal, unlike most of its Shanghai contemporaries, has since its establishment been remarkable for the accuracy and enterprise with which it has obtained news regarding the political situation. Not only have its comments on the situation been critical and candid, but there have from time to time appeared in its columns valuable items of information regarding the inner workings of Keking diplomacy and the Tsungli-Yamen. Its remarks on the recent policy and successes of Russia, reflecting somewhat upon the value of the services rendered to their country by the principal advisers of the throne, resulted in steps being taken to restrain its energies for the future; but before those could come into effect, its proprietors, forewarned, availed themselves of the protection afforded by the extra-territorial rights enjoyed by foreigners in China, and transferred the management of the paper to a Japanese subject, in whose hands it now remains.

The action thus taken by the Kuo Wen Pao's owners can hardly be said to constitute any new departure, for all the native papers at Shanghai are registered as the property of foreigners, although their editing and general management may be said to be almost purely Chinese. The protection thus afforded to native journalism, like that extended by foreigners to many other forms of local enterprise, may be said to work both for good and for evil; for good, in that it assists the slow development of public opinion and the free criticism of public matters; for evil, in that a nominal foreign management frequently exercises little or no control over the native staff and over their natural predilection to many abuses of the power of the press. It is within the experience of the writer that inquiries were recently made in Shanghai by certain of the native gentry of Hangchau to obtain (for $50 a month) the use of the name of a European whose position should be sufficient to protect the proprietors of a Chinese paper in that city. It was expressly stipulated that the journal in question should be declared to be the bona-fide property of the foreigner, but that he should be in no way concerned with the matter or the manner of its publication!

The second instance of recent interference by officials in the sphere of native journalism is of a different nature, the newspaper concerned, the Shih Wu Pao (or Times) of Shanghai, being a serious and literary publication which was founded about two years ago under the direct patronage of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. The primary object of this paper was to engage the sympathy of its readers in questions of international and thies of the literary class in the work tan graduate named Wang, and Tseng composed of the rising generation of progress and reform, to interest its general importance, and to supply them with accurate and useful information. Its staff was from the outset composed of men appointed with the Viceroy's approval, in whom scholarly attainments were combined with broad views. Of these the two principals are a metropolitan Kwang-chueh, a grandson of the late Tseng Kwo-fan. Under their management the Shi Wu Pao rapidly gained a wide reputation among the upper classes, and its influence was rendered the more weighty by the fact that Chang Chih-tung made its support compulsory upon all the Yamens and libraries throughout the Hu provinces. Toward the end of last year, however, there appeared in its columns an article on the advantages of a republican form of government for China, which, whatever the Viceroy's private opinions may be, could scarcely be countenanced in a publication enjoying his semi-official protection. As a result, therefore, of this premature flight into the realms of advanced theory, his Excellency's favor was withdrawn, and its circulation has, it is said, been reduced by more than 50 per cent.

Owing to the very poor quality of the paper used for Chinese newspapers, and to the cheapness of labor, both literary and mechanical, the cost at which the native papers can be produced is extremely low. The price of the ordinary Shanghai journal is four cash (900 cash to the dollar), or, at the present rate of exchange, one-tenth of a penny, and that of the Shi Wu Pao, which is published only three times a month and in book form, is five candereens, or about three halfpence.

LIMIT OF VICTORIA'S POWER.

Considerable as are the powers of the Queen, they are not unlimited. There are some very curious restrictions on the royal prerogative. The Queen cannot, for instance, communicate with her subjects as can the most menial of her servants, nor can she receive presents from her people, save through officers of state or friends personally known to Her Majesty.

The Queen could sell or give away the Royal navy, or declare war with Russia; but she could not spend a single farthing of public money without the consent of Parliament. The Queen has no power over taxation, and could not create any new office and in speeches his denunciation of the and impose any fresh tax upon her subjects. She annex new fees to old offices. She could not increase the wages of one of her footmen, unless she did it out of her private funds, or without exceeding the allowance made to her by Parliament.

A curious curtailment of the Royal prerogative is effected by an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III. This act deals with Sabbath-breaking, and in it it is distinctly stated that the monarch cannot pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of Sabbath breaking. Yet Her Majesty can pardon 99 per cent. of all the prisoners in the land.

Though no act of Parliament is complete until it has been signed by the Queen, Her Majesty is subject to the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law. If, for instance, it were the law of England that no train should travel at a rate exceeding 50 miles an hour, the Queen could not issue a proclamation exempting a certain train from the operation of the law. Nor can Her Majesty issue a proclamation which would injure the community, such as, for example, a proclamation exempting a whole town or neighborhood from serving on a jury.

Though the Queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot compel a subject to leave this country. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war, and though at such a time the Queen could call upon every able man to take up arms, she could not force a single civilian to leave the country, even to carry on a necessary war.

Her Majesty could not set up courts such as the star chamber, for the child of Henry VII's misguided genius, nor could she invest a spiritual court with temporal power. Though her decision is absolute after a prisoner has been sentenced, she could not interfere with the course of justice before the sentence has been passed, nor could she exert any influence over the judges. Neither could she interfere in a case of private as opposed to public wrong.

The Queen is the only person who cannot arrest a suspected felon. No action can be taken against her for breaking the law, and, therefore, she is precluded from making an arrest, as, supposing the suspected person were innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be taken against Her Majesty. The law, indeed, assumes that the Queen can do no wrong, which seems about as unfound as the legal assumption that the Queen cannot be under age, and cannot die.

The Queen cannot exclude a member from Parliament after he has been duly elected, nor can she delegate the duty of signing laws to any one.

The Queen's power of disposing of territory in time of peace has been disputed. In time of war, Her Majesty could hand over London to France to bring the war to an end, but it seems clear that in time of peace, Her Majesty cannot subject any part of the Empire to the sway of a foreign power.—London Tit Bits.

SPECIMENS OF SPANISH RAPACITY.

To the Editor: The high-handed proceedings of Don Martinez at Nootka, the extraordinary claim of Spain to the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the 60th degree of north latitude, which is now the established northern boundary of British Columbia, and the confiscation of the property of Captain Meares, furnishes an excellent illustration of the grasping policy of Spain at the time when that kingdom was at the zenith of its power. But the seizure of the Iphigenia was only an instance of commencement of the rapacity of Don Martinez.

In the beginning of June, Captain Douglas was approachel and promised his liberty and the restoration of the Iphigenia, provided he would order the master of the Northwest America to deliver up that vessel to him for the use of His Catholic Majesty. A letter was written by Captain Douglas, as requested, but he cautiously avoided any directions as to the disposal of the vessel; and, availing himself of Don Martinez's ignorance of the English language, immediately sailed from Nootka Sound, though in a very unfit condition to proceed on a lengthy voyage. The two United States vessels remained behind at anchor. They had been suffered to continue there, unmolested by the Spaniards, from the time of their first arrival. The Iphigenia proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and, after obtaining such supplies as they were able to procure, with the iron before mentioned, set sail for China, which they reached in October, 1790.

When the Northwest America arrived off Nootka (June 9th), from the northern trading trip, she was boarded by the Spaniards, seized and towed into port and anchored close to the Spanish ships of war. The officers and men, her stores, tackle and furniture, articles of trade, etc., including 215 sea-otter skins, were removed on board the Spanish frigate. Several of her men were placed in irons. The Princess Royal, arriving from China a few days after the seizure of the Northwest America, was also seized, but released and allowed to proceed to sea for the purpose of continuing her trade.

Within a day or two afterwards the Argonaut arrived in the offing, and was boarded by Don Martinez, who, with expressions of great civility, promised the commander, Mr. Colnett, every assistance. On the assurances given that the Argonaut should remain unmolested, and being in want of some supplies, he proceeded to the harbor. Next day, however, Don Martinez sent the lieutenant of the Princessa, with a military force, to take possession of the Argonaut, which was seized in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The British flag was hauled down, and the Spanish lag hoisted in its stead. The officers and men were made prisoners and Mr. Colnett was threatene to be hanged at the yard-arm in case of his refusing compliance with any directions which might be given him.

The captain of the Princess Royal, anxious to obtain instructions from the company's coast manager, Mr. Colnett, returned to the offing off Nootka Sound, and, approaching the port in his boat, was seized and made prisoner by Don Martinez. Under threats of being hanged at the yard-arm, he was forced to send orders to his officers to deliver up the Princess Royal without contest. A Spanish officer was accordingly despatched to the offing with these orders, and the vessel was brought into port, when she was seized and her officers and crew made prisoners. Her cargo, consisting of 680 skins, was captured. Mr. Colnett, from the circumstances of his capture and loss of the ships and cargoes, became so deranged that he attempted to destroy himself.

The next move made by Don Martinez was to transfer the Northwest America's late crew to the United States ship Columbia, which was about to sail for China. The consort ship Washington was permitted to remain trading on the coast, and was supplied with provisions from the Columbia, which previously had been obtained from the Argonaut and the Princess Royal. The Columbia, after calling southwards at Port Cox and getting all available skins aboard, set sail for China, where she landed the crew of the Northwest America. They reported they saw the Argonaut proceed as a prize to San Blas, with her officers and men aboard as prisoners, and that the Princess Royal was shortly to follow with her crew also in the same manner.

The record of the infamous conduct of Don Martinez at Nootka during the summer of 1789, would be incomplete without mention of the tragic end of Chief Callicum, who had shown such kindness to Captain Meares and his men. The sad event occurred in the month of June. The particulars of the tragedy were received from the master of the Northwest America, who is stated to have been "a young man of the most correct veracity, and who was a witness of the inhuman act." The record reads as follows:

"Callicum, his wife and child came in a small canoe alongside the Princessa, the commodore's ship, with fish, which, being taken from him in a rough and unwelcome manner, before he could present it to the commodore; the chief was so incensed at his behavior that he immediately left the ship, exclaiming, as he departed, 'Peshae! Peshae!' the meaning of which is 'Bad! bad!' This conduct was considered so offensive that he was immediately shot through the heart by a ball from the quarter-deck. The body, on receiving the bullet, fell over the side of the canoe and sank. The wife, in a state of stupefaction, was taken, with her child, to the shore by some of her friends, who were witnesses of this inhuman catastrophe. Shortly afterwards the father of Callicum ventured on board the Spanish ship to beg permission to creep for the body beneath the water, when this sad request was refused, till the poor, afflicted savage had collected a sufficient number of skins among his neighbors to purchase of Christians the privilege of giving sepulture to a son whom they had murdered. The body was soon found, and followed to its place of interment by the lamenting widow, attended by all the inhabitants of the Sound, who expressed the keenest sorrow for a chief whom they loved, and to whose virtues it becomes our duty to give the grateful testimony of merited affection." Spanish rule must have been looked upon as an abomination in the eyes of the natives at Nootka. Captain Meares of necessity brought his grievances before the British House of Commons, in a memorial datel 30th April, 1790. Prompt action was taken by the British government relative to the high-handed proceedings of the Spaniards. The result may be epitomized in another short article, should you be pleased to grant space for it.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Author of History of B. C.

August 4, 1898.

GREAT ISSUES—GRAVE DUTIES.

The larger events of the world's progress within very recent years have found their field of action in the Pacific ocean. They include the war between China and Japan, the advance of Russia (through her Siberian railway) to the seaboard, her more recent progress from Vladivostock south to the open sea at Port Arthur, the practical break-up of the Chinese empire, the encroachment by Britain of the coal resources of South-eastern Asia, the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and the fall of Spanish power in the Philippines. There is no mistaking the significance of these events. They mark the entrance of new forces, racial, political, commercial and moral, into a world potentially new. They imply for the trans-Pacific countries a development prodigious beyond the wisdom of human calculation. In the largeness of the new conditions, projects like the inter-oceanic canal and the Pacific cable, to which our hopes have long turned as to the largest of possibilities, take their place in the list of inevitable and relatively minor things.

The supreme opportunity of the American Pacific states is suddenly at hand. The new world of the Pacific opens before us. In this new world we may, if it shall be permitted to us, lead the movement of moral and commercial conquest. All the advantages are with us, every suggestion of destiny is a new element in our reasonable expectation. Fortune has put into our hands a key by which we may enter all the doors of life and interest, carrying benefits wherever we go and receiving in return advantages beyond estimate.

Who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world? This old question is made new again by recent events; and the answer to it is to be wrought out in the Pacific ocean, where English and Russian forces stand face to face. England holds the commercial and naval base of Hong Kong; she controls the coal power of Southeastern Asia. Russia holds Northern China and Corea under her heel. England is mistress of the sea; but Russia just now for the first time holds a port free from ice blockade, and many gratify her traditional passion for a sea-power—with its base on the Pacific.

As these giants stand, sword in hand, each in support of the social and political ideas which make up its civilization, what is the alignment of the nations of the earth? Germany, out of her natural and proper place, stands sider and abbettor of Russia; France, deaf and blind to the appeals of her democratic aspiration, stands at the back of the despotic system; and all the Latin countries are with her. England stands practically alone in her policies, and alone. And now, let us ask, where are the sympathies and in what course lies the duty of the United States? Can any many who calls himself a patriot and a friend to civilization, as we understand it, hesitate for one moment? Do not all the obligations which appeal to all that is highest and best in the human spirit bid us array our remove side by side with those of English civilization?

These considerations lead directly to the question of the hourt—he future of the Philippine Islands. To give them over in obedience to the demands of Continental Europe would be in effect to play into the hands of Russia as against England, and to give her a powerful aid in the coming struggle for domination of the western shore of the Pacific. Are we heedless and faithless, that we should do this thing? Again, to give over the Philippines would be to throw away our station in the new Pacific world, cheapen the value of Hawaiian annexation, and to decline the leading of the greatest opportunity ever put in the way of a modern people. Are we bereft of sense, that this unspeakable folly should even be proposed? Surely there will be those in whom a sense of loyalty to English civilization, to our national honor and to the future of our commercial life, will move to stay the course of a president who appears not to know the potentialities of events under his hand.—Oregonian.

SALMON WILL WEAR BADGES.

California Fish Commissioners Will Mark Fins of Young Salmon For Identification.

Claude Rutter, assistant United States Fish Commissioner, arrived in this city last night, after several months of experimental work and scientific investigation on the Sacramento river. He has been studying the salmon, their habits and their development.

Rutter has made two rowboat trips down the river, the first from Red Bluff to Sacramento, and the second from Redding to the same destination. He says that the river has been stocked with 40,000,000 young salmon during the past few months. But the novel part of his labors is yet to come. The adult salmon will be tagged with three-quarter inch plates, either of copper or aluminum, fastened to their fins or gills. Their movements up stream will then be noted and observation made accordingly. The public are requested to return all tagged fish to the river in the event of a successful angling.

In order to determine the rate of growth of salmon, several hundred specimens of young fish will have their adipose fins cut. The adipose fin is on the back in front of the tail fin, and is of fatty nature. The cutting will leave a scar, which will be the means of identification should any of these abbreviated fish return to the scenes of their youth. A single specimen of one of these finless fish found in the river will be the best evidence that he was launched in 1898, and his rate of growth may be accordingly judged. The general belief is that the salmon gets out to sea soon after hatching, and does not return until it has reached the age which places it in the class of adults. The tagging and cutting will be the means by which the habits of the salmon may be ascertained by the fish experts.—San Francisco Call.

Abe Coller—Whad yo' puttin' pizen on de seat ob dem pants fo'? Is yo' losin' yo'r mind?

Lew Wemple—No, sah; but mah bes' girl's father am gwine toe lose a bull-dog.—Judge.

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NOTICE.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at the northeast corner of Lot 17, Telegraph Creek, Cassiar District, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres.

A. CAMPBELL.
Per J. H. McGregor.

(Sgd.)

June 27, 1898.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Public School Building, Cumberland, B. C.

Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Monday, 15th August, for the erection and completion of a Public School Building at Cumberland, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the office of the Government Agent at Union, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th July, 1898.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Frederick Peters, of Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., Queen's Counsel, has been appointed the attorney for "The Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, Limited," and "The New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," in place of Caldwell Ashworth.

Dated the 13th day of June, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 59 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Sikeen river and Shake creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about two miles northwest of the log cabin, and about 20 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

T. R. ELLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about one mile northwest of the log cabin, and about 20 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

JOSEPH WEILER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about 120 chains southwesterly from the log cabin, and about 100 chains west of the trail leading from Shallow lake to Bennett; thence north 125 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 125 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.

J. SAVANNAH.

NOTIC

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.

A CRUSADE FOR VICTORIA.

The Colonist is very glad that correspondents are availing themselves of its invitation to discuss in its columns the great question of the hour, locally, namely: How shall Victoria be given an impetus on the road to prosperity? We hope to hear from others. Let there be a strong series of letters sent in for publication. These will set people talking, and, what is far better, will set them thinking. Editorially the Colonist will do what it can to help the good work along, but the best that can be done in this way has its limitations, and frequent editorial treatment of a subject grows monotonous to the writer, and that is certain to make it monotonous to the reader. If many minds contribute to the elucidation of the subject, a variety of facts are certain to be brought out and a variety of views will be expressed. After a time public attention will be centred upon one or more points, and then something can be done. The Colonist is glad to be able to say that it is sensible of a growing interest in this great subject. Many callers express their hearty approval of the crusade upon which the paper has entered, and this also is highly encouraging. Again asking correspondents to use the columns of the paper freely on the discussion of this matter, we commend the letters, printed this morning to attentive perusal.

CONDITIONS AT DAWSON.

Reuter's correspondent sends word from Dawson City that there is danger of serious disturbance there because of the manner in which the laws are administered. Presumably Mr. Sifton exercised his best judgment in selecting men for the responsible posts there, but he made a bad choice, if reports are at all to be relied upon. We have an unsigned Dawson City letter giving some details of wrongs inflicted on the miners. It shows a dreadful state of things, and while we cannot print it, we are bound to believe it is not exaggerated.

In regard to the royalty there is a great deal of complaint but we do not know that we should go the whole way with those who demand its abolition. A royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross output, seems, in view of the difficulties surrounding the mining in the North, entirely too much. The government was led to fix this amount because of the fabulous richness of the earlier reported discoveries, and it seemed reasonable enough that a man, who was getting out a million of gold a year, with comparatively small expense, should pay the government 10 per cent. of it. But very many of the claims are not rich enough to make it possible for the owner to pay the high rate of wages and high costs of living, and after handing over 10 per cent. of the gross output to the government, clear enough to pay for the risk and hardship. It is a pretty good claim that will pay the owner 20 per cent. over and above all expenses, and if he has to divide this with the government, he is paying pretty dearly for the privilege of working in Canada. A royalty on the net output would be wholly reasonable, but it does not seem right that the cost of mining should be increased 10 per cent., for that is what the present royalty amounts to.

We are satisfied, however, that the royalty is by no means the greatest grievance of the miners. Indeed the burden of the complaints received by the Colonist are against the general administration of the district. There is a hope that when Mr. Ogilvie gets on the ground he will bring about a change. More than this is wanted. It will not be sufficient to recall the officials whose conduct is complained of, but if it shall appear that they have been illegally feathering their own nests, they should be compelled to disgorge and be given a term in the penitentiary.

In view of the certainty existing of either a great shortage of provisions next year or a large exodus of people, the inaction of the Dominion government in regard to the Stikine-Teslin railway calls for strong condemnation. The Toronto Mail prints the following in an interview with William Mackenzie, of Mackenzie, Mann & Co., who has lately returned from England:

I am even a firmer believer in our railway scheme than I was last winter. Everything which has occurred in that country this summer goes to strengthen my belief. Experience this summer has gone to prove that the navigation of the Stikine river is a very easy matter. Boats have gone up and down the stream all the season. Another month would have seen our line completed, and in operation had the contract gone through, and what are the conditions as we now see them? I understand that the boats which were built for the Yukon trade actually have to be laid up for lack of traffic.

Undoubtedly if the railway had been built, we would have had a very much better showing on the Yukon than there is to-day. Matters would have been completely altered. Goods would have gone in in large quantities; trading posts would have been established; there would have been no danger of starvation, and what is more Canada would have retained the Yukon trade. It is true that the Senate blocked the first scheme; but this was no excuse for the failure to propose another. The reason for the first was the emergency, and this was as great after the Senate rejected the contract as it was before. Events have proved that the emergency was not exaggerated. It is impossible to defend the action of the Dominion government in this matter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The telegrams regarding the relations between Great Britain and Russian in the Orient are very disquieting, and the fact that the stock market reflects the general uneasiness is not the least ominous sign. As was pointed out in the Colonist a few days ago, the Oriental status is clearly only of a temporary nature, and at any day a crisis may be reached, when war can only be avoided by a backdown on one side or the other. This very unfortunate condition of affairs is inevitable, because the policies, represented by Great Britain are on the one side and Russia on the other, are antagonistic. There is a line of action which would avoid all danger, namely, an agreement on the part of Russia not to endeavor to control the policy of China and to be content with the territorial rights recently acquired at Port Arthur. Less than this will hardly satisfy British public opinion.

An unfavorable feature of the case is that Li Hung Chang is in power at Peking, and he is understood to be very friendly to Russia. He perhaps realizes that if the "open door" policy prevails, China will be in danger of disintegration, and hopes that under Russian protection the empire as it now exists can be maintained. A favorable feature is that the Siberian railway is not yet completed and winter is not very far away. Russia is hardly in a position to carry on a successful campaign in the Orient Therefore it is possible that, when the Czar's government sees that Lord Salisbury is in earnest and will not consent to any more concessions, it may decide upon acquiescing for the present in the British view of the case. This will only delay the inevitable collision, and there are some reasons why it would be better to have the question of Oriental supremacy settled at once. It is just possible that the efforts of Russia to face a crisis at the present moment may be for the purpose of preventing Great Britain from espousing the cause of the United States too earnestly in regard to the Philippines. We may depend upon it that continental Europe will curb the Anglo-Saxon advance, if it can discover a means of doing so.

HYPNOTISM IN THE COURTS.

Hypnotism has formed the crux of some recent legislation in England, and nearly £40,000 depended upon the result. Mrs. Howard died, leaving the residue of her estate to the physician, Dr. Kingsbury. Her son contended that this bequest was due to hypnotic suggestion; but the jury decided that it was not, and the will, therefore, stood. This is the first conspicuous case in which hypnotic influence has been used as a ground for attacking a will, the allegation of the contestant being that the physician had hypnotically suggested to Mrs. Howard that she should make him her heir. This leads the London Times to discuss the subject of hypnotism at considerable length, and the conclusion at which it has arrived is that "we want to know the substratum of the phenomena." The reality of hypnotism the Times no longer considers open to question, but it rightly maintains that, so long as nothing more is known about it, except that some people can hypnotize a certain per centage of other people, its practice is "more germane to the arts of the mountebank than to the skill of the physician." This view of the case ought to commend itself to all sensible people; but it follows that there should be an exhaustive examination into the whole subject.

MR. TURNER AND THE LONDON PRESS.

The London Times says the rule in Great Britain now is for no minister of the crown to accept a place on a board of directors, but admits that "until recently there has been a laxity in this respect." It seems to us that this admission takes all the point out of what the Times or any other London paper may have to say about colonial ministers and company directorates. In nine cases out of ten the members of the British ministry are not business men. In almost every case in the colonies the ministers are in business, and do not retire from it when they accept a cabinet office. Yet, according to the leading newspaper of the world, until recently British cabinet ministers served as directors on the boards of incorporated companies. Surely in view of this, it cannot be a very grave thing for a colonial minister to accept a directorate, any more than it would be for him to act in any other capacity as a business man. The Colonial Gold Fields Gazette, of London, after receiving what the Times has had to say on the subject, expresses itself as follows: "In the interests of the many industries of the province we should like to see Mr. Turner again installed at the head of affairs, with a majority sufficient to enable him to complete the great work, which he has so well begun." The Gazette, after speaking of the charges made against Mr. Turner on the score of large expenditures, said:

In connection with these charges it is as well to bear in mind that British Columbia is passing through a transition stage, and that the old settlers not unnaturally regard with feelings of jealousy any efforts which may be made to encourage the investment of capital in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Those who settled in the province before the mines of Kootenay had been discovered are apt to claim first consideration at the hands of the government, and it will probably be found that the accusations referred to above have been formulated in the coastal and Island constituencies as a protest against the expenditure of money in public works in the mining districts. For our part it seems to us that the Turner government has followed a wise and statesmanlike policy in fostering the development of what is undoubtedly destined to become, if it is not already, the leading industry of the country. We say most emphatically that if the result of the recent election implies that the future government is to pursue a policy of retrenchment and parsimony, a very serious blow will have been struck at the mining industry. However rich and extensive the mineral wealth of British Columbia may be, English capitalists and investors can hardly be expected to risk their money in enterprises which are at the mercy of an unsympathetic government. It remains to be seen what the outcome of a vote of want of confidence in the Turner government will be, but we believe we are expressing the feeling of a large body of English investors in British Columbian mining companies when we say that we should like to see Mr. Turner given the opportunity of completing that policy of public works which he has so successfully inaugurated.

The British army at the close of the year 1897 number 219,280 men of all ranks, divided as follows: Household cavalry, 1,312; cavalry of the line, 18,049; horse artillery, 3,723; field artillery, 11,263; mountain artillery, 1,446; garrison artillery, 17,545; royal engineers, 7,801; foot guards, 6,120; infantry of the line, 135,467; colonial corps, 5,412; army service corps, 3,500; army ordnance corps, 1,310! medical staff corps, 2,607; army pay corps, 578. The effective rank and file on January 1 numbered 194,705.

An attempt is being made in New Brunswick to run local politics on Dominion lines, but a somewhat intimate knowledge of the men who are moving in the matter leads us to doubt the success of the movement. New Brunswick local politics are controlled to a large degree by influences quite apart from federal issues. A strong element of the Conservative party holds aloof from the movement.

The electric cars ought to run later than eleven o'clock these fine summer nights. To the residents on Cadboro Bay road, Oak Bay and that vicinity, the stoppage of the car service at eleven, except in case of theatrical performances, is a very great inconvenience. The service ought to last until midnight, but if that is asking too much of the company, why cannot a reduced service be put on from 10:30 to 11:30?

The city council will make no mistake if it passes a by-law imposing upon the occupiers of property the duty of keeping the sides of the streets tidy. We do not believe there will be a word of objection. One of the largest property owners in the city, whose property must have a street frontage of nearly a mile, has expressed to the Colonist his hearty approval of such a by-law. This being so, surely the man with a frontage of thirty feet will not object.

To keep Cuba and the Philippines in order and properly to garrison Porto Rico and Hawaii will call for many more soldiers than the United States has been accustomed to keep enrolled. It is difficult to see how the new responsibilities of the republic in this regard can be met with much less than a quarter of a million men.

The withdrawal of the American forces from Cuba may have the effect of rendering Spain less amenable to reason that she would otherwise be. It shows that the conquest of Cuba is a very serious matter indeed, and yet Spain is asked to give the island up, almost without a struggle.

There has been no fiasco in recent years quite as complete as that of the alleged Copper River gold mines. And yet it does not follow that good mines may not be found on Copper river. The probabilities are, however, that they will, if they exist, be reached from the Yukon and not from the ocean.

There is a growing agitation in the United States for lower railroad fares. To properly adjust a passenger tariff so that the travel will be stimulated and yet the earnings be kept at a living figure is one of the problems of the railroad world. We incline to the idea that lower rates all round would mean increased earnings.

Travel to the northern gold fields is increasing, and while a great rush does not seem probable, appearances indicate that several thousand people will go into the Yukon valley before the season ends. Possibly the number will be great enough to offset those who are coming out.

If Hon. Mr. Turner had the least regard for the feelings of the Columbian he would not only resign, but would go and hide himself somewhere. Our contemporary is fairly bursting with wrath. We commend to the Columbians perusal the first clause of the first verse of the second Psalm.

The city engineer defines his position in regard to the waterworks in a letter to Mr. Tom Kains, printed in this morning's Colonist.

If anything is to be done in regard to re-submitting the $15,000 water by-law, no time ought to be lost, so that we can have some good water this year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone to see Mr. Sifton on Yukon affairs. He has not moved in the matter an hour too soon.

The condition of the City of Nelson as outlined in a Colonist telegram of yesterday is very fortunate. A city that has to pay no taxes, except for interest and sinking fund on a small loan, may look forward to being out of debt altogether and furnishing its citizens with all the water they need for domestic purposes free of charge.

From the Daily Colonist August 7, 1898.

START THIS MORNING.

Big Four of the James Bay Athletic Club Ready for the Great Race at Winnipeg.

In All Things But the Climate, They Are on Equal Terms With Their Opponents.

Early this morning the senior four-oared crew of the James Bay Athletic Association, champions of the Pacific Northwest, start on their journey to Winnipeg, where their friends confidently expect they will win greater honors, and even perhaps bring the championship of America to Victoria. There is no reason why they should not, although their opponents are men of world-wide reputation. First come the famous Argonauts of Toronto, who but a few days ago won the championship of all-America, and the hardly-less famous Winnipegers, who have lowered the colors of some of the best crews on this continent and had to be reckoned as worthy opponents of the crews of the big British clubs, which took part in the Henley regatta last season.

VICTORIA'S "BIG FOUR."

What makes Victorians think their crew can win against such crews as those mentioned? Well, in the first place the four stalwart young men, who wear the blue and white, have been rowing boats ever since their hands were big enough to hold an oar, three of them on Victoria harbor and Arm, which offer advantages for those fond of water sports, such as cannot be surpassed anywhere. But some will say others who have had these advantages and were ambitious to be rowing champions, have found on meeting the scullers of the East, that they were not fast enough. The answer to this is that the time made by the fastest eastern crews and the time made by the Bays is known, and there is but a fraction of a second difference.

In every way the Victorians are on equality with the Argonauts and Winnipegs and in some respects they have a slight advantage. Their boat is the best that could be obtained; they have been rowing together for a number of years and have confidence in one another, a great point in any athletic event and last but not least their ages and weights compare favorably with the weights and ages of the men against whom they are going to compete.

Dan O'Sullivan, the stroke, is but 27 years of age, weighs 160 pounds and his height is 5.10¼; D. T. Jones, number 2, is the youngest member of the crew, being but 23 years of age, weighs 162 pounds and is exactly the same height as O'Sullivan; W. J. Scott, number 3, is 26 years of age, weighs 165 pounds and stands 5 feet 9¾ inches; Fred Widdowson, the oldest and lightest of the four, is 30 years of age, weighs 150 pounds and stands 5 feet 10 inches.

A fear was expressed by some that the crew, used to rowing on salt water, would not be at home on a river. Those who expressed this opinion forget about the performance of the crew on the Willamette at the Portland regatta. They won there and rowed just as well as they did on Esquimalt harbor and Burrard Inlet.

As a matter of fact the only disadvantage that the Bays will have to contend against is the climate, the weather being intensely warm at this time of the year in Winnipeg. However, the big races are to be rowed in the evening, after the heat of the day has passed and besides the men will have just one week to get used to the change, they being due to arrive in Winnipeg on Wednesday next early in the afternoon and the regatta not commencing until the following Wednesday.

Mr. James H. Lawson, Jr., will accompany the crew as manager; Thomas Watson as trainer and Bob Johnston, who has been coaching them during the past couple of weeks, may join them in the capital of the Prairie Province. They go East over the Great Northern railway, their boat going in the same car, hung from the ceiling. The day of the race will be an anxious one in Victoria, but of this city all are confident—the boys will do their best to pass the blue and white streamer under the wire in advance of the colors of their opponents.

LACROSSE.

Vancouver in Hard Luck.

Vancouver, Aug 6.—(Special.). To-day's lacrosse match in the senior championship series took place at Westminster between the Vancouver and Westminster teams, and resulted in a victory for Westminster by 3 goals to 1. Owing to the hot weather the game did not commence till after four. Westminster won easily, and the time of the games was short. The result was owing mainly to chapter of accidents occuring to Vancouver men. F. Miller had his knee put out again, and Quann was laid up. At no time could Vancouver play in form.

THE WHEEL.

A Loophole of Escape.

When Ernest W. Bradley and some half a dozen other amateurs entertained the throng by racing at the Caledonia park in connection with the Foresters' demonstration of a fortnight ago, it was generally supposed that they took the consequences upon themselves of being suspended by the C. W. A.—for the races in question were not sanctioned, nor had the promoters of the meet so much as made application for official recognition of the wheeling events.

It now appears, however, that there is a rational loophole of escape for the supposed victims of official red-tapeism, Chief Consul Prescott taking the very common sense view that inasmuch as the Caledonian grounds do not possess a cinder track, the races that may be held there do not come under the jurisdiction of the C. W. A., which makes no attempt to control road or field events.

In the view of the case taken by Mr. Prescott he apparently has the endorsation of the highest authority, for Mr. A. E. Walton, chairman of the Dominion Racing Board, has thus expressed himself in a letter to the chief consul in connection with a precisely parallel case—the suspension of Spain and Kendall, by then Chief Consul Fullerton, in the fall of 1896:

"The cases of Spain and Kendall are very peculiar, and there is no doubt but that they were improperly suspended and transferred in the first place, as the C. W. A. does not govern racing on the road, no matter if it is considered a track by promoters of such races. A road is a road, and a track a track. I therefore do not see how it was possible for Mr. Fullerton to act officially as he did."

The cases referred to were run on a road or between path in a stubble field, and Spain and Kendall having appealed against their punishment, the recommendation of the Racing Board on the subject will be heard at the annual meeting of the National Association next Good Friday.

Hunter on the Black List.

Notification has been received by the resident officials of the C. W. A. that W. Hunter, the Provincial champion, and the hope and pride of the Wellington cyclists, has been suspended by the C. A. C. C. for asking hotel and travelling expenses, and threatening not to compete at a meet for which he had entered in Seattle unless these were paid. The British Columbia authorities have not yet taken definite action as to the recognition of the suspension, which is for one year, but a report on the case in detail, with all correspondence in connection, has been made to the Racing Board by the chief consul. Hunter certainly seems to have seriously jeopardized his amateur standing, and the probability is that the C. W. A. will stand by the decision of the governing Coast racing body. Otherwise it will be impossible for any Puget Sound amateur to compete at any race meet in this province during the next twelve months.

The Membership Growing.

Since Mr. J. W. Prescott, of Vancouver, assumed the direction of affairs in the Pacific division, the popularity of the C. W. A. in the West has been growing by leaps and bounds, while numerically it is also advancing steadily. The membership in British Columbia is now 425, or 100 more than in 1897, while this will be still further added to before the close of the year. Five new clubs have been formed and affiliated, and one, the Victoria Wheelmen, has disappeared—or rather been divided among the J. B. A. A.'s and the C. C. C. C.'s—leaving a net gain of four clubs. Vancouver's club gives a membership of two hundred alone, and the ten clubs of the province certainly should be productive of five or six hundred votes before 1898 is at a close. In the Dominion association everything is now in preparation for the annual meet, to be held at Winnipeg on the 5th and 6th September, and which if present expectations are realized will be attended by a numerous Far West deputation.

OTTAWA RIFLE TEAM.

Seven of the First Eight Have Accepted—One Vacancy Yet to Fill.

The team to represent this province at the matches at Ottawa and Toronto will probably be completed to-day or to-morrow. Seven acceptances have been received, all but one of the first eight in the recent competition for the honor, taking the places they had won. The exception is Mr. W. H. Wall, of Nanaimo, who did well at Ottawa two years ago, but did not care to go this year. The first waiting man, Gunner R. J. Butler, of this city, also declined the place refused by Mr. Wall, and it has been tendered to the competitor next in order, Lieut. J. Duff Stuart, of Vancouver. In the event of his refusal Gunner J. L. Beckwith, of this city, will be called upon and accept, this making the eight. The team so far, in the order of winning places, consists of Corpl. W. J. Sloan, Westminster; Sergt. W. H. Bailey, Sergt. W. H. Lettice, Victoria; Gunner T. Cunningham; Gunner Geo. Turnbull, Gunner Ralph Wilson, Westminster; Bombr. Bodley, Victoria.

Gunner Wilson being a member of the council of the provincial association, and also having had considerable experience as a member of Ottawa teams, has been appointed team captain.

The Toronto matches open on the 23rd of August, and the Ottawa meeting on the 29th, if the new range is ready, which a few days ago seemed doubtful. Last evening, however, the following was received:

"Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Newspaper representatives visited the rifle range at Rockcliffe to-day and were delighted with the accommodation which is being provided for the cracks. The range will be ready by the 29th, when the D. R. A. matches commence. Forty targets will be furnished this year, but increased after the matches to 55."

The proposition has been made in the State of Washington to call the legislature together in special session for the purpose of passing a law under which the state volunteers serving at Manila and elsewhere may be allowed to vote at the state elections to be held this fall.

KING OF THE COAST.

L. A. Campbell of This City Establishes a New Record for the Hundred Miles.

With Worse Than Indifferent Roads He Covers the Long Distance in Six and a Half Hours.

There is joy and jubilation among the wheelmen of Victoria to-day, while a special, commendable and non-puncturable pride inflates the bosoms of the Capital City Cycling Club—for L. A. Campbell has once again demonstrated his leadership of the long distance road-riders of the province, and has carried the green and gold of the Western suburb club to the saluting base of record distinction.

Six hours and thirty-five minutes on a dusty road is Campbell's last and best performance, giving to Victoria the honor of a record that stands for British Columbia, the Pacific North West, the Dominion of Canada as far east as Ontario—and the Pacific coast. It was a splendid test of speed, courage and endurance, gallantly ridden; and few of the aspirants in British Columbia for century record distinction will have the heart to challenge the mark placed yesterday by the local long distance king.

Campbell's former best performance was 6:59, made last season, but in view of an alleged dispute as to the timing, the local officers of the C.R.C. refused to recognize it as a record, and P. R. Daniels' 7:26 was written down as a "best performance" for British Columbia. Appeal was lodged in Campbell's behalf with the executive of the C.R.C., but pending its decision, Campbell himself adopted a yet more effective method of demonstrating his superiority over all comers at the long distance.

There was another century trial arranged for the 6th August, and he was the first to enter for it. This time he saw to it that he was fresh to stand the work; and as he was out for whirlwind riding, his friends were confident that there would be a very sick-looking has-been record labelled Daniels before the moonlight came. And that was just what happened.

The course was the newly adopted Saanich peninsula triangle, with the start from the Royal Oak—a measured and certified 100 miles, with the finish near Breed's cross-roads, not far from Sidney. In order to avoid inconvenience to or from teams or pedestrians, Campbell was selected for an early start, and although Referee and Starter A. J. Dallain—who as District Centurion of the C.R.C. had charge of the record trial—was on the ground by 4:30, it was an hour and a quarter after this before Campbell and his solitary companion in the ride for honors started out.

This companion was T. O. Griffin of the C. F. . . service, who was left behind, however, almost as soon as the starting order was given. Assisting Mr. Dallain in the judging and timing were Messrs. H. B. Young, of the J. B. A. A. cycling branch; L. Tait, president of the C.C.C.C.; and C. A. Chambers, secretary of the club under whose colors Campbell rides.

The greater part of the distance was ridden without pace, although at Emory's cross-roads the Messrs. Tait lent assistance with a tandem, and for the final ten miles Chambers was on hand to carry his club-mate home at a steady 3:20 clip that took minutes off the record. The whole century was ridden with magnificent steadiness, as the following detail report of the timers shows:

First 29 miles—1 hour, 41 minutes.
Next 29 miles—1 hour, 50 minutes.
Next 20 miles—1 hour, 38 minutes.
Next 11 miles—45 minutes.
Next 11miles—41 minutes.
Total: 100 miles—6 hours, 35 minutes.

From this it will be noticed that an average speed of better than four minutes was maintained all through the distance, without making deduction for the 17 minutes taken for rest and refreshment, or for the time lost through falls. Of the latter, the century rider was unlucky enough to get three, which sorely tried his condition and his grit. The first came just as he was about completing the half century, and was occasioned through some Siwash girls with a team and wagon refusing to concede riding room, and forcing the wheelman into the ditch, with a badly bruised shoulder as the result.

The second spill was yet more serious and was caused through one of the numerous stumps projecting a foot or more above the level of the road and in the centre of the driveway, about a mile from Breed's crossing. Striking this obstacle, Campbell's wheel went up in the air, and he himself turned a complete somersault, his side and leg being frightfully torn and bruised. The third tumble was near Wright's, and was less disastrous. The roads all through were dusty and rough—in no fair condition for a test of speed—which makes the performance even more commendable.

Campbell rode his first seventy miles without refreshment or a dismout, except the fall, and chocolate was his only stimulant. He drank nothing at this stage of the trip; and kola only for the grind at the finish. Naturally he showed the effect of the work and the falls when the ride was done; but after the attentions of his friends, rest and luncheon at Sidney, he appeared once more fresh and bright as a new dollar—and when he went down town for his mail in the evening, it was as usual on the reliable E. & D. that had carried him so steadily through the arduous day.

Griffin did not finish. He had completed 38 miles and was going well when a party of three cows challenged the right of way. Two took one side of the road, and the third a centre position. Griffin slowed up and was passing when the horned monarch of the highway placed a back kick fair on his sprocket wheel, demolishing it and sending the rider to grass. Of course, with his wheel gone, Griffin had to drive home, consoling himself with the hope of better luck some other day.

The cows didn't bother Campbell. He hadn't time to so much as pass the time of day with them, so intent was he on giving this new record to the Province and the Coast:

"The Century on Road—L. A. Campbell, C.C.C.C., Victoria, British Columbia. August 6, 1898—6:35 flat."

Swanson Wins the Match Event.

Nanaimo, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—A professional bicycle race for $100 a side between Sinie Swanson of Nanaimo and E. Marshall of Vancouver took place at Wellington to-night before a crowded grandstand. The race was in heats—one mile. The first trial was declared a dead heat; the succeeding two were won by Swanson, the best heat in 2:31. In the second Swanson won out by 20 yards, and in the third by fully 25.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Institute was held towards the end of July this year in a public hall in London, the Institute house in Adelphia Terrace not being large enough. The chair was taken by Sir George Stokes, Bart., the president. Among those about the platform were Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, lately made peer, anl also elected president of the Royal Society, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B., and many other celebrities. A note from the Lord Chancellor, stating that he was unable to be present and speak as he had arranged, on account of a prolonged debate in the House of Lords, was read.

The proceedings were commenced by the honorary secretary, Captain Petrie, announcing that a complete list of the members of the institute had been submitted with the last volume, to the Queen, who had commanded that her thanks might be expressed for the same. He then prefaced the report by reminding visitors present that the institute was founded to associate men of cultured mind and calm judgment in the investigation of important questions of philosophy and science, more especially those questions which are alleged to bear on the great Truths of Holy Writ—so that hasty conclusions might no longer afford ground for unseemly attack, to the injury of religion and science.

The report showed that the progress of the institute had been maintained, and that many papers and communications of importance and public interest had been considered during the session, among their contributors being Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B., Professors E. Hull, F.R.S., Lionel Beale, F.R.S., J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., Etheridge F.R.S., Rupert Jones, F.R.S., also Professors Fradenbergh, Gresley, and Warren Upham, of the United States government survey, General Tulloch, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel Conder, R.E., Cavaliere Jervis of Turin, Rev. Dr. Lansdell, M.R.A.S., Mr. Pinches, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Schofield, and others.

Among the subjects taken up were: 1. Certain stupendous physical changes in the geological history of the British Isles; 2. The evidence of the high state of the arts and sciences in Egypt in the 18th dynasty, which was aply expressed by the words of Holy Writ, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians"; 3. New results of excavations in the neighborhood of the Sphinx; 4. The common origin of the Babylonian versions of the story of the flood; 5. The star worshippers of the East; 6. The design of the human foot as ministering to the perfectly erect posture of man; 7. The education of the young; 8. Ancient civilizations; 9. The harmony of science and faith; and several others.

The president's address was upon the perception of color; he described the formation of the eye and those parts that contributed to the perception of color, and described the valuable results lately given to the world by the researches of the younger Helmholtz. At its conclusion, the Right Hon. Lord Kelvin, in moving a vote of thanks, dwelt upon the great importance of the study of the eye, and thev alue of such investigations and resetrches as those which Sir George Stokes had laid before them, especially in a day when the world did not always estimate at their proper value the marvels of creation, marvels which, as regards the eye, were wonderful in their beauty and perfection, and yet there were those who were blind to these overwhelming evidences of a Designer; but, he added, the "atheistic idea is so nonsensical." Lord Lister, in seconding the vote of thanks, dwelt upon the importance of the eye in regard to every branch of human knowledge, and hence of a due understanding of the formation and use of that organ. Lord Kelvin then conveyed the vote of thanks to the president, and pointed out the great advantage of possessing so valuable a portion of the results of the life study of one whom the institute was proud to call its president.

Sir G. Stokes having expressed his thanks for the resolution so kindly accorded, the meeting separated.

A PARSON'S LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The idea of a parson running a liquor business is somewhat averse to the conventional traditions of that industry, but according to an account received from England such a combination may prove a good thing for the community. The rector of a village in Warwickshire was made sole trustee of a beer shop under the will of his predecessor, who left it to the parish. At first the rector was sorely exercised as to whether he ought to keep the public house open, but feeling that if he closed the house another might be opened over which he would be unable to exercise any control, he came to the conclusion that it would be better for the parish if he ran it himself. Consequently for the last twenty-two years he has done so. The one thing that he strove for assiduously was to give his people wholesome beer; and he had the satisfaction of knowing that there was hardly such a thing as drunkenness known in his village. To manage the house he had one of his own servants—generally his coachman or his gardener. The manager was allowed the profits on mineral waters, and eatables, but not on beer. No spirits were sold. As a consequence of his refusal to serve spirits he was of opinion that spirit drinking among the women of his village had practically been abolished. The profits of the undertaking nearly all went to the parish in one shape or another. One of the features provided by the house every year was a harvest home feast, which every one of the parishioners, from high to low, entered into with the greatest zest. The house was kept open for six hours every Sunday. As a result of his experience, the clergyman has laid down the principle that managers should not have an interest in the sale of drink, and that the profits of such a concern, after all expenses have been paid, should be given to hospitals.