

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

Victorian Times

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 20.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900.

NO. 48.

There Will Be No Delay

Japanese Determined to Push on at Once to the Chinese Capital.

A Start Will Be Made This Week to Relieve the Foreigners.

Dowager Empress Reported to Have Resumed Reins of Government.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 10.—The outlook in China is rather more hopeful. The foreigners in Peking are probably safe, amidst peril. Prince Ching is on their side, and the powers are united and their forces constantly increasing. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tai Sheng in Shanghai, that the reason the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used is that Prince Ching, who has 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition.

Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai conduit of Peking news, cheers the foreign consuls by these confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official class in the province strive to remain neutral, with a leaning towards the foreigners until they see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Peking. Prince Ching seems to be standing for the dynasty and the old order against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.

From a foreign view point, the capture of Peking is the view to the situation, as there is a fear, says the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, that the new means one hundred recruits for the Boxers for every soldier of the allies in the land.

Two couriers arrived at Tien Tsin on July 1st from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, to the secret efforts to prevent the Boxers from attacking the legations. The couriers confirm the reports of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his utmost to protect the foreigners, but that the native feeling against the whites is strong. Two high officials opposed to the Boxers are reported by the British minister to have been assassinated. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart.

A news agency dispatch dated Tien Tsin, July 2nd, says:
The Empress Dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the proclamation of the present anarchy. Prince Tuan is quite willing that Ching should be decapitated, but the Dowager Empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He proposes to re-take Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Peking, except in the Pechili and the Shangtung country, the people are supremely indifferent. However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time.

The last engagement of which news has come through occurred on July 6th. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns against the Chinese, who shifted their artillery, re-opened the attack in the afternoon, but a thunder storm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit. The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost 30 killed and wounded in the process. The non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin, and the opinion of a minority favors the military leaving also.

Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the necessity of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust. It is obvious that, though there are many thousands of Chinese camped behind the guns, nothing can be done at present except to await the arrival of reinforcements that will be foolish to interpose, and this makes going into the interior most difficult. The country between Peking and Tien Tsin in other years has frequently flooded. River transport is almost impossible, and the railway is practically non-existent and must be entirely re-built. Military opinion is unanimous that if the legation did not need relief, it would be foolish to attempt to advance before September.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 9th, says: "It is certain that if the powers make Taku, they must be prepared to meet opposition."
A Chinese official in high favor with

Viceroy Liu Kun Yi, in the course of an interview, says the southern viceroys are only bound to neutrality so long as they are not interfered with.

U. S. Soldiers.
Washington, July 9.—A cabinet meeting was held at the state department today for the discussion of the latest developments in the Chinese situation.

There were present Secretaries Hay, Long and Root and Attorney-General Griggs. The question at issue, it is understood, is the sending of reinforcements to China from the Philippines, pending the arrival of the troops ordered to the East from United States.

It is realized that only a small portion of the 6,000 troops ordered from this country will arrive out for two or three months at the earliest, and that troops in the Philippines are the only ones that can be utilized for operations in China within the next month. If action on a large scale is to be had at once it will be necessary to call on the troops in the Philippines. If war should result from the present troubles and the struggle be prolonged, the troops in the United States now under orders for the Philippines will be available in due course of time. It was rumored this afternoon that the officials had concluded to dispatch additional troops from the Philippines to assist in the proposed allied movement against Peking for the rescue of the foreigners, but it was impossible to verify the rumor in official circles. Those people who originated it seemed to be positive of its accuracy, and even went so far into details as to assert that the 15th regiment of infantry, now serving in the vicinity of Manila, have been ordered to embark for Taku.

Kaiser's Speech.
Kiel, July 9.—Addressing the first naval division on the departure for China to-day, Emperor William said: "Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge the German blood which has flowed, but spare the women and children. I shall not rest until China is subdued and all the bloody deeds avenged. You will fight together with the troops of various nationalities. See you maintain good comradeship with them."

No Limit to Japanese.
St. Petersburg, July 9.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented to and is even desirous that Japan should cooperate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed and stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must cooperate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

London, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise, this morning in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks to be dead, to have died, to have been poisoned, and to have become hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30th, the same in which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Tingfang, saying the Imperial government was protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning with reference to the alleged directions given by the Dowager Empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask if the legations are protected why the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world.

Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations had been exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualing them. Besides this, it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies usually kept within the walls of the British legation.

In the meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Peking must be delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Peking during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces already available, will suffice to force an entrance into the Chinese capital.

Emperor William dispatched the German warship Buzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruiser Gier and Seaside have been ordered to proceed to China as fast as possible from their American and Australian stations.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese legations here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Peking, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan and that the government, the Dowager Empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers.

The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Peking is improving and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scout the stories of the massacre of the people in the legations and the poisoning of the Emperor and Empress Dowager and express the opinion that Prince Ching and the loyal viceroys could best be assisted by the prompt dispatch of international reinforcements

and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

Empress Again in Power.
Shanghai, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had, on June 30th, resumed the reins of government and appointed Yung Lu prime minister.

It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nankin, by courier, at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yangtze and Kiang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

Christians in Palace.
Tien Tsin, July 9.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Peking have taken possession of one of the prince's palace opposite, and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed there.

Good News If True.
Washington, July 10.—The secretary for state has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, the Chinese minister general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shan Tung that the legations were standing on July 5th, and that the outbreaks were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that the statement does not obtain general credence.

L's Grandsons.
New York, July 10.—Yao Yo and Tao Jih, two grandsons of Li Hung Chang, are visiting Washington incognito and spending much of their time at the Chinese legations, says a Washington special. One is 21 years old, the other 19. They speak English fairly well, have cut off their queues, and dress like American gentlemen. They came to America about six months ago, and went to Nashville, Tenn., to arrange for entering the Vanderbilt University. They will study under a private tutor until the fall. The elder of the two Chinese princes intends to become a civil engineer. The younger says he has not yet chosen a work in life.

A Chinaman's Opinion.
Chicago, July 10.—Chicago Chinamen are beginning to receive, by letters and papers, the first news from some of the provinces of their native land. One of the most intelligent Celestials in Chicago is in receipt of a letter from a brother who is an officer in the Chinese army. Although the letter was written weeks ago, at the outbreak of the trouble, much that was written as to what would probably take place has transpired.

In regard to the contents of the letter he said: "It is the bloodiest war known in its history in my native China. I have no doubt. The masses are in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of modern warfare. Before this war ends I would not be surprised if 1,000,000 Chinamen were killed. How many foreigners will meet death I cannot conjecture, but the number will be great. Ever since the Chinese learned a lesson from Japan they have been training themselves in the arts of warfare. They have as fine guns as behind them.

"My brother writes me that the great majority of Chinese in the southern provinces are against the ruling powers, and the Boxers. There is a large class in China called pensioners who will be the government, and as they are well trained soldiers, they will do terrible execution. "I would like to see the Boxers without war, but if it must come, it will be a good thing for the future of China. "The ignorant Chinaman is of the belief that the missionaries are sent there to rob him of his land, and consequently they will fight them. The Chinese have seen where Russia, France and Germany have taken parts of their country and the taxes greatly increased under European rule. He is trying to fight for his home and life, and he will not fight with knives or swords as many people suppose. The Chinaman is slow to anger, but once aroused, nothing can stop him.

"China needs a change, a good religion to sweep away all old superstitions. I believe the day is not far distant when the southern part of China, at least, will be Christianized."

London, July 11.—There is no authentic news from the Chinese Capital, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations have been put in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments.

If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Peking, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, with ample and efficient artillery.

According to a special Chee Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the third and fourth, was the severest yet experienced. The British loss alone was thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Fortunately when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6th, the rain having abated somewhat, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H.M.S. Terrible's

4.7 guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the dates of the dispatches of July 3rd, asserting that two legations were still standing, is an error, either accidentally or intentionally. The couriers must have left Peking at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28th, while the alleged massacre are said to have taken place on June 30th. Until this point can be clearly understood the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

According to the Express Shanghai correspondent, it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. The recent edict of the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of his faithful Boxers, and in flowery language appeals to their enmity and fanaticism. In the same edict Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tuan the "Iron Capped" prince, Tsai Shan, his imperial clansman, and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible sufferings.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "A message arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2nd, by courier from Peking, to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, British and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the Chinese government was protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion, and upholding the authority of his government. In a separate dispatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. These dispatches are taken to indicate that the Emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of events."

The Chee Foo correspondent of the Express telegraphs yesterday afternoon (Tuesday): "The Japanese force are equipped with 36 heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and have pontoons and balloons. It is said either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The Japanese are now in the vicinity of operations extending two or three years. A further force of 33,000 men will be landed at Taku, and a week hence an additional 10,000 soon afterwards. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China."

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that the Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekingites, who, taking advantage of disturbances, shot him, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the Tsung Li Yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

The Daily News correspondent at Tien Tsin says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack owing to the heavy commercial interest involved.

An Artillery Duel.
London, July 11.—The following dispatch from Tien Tsin has reached here: "Tien Tsin, July 5.—Yesterday large forces of Chinese troops attacked the settlement from two directions—one from the western arsenal and the other from the railway station on the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese evidently now have a more capable commander. The attack from the arsenal was directed upon what is probably the weakest point of defence, which has hitherto not been pressed. They advanced on this side across an open plain, without cover, and the attack was easily repulsed by the British guns. The enemy made a simultaneous attack upon the station with a large infantry force, covered by the fire of eleven guns. The British replied with two of H. M. S. Terrible's 12-pounders and five smaller guns, while the combined forces of British, French, Russian and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese infantry attacks.

"The Chinese artillery attack was excellent, and the allied troops suffered terrible loss from a well directed shell fire. "The Japanese, whose behavior was splendid, executed a well conceived movement and succeeded in turning the Chinese, driving the enemy from their strong position among the trenches. "The Chinese retired to the native city, and the allied infantry then withdrew, and the affair became an artillery duel, lasting until darkness, with little damage to either side. A British regiment of Chinamen which was engaged proved very steady under fire. The casualties have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss. "A welcome addition to the force has arrived in the shape of two more of H. M. S. Terrible's guns. Painted on their carriages is the inscription: 'Ladysmith to Tien Tsin—immediate!'"

"The Argentine to-day sent two four-inch guns, which will do much towards equalizing the artillery strength of the allies with that of the enemy. Most of the women and children left to-day and the remainder will follow as opportunity offers."

Reported Quiet.
Paris, July 11.—The French consul at Foo Choo telegraphs under date of July 10th: "The town is calm. The viceroy and the British consul have issued proclamations favorable to foreigners and asking that warships should not come to Foo Choo. They propose in return to

take such steps as will avert trouble in the Foo Choo province."

Presbyterian Missionaries.
Toronto, July 10.—Rev. Dr. Warden has received the following cablegram from Dr. McClure, Chee Foo: "Malcolm, Menzies, McClure and Wallace have arrived at Chee Foo, the rest are coming. Danger is great, but there is still hope."

This cablegram encourages the hope that all the missionaries of the Presbyterian church in Canada will reach the coast safely. Dr. Malcolm, Menzies and McClure form a considerable part of the Presbyterian Canadian mission. All are married and their wives and families have reached safety with them. The party with Miss Wallace, who is also a medical missionary, would number about a dozen. There are fully as many more to come out. Mrs. Menzies is a daughter of Mr. G. C. Robb, of Toronto, and Mrs. Malcolm is a sister of Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, at present spending his vacation in this city.

For French Operations.
Paris, July 10.—The chamber of deputies and senate to-day voted an additional 14,500,000 francs for the purpose of carrying on France's operations in China.

For Taku.
Washington, July 10.—Gen. McArthur cables the war department that the Fourteenth Infantry and Fifth Artillery will leave Manila on Friday for Taku. Other troops are being sent to replace these.

Europeans in Peking.
San Francisco, July 10.—Horace Herfelder, of Vienna, engineer and newspaper correspondent, has arrived here after a ten weeks' tour through China. He carries passports from his government showing that he is credited as a regular commercial representative. He was in Peking the last week in May, and speaking of the Boxer trouble, said: "I had a conference with the French Catholic bishop in Peking. He was the only one in this foreign settlement that expressed genuine appreciation for the safety of the Europeans and native Christians. He told me that there were all told about 180 Europeans in Peking. There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Chinese Catholics in Peking. They are the people who are in danger from the Boxers, probably as much as are the Europeans. There are four Chinese Catholic churches in Peking."

Attitude of United States.
Washington, July 10.—The department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June, and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the president and communicated to the powers concerned on the 3rd of July. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles, and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The view announced at the start that the United States did not consider themselves at war with the Chinese nation, and that all their efforts should be directed to localizing the disturbances in the province of Chi Li, and keeping them from spreading throughout the empire by entering on the side of peace the powerful viceroys of Central and Southern China has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers.

Only One Escaped.
New York, July 10.—Rev. Dr. C. C. Cressan, general agent of the American board of foreign missions, has received a letter from the wife of the Rev. Horace T. Pitkins, a missionary stationed at Ploting Fu, where the disturbance began. Mrs. Pitkins is now at Leroy. Her last letter from her husband was dated May 25th, and in it Mr. Pitkins tells of a fight in a nearby village on March 16th. He says: "It seems that in the moonlight of Saturday night the Boxers came down to the village, surrounded the houses of the Roman Catholics as they were pointed out to them, and then robbed them, allowing no one to escape. Finally they fired the houses, and as the people rushed out from the flames they were killed and thrown back into the fire. Only one man escaped, and they pursued him. He jumped into a well so they fired their guns into the well and threw down bricks, until thinking him dead they left. He managed to get out and started for Pao Ting Fu, told the Roman Catholics and they waited all day for other survivors to come. As none came on Monday they saw the provincial judge and he sent soldiers, but they could find nothing. The Roman Catholics were absolutely wiped out. Everywhere we hear they are not interfering with or molesting the Protestants. It is paying off old scores against the Catholics. The Boxers have it so arranged that a part of the family till the ground while the others drill and plunder. The Roman Catholics being few in number, stay on guard, and in consequence their fields are untilled and idle now. It will mean great distress for them later."

Chinese Reinforced.
Tien Tsin, July 4.—The Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day long on July 3rd. Upwards of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The usual casualties, however, were few, the women and children being ordered to shelter in cellars.

Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mounted battery and a body of Russians engaged the Chinese artillery, but with little effect. The 12-pounder of the British first-class cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The gun was withdrawn and re-

placed by a French gun, which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the midst of its crew.

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were one officer and seven men killed and 20 men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not known.

The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforced during the last forty-eight hours by several thousand men of Gen. Mas and Gen. Sasa's troops from Peking. The Chinese also have mounted a number of heavy guns, commanding the settlements. A force of Boxers, numbering about 3,000 men, was seen entering the native city yesterday.

Admiral Alcock has arrived here and is expected to assume supreme command. The allied forces now number about 10,000 men, including eight hundred Japanese, who arrived yesterday. Arrangements are being made to send all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Chee Foo.

London, July 11.—Although Shanghai to-day repeats the statement that the Emperor and Dowager Empress were alive, and telegrams from Chinese officials again testify to the safety of the legations, they no longer stimulate hope here, and pessimism will prevail as long as the authorities, who, on their own showing, are able to get messages to the coast, fail to send confirmation of the safety of the foreigners from some member of a legation at Peking.

In the disappearance and reappearance of prominent people at Peking and the efforts apparently being made to shift the blame from one to the other, and in the attempts to represent themselves as victims of, instead of principals in the recent occurrences, London sees only preparations for alibis and defenses in view of the approach of the troops of the powers and the anxiety they may discover on reaching the Chinese in the capital.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 6th was the heaviest that has yet occurred. The Russians alone burying two hundred men. The allies are becoming exhausted by constant fighting. A dispatch from Canton says Li Hung Chang is keeping excellent order there. Robbers and pirates are executed publicly, and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace.

Japan Sends Army Division.
Paris, July 11.—At a cabinet council to-day the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Tokio confirming the news that Japan will send immediately to Taku a complete division of 19,000 men.

A dispatch from Chee Foo, dated July 7th, says the orphanage at Shan Tung has been pillaged.

Rebels Reported Dispersed.
Paris, July 11.—The Chinese minister here has informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang has called him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

Chinese Governor's Announcement.
Berlin, July 11.—The German consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that the governor of Shan Tung announces that according to reports on July 4th the foreign ministers at Peking were out of danger, and the revolt was decreasing.

Disclaims Responsibility.
Washington, July 11.—Wu, the Chinese minister to this country, came to the state department in person this morning and delivered to Secretary Hay a copy of a cablegram received by him proposing to be from the Chinese imperial government, believing to have originated at the Chinese war department, disclaiming responsibility on the part of the imperial government for the Boxer troubles, and asserting that the engagement at Tien Tsin was the direct result of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreigners.

Foreigners Hard Pressed.
Washington, July 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department: "Admiral Remy: 'Chee Foo, July 10.—Arrived yesterday two battalions, 9th Infantry and one battalion of marines, Col. Meade, landed to-day to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces at Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Orders Solace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer, and conveyed by Nashville. Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien Tsin that foreigners there are hard pressed. (Signed) Remy.'"

SIXTEEN THOUSAND DEATHS.
From Cholera and Famine in India During the Month of June.

London, July 9.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has received the following from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston: "The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berar, Khanesh, the Central provinces, the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, but there has been much below the average elsewhere these tracts, except in Southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajapootana, Guzerat and Central India. "The cholera mortality continues high in Bombay. The May mortality there was appalling. "The number of persons receiving relief is 6,013,000." "The Governor of Bombay telegraphs to the foreign office as follows: "There were 10,370 deaths from cholera and 6,500 fatalities in the famine district during the last week in June. The total deaths among the numbers on the relief works in this district were 3,324. The number in the relief works is increasing rapidly in consequence of the drought. The numbers on gratuitous relief is increasing throughout the affected districts."

LAST MESSAGE FROM PEKIN

Courier Reported to Have Brought Out Word That the End Was Near.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE ATTACKING CITY

Artillery Duel at Tien Tsin Where Imperial Troops Have Carefully Masked Their Guns—Lack of Cohesion Alleged to Be Delaying Operations by Allies.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 12.—The character of today's news only tends to confirm the pessimism in London concerning the fate of the international colony at Peking.

Observers see in the edict from Peking and other information emanating from Chinese official services only attempts to gain time and the desperate anxiety on the part of some one to make an apology for the outrages committed at the capital.

The latest news from Tien Tsin considerably intensifies the general alarms. The lack of cohesion among the allies and the consequent failure to make headway render the situation there critical.

Dispatch From Seymour.
London, July 12.—The British admiral has received the following dispatch from Vice-Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin, July 7.—The Chinese continue fighting, often shelling the settlements. They are extending their lines along the Lu Tai and canal to the north-east, and are appearing in greater force west of the city.

"Yesterday we bombarded the city and immediate suburbs, which stopped the Chinese gun fire for some time. The French settlement and station are most subject to attack. To-day there was another bombardment. I am steadily getting up more guns. Ten thousand troops are here. More are required, but both the Russian and Japanese are expected."

"Close to Good-Bye."
New York, July 12.—The Herald today prints a cable from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, which says a private letter from Peking, dated June 24th, and received at Tien Tsin on June 30th, has arrived. The writer says: "We are in danger of death. Thirty thousand troops are attacking. Only three days' food is left. No news comes from Peking. It is a relief, comes all seems hopeless."

"The Journal and Advertiser prints a cable from Chee Foo, July 8th, via Shanghai, July 12th, which says a courier has arrived from Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese customs at Peking. The courier is said to have brought the following message from Sir Robert: "Close to good-bye. Near the end."

Prince Tuan Insane.
Chee Foo, July 9.—It is reported on good authority that Prince Tuan has become insane.

In consequence of the movements of the rebels towards Tsin Tan the Germans have withdrawn some of their troops from Taku to protect Tsin Tan. The women and children from New Chwang have arrived here.

Tsung Li Yamen Burned.
Washington, July 12.—A belated cablegram was received at the navy department today, via Siberia, it bore no signature, but Secretary Long thought it came from Rear-Admiral Kempff. The text of the message is as follows:

"Nagasaki, Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.—Taku, China, July 2.—Runner from Peking reports that German troops burnt the Tsung Li Yamen. The Chinese moved many field guns on the wall commanding the legations. Chinese subjects advised to leave legations. Runner heard heavy firing in Peking after leaving the city."

Arrivals at Wu Chow.
Hongkong, July 12.—Quiet prevails along the west river. Missionaries are arriving at Wu Chow from all parts. When some of the missionaries left Te King the Chinese were openly discussing placing a price upon the heads of the Christians.

Marching on Peking.
Shanghai, July 12.—It is reported that a Chinese merchant here has received a letter from Peking, dated June 30th, saying the legations were demolished and the foreigners killed.

possibility for the present situation, the United States government at least is determined not to relax its efforts to reach Peking and reckon with the person or persons responsible for the outrages of the past six weeks.

Why Attacks Were Postponed.
Tien Tsin, July 4, via Chee Foo, July 8, Shanghai, July 11.—A homogeneous army of half the strength of the allied forces could do better than is being done by the allies. The operations are handicapped and the safety of the city is imperiled by lack of organization and want of one commander to control all the forces.

The representatives of the several nations manage the military and civil affairs of their governments largely without co-operation. The ranking officer of each nationality has absolute jurisdiction over the operations of his government's troops. Questions of policy are discussed daily at international conferences which have not the power to enforce the wishes of the majority.

Admiral Seymour's method of commanding is to make requests. The other commanders generally follow these, but there have been instances of the ranking officers holding aloof from operations of which they disapproved.

There is a great need of more troops. The present force of 10,000 is attempting to hold a line 15 miles around the city. There is also great need of rebuilding the railroad to Taku and getting artillery equal to the guns with which the Chinese are daily bombarding the allies' position.

The week's work resulted in a gain for the Chinese. The allies lost 50 or 60 men and accomplished nothing.

Yesterday furnished a new illustration of the weakness of the present methods. A majority of the commanders agreed that it was imperative to attack the native city beyond the foreign settlements and to destroy the artillery there, which menaced the settlements. The attack was fixed for four days ago, but was postponed because the Russian commander considered his men unfit for duty after their recent work.

It was again postponed yesterday morning, but was postponed because the Russian commander considered his men unfit for duty after their recent work.

The French consul at Shanghai has written the English 12-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence the Chinese pieces. The Terrible's guns failed to get an effective position, and the Russians had one gun dismounted and four men killed early in the engagement. The Japanese were confident that they silenced the guns in the open, but it appeared to the onlookers that these guns fired the last shots as the Japanese were retiring.

The Russians lost heavily, and the Japanese had one killed and twelve wounded.

The Chinese threw a few shells into the city this morning to show they were still alive.

A British officer described the situation as chaos. He said: "We have wasted many days in politeness, and it is time we did something."

There is no disagreement among the commanders, but in the absence of a definite head several of them are disposed to follow their own methods, and they simply abstain from operations contrary to these methods. The foreign population is aroused concerning this apparent apathy. While the city is being bombarded they are likely to suffer heavily, and they can't understand the apparent negligence of the governments to furnish reinforcements quicker. The Americans are particularly dissatisfied because, though they have the smallest representation, their interests are second to none.

One officer said: "It is impossible to realize at home that there has been more real war here than in Cuba or the Philippines."

The Germans have occupied and raised their flag over the Imperial university of Tien Tsin. The officers of the university are Americans. The victory declared the property to them. Consular agents have protested against the action of the Germans.

New Chwang Sacked.
Tien Tsin, July 4.—The late chief of police of Port Arthur has arrived here. He reports that the Chinese have sacked and burned New Chwang. He further asserts that the Chinese are wrecking the Manchurian railway and are also pillaging the unprotected outskirts of Port Arthur.

Artillery Duel at Tien Tsin.
Chee Foo, July 8.—An artillery duel

is progressing at Tien Tsin. The Chinese guns are so masked that the allies find difficulty in locating them.

The Dispatch of Japanese Troops.
Yokohama, July 12.—Though no decision has yet been announced, it is certain that Japan will send nearly 50,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the dispatch of so large a force is a duty in the interests of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the troubles rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated July 6th, via Chee Foo, published in the Express, says: "Gen. Mahas defeated the allied troops and re-occupied the Chinese eastern arsenal after inflicting great loss upon its defenders. The engagement lasted six hours and was fought with great determination on both sides. The Chinese were eventually able to utilize the guns of the fort abutting on the city walls near the Taotai Yamen, the allied troops suffering severely from lack of heavy guns and cavalry. The Japanese commanders sent an urgent appeal to hurry reinforcements as the allies were in imminent danger of defeat again."

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers, to endeavor to act as mediator and to avert the vengeance of the powers.

To add to the grimness of this suggestion all advices from Tien Tsin tend to be working well together, but it is in condition of the allied forces and optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcement speedily reaches Tien Tsin

Another Disaster may be expected.
The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent, telegraphing on July 5th, says: "The situation is about as bad as it can well be. I only trust that we shall not soon want relieving ourselves. A forward movement is impossible. From 30,000 to 40,000 troops are wanted; there are only 10,000 here. The foreign troops are working well together, but it is in condition of the allied forces and optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcement speedily reaches Tien Tsin

Dr. M. Van Schwarzenstein, envoy extraordinary of Germany to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has been appointed German minister to China in succession to the late Baron Von Kettler.

His appointment as minister to China is interpreted in political circles here as a proof that Germany regards herself as not at war with China. The appointment is meant especially for Russia.

At the Chinese legation here today a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the viceroy had sent information that the rising had declined and would soon be quelled.

Ravaging Manchuria.
and have damaged sixty miles of railway, threatening Tielien and Kirin, while Port Arthur and New Chwang are said to be endangered. Russia therefore has notified the powers of her intention to attach a large military force to Manchuria.

It appears that the Russian censorship suppressed all references to this matter, and it transpires that 6,000 regular troops have already arrived from Port Arthur and the Amur to protect the Manchurian railway, and that other troops are now on their way to Manchuria.

From Shanghai come all kinds of stories, which it is impossible to verify. It is stated that the Boxers have murdered the Chancellor of the Peking university and sixty members of his family and retainers.

A confidential officer of Gen. Yung Lu, disguised as a Boxer, is reported to have crept into Prince Tuan's tent while the Prince was sleeping, with the intention of stabbing him. He was caught by the sentries, so the story goes, and decapitated on the spot. His head was sent with Prince Tuan's compliments to Yung Lu, warning him to beware.

The French consul at Shanghai has written the English 12-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence the Chinese pieces. The Terrible's guns failed to get an effective position, and the Russians had one gun dismounted and four men killed early in the engagement. The Japanese were confident that they silenced the guns in the open, but it appeared to the onlookers that these guns fired the last shots as the Japanese were retiring.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29th, and addressed to the Chinese ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message from the Chinese Kwang Su mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proved that Prince Tuan's party is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened.

The edict contains the following passage: "The anger of our people knows no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, was made impossible."

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the legations still unharmed, it says: "If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let it be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of our people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and more foreigners and soldiers coming to our country to lay waste our country and slay our people."

The correspondent says the edict is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Peking.

From Canton comes reports of large desertions from a German Chinese regiment at Kiao Chou, and of a riot between German troops and Boxers, many of the latter being killed. Both at Shanghai and Canton apprehension exists that these evidences of a widespread native rebellion indicate the necessity for immediate measures on the part of the powers.

It is stated that Germany intends to send to China 10,000 to 15,000 men well equipped.

British Reinforcements.
London, July 11.—It was rumored in

service and parliamentary circles this afternoon that the British government was preparing to send 100,000 Indian troops to China in the autumn.

A foreign official said to a representative of the Associated Press that no such number of men could be spared from India, nor was it possible for Great Britain to add to her present responsibilities by sending out such a force whenever secured. However, he added it may safely be asserted that strong British reinforcements will be on their way to the Far East before the end of September.

Russian Mines Destroyed.
Shanghai, July 11.—The governor of Port Arthur telegraphs that 40,000 Manchurian troops were on July 7th within 9 miles of New Chwang and had destroyed the Russian mines. They were engaged by a small force of Russians. The result of the encounter is not known. The foreign residents of New Chwang were escorted on board steamers by guards from the Russian garrison.

It is reported that Manchurian troops are marching in the direction of Gehol.

Routed by Russians.
Berlin, July 11.—The Berlin consul at Tien Tsin cables that the foreign settlements were bombarded by the Chinese from July 5th to 8th. On July 6th 2,000 Boxers attacked the French settlement, but were routed by Russians. The British and Japanese forces on the 7th bombarded the Chinese batteries.

Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage was done.

On the 6th the Pei Ping sailed for Taku with the German wounded. Nearly all the families of foreigners left Tien Tsin for Taku July 4th.

Dr. M. Van Schwarzenstein, envoy extraordinary of Germany to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has been appointed German minister to China in succession to the late Baron Von Kettler.

His appointment as minister to China is interpreted in political circles here as a proof that Germany regards herself as not at war with China. The appointment is meant especially for Russia.

At the Chinese legation here today a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the viceroy had sent information that the rising had declined and would soon be quelled.

Ravaging Manchuria.
and have damaged sixty miles of railway, threatening Tielien and Kirin, while Port Arthur and New Chwang are said to be endangered. Russia therefore has notified the powers of her intention to attach a large military force to Manchuria.

It appears that the Russian censorship suppressed all references to this matter, and it transpires that 6,000 regular troops have already arrived from Port Arthur and the Amur to protect the Manchurian railway, and that other troops are now on their way to Manchuria.

From Shanghai come all kinds of stories, which it is impossible to verify. It is stated that the Boxers have murdered the Chancellor of the Peking university and sixty members of his family and retainers.

A confidential officer of Gen. Yung Lu, disguised as a Boxer, is reported to have crept into Prince Tuan's tent while the Prince was sleeping, with the intention of stabbing him. He was caught by the sentries, so the story goes, and decapitated on the spot. His head was sent with Prince Tuan's compliments to Yung Lu, warning him to beware.

The French consul at Shanghai has written the English 12-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence the Chinese pieces. The Terrible's guns failed to get an effective position, and the Russians had one gun dismounted and four men killed early in the engagement. The Japanese were confident that they silenced the guns in the open, but it appeared to the onlookers that these guns fired the last shots as the Japanese were retiring.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29th, and addressed to the Chinese ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message from the Chinese Kwang Su mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proved that Prince Tuan's party is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened.

The edict contains the following passage: "The anger of our people knows no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, was made impossible."

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the legations still unharmed, it says: "If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let it be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of our people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and more foreigners and soldiers coming to our country to lay waste our country and slay our people."

The correspondent says the edict is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Peking.

From Canton comes reports of large desertions from a German Chinese regiment at Kiao Chou, and of a riot between German troops and Boxers, many of the latter being killed. Both at Shanghai and Canton apprehension exists that these evidences of a widespread native rebellion indicate the necessity for immediate measures on the part of the powers.

It is stated that Germany intends to send to China 10,000 to 15,000 men well equipped.

Driven From Bethlehem

Boers Refused to Surrender the Town and Were Forced to Retire.

British Casualties Were Slightly—Roberts Tells of Operations by Clements and Paget.

London, July 10.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Pretoria, July 10.—Clements and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem on July 7th. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by Dewet; when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The following morning the attack was continued, and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were: Four officers and 32 men of the Munsters wounded, 1 missing; Captains Macpherson and Weakes and Lieut. Conway severely, and Lieut. Boyd Rochford, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; 7 men of the Yorkshires wounded, 1 killed; Imperial Yeomanry, 2 wounded.

"Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-Eighth Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial Batteries, the casualties would have been many more.

"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8th, without opposition. He found all quiet there, and public confidence entirely satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Handbury Tracey.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movements. Clements attacked one position while Paget attacked another.

"The position assailed by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Yeomanry, who captured a gun of the Seventy-Seventh Battery lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not yet been received, but Clements states they are few, considering the strength of the position assailed.

"Hunter's cavalry, under Broadwood, reached Bethlehem on July 8th. Hunter, with his main force was within nine miles of the town when Clements dispatched his report."

Casualties During War.
London, July 10.—The war office has issued another casualty list for South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7th there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 150 men. The accidental deaths were 2 men; deaths from disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men.

The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men.

Not Recalled.
Washington, July 10.—It is learned that the announcement from Lorenzo Marquez that Mr. Hollis, the United States consul there, has been recalled is erroneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet, in the judgment of the department, by such a repression of his personal sympathy as becomes a United States official charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the consul at Lorenzo Marquez. It is believed that the department was obliged to remind him of that fact, but it has not recalled him, nor has it any present intention of doing so.

London, July 12.—The war office announces that General Buller reports that

Paris, July 12.—M. Lasies, the prominent Nationalist deputy whose name has been connected with the most disorderly incidents in the Chamber of Deputies during the past session, fought a duel with swords to-day with a newspaper man, M. Gerault Richard, in a suburb of Paris. The meeting was the outcome of an article written by the latter in the Socialist organ La Petite Republique. In the eleventh round Lasies was wounded in the right arm and the duel was stopped.

RECORD INITIAL TRIP.
(Associated Press.)
New York, July 12.—The new express steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, arrived to-day from Plymouth in the record time of five days and 15 hours and 46 minutes, an average of 22.42 knots. This is the fastest initial trip made across the Atlantic.

The first trip by the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, was made in five days 22 hours and 35 minutes.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.
(Associated Press.)
London, July 11.—At Bisley to-day the Albert competition and the Wimbledon cup were the only important events in the National Rifle Association meeting. No Canadians took part in these two contests. In the Association cup contest, 600 yards, Chas. A. Fleming, of Canada, made the highest possible score—35.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, July 10.—In the House to-day N. F. Davin moved the sixth month bill to a bill giving a reduction of postage from one half cent to one eighth per pound within the province of publication. The amendment was lost by 27 for 79 against, majority for government 52.

650—prisoners, released by the Boers, have arrived at Ladysmith.

Ottawa, July 12.—The general office commanding at Standerton cables the following casualties under date of yesterday:

"Missing—Corporal J. Mills, showing smith J. J. Griffiths, Pte. S. Simpson, Pte. N. Gibroy, Pte. R. Bourne and Pte. J. Norris."

It is presumed all of the above belonged to Strathcona's Horse. The name of 413, Pte. C. S. Strong, also appears in the list, but there is no such name on the nominal roll.

Corporal Thomas Mills belonged to Newmarket, Ont., Pte. Griffith to Hagersville, Pte. T. Simpson to Mandeville, H. Gibroy, Regina; Pte. R. Bourne, Staffordshire, England, and Pte. F. Norris, Dursley, England.

NOTES BY CABLE.
Canadian on Burdett-Coutts's Charges.—Lieut.-Col. Herchmer's Return.

Toronto, July 10.—The Evening Telegram's Bisley cablegram says: "Sergeant J. McVittie, of 48th Highlanders, Toronto, shooting in the Gregory match at Bisley to-day, which opened yesterday, made a possible. The distance was 200 yards. In the N. R. Association rifle match Lieut. H. C. Blair, of 78th Regt., made 34 points at 600 yards with 16 shots. In the ladies' unassisted, N. R. A. Blair also made a possible at 600 yards."

"Private Weir, of the Queenstown Rifles, Toronto, invalidated to England from South Africa, visited Bisley camp to-day. In conversation he declared that the charges by Burdett-Coutts were, to a large extent, very true.

"Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, who went out to South Africa in command of the Mounted Rifles, was taken ill shortly after arrival and invalidated to England, is on the Parisian in charge of a party of invalided Canadians, 27 in all."

THE HOBOKEN FIRE.
Victims' Number One Hundred and Sixty-Nine—The Saale Floated.

New York, July 11.—Great pumps were worked in the Saale to-day, and by 2:20 o'clock the vessel was floated.

The ship was in nine feet of mud, and when she finally freed herself from this bed she seemed to jump two feet out of the water. Tugs undertook to swing the stern of the Saale around toward the middle of the bay, assisted, and after an hour's tugging the attempt was abandoned. The ship probably will have to be towed out backward over the course she came in.

Up to to-night 100 bodies of victims to be on the Saale have been located, but not taken out. This makes 168 bodies recovered from the ship and river and the bay. One other body was found off Rockaway, making the total thus far 169.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.
The Prince of Wales's Prize—Some Successful Canadians.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 12.—At Bisley to-day in the shooting for the Prince of Wales prize, the first being £100 and a badge, Corporal Instructor Wallingford and Corporal Instructor Wallingford, the Canadian prize winners in this competition were Sgt. McVittie, 92, £10; Sgt. Morris, 91, £5; and Private Tink, 89, £2.

The Ashburton challenge shield, open to teams of eight from school corps, was won by Bulwich school with a score of 400 out of a possible 500.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED.
Charged With Intimidation—Japs Expected to Return to Work To-day.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, July 12.—Capt. J. L. Anderson, one of the leaders of the strike among Fraser river fishermen, was arrested last night charged with intimidating men belonging to various canneries, causing them, by threats, to leave their work.

Police tugs will commence a patrol of Fraser river this afternoon and Japanese are all expected to return to work.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.
(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, July 12.—Nanaimo is quiet to-day. Many hundreds took advantage of Thursday being a half holiday and made a whole one of it, about 700 joining the Orangemen's excursion to Victoria.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night it was decided to celebrate Labor Day this year on a much larger and grander scale than previously. Committees will get down to business at once.

Dom

Parliament is Not

Vote in F

Ottawa, of the Ho

to the furt

resolution

the House

vor of pry

the two C

Mr. McClu

prohibition

other by

of the ple

the intro

tion. Be re

interested

net result

the adopti

amendmen



Dr. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
GIVES STRENGTH TO
NURSING MOTHERS.
IT MAKES
WEAK WOMEN STRONG
AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dominion Parliament

Parliament Declares the Country is Not Ready for Prohibition Legislation.

Vote in Favor of the Enlargement of the Scott Act-Interesting Debate.

Ottawa, July 4.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to the further discussion of Mr. Flint's resolution brought to the attention of the House earlier in the session, in favor of provincial local option, and of the two amendments thereto, one by Mr. McClure in favor of the adoption of prohibition throughout Canada and the other by Mr. Parmelee that the result of the plebiscite vote did not warrant the introduction of prohibitory legislation. The debate was very warm and will be read with deep interest by those interested in the temperance cause. The result of the day's sitting was the adoption by a large majority of the amendment proposed by Mr. Parmelee, with a further clause added on motion of the Rev. Dr. Douglas in favor of enlarging the scope and perfecting the machinery for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, otherwise known as the Scott act, which will have the support of the government in its accomplishment.

Prohibition Debate.
The main motion before the House was that of Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) as follows: "That this House has affirmed the principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effective legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has accordingly resolved that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote legislation."

That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, shows that such measures will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada.

That this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is its duty and expedient that parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition.

To this Mr. McClure (Colchester) had the following amendment: "That all the words of the resolution after the word 'that' in the main motion be struck out, and the following inserted instead thereof: 'That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful and judicious regulation and protection of whatever factors for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public advantage.'

That the traffic in alcoholic liquors and beverages is a source of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people of Canada; and that, despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social peril and a national calamity; and that this House is of opinion, for the reasons herebefore set forth, that the right and most effective legislative remedy for those evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and that the House is prepared to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competence of the parliament of Canada.

Mr. Parmelee had moved in amendment to the amendment: "That all the words of the amendment after 'thereof' be omitted, and the following substituted therefor: 'at the plebiscite of 1898, only about 23 per cent of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that in the provinces and territories excluding Quebec, only 27 per cent of the registered electors voted for prohibition; that these results show that there is not an effective prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibition law could be successfully enforced, and therefore in the opinion of this House such a prohibitory law should not be enacted at present.'"

temperance advocates to vote down Mr. Parmelee's amendments.
Mr. Clarke Wallace's Views.
Mr. Clarke Wallace followed. He was opposed to this kind of shilly-shallying and proposed meeting the matter in a British fair and square way. If he got a chance he would propose an amendment in favor of compensation to the liquor interests affected.

This question of prohibition would be one of the nails in this government's coffin when it had faced an indignant and enraged electorate. He charged that the moving of the present resolution with its amendments was a perfect farce. He expressed his opinion that Quebec was the most temperate province in Canada. His position, therefore, was in favor of prohibition with compensation. He was opposed to the Flint resolution.

Dr. Macdonald of Huron.
Dr. Macdonald (Huron) did not find his views exactly reflected in either the main motion or either of the amendments. He did not consider that the plebiscite warranted the enactment of prohibition but at the same time he thought that it was certainly desirable further to restrict the traffic in intoxicants and that the scope of the Canada Temperance Act should be enlarged and provisions perfected for its enforcement.

Mr. T. Dixon Craig (East Durham) promised to give his vote for the amendment proposed by Mr. Parmelee. "You would think that in this matter we were perfect honesty and sincerity. Personally he was a prohibitionist but felt that it was quite apparent neither the government, the parliament nor the country was ripe for prohibition. Mr. Flint's proposal did not appear to him feasible. For one thing it would turn over all the manufacture and most of the sale of liquor to the province of Quebec, which he would not like to see. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that great credit was due to the temperance organizations for the good work they had done. They had made all Canada a very temperate country. He was sorry not to be able to accede to the wishes of the Good Templars, which body had asked him to give his support to the McClure amendment and in case of its defeat to the resolution proposed by Mr. Flint.

The Premier.
The Prime Minister, on rising, was greeted with applause. He said that as leader of the House he should state the view which in his opinion ought to prevail on this question. He did not pretend to do more than give his individual opinion, the question not being a ministerial one, although the government took a certain course on it a few years ago. While in opposition he had pledged himself to give the people an opportunity to pronounce on prohibition and it had fully carried out that pledge, submitting the question exactly as the friends of temperance had asked. The result was well known and since then he had taken the slight majority in favor of prohibition, public opinion had not spoken in so certain a voice as to make it advisable to enact a prohibitory liquor law at this stage.

That was not the ground, however, on which the question ought to be placed. He would be sorry to put the vote on one side against that of the other. It was preferable to look at the vote cast in favor of prohibition and in some respects this might be claimed to be large, although not 25 per cent of the electors. But under the circumstances he had concluded that public opinion was not so far advanced as to make a prohibitory law advisable, and after the discussion this session he could say that the position the government had then taken up was fully justified. In the first place there was no unanimity of opinion among those who professed to be prohibitionists, and three or four different opinions could be distinctly heard. There was a general view that the vote polled did not justify national prohibition, but would justify provincial prohibition, or a prohibitory law to apply in those provinces which had given a majority in favor of prohibition. Another view was given by Mr. McClure, a statesman, prohibitionist, who admitted no compromise, and favored absolute prohibition throughout the Dominion. Then there was the view of Mr. Craig, to whom he must give the credit of having always spoken consistently and honestly, who was in favor of prohibition, but not yet come for its enactment. Mr. Wallace was of opinion that a prohibitory law would be advisable if coupled with a new feature, which had never been seriously discussed in this country, that of affording compensation to all interests which would be financially affected.

Mr. Foster remarked that this feature had often been discussed.
Sir Wilfrid.—Never seriously, it has never been put before the people as a concrete measure to be acted upon, but academically it has been discussed time and again.
Continuing, he said there was also the view of Dr. Macdonald to the effect that the time had not come for a prohibitory liquor law, but that the cause would be best promoted by perfecting the Scott act. All these gentlemen were pronounced prohibitionists, who believed in an effective measure of prohibition, but they entertained as many views as to the manner in which it could be brought about, and no two agreed on the lines of statement. Under the circumstances he was more than justified in claiming that the government had rightly interpreted the verdict of the people when it had decided that the time had not yet come for the enactment of a prohibitory law.

The House had three propositions before it but practically only one, as he thought he might put aside Mr. McClure's amendment, not believing that at this time parliament would be prepared to pronounce in favor of so radical a measure as the immediate enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. So practically the only proposition was that of Mr. Flint to enact a prohibitory law to affect the provinces which had pronounced in favor of it—that is all except Quebec.

Regarding this the Premier said: "Now for my part I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment no more dangerous legislation could be placed upon the statute books. We must look at it from a higher point of view than the mere point of view of prohibition. First

of all, I may say, there is grave doubt, according to some lawyers, that such a measure would be unconstitutional and against the very letter of the act which forms the charter of our Dominion. But let us set aside that view and suppose that we had the power to enact such a law, would it be advisable in the interests of the whole people of Canada that the parliament of Canada should be empowered to legislate on sectional lines? Could there be a more dangerous principle to introduce into legislation than that we should not legislate upon broad national lines applicable to all parts of Canada but simply to certain sections of the community? We are a divided community; we are divided in religion; we are divided in race; we are divided in education—we are divided in many ways. Should not legislation rather tend to unite or promote unity than to increase the cleavage that already separates us?"

"If we are to make this a nation, our policy must be to unite and cleavage to go backward, of course, and respect the sentiments of those of my fellow-countrymen who are in favor of prohibition. Many of them have made it the object of their lives to promote the cause of mankind at large by inculcating temperance, but to me it is not this that is the paramount duty which rests upon us as Canadians is to make one country of the existing diverse elements. If we were to enact such a statute as that favored by Mr. Flint, that would be the condition of things? You would intensify the cleavage. For instance, you would have the manufacture of spirits, of ales, and of other liquors concentrated in the province of Quebec, and that province would be the great centre from which would radiate the liquor traffic. I do not know that the province of Quebec is much by that. I think if I wished to do for myself, I might take that to myself, and if the people of Quebec were to have that condition of things, involving the transfer of the great distilleries and breweries of the country, I do believe sincerely that the province of Quebec might profit a good deal by the liquor industry and trade. But I lay aside that view, which is not one worthy to be taken into consideration to be discussed. But, if we had the manufacture of liquor concentrated in one province, and this to be done by law, thus constituting a line of cleavage separating Quebec from the rest of the Dominion. I do not think it would be a healthy sentiment that would follow, or that it would promote the proper development of our country. It is, therefore, of no use to resort to any questions of expediency in this matter. We must face the question fairly, and the question is, either the country is ready for prohibition or it is not. If it is ready, the people will have it when they want it. If not, let us act accordingly."

"For my part, I have come to the conclusion that the country is not ready for prohibition; that there is no such strong and vigorous sentiment in the country in favor of prohibition as to make such a law effective, and if you were to put on the statute books a prohibitory law, which was not effective, instead of conferring a benefit, you would impose a curse upon the people. You must remember that the question of temperance is largely one of education."

"My hon. friend from West York (Mr. Wallace) paid a well deserved tribute to my native province. I do not wish to make what may seem an invidious comparison between one section and another; I do not believe that the people of the province of Quebec are better than my fellow-countrymen of other provinces. But I think I can fairly claim that the province of Quebec is, at least, as temperate as any other province, and in some respects, I can claim that it is more temperate than the rest of the country. Prohibition to the acre in the province of Quebec than in any other part of the community. For, as Mr. Wallace said, you can go for miles and miles on the road between Quebec and Montreal, along the St. Lawrence, and stop at any public house, and you will not get a glass of liquor. You could not get it under the law or even against the law. But, while that is the case, the people are not in favor of restricting themselves by law against having liquor if they want it, it is a question of the education of the people, and the people all be proud of the progress that has been made by the cause of temperance in every part of Canada. Compare what we see about us to-day in this year of grace, 1906, with what we know to have been the condition forty years ago. There is no comparison to be made between the same country of the same people."

"If I may be permitted to give my personal experience—between 1893 and 1896, it was my privilege to address more than two hundred meetings in all parts of Canada, from one ocean to the other, and in these meetings, which I never saw a man under the influence of liquor, except in three places. This is a condition of things which, I believe, could not be matched in any other part of the world, certainly in any other part of America. All this is an evidence of what can be accomplished by education causing better morals to prevail among the people, and a better system also to prevail among the people. Though this is all true, I do not pretend that we have reached the millennium. What can we do further to advance the cause of temperance? For my part, I am not a prohibitionist. My hon. friend from East Durham (Mr. Craig) referred to that. I have nothing to hide about that; I do not want to sail under false colors; but I claim, with all modesty, that I am a temperate man. I think I can claim also, that though I do not pretend to be a prohibitionist, I am as much a temperance man as if I were a prohibitionist. I do not say that by way of argument, but it is a thing which applies to all conditions of men. Temperance is prohibition, but prohibition does not mean only the absolute and unqualified temperance. Temperance may exist as part of prohibition. But I say this only to remind the members of the House that, in the ease of temperance, we have made great and steady and continuous progress, as you can see not only in the community at large, but in every section of the country."

"But there is still something to be done in favor of temperance. Mr. Craig stated that this was not a prohibition question. I do not pretend that we are. But I think that we can do a dangerous legislation could be placed upon the statute books. We must look at it from a higher point of view than the mere point of view of prohibition. First

Now, how can we help the cause of temperance? In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie put upon the statute book the Canada Temperance Act. I believe it is to the credit of that thoroughly honest and good man that, in so doing, he rendered a great service to the cause of temperance. The act which he put upon the statute book is not perfect, as time went on some defects in it were shown to exist, which could be remedied and the act made more effective. If the friends of temperance think that by perfecting that system so as to make it more workable it would be more effective in the cause of promoting temperance, I think it would be the duty of the government to give effect to that wish. But I am not sure from the remarks which we heard a little while ago this would be the unanimous wish of the friends of temperance and of the friends of prohibition. But whether that be so or not, if the friends of temperance should signify their desire in that way, I can say for my part, and I think I can speak on behalf of my colleagues, that the government would be willing to respond. Looking at the question in all its aspects, I do not see an any better method can be devised at the present time to promote the cause, which we all have at heart, whether we are prohibitionists or not. I think I can say for every man in this House, that at heart he is willing to promote the cause of temperance, to support legislation that will make it more general, and to advance it in every possible way. This can only be done, first of all by education, by systematic education, and then by legislation, following the advance of education. That is one method by which temperance can be promoted, but it is not by one section of the community trying to be wiser than the rest of the community, or better than the rest of the community. Legislation should only follow in the path of instruction, and if that be a true principle, I do not see any other method we can adopt in order to promote the cause we have at heart. These are the sentiments which I entertain personally upon this question, and I venture in all humility to present them to the good judgment of the House."

Mr. Foster.
Mr. Foster, who is leader of the opposition in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, was sorry that an opportunity had not been given for bringing this matter to a vote earlier in the session. He proposed voting against the Parmelee amendment because he considered it all wish to avail themselves of its machinery. For Total Prohibition.

Mr. H. J. Logan (Cumberland, N.S.) promised to fulfil the pledge he had given his electors by recording his vote in favor of Mr. McClure's amendment. The Hon. Mr. Bell (P.E.I.) deprecated the course being made a party one, and thought that the issue was between the government and the prohibitionists. The opposition was not so directly concerned.

Mr. Fisher's Attitude.
The Hon. Sydney Fisher (Minister of Agriculture) did not see how there could be any dissent on either side of the House to the proposition Mr. Parmelee's amendment embodied, that the plebiscite did not warrant the passage of a prohibitory law. No man, it seemed to him, could take any other view. To put the matter in a few words, it appeared that about one-third of the votes usually polled had been recorded in this instance for prohibition, one-third against prohibition, while the remaining third had been so indifferent or so doubtful as not to take the trouble of recording their votes. The opposition's stand on this matter was a most extraordinary one. They made no promises, pronounced no policy, but clamored against the government's stand in the matter. Sir Hibbert Tupper had told his audience at Pictou, in response to an inquiry for the Conservative policy in the matter, that when the prohibitionists showed their sincerity by publishing this Liberal government the Conservative party would announce its policy. (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Fisher—Then the opposition in parliament endorses that declaration. (Renewed opposition cries of "Hear, hear.") From this Mr. Fisher tried to impress it on the House that the opposition had no object in this matter but the one—to use it as a cat's paw for their own party ends.

Other Views.
Mr. Macdonald (King's, P.E.I.) and Mr. McClure (North Bruce) promised to vote for Mr. Parmelee's amendment.
Mr. McClure (Colchester) agreed with the view of Mr. Foster that the plebiscite of 1898 by no means represented the prohibition sentiment of the Dominion. What would best help the cause would be to send down to Ottawa representatives who were themselves prohibitionists. He was a prohibitionist himself, and a thorough believer therein and in the benefits it would bring with it. The present position in regard to the liquor question in Canada was one of cowardice. Either the liquor traffic should be protected or prohibited by law. He accepted no compromise.

Legislation Too Advanced.
Mr. W. C. Edwards (Russell), although a teetotaler and a firm believer in the benefits that the prohibition of this traffic would confer on Canada, a benefit which would be worth a hundred million dollars to us, did not think the time was yet come when our country was ready for it. He did not favor the policy of the Dominion Alliance in the matter. It had done more harm than good to the cause it had at heart. Although a strong free trader, he thought that this was a line in which principle might be departed from.

Last Speaker of the Evening.
Mr. Kaulbach (Lunenburg) was the last speaker of the evening, and as a prohibitionist promised his support to the McClure amendment.
The Vote Taken.
The vote was then taken on Mr. Parmelee's amendment, which resulted in its adoption by 98 yeas to 41 nays.
Another Amendment.
The Rev. Dr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. McGregor, then proposed, in addition to Mr. Parmelee's amendment, as

to be tolerated as it once was. He appealed to the opposition to lay aside party considerations in the consideration of this question.
Mr. Bergeron.
Mr. Bergeron (Beauharnois) said that if the government leaders in the Senate had made any such statement in regard to the majority that would be required to secure the enactment of prohibition, he had never heard of it before. The House of Commons had for years been playing football with this subject. It had always been impossible to secure a straight vote on the prohibition question. Some of the side issues amendment as that now brought forward by Mr. Parmelee had always been introduced. Personally he would like to see a division on Mr. McClure's amendment. Personally he had no hesitation in saying that though in favor of temperance he was opposed to this amendment.

The Minister of Marine.
Sir Louis Davies had not thought of dealing with more than the legal phase of the question, but after the extraordinary speech made by Mr. Foster he had decided that he should give to the House Mr. Foster's own declaration of policy in 1891, that "in a moment of weakness" he had voted for immediate prohibition. In the absence of any subsequent change of government he took it that this was the man from whom the opposition side came out fairly and squarely with a declaration that the government should have done anything but what it had done on the prohibition plebiscite. Sir Louis argued that from a constitutional standpoint it would not be competent to pass legislation of this nature for one part of Canada alone, and cited as his ground for this statement the interpretation put upon section 91 of the British North America Act. In conclusion, he justified the government's action on the plebiscite, and read to the House the testimony of so distinguished a prohibitionist as Sir Leonard Tilley to the effect that prohibition could not be enforced without a large majority.

Mr. Bell, of P.E.I.
Mr. Bell (Prince, P.E.I.), who had seconded the Flint resolution, did not agree with the constitutional aspect of the case as put forward by Sir Louis Davies. He pointed out that it was not proposed to do less than make the principle applicable to all the provinces, if all wish to avail themselves of its machinery.

Paris, July 10.—The senate and chamber of deputies to-day concluded the debate upon the budget and were prorogued until autumn.
The session of the chamber of deputies has been usually tumultuous, and it preserved this character to the last, today's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents.
The first of these arose over the government's supplementary list of decorations in connection with the exposition. M. Berry (Conservative) declared that Mr. Miller and the minister of commerce chose the jurors from among their political friends. The members to the left protested against this statement, whereupon Berry stigmatized them as "a vile majority of the government." An uproar ensued, and M. Berry was censured for his expression by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber.
Later, another Conservative, M. Debauvery d'Asson, indulged in a parliamentary observation and was called to order. This annoyed him, and he continued a series of interruptions of the speaker who followed, until Mr. Deschanel said: "You are making me tired, M. Debauvery d'Asson."
At these words the latter lost his temper, and, springing up, rushed at M. Deschanel with a clenched fist, shouting: "You are a little blackguard." Berry could mount the steps of the presidential tribune he was seized by several ushers, who, with the help of friends of M. Debauvery d'Asson, dragged him from the chamber, all the while struggling and railing at M. Deschanel from the top of his voice like a mad bull. His friends were obliged to place their hands over his mouth.
Even in the street M. Debauvery d'Asson's rage was so ridiculous that M. Deschanel himself was unable to restrain himself from laughter, and he decided to take no official notice of M. Debauvery d'Asson's conduct.

LABORERS FOR HAWAII.
(Associated Press)
Honolulu, July 1, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the needed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Wahiola plantation, Hawaii, today for the Southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurance that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

BOILED TO DEATH.
(Associated Press)
San Jose, Cal., July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's insane asylum, was slowly boiled to death last night in a bath in the men's ward of that institution. He was placed in a bath tub and after the hot water had been turned on the attendant left the room for a towel and forgot his patient.

STOP IT NOW.
Don't Let It Run On Until Your Condition Causes You to Be Ostracized as if You Were a Leper.
Before it is too late stop that mountain of colds that means nothing more serious than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its hold upon you. You can be cured. Not merely relieved, but absolutely and permanently cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Treatment will restore you to complete health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. 50 cts. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

follows: "But inasmuch as it is desirable that legislation be enacted, having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic, it is, therefore, expedient, in the opinion of this House, that the Canada Temperance Act be enlarged in the scope and the provisions for its administration perfected."
Lieut.-Colonel McLennan (Georgian) took the view that the Scott Act had been a failure, and opposed this further amendment.

In reply to a request for information as to the meaning of this amendment, Dr. Macdonald explained that by the enlargement of the scope of the Scott Act it was intended that instead of its being applicable to only one county it should be extended to take in groups of counties. In Prince Edward Island, for instance, it might be extended to take in the whole island. The machinery for the enforcement of this act should be perfected.
The Premier signified approval of this further amendment.
Mr. Flint assured the House that the Canada Temperance Act was a measure in which a great deal of interest was taken. He had introduced a bill on the subject, but he should give to the House Mr. Foster's own declaration of policy in 1891, that "in a moment of weakness" he had voted for immediate prohibition. In the absence of any subsequent change of government he took it that this was the man from whom the opposition side came out fairly and squarely with a declaration that the government should have done anything but what it had done on the prohibition plebiscite. Sir Louis argued that from a constitutional standpoint it would not be competent to pass legislation of this nature for one part of Canada alone, and cited as his ground for this statement the interpretation put upon section 91 of the British North America Act. In conclusion, he justified the government's action on the plebiscite, and read to the House the testimony of so distinguished a prohibitionist as Sir Leonard Tilley to the effect that prohibition could not be enforced without a large majority.

NOISY SCENES IN CHAMBER.
Deputy Called the President "a Little Blackguard."
Paris, July 10.—The senate and chamber of deputies to-day concluded the debate upon the budget and were prorogued until autumn.
The session of the chamber of deputies has been usually tumultuous, and it preserved this character to the last, today's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents.
The first of these arose over the government's supplementary list of decorations in connection with the exposition. M. Berry (Conservative) declared that Mr. Miller and the minister of commerce chose the jurors from among their political friends. The members to the left protested against this statement, whereupon Berry stigmatized them as "a vile majority of the government." An uproar ensued, and M. Berry was censured for his expression by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber.
Later, another Conservative, M. Debauvery d'Asson, indulged in a parliamentary observation and was called to order. This annoyed him, and he continued a series of interruptions of the speaker who followed, until Mr. Deschanel said: "You are making me tired, M. Debauvery d'Asson."
At these words the latter lost his temper, and, springing up, rushed at M. Deschanel with a clenched fist, shouting: "You are a little blackguard." Berry could mount the steps of the presidential tribune he was seized by several ushers, who, with the help of friends of M. Debauvery d'Asson, dragged him from the chamber, all the while struggling and railing at M. Deschanel from the top of his voice like a mad bull. His friends were obliged to place their hands over his mouth.
Even in the street M. Debauvery d'Asson's rage was so ridiculous that M. Deschanel himself was unable to restrain himself from laughter, and he decided to take no official notice of M. Debauvery d'Asson's conduct.

LABORERS FOR HAWAII.
(Associated Press)
Honolulu, July 1, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the needed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Wahiola plantation, Hawaii, today for the Southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurance that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

BOILED TO DEATH.
(Associated Press)
San Jose, Cal., July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's insane asylum, was slowly boiled to death last night in a bath in the men's ward of that institution. He was placed in a bath tub and after the hot water had been turned on the attendant left the room for a towel and forgot his patient.

STOP IT NOW.
Don't Let It Run On Until Your Condition Causes You to Be Ostracized as if You Were a Leper.
Before it is too late stop that mountain of colds that means nothing more serious than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its hold upon you. You can be cured. Not merely relieved, but absolutely and permanently cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Treatment will restore you to complete health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. 50 cts. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

LABORERS FOR HAWAII.
(Associated Press)
Honolulu, July 1, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the needed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Wahiola plantation, Hawaii, today for the Southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurance that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

BOILED TO DEATH.
(Associated Press)
San Jose, Cal., July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's insane asylum, was slowly boiled to death last night in a bath in the men's ward of that institution. He was placed in a bath tub and after the hot water had been turned on the attendant left the room for a towel and forgot his patient.

STOP IT NOW.
Don't Let It Run On Until Your Condition Causes You to Be Ostracized as if You Were a Leper.
Before it is too late stop that mountain of colds that means nothing more serious than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its hold upon you. You can be cured. Not merely relieved, but absolutely and permanently cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Treatment will restore you to complete health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. 50 cts. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

LABORERS FOR HAWAII.
(Associated Press)
Honolulu, July 1, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the needed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Wahiola plantation, Hawaii, today for the Southern States in quest of negro laborers. They have assurance that 300 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

BOILED TO DEATH.
(Associated Press)
San Jose, Cal., July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's insane asylum, was slowly boiled to death last night in a bath in the men's ward of that institution. He was placed in a bath tub and after the hot water had been turned on the attendant left the room for a towel and forgot his patient.

STOP IT NOW.
Don't Let It Run On Until Your Condition Causes You to Be Ostracized as if You Were a Leper.
Before it is too late stop that mountain of colds that means nothing more serious than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its hold upon you. You can be cured. Not merely relieved, but absolutely and permanently cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Treatment will restore you to complete health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. 50 cts. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

used by the Boers, Smith.
The general office Bertou cables the under date of yes-

J. Mills, showing Pte. S. Simson, R. Bourne and Pte.

of the above he S. Strong, also an roll. Mills belonged to Griffith to Manitoba, R. Bourne, Staff and Pte. F. Norris.

CABLE.
Mr. C. C. C. Charges Palmer's Return.

The Evening Telegram says: "Sergeant, Highlanders, To Gregory match at opened yesterday. distance was 200 Association Cup chair, of 75th Batt., 400 yards with 7, unquaded, N.R. possible at 600

of the Queenstown visited Bisleys camp tion he declared by Burdett-Coutts, true.

who went out command of the taken ill shortly after to England, is large of a party of 27 in all."

LEN FIRE.
The Hundred and Sanle Floated.

Great pumps hale to-day, and by line of ten feet of nally freed herself to jump fully later.

Jus under-term of the Sanle middle of the bay, starboard side re-hour's tugging the. The ship prob-ly towed out back- the came in.

bodies of victims and 68 more known have been located. This makes 168 the ship, the river er body was found the total thus far

MEETING.
Prize—Some Suc-nadians.

Prize—Some Suc-nadians. Bisleys to-day in Prince of Wales £100 and a badge, Wallingford and the Canadian prize tion were Sgt. Morris, 31, £3; 250.

school corps, open with a score of 500.

ARRESTED.
Japs Ex-Work To-Day.

Capt. J. L. Anders of the strike fishermen, was arsed with intimidat- various canneries, ats, to leave their

ance a patrol of moon and Japan- return to work.

NANAIMO.
Nanaimo is quiet ds took advantage half holiday and about 700 join- excursion to Vic-

Trades and Labor was decided to est- year on a much the previous year down to business at

damson arrived in load coal for San Azetic is also ex-on to load for Los

POOL RAPIDS.
July 10.—Capt. ser, who claims to Chicago, success-hippool rapids of the boat of his own ng last evening, ion time from start ower's boat, name, 30 am, four feet deep, rments filled with He came ashore gh and exhausted, would care to re-

CANDIDATES.
12.—President Mc-his home here to notification of his of president for a Republican National Henry Cabot Lodge, of the notifica- McKinley replied July 12.—Governor officially notified the vice-presidency Sagamore.

Victoria's Sea Baths

A Long Needed Institution to Be Opened Here on Saturday.

Citizens May Then Enjoy a Warm Fresh Sea Bath Daily.

On Saturday next the new swimming baths, which have been in process of construction for some time at Point Ellice bridge, will be thrown open to the public, and citizens will be able to enjoy what has hitherto been impossible—a sea bath untroubled by the discomforts incident to bathing in the ocean.

This work has been carried on so unobtrusively by Mr. St. Clair, that very few indeed are aware of the comprehensive bathing facilities which he has provided. To the task he has brought his long and varied experience in the old land and in Canada in athletic and aquatic sports of all kinds.

The baths, which are anchored at a point off the foot of Pleasant street, about two minutes' walk from Point Ellice bridge, and from the car, lie in the shelter of a rocky bow which at low tide rises a number of feet above the surface of the Arm. The swimming basin is 120 feet long and 50 feet wide, providing ample room for a large number of bathers.

The charges will be very reasonable when the cost of construction is taken into account. Admission is fixed at 15 cents, and seven tickets for \$1. Evening tickets good for the entire season may be obtained for the low fee of \$2.50, while season tickets, good for any time of the day, will be issued for \$5.

To those who wish to learn the necessary art of swimming, the baths will be a boon. There will be a uniform depth of four feet, just sufficiently deep to acquire the art, and not enough to deter any one from venturing into it. This depth can be decreased to three feet by means of blocks, which the instructor will install.

Besides, the deeper water of the Arm being used for those whose ambitions are not satisfied by the circumscribed limitations of the bath. Lessons will be given for \$1 each, or six for \$5.

The structure is built in four sections, so that there will be no water when the tide is out, and the rise and fall of the tides. Half a mile of logs are used, bound together by cable and galvanized iron.

Communication will be established with the shore by means of cable ferry, which will run every half hour for the accommodation of the bathers. In addition to teaching swimming, Mr. St. Clair intends to give lessons in canoeing and rowing. The seasons naturally divide themselves into the rowing and canoeing season in the spring, the swimming season in summer, and the athletic season in winter.

Not one in twenty are free from some chronic ailment caused by impurities of the blood. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

MONTHLY BUSINESS.

Lady Managers of the Orphanage Hold Their Regular Meeting.

Mrs. W. McCulloch presided at the meeting of the board of lady managers of the B. C. Protestant Orphanage yesterday afternoon.

No business of great importance came before the board. Satisfactory reports were received from some of the children out at service, while a recommendation was made that the friends of another, who has just returned from hospital, be consulted.

The offer of the Arion club to give an open air entertainment up the Gorge on the evening of the 12th inst. was gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Poote and Mrs. Going were appointed visitors for the month, and a vote of thanks was passed to all who had contributed to the success of the pound social.

The secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the members of the club to the family of the late Mrs. Walker.

The following donations for the past month were ordered to be acknowledged: Mrs. Dr. Hassel, box of cakes; Mrs. Spencer, clothing and bedding; Ames Holden Co., pair boots; children of the late Mrs. Walker, Wellington public school, scrap book; A. Friend, clothing; Mrs. Puckle, lot of rhubarb and 15 boxes cherries; Y. W. C. T. U., 9 pianofortes; Cyrus H. Bowes, three boxes' cream chocolates; Mr. Campbell, clothing; Mrs. Hutcheson, magazines; Mrs. T. Earle, clothing; Alex. Campbell, Craigden, Mt. Talmie, 5 boxes strawberries and 50 cents for cream; Mrs. W. J. Smith, clothing and lime; A. Friend, clothing; Mrs. Morley, clothing; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McClure, two boxes cocoa; Mrs. Erb, cherries; Two Orphans, \$1 for the children; Herbert Kent, coffee and two boxes cherries; Mrs. E. E. Wootton, cherries; Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, books, apples and cherries; First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, picnic to Goldstream, with luncheon and tea; Mr. R. E. Knowles, milk daily; Times and Colonist, daily papers; Mr. Jack, cherries, cakes, etc.; Mrs. Flewin, cherries and vegetables; Mrs. Barnard, cherries and currants; Mrs. Jackson, raspberries; Mr. S. M. Robins, two tons of coal; A. Friend, clothing; Mrs. (Capt) Babington, clothing; Mrs. Gallethead, \$5 dripping and onions; Mrs. T. Drake, \$2.50 cash; Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, \$2.50 cash; Mrs. J. H. Lawson, \$2.50 cash; An Orphan, \$2.00 cash.

TWELFTH OF JULY Will Be Appropriately Observed by Orangemen to-morrow—Procession, Speeches and Sports.

The committee from the local Orangemen have completed all arrangements for to-morrow's celebration. The procession, which will be a large one, will form on Yates street, above Douglas, at 11 o'clock, and march via Douglas, Johnson, Government, Birdcage Walk, Michigan, Park road and Simcoe streets to the Caledonia grounds. There will be plenty of music from four brass bands, also fife and drum bands and Highland pipers.

In the afternoon there will be a good programme of speeches, sports and games, concluding with a tug-of-war. The local lodges will be augmented by Orangemen from the Mainland, and the Yosemite is expected to arrive to-morrow morning with a large number of excursionists. The Vancouver City band and the Boys' brigade musical aggregation will be in attendance. It is the intention of the committee in charge to inaugurate a celebration to-morrow to parallel those of former years, and no effort will be omitted with that object in view. The sports and games will be of a varied and interesting character, and in consideration of the preparations that have been made it is quite certain that the Twelfth of July will be observed in a right royal manner.

IS IT RIGHT For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines? From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE FRASER. (Associated Press.) Soda Creek, July 10.—The river fell three inches last night. The weather is cool and cloudy. Lillooet, July 10.—The river is at a standstill. The weather is cloudy and warm. BLISTERED BY DOCTORS For Heart Disease Without Help—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieves in Fifteen Minutes. Mrs. O. Ward, of Magee, Que., was a great sufferer for years from heart disease. Physicians blistered her and gave her other treatments without relief. She read in the papers of the wonderful cure made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, she procured a bottle of it. Fifteen minutes after the first dose she had relief. Before taking this remedy she had constant spells of suffocation and fluttering, and severe pains about the heart, and so weak that the act of sweeping the floor caused her to faint. She continued using the remedy until she had taken six bottles, and to-day she is as well as ever she was. Sold by Dean & Hiseocks and Hall & Co.

Raced For Supremacy

Cottage City Passengers Tell of Exciting Run Between Florence S. and Canadian.

Canadian-Yukon Lumber Mill at Selkirk Burned—Boating Accident.

Rival steamship lines on the Upper Yukon are continually vying with one another for supremacy of speed, and not the least interesting manifestation of this spirit of competition is told by passengers of the Cottage City, which, with a crowd of tourists and gold hunters, arrived from Alaska points last evening. The Dawsonites were participants of the excitement of the event, for the Florence S. and the Canadian, the latter being a boat that was built in a Victoria shipyard, are to have a race.

The Florence S. left Dawson three hours ahead of the Canadian, but the latter overtook her, and then the fun commenced. First one would take the lead and then the other. The fun was in both ships were kept red hot, dense clouds of smoke rose over either vessel, and the passengers on both were in a constant state of excitement until finally the Canadian ran short of fuel. Then it was that the Florence S. showed her colors. The race was over.

They left Dawson on June 28th, and were delayed on the ocean voyage through the Cottage City having to make her usual round of Alaskan ports after leaving Skagway. There were about fifty Klondikers aboard the steamer, several of whom wore the picturesque garb which makes the Klondiker an object of attraction wherever he goes. There were several wealthy ones among them. One had a box of gold which it took two men to carry aboard at Skagway. Another had 300 ounces stowed away in a satchel, while probably the richest of the crowd was a foreigner, who might have been taken for a tramp from his slovenly walk and general haggard appearance. He had a box of the yellow dust and was hurrying home to Denmark, where he had been bequeathed, through the demise of a wealthy relative, 2,000 acres of rich mineral land. He occupied a bunk side by side with a miner, who after spending two years in the far North was on his return home to Saginaw, Mich., with barely sufficient money to pay for his transportation. He was one of those who went North over the Yukon trail; had lost nearly all his supplies, had been sick five months with the scurvy, had worked out one or two unprofitable claims, and was on his way home considerably the wiser but decidedly the poorer for his experiences. He does not disparage the richness of the Klondike country, but says that a claim has to yield handsomely before it pays for the development work done it. In working a property it will cost a miner about \$60 a day for wood, or \$20 a cord.

Another Dawson passenger was Mrs. Calder, the widow of a wealthy Klondiker, who, prior to his death, was in litigation with Alex. McDonald over a claim valued at \$100,000. Among the tourists on the Cottage City was W. D. Lyman, professor of political economy of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Prof. Lyman is writing a series of articles for the Overland Monthly on trade conditions of the state of Washington with the Orient and Alaska. On his present trip he devoted more or less time to a study of the subject with special reference to Alaska.

The tourists generally were disappointed at not being able to see the Muir glacier. The ice still fills the bay, and though the steamer tried to enter port the effort was in vain. At Juneau a big consignment of gold from the Treadwell mines was received aboard. George Cleveland, one of the oldest prospectors in Juneau, died from the effects of mussels poisoning on July 2nd. According to advices from the north Juneau followed Skagway on the question of incorporation and is to be a second city. Her election was held last Friday. There were 214 votes polled on the question of incorporation and 305 for councilmen. The vote on incorporation was 198 for and 16 against.

Perhaps the most important litigation, it measured by the value of the property involved, ever tried in Alaska depending upon the law and facts of the case, is now occupying the attention of the district court at Skagway. Four full claims and several fractions of the very choicest of the Jack Wade diggings are at stake, though the case now on trial involves only one—No. 1 above discovery. The title to all this property, which extends 5,500 feet above discovery on Jack Wade creek, is the question in issue in the case of W. B. Wells vs. Henry Matson.

The Canadian-Yukon Lumber Company's mill at Selkirk is burned to the ground. Fortunately the direction of the wind drove the flames away from other buildings and lumber piles. They also made a large shipment to Dawson, which left June 28th. The mill and machinery is a total loss. Everything possible was done by the employees to stop the flames, but a high south wind and everything being so dry, their efforts were useless.

Frank Knicker knocked out Billy Perkins of Australia in nine rounds at Dawson on July 3rd. The fight was received at White Horse by telegraph and brought to Skagway by Edward Wallace and James Brisbane. Thomas McCord, 26 years old, thought to be from New York or Boston, most likely the latter, was drowned in Windy Arm while on the way to White Horse last Friday. He and C. Racine were in a Peterboro canoe, accompanying a scow. McCord fell over, capsizing the canoe. A man on the scow, seventy-five yards away, put out a raft and rescued Racine. Racine had held to the overturned canoe. The raft would not hold both men. The rescuer heroically got on the canoe and paddled three-quarters of an hour in the icy water to make shore, getting there exhausted and barely alive. Racine easily got out on the raft. When the canoe first overturned McCord started to swim to the scow, and suddenly gave out and went down with a cry.

Increasing Its Capacity Marine Iron Works Enlarging Its Shops for Heaviest Lines of Trade. In Rush Times Will Give Employment to One Hundred and Fifty Men.

In the course of three weeks, or a month, there will have been complete in the Marine Iron Works on lower Pembroke street one of the biggest industrial concerns in Victoria, an establishment which will cover half an acre of ground and will, when running full blast, give employment to 150 men. Andrew Gray, the enterprising proprietor of these works, is putting forth his best energies to make the establishment in point of equipment and convenience one of the best on the coast. The works will comprise four distinct departments, one a boiler shop 60x120 feet, another a machine shop 40x123 feet, where almost any kind of work, no matter how great, can be done, a third for trade stores and a fourth an annex to the present capacious buildings, 60x160 feet, to be erected for casting purposes. All are of frame, two stories high and face on the street. They will be well lighted throughout and the electric power that will provide the illumination by night being the same as will drive the machinery of the concern. The shuffling is now nearly all up and the ponderous machines for the works are being installed as fast as they arrive from Dundas, Ontario, where they are manufactured. These include the rollers necessary for the turning into shape the big iron plates used in boilers and elsewhere; a punching machine that pierces iron an inch and a quarter thick as readily as any machine in a printing office cuts paper; a planing machine 30 feet long, which puts the smooth finish on metal as the carpenter's plane does on a piece of wood, and a lathe. The machinery is capable of performing all requirements of business likely to arise on the Pacific coast for some time and this fact might be explained by stating that work, such as was done on the steamship Costa Rica some few years ago, and for which the Albion Iron Works received considerable credit all along the coast, comes under its scope of possibility. While that undertaking required the handling of plates an inch and an eighth in thickness, a contract involving the working of plates an eighth of an inch thicker can now be performed by the Marine Iron Works.

This announcement is of special interest to coast shipping men, there being few boilers on the Pacific coast larger than those which the Albion Iron Works placed into the Costa Rica. In conclusion it might be stated that the Marine Iron Works has not only been recently established, but has been in operation for some time, and the present enlargement of the business means that room has been provided for the employment of 120 extra men when the occasion demands it. These will be under the direction of Geo. Penketh, who has charge of the boiler department, and J. W. Watson, manager of the machine shops. Among other jobs now receiving attention in the boiler room is the building of a large tank for the tarring of the pavement blocks. Steam pipes in this will keep the liquid within the retort always at the boiling. This tank is being manufactured for the use of the corporation. NOTES FROM VANCOUVER. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, July 11.—James Johnson, son of Pilot Johnson, was seriously injured to-day by falling over a trestle off the highway. The Cannors' Association are taking action to prosecute certain of the Fishermen's Union leaders for the intimidation of Japanese as well as white fishermen. Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

property involved, ever tried in Alaska depending upon the law and facts of the case, is now occupying the attention of the district court at Skagway. Four full claims and several fractions of the very choicest of the Jack Wade diggings are at stake, though the case now on trial involves only one—No. 1 above discovery. The title to all this property, which extends 5,500 feet above discovery on Jack Wade creek, is the question in issue in the case of W. B. Wells vs. Henry Matson.

The Canadian-Yukon Lumber Company's mill at Selkirk is burned to the ground. Fortunately the direction of the wind drove the flames away from other buildings and lumber piles. They also made a large shipment to Dawson, which left June 28th. The mill and machinery is a total loss. Everything possible was done by the employees to stop the flames, but a high south wind and everything being so dry, their efforts were useless.

Frank Knicker knocked out Billy Perkins of Australia in nine rounds at Dawson on July 3rd. The fight was received at White Horse by telegraph and brought to Skagway by Edward Wallace and James Brisbane. Thomas McCord, 26 years old, thought to be from New York or Boston, most likely the latter, was drowned in Windy Arm while on the way to White Horse last Friday. He and C. Racine were in a Peterboro canoe, accompanying a scow. McCord fell over, capsizing the canoe. A man on the scow, seventy-five yards away, put out a raft and rescued Racine. Racine had held to the overturned canoe. The raft would not hold both men. The rescuer heroically got on the canoe and paddled three-quarters of an hour in the icy water to make shore, getting there exhausted and barely alive. Racine easily got out on the raft. When the canoe first overturned McCord started to swim to the scow, and suddenly gave out and went down with a cry.

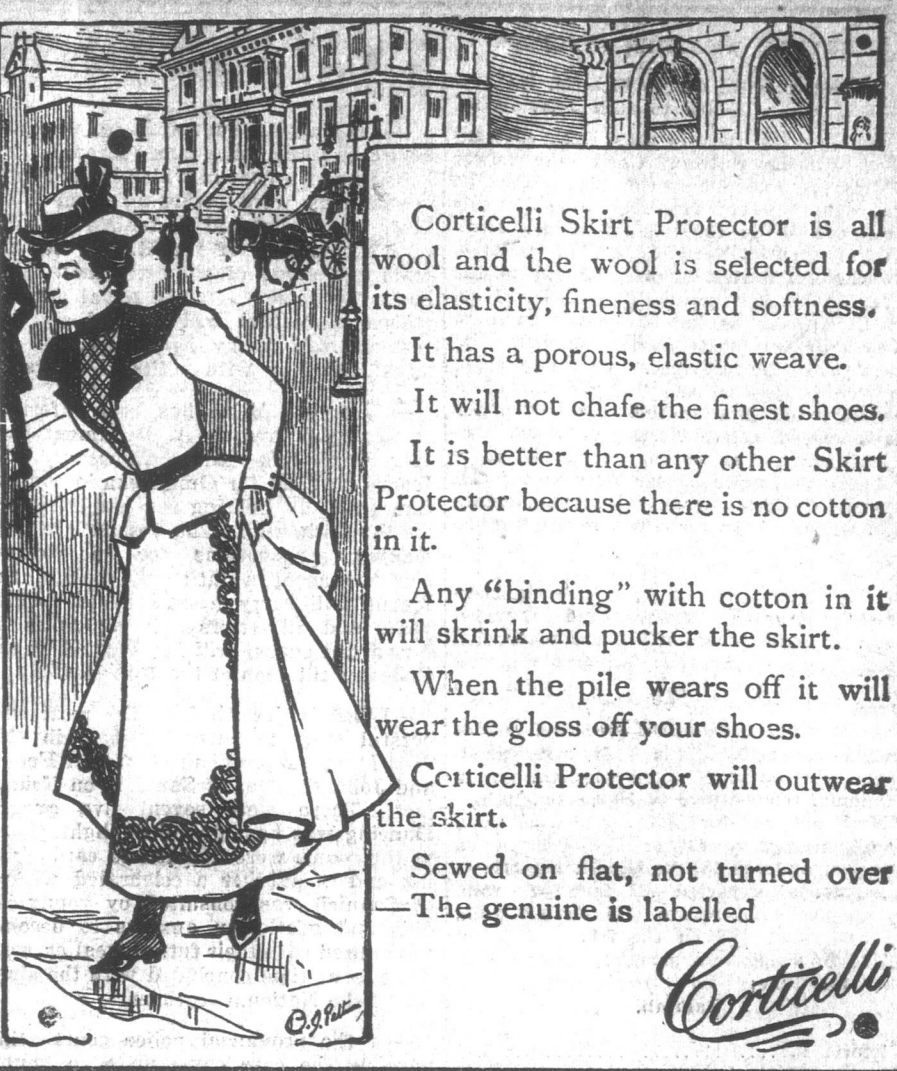
Increasing Its Capacity Marine Iron Works Enlarging Its Shops for Heaviest Lines of Trade. In Rush Times Will Give Employment to One Hundred and Fifty Men.

In the course of three weeks, or a month, there will have been complete in the Marine Iron Works on lower Pembroke street one of the biggest industrial concerns in Victoria, an establishment which will cover half an acre of ground and will, when running full blast, give employment to 150 men. Andrew Gray, the enterprising proprietor of these works, is putting forth his best energies to make the establishment in point of equipment and convenience one of the best on the coast.

The works will comprise four distinct departments, one a boiler shop 60x120 feet, another a machine shop 40x123 feet, where almost any kind of work, no matter how great, can be done, a third for trade stores and a fourth an annex to the present capacious buildings, 60x160 feet, to be erected for casting purposes. All are of frame, two stories high and face on the street. They will be well lighted throughout and the electric power that will provide the illumination by night being the same as will drive the machinery of the concern. The shuffling is now nearly all up and the ponderous machines for the works are being installed as fast as they arrive from Dundas, Ontario, where they are manufactured. These include the rollers necessary for the turning into shape the big iron plates used in boilers and elsewhere; a punching machine that pierces iron an inch and a quarter thick as readily as any machine in a printing office cuts paper; a planing machine 30 feet long, which puts the smooth finish on metal as the carpenter's plane does on a piece of wood, and a lathe. The machinery is capable of performing all requirements of business likely to arise on the Pacific coast for some time and this fact might be explained by stating that work, such as was done on the steamship Costa Rica some few years ago, and for which the Albion Iron Works received considerable credit all along the coast, comes under its scope of possibility.

While that undertaking required the handling of plates an inch and an eighth in thickness, a contract involving the working of plates an eighth of an inch thicker can now be performed by the Marine Iron Works. This announcement is of special interest to coast shipping men, there being few boilers on the Pacific coast larger than those which the Albion Iron Works placed into the Costa Rica. In conclusion it might be stated that the Marine Iron Works has not only been recently established, but has been in operation for some time, and the present enlargement of the business means that room has been provided for the employment of 120 extra men when the occasion demands it. These will be under the direction of Geo. Penketh, who has charge of the boiler department, and J. W. Watson, manager of the machine shops. Among other jobs now receiving attention in the boiler room is the building of a large tank for the tarring of the pavement blocks. Steam pipes in this will keep the liquid within the retort always at the boiling. This tank is being manufactured for the use of the corporation.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, July 11.—James Johnson, son of Pilot Johnson, was seriously injured to-day by falling over a trestle off the highway. The Cannors' Association are taking action to prosecute certain of the Fishermen's Union leaders for the intimidation of Japanese as well as white fishermen. Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.



Agents Wanted

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

We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock. STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS And good pay weekly. All supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Moie's celebrated Caterpillar, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

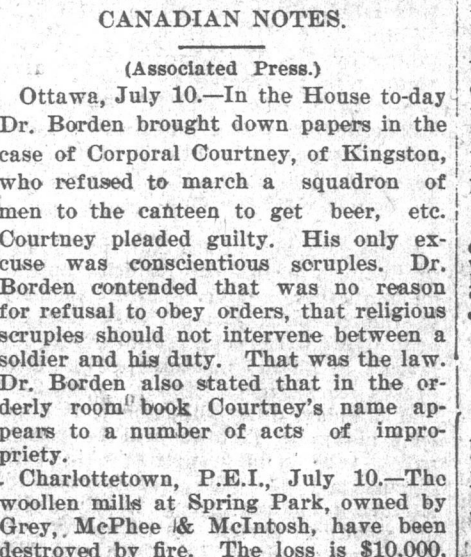
Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

VITALLETS MAKE STRONG AND MANLY MEN. FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS For Nerve Strength and Blood Health. VITALLETS MAKE HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN. Vitallets are a powerful nerve, brain and blood food. They feed the brain, build up, restore, strengthen, invigorate, and purify the blood, make every organ and every fibre of the body healthy and active. Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys inactive? Are you a man and get not a man, but suffering from varicose or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other excesses? Are you a woman and afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to your sex? Have you any of the symptoms mentioned above? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well. Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now. MAIL ORDER: MFG. CO., Box 713, East Palestine, Ohio.

Hard to Find

Such another assortment of groceries in town as we have just now. Not the assortment of last month by any means, but always changing. Our prices do that. ARMOUR'S DEVILED HAM 10c. and 15c. tin ENGLISH POTTED MEATS 5c. tin ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCO 10c. bottle PURE GOLD TABLE JELLY, 10c. package MANHATTAN AND MARTINI CLUB COCKTAILS. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

CANADIAN NOTES. (Associated Press.) Ottawa, July 10.—In the House to-day Dr. Borden brought down papers in the case of Corporal Courtney, of Kingston, who refused to march a squadron of men to the canteen to get beer, etc. Courtney pleaded guilty. His only excuse was conscientious scruples. Dr. Borden contended that was no reason for refusal to obey orders, that religious scruples should not intervene between a soldier and his duty. That was the law. Dr. Borden also stated that in the orderly room's book Courtney's name appears to a number of acts of impropriety. Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 10.—The woolen mills at Spring Park, owned by Grey, McPhee & McIntosh, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$10,000, no insurance. Toronto, July 10.—Thos. Marks, of Port Arthur, one of the most noted pioneers of northern Ontario, died at the General Hospital here yesterday of Bright's disease, complicated by a species of cancer. He built, in his lifetime, a large section of the C.P.R. C. W. C. Whale, organizer of the high court for central Ontario of the Independent Order of Foresters, who was stricken with paralysis while addressing a meeting of the order in Owen Sound a few days ago, died here at an early hour this morning, never having recovered from the shock. Listowel, July 10.—Mr. Scowlern, a large cattle dealer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is here buying up a large amount of live stock for export to England. He says the visit is a result of the advertisement given Canada due to the Canadian contingent going to South Africa. Montreal, July 10.—Robert Hall, a well-known caterer of St. Catharine street; this city, for over a quarter of a century, is dead. London, July 10.—Edward Marshall, one of the oldest and best known residents of this section of Ontario, is dead, aged 77 years. Deceased came to this city in 1834, and has been a resident ever since. Hamilton, July 10.—John McNeil, 420



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The old reliable remedy for Sprain, Rheumatism, Gout, Carbuncles and all forms of Lacerations. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. Very Pleasant. Dear Sir—Will you please give me a remedy for my back. I have a more than I should. I feel pleasure in stating that I have cured my back by using your Kendall's Spavin Cure. As long as I have been with your Spavin Cure, I have not had any other trouble with my back. Very truly yours, J. L. GUTHRIE. Price 25c. Six for \$1.25. As a Stimulant for Family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," "The Book of the Dog" and "The Book of the Cat." DR. B. J. KENDALL, CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, N.Y.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS. Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C. 4th to 10th July, 1900. On the 4th the weather was showery over Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, while between the ranges an abnormally heavy rainfall occurred...

At Victoria there were over 55 hours of bright sunshine, .07 inch of rain, maximum temperature (66) on the 7th, and a minimum temperature of 50 on the 10th. New Westminster had .36 inch of rain, the highest temperature (74) occurred on the 7th, and the lowest (49) on the 9th.

The following is a summary of the weather for June: Rainfall. Inches. Victoria 1.61, Victoria Waterworks 2.78, Goldstream Lake 4.44, New Westminster 5.69, Garry Point 3.68, Vancouver 5.42, Alberni 4.35.

North 11, Northeast 17, East 96, Southeast 728, South 1,116, Southwest 1,412, West 1,082, Northwest 188.

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

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The contract for the fine residence to be erected at Calgary for Pat Burns has been awarded by Architect F. M. Rattenbury to Contractor Underwood.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) It is understood that the local government, having been appealed to for protection by the engineers in connection with the present trouble at Stevenson, will dispatch special troops to the scene of the trouble at once.

cases had not been settled. The work is in charge of the city carpenter, W. Scott. The body of Gunner Field, who was drowned some time ago, through the capsizing of a boat in which he and some companions were returning from Rold Hill, was discovered yesterday by some of his comrades of the R.G.A. not far from the scene of the accident.

Collector Milne has been informed by Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont that Her Majesty's ships Pheasant and Icarus will sail for Ounulaska in connection with the Behring sea patrol service on the 16th inst.

What is described as the most successful surprise party yet held in this district was given at the house of Foster and John Holden, of Saanich, on Friday last. There were seventy-five guests.

In the provincial police court this morning the case came up of a young man charged with the theft of a fishing rod, reel and line from the residence of J. R. Carmichael, Cordova Bay. Mr. Carmichael called at the provincial police headquarters a few days ago and said that on Sunday last a young man came to his place on a bicycle and asked permission to leave his wheel there while he gathered blackberries.

The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia have a basket picnic at Goldstream on Saturday, the 14th inst. Trains leave the E. & N. station at 9 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.25 p.m., returning at 7.30 p.m.

Mahmood Khan, of Ranal Pindi, Punjab, India, is looking for his brother in Victoria, whom he has not seen for two years. The latter attracted notice while here through his playing on the bagpipes.

R. B. Powell, private secretary to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, has passed his matriculation examination at McGill University. Principal Laing, M. A., and P. Skinsire, of the Collegiate School, prepared him for the examination.

Subjects or citizens of foreign powers cannot hold office under the government of the territory of Hawaii, according to information received by the Miowera last evening. This ruling was made by Governor Dole and the heads of the departments. The ruling is based on an opinion of Attorney-General Dole, which the executive considered to be correct reasoning under the ruling a number of valuable and popular officials will be thrown out, among them being the superintendent of water-works, tax assessor, superintendent of the leper settlement, commissioner of agriculture, superintendent of the insane asylum, and probably a dozen others in Honolulu alone.

On Tuesday evening the marriage took place at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, of Sydney Thomas, of Esquimalt, and Miss Fannie Walter, eldest daughter of J. A. Walter, of Sissinghurst Lodge, Gorge road. The ceremony was attended by her sister, Miss Kate Walter, and Miss Barwell, and the groom by Mr. H. Edwards. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, Rev. W. D. Barber. A dainty supper was afterwards served at the residence of the bride's father. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents.

The delegates of the National Council of Women, a list of which appears on another page, are members of the National Council executive, and are allowed to vote. The public are invited to all the meetings except those of the executive on Monday, July 23rd, and Monday, July 30th, and it is hoped that many in Victoria will be present and take an interest in the discussion of the subjects.

St. Andrew's lecture room is the place of meeting, except on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, July 24th and 26th, when the public meetings will be held in the city hall, by the kind permission of the mayor.

SAILS TO-MORROW.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock H. M.S. Arethusa will weigh anchor and sail for the East, whether she was ordered to do so a few days ago. Yesterday the ship's complement of men was made up by the transfer of eight stokers and about a dozen able seamen from the Warspite to Capt. Startin's vessel. This was made necessary by the fact that while in Vancouver, between forty and fifty men deserted, and the Arethusa, among the rest, lost some of her company. Finally leave was stopped entirely, but not until the number of men in the squadron had been depleted to the extent mentioned. The wholesale desertions which attended the Vancouver visit has raised the question whether it is advisable to restrict visits to the Mainland, where the opportunities for desertions are so numerous.

The Icarus and Pheasant are also preparing for sea. The flagship leaves on Friday for a coast cruise. The Arethusa came out of dock to-day and made a short trial trip.

Honoring The Twelfth

Orangemen Assemble in the City To Day to Celebrate the Occasion

Big Procession This Morning and Sports and Speeches This Afternoon.

The elements which so relentlessly deluged this city yesterday afternoon and evening proved most favorable to the Orangemen's celebration to-day, and with such an auspicious and prominent circumstance as excellent weather the observance of the Twelfth of glorious memory will undoubtedly prove an unequalled success.

For some time past the local committees have been unremitting in making their arrangements for the present celebration, and it was predicted that the local lodges would be augmented by large contingents of brethren from the different sections of the island, from the Sound cities and the Mainland. That these predictions have become plainly apparent at once had the observer who stationed himself this morning at the E. & N. railway depot, the C. P. N. wharf and the outer wharf, where the Victorian moors each day. A special train, comprising eight coaches and a box car, arrived at the E. & N. station this morning at 10.30 o'clock from Nanaimo and Wellington, carrying in the neighborhood of one thousand, including Orangemen and their families.

At eleven o'clock the various lodges and bands lined up on Yates street preparatory to marching in parade through the city to the Caledonia grounds for the afternoon's sport. The procession, under charge of Grand Marshal Wm. Duncan, lined up as follows:

- Grand Marshal, Bro. W. Duncan, 5th Regt. Band, Bishop Christie and his ship's boats, Half O. L. No. 1150, New Westminster, L. O. L. No. 1426, Victoria, L. O. L. No. 1470, Chilliwack, L. O. L. No. 1512, Steveston, L. O. L. No. 1560, Vancouver, Nanaimo City Band, L. O. L. No. 1576, Nanaimo, L. O. L. No. 1588, Esquimalt, L. O. L. No. 1612, Surrey Centre, L. O. L. No. 1597, Saanich, L. O. L. No. 1606, Langley, L. O. L. No. 1610, Victoria, L. O. L. No. 1612, Laderna, Vancouver Band, L. O. L. No. 1615, Ebenezers, L. O. L. No. 1619, Wellington, L. O. L. No. 1623, Mission City, L. O. L. No. 1638, Rossing Meg, L. O. L. No. 1638, Howsal, L. O. L. No. 1675, Boyne, L. O. L. No. 1676, Union, Vancouver Band, Boys Brigade, L. O. L. No. 1715, E. O. Wallace, L. O. L. No. 1725, Steveston, L. O. L. No. 1726, Hall's Prairie, Speakers and Members of the True Blue in carriages.

The route was as follows: From Yates street via Douglas to Johnson, thence to Government Buildings, Walk, Michigan, Park road and Simcoe streets to the grounds. As the different lodges, headed by the bands, marched through the streets with their lodge emblems and regalia, they presented a gay spectacle indeed. The members of one of the Vancouver bands were in khaki, affording a neat contrast to those of the other bandsmen. Upon arriving at the grounds the procession dispersed and arrangements were made for the afternoon's programme.

Lunch was provided on the dancing pavilion, and the numerous good things of the tables were largely partaken of. Speeches will be delivered this afternoon, while the following programme of sports will take place: Orangemen's Race-1st prize, cigar case; 2nd prize, corkscrew. Old Men's Race-1st prize, walking cane; 2nd prize, pipe. Ladies' Race-1st prize, pair slippers; 2nd prize, memorandum book. Boys' Race-1st and 2nd prizes, pocket knives. Girls' Race-1st prize, purse; 2nd prize, stereoscopic glass and views; 2nd prize, 2c; 3rd prize, 15c. Miners' Race-1st prize, toilet case; 2nd prize, lunch box. Children's Race-1st prize, 50c; 2nd prize, 25c; 3rd prize, 15c.

Tug-of-war, open to Orangemen on the Island vs. Mainland Orangemen, for cup now held by Mainland. This city is undoubtedly in the hands of the Orangemen to-day, and the large number of visitors give the streets a lively appearance. It is now several years since the Twelfth was honored in Victoria by a large gathering such as to-day, and the efforts of those in charge have been put forth with the commendable object of making the present occasion particularly those of the past.

A special train will leave the E. & N. station at 9 o'clock to-night for Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points, and a similar train will be run to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock for the accommodation of the Union excursionists. TRAIN ROBBERY IN MEXICO. (Associated Press.) Mexico City, July 12. During train robbery took place last night at Santa Eulalia, a station near Chihuahua on the Mexican Central. A freight train was derailed and the crew attacked by a dozen bandits. Shots were fired. Before the police could arrive the robbers had broken into several freight cars and carried away booty. One robber was captured with some plunder. This is the first time a train has been held up in Mexico.

Loss of the Harvester

Details of the Wreck of the Well Known Frisco Bark.

Other Vessels in Trouble-Shocking Barbarities in the Solomon Islands.

The usual reports of loss to shipping in the storms of the southern seas are given in the mail brought by R.M.S. Miowera. Particular interest attaches to the fate of the barque Harvester, from the fact that she was owned in San Francisco and was well known in this port.

The Harvester had discharged a cargo of timber from British Columbia at the Cape, and left for Newcastle in ballast on April 30th, to load a cargo of coal from the Pacific Co-operative colliery for Honolulu. She was 41 days out from Capetown, and after passing through Bass' Straits encountered a severe gale. Capt. Edwardson had been unable to take solar observations for several days, and consequently overran his distance. Towards midnight on the 8th ult., those in command picked up the Seal Rocks light, which was dimly discernible in the thickness. The light, however, was mistaken for that of Sydney Heads, and the error was not discovered until after the vessel had been lost.

Everything went well until about 12.30 a.m. on the 9th, when the vessel suddenly struck a reef and blimped heavily. The Harvester glided off the reef and swung round, and efforts were then made to accurately define her position. It was at first thought that she had escaped serious damage, but upon investigations being made it was ascertained, to the terror of all on board, that she was rapidly making water in the fore-hold. The pumps were at once set in action, but all efforts to cope with the inflow were unavailing. Within the space of a few minutes she had made two feet of water, and the volume continued to increase to an alarming extent. It soon became evident that the Harvester was doomed.

Toward 2 o'clock in the morning the vessel took a heavy list, and orders were given to abandon the ship's boats. Half an hour later she was on her beam ends, and it was then determined to abandon her. The boats were launched simultaneously—one in charge of the captain, with five hands, and the other in command of the first mate, Mr. Rowick, with 10 hands—the crew numbering 17 all told. Heavy seas were running along the coast, and the night was a very wild one. An attempt was made to pull in the direction of the land, but owing to the severity of the gale the boats, despite all efforts drifted rapidly seawards. The crew experienced a terrible night on the open sea, but the Harvester fortunately had been provided with exceptionally good boats, which behaved splendidly.

The castaways, after a sensation experience of four or five hours, were rescued by the North Coast Company's steamer Macleay, bound from the Macleay river to Sydney. The wrecked barque was owned by the firm of A. A. Loewen & Co., of San Francisco, and the master, Capt. Edwardson, held an interest in her to the extent, it is understood, of a one-sixth share. The whole of the ship's papers, compasses and instruments, together with \$100 in gold and all personal valuables, were saved. She was valued at \$25,000.

The powerful steamer Marac, laden with live stock, put into Jervis Bay on the 12th in distress. She was terribly knocked about. Of 160 bullocks and 150 sheep shipped, 110 bullocks and 30 sheep were either washed overboard or killed by trampling or going in the hold. The steel hulls, bulwarks and stanchions were broken and carried away like matchwood. But above the shriek of the elements the crew heard the death groaning, the moaning and the sickening, piteous outcries of the helpless beasts which were swept from forward aft and aft forward, until their mutilated bodies were either washed over the side or becalmed in the fittings. About half the bullocks were hosed on deck and half the number below in the hold, while the sheep were rolled from the poop deck, and as the steamer rolled rails under, these helpless creatures were killed peaceably. Bravely the ship's company fought to save the ship, and after many desperate attempts to stem the sea which the sea was pouring (the apertures of the broken ventilators) were covered with canvas, and the hatchways and companionways were battened down. On Friday after steaming easily bows to the gale the weather took off sufficiently to permit the hatches to be removed. Then such a horrifying picture met the eyes of the sailors that they held back in dread at the sight. The wrecked animals numbering some 80—great heavy bullocks—lay in a reeking lake of blood. Their horns had in many instances pierced each others' vitals, and maimed and wounded, they lay in a heap. As soon as the weather had sufficiently eased off the bodies of the animals were hoisted up and discharged into the sea.

The very waves which broke over her in a storm on May 9th proved the salvation of the Russian ship Earl of Zetland, bound from London to Melbourne. During the storm fire broke out in the hold. The hatches were opened, and the brush of water drowned the conflagration. The vessel safely reached Hobson's Bay. Steamer Coraki is ashore at Taree and Quairling on Piper Island reef. Schooner Jane has foundered at Nelson's Bay. The trial of the six Mainland charged with mutiny on the Ethel and with the murder of the captain, near Broome, in October last, was concluded at the Criminal Court, Perth, W.A., on the 17th inst, after a hearing which extended over five days. The prisoners were tried for the murder of the captain, One, Sebba Garcia, was acquitted, the other five, Peter Perez, Pedro La Cruz, Maximino Royaz, Hogo Majelagogo, and John Baptiste, were found guilty and were sentenced to death.

Provincial Gazette

A Number of Appointments Made to the Provincial Horticultural Board.

Pulp Mill to Be Established at Salmón Arm-Other Announcements.

The Gazette this evening will contain the following announcements: The issue of letters patent and a commission to Sir Henri Joly as Governor of British Columbia.

Harold Ponsford and Edward Chapman have dissolved partnership in the business of Page Ponsford Brothers. The following extra-provincial company is licensed: Le Roi New Zealand, Engr., capital, \$200,000; local office, Rossland; Bernard McDonald, attorney. Myrie and Phoenix have been created into school districts.

The following companies are incorporated: The Bathmullen Mines, of Rossland; capital, \$750,000; Kings of the Mines, of Rossland; capital, \$100,000. The capitalization of the Western Canadian Ranching Co. has been reduced from \$100,000 to \$49,950.

A meeting of the creditors of the late Henry Seelig will be held on July 16th, at 11 a.m., in S. D. Schultz's office, Victoria.

Long vacation in the county court of Vancouver is set from July 1st to September 1st, and in Victoria county court from July 5th to September 1st. A special general meeting of the Bridge-River and Lilloet Gold Mining Co. will be held at Vancouver on August 31st. A similar meeting of the Bridge-River Mining Co. will be held at the same city on the same date.

Wong Yin, Wong Pak, and Wong Chung, doing business in Victoria under the firm name of Sun Luen Hing Co., have assigned, Wm. M. Smith, of Central Park, storekeeper, has also assigned. The Pacific Coast Power Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Power Co., of British Columbia, have submitted their undertakings to the government. The first will build a dam across the Powell river in New Westminster district, and convey the water by flume to the seaboard for power purposes. The second will secure similar power from the Clowhove river in New Westminster district, and carry it to Solomon Arm. The following appointments are approved by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor: B. J. Gordon, C. A. Holland and R. L. Drury, of Victoria, to be members of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, at Trout Lake, to be a mining recorder for Trout Lake division; and a provincial constable, vice Alex. McRae, resigned.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Vegetables Becoming More Plentiful and Consequently Cheaper—Fish Supply Reported Good. There is one thing conspicuous by its absence in the otherwise well-stocked green groceries, and that is new corn, which is now obtained in all markets of the Sound cities. Some little of it has reached the city from the South, but it has disappeared rapidly. Squash and green beans have, however, been placed on the market during the past week, the former at 5 cents each and the latter at 8 cents a pound. In the fish line the supply is particularly good this week. Fish is again plentiful in the Straits, and black cod has been added to the variety on hand. The most notable features of the fruit market have been a small cut on apples, owing to this kind of fruit now being brought in from California quite plentifully, and a dearth of bananas. A new supply of these was expected on the Miowera from Honolulu last night.

The current retail quotations are as follows: Flour—Ozville's Hungarian, per bbl. 6.00; Lake of the Woods, per bbl. 6.00; Snowflake, per bbl. 5.00; Calgary Hungarian, per bbl. 6.00; Premier, per bbl. 5.75; XXX Enderby, per bbl. 5.00.

Wheat, per ton 27.00/30.00; Corn (whole), per ton 26.00/28.00; Oats, per ton 27.00/28.00; Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7 1/2 sack 50.

Hay (baled), per ton 14.00/16.00; Straw, per bale, 17.00/20.00; Middlings, per ton 17.00/20.00; Bran, per ton 15.00/18.00; Ground feed, per ton 25.00/28.00.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 1.50; Cabbage, per 100 lbs. 1.50; Cauliflower, per head 2.00; Onions, per lb. 5; Carrots, per lb. 15; Tomatoes, per lb. 15; Cucumbers, Island, each 15; Peas, per lb. 15; Turnips, per lb. 2.

Meats—Salmon (smoked), per lb. 12; Salmon (spring), per lb. 10; Sausages, per lb. 10; Cod, per lb. 10; Cod, black, per lb. 10; Halibut, per lb. 8; Herring, per lb. 8; Smelts, per lb. 10; Flounders, per lb. 10.

Fresh Island Eggs 25; Eggs (Mainland), per doz. 30; Butter (dairy), per lb. 25; Butter (Cowanham creamery), per lb. 30; Cheese (Canadian), per lb. 20; Lard, per lb. 12 1/2.

Wor

How th Missi

A Plac Tim

The wo nectio a work hitherto lation of and those influence, to such the er of the On the work the on their be done, inational, ization w than the ances Uni Union, h cable, an the proje in the he terested t the way contined and time And their The in of the wo second U but stron willing to cial depa sation of the V is enscri could not courage a union w

During the first canvass raised the consent of the V augment the ises of m It had a work sh on John that in cabin-m others v life was within th ing hous beam f and disc hand. A with co made c when the ture the lonant- lonant- The he though ing to Him to be longed to finitely w wisely b and to building available much le The 26th, si been op or frequ genero ing bec men, th them a which t Sunday service has incre been in God's these so souls, the cle who h they wo sides th which a served, program the var the chu men wh rather b ting in agemen curing t Mrs. M work. souls, t efforts means f are far fluences give the mon ser the wo made t served been p letters The \$50. sionary dental social c various way h out in that in which it be no. That by the who a and the graatit been in to the T.U. that G to the vation Even by his

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure Extract containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, and looseness of the bowels, but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate. It has stood the test for fifty years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy away is also as specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Summer Complaints. As many of the imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry are highly dangerous we would advise you to positively refuse them when offered and insist on the genuine.

Women's Good Work

How the Willard W. C. T. U. Mission Hall on Johnson St. Was Started.

A Place to Spend a Pleasant Time-Free Concerts and Gospel Services.

The work of the Mission Hall in connection with the Willard W.C.T.U. is a work born of the desire to reach the hitherto unreached portion of the population of our city...

On the part of the promoters of the work the conviction had for months lain on their hearts that this work ought to be done, and that it should be un denominational...

The increased conviction of the need of the work led to the organization of a second Union, not strong numerically, but strong in faith...

During the time the subject was before the first W.C.T.U. a few members, by a canvass from friends and business men, raised the sum of \$212...

The work was commenced on March 26th, since which time the rooms have been open daily from 9 a.m. until 10 or frequently 11 o'clock at night...

Rev. Father Woods, one of the most eloquent divines on the Pacific Coast, will preach in the St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral on Sunday morning and evening next...

Rev. Solomon Cleaver, formerly pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church of this city, is visiting friends in Vancouver...

Miss M. C. Campbell, the teacher of the Equinault school, leaves to-morrow to spend her holidays at her home in Chatham, Ont.

Ald. R. L. Reid, barrister of New Westminster, and Mrs. Reid, are visiting R. H. and Mrs. Walker of this city...

- ACCREDITED DELEGATES. Those Who Will Be in Attendance at the National Council. Below will be found a list of the delegates to the National Council of Women...

The Burning Of the Saale

Men and Women Imprisoned Below the Deck of the Doomed Ship.

Many Tried to Escape Through Port-Holes, but Were Held Fast Till Drowned.

The following is an account of the awful scenes witnessed when the steamship Saale was set on fire during the conflagration...

But it was no use. Inch by inch the great ship settled in the mud of the Jersey flats. Inch by inch the water rose...

THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels - Gossip of the Corridors.

Eleven days from Dawson to Victoria was the speedy trip completed by Messrs. A. P. Lapierrere and Robt. McClusky...

There were men and there were women. It was just after 4 p.m. Down the swift tide floated the Saale, ablaze from stem to stern...

There was but one dead man in sight. He lay on the deck aft, his head and body untouched by smoke, his feet burned off. On his cap his rank was visible...

One of the most horrible features of the fire was the roaring of men and women who might have escaped had the port-holes of the burning ships been large enough to crawl through...

Lowest of all in that elliptical line was a woman. She was a handsome woman. But the horror of it had made her a crone in the twinkling of an eye...

Out from the reek of smoke and flame forward tumbled a human shape. The clothes were aflame and the face was blackened out of semblance of humanity...

had cut loose, each one pouring in a stream. But the fire grew and grew. Amidships the big ship was a roaring furnace...

The woman—she was the lowest of all and first to go—was quite calm now. Her head was out as far as it could go, but it was but an inch above the swirling tide...

Another wave and still another and another and another, but not a word. Only the mute appeal from her eyes and the stretching of that hand with the ring...

Up, up, up, came the water. It was no boisterous sea—just the gentle rising of the tide on a summer's day. But one by one the heads went under, and only by one man died without a word...

At 7 p.m.—three hours after the fire started—the last life went out. It was that of Stewart Kupfeldt, of the second cabin...

There are thirty-five dead in "he could say no more. One arm and his shoulder were out of the cruel port-hole that would yield not an inch of its width to the struggling form...

A sailor stood with a hose. Smoke poured out from the little space which the agonized man left in the inexorable port hole...

Quick as thought a can of ice water was handed down to him. But he was too weak to swallow. Above stood Father Brennan, of the Church of Our Lady of Rosary...

There were twenty men a dozen inches from him. And they were powerless. So he died when the Saale lurched and settled her keel in the soft mud of the bay...

There were men and there were women. It was just after 4 p.m. Down the swift tide floated the Saale, ablaze from stem to stern...

There was but one dead man in sight. He lay on the deck aft, his head and body untouched by smoke, his feet burned off...

One of the most horrible features of the fire was the roaring of men and women who might have escaped had the port-holes of the burning ships been large enough to crawl through...

Lowest of all in that elliptical line was a woman. She was a handsome woman. But the horror of it had made her a crone in the twinkling of an eye...

Out from the reek of smoke and flame forward tumbled a human shape. The clothes were aflame and the face was blackened out of semblance of humanity...

Don't Want the System

The Retailers Decide Against Trading Stamps at Last Night's Meeting.

Unanimously Designated an Evil by the Large Number in Attendance.

Judging from the retail merchants' meeting in the board of trade rooms last evening the trading stamp question in this city will soon be a thing of the past...

The meeting was called to order by President W. A. Ward, of the board of trade, shortly after 8 o'clock...

Among those present were: F. H. Getschman, Thomas Redding, H. Firth, Aaron Garland, John McSweeney, F. E. Plummer, John Leonard, Watson & H. Schroeder Bros., M. J. Thompson, H. C. Lester, J. T. McDonald, W. A. Jameson, Hardress Clarke, Jas. Renouf, Fred Carne, Jr., T. E. B. Jones, John Speed, of Speed Bros., William Wilby, L. Goodacre, E. P. Chapman, W. J. Pennington, David Spencer, sr., David Spencer, jr., G. A. Richardson, W. Bickford, A. N. Raby, H. Mansell, W. Bowness, J. J. Shallock, C. H. Logrin, D. R. Ker and others...

A Gilson, secretary of Victoria Retail Grocers' Association, was appointed secretary to the meeting, expressing on behalf of himself and son sympathy with the movement...

A resolution was then moved by J. Speed, seconded by W. Williams, providing for the discontinuance of the procedure of giving away trading stamps, and for the appointment of committees to obtain signatures of the various retailers to that effect...

W. G. Cameron pointed out that if the people were converted to the movement of doing away with the general principle contained in the question, all such schemes as stamps, coupons and premiums could be included in the resolution...

Mr. Williams again emphasized the desirability of dealing exclusively with the stamp matter, as the merchants would in all probability only defeat their own ends by including premiums and coupons...

On the contrary, Mr. Crane held that the cessation of the entire principle would be most beneficial to the merchants. The present trading stamp situation could be traced back to the system of giving coupons and premiums...

This was seconded by T. J. McDonald and carried unanimously, expressing the opinion that the agreement reads as follows: "We, the undersigned retail merchants of the city of Victoria, B. C., hereby pledge ourselves that on and after the first day of August, 1900, we will not offer trading stamps as an inducement for business, or premium gifts or coupons for drawings or lotteries, or give any consideration for the purpose of inducing customers to deal with us other than the articles bona fide to be sold by or offered for sale..."

In discussing the question Mr. Forrester maintained that the idea was evidently that the retailers do away with the principle of giving coupons outside their own business. It was nobody business, however, if a merchant desired to sell his goods for half price to induce trade, although it was hard competition...

Mr. Rutland personally favored doing away with the stamps and coupons, etc., although he was afraid that the amendment as submitted would not meet with general approval among the merchants or signed by them...

Considerable discussion ensued on the question in which it was quite evident that all favored, the abolition of the trading stamps; and the only matter

productive of difference of opinion being that of the advisability of including coupons and premiums in the agreement.

The following committees were then appointed to obtain signatures, with power to add to their number: Grocers—A. Gilson, W. A. Jameson, J. H. Todd, D. R. Ker; dry goods, Westcott and Richardson; boots and shoes, Messrs. Patterson and Mansell; clothing and men's furnishings, W. G. Cameron and Wilson; hardware, Shors and Bowness; butchers, Gus Porter; confectioners, Lilley and James Brencley, manager for J. R. Steward & Co.

During the evening Hardress Clarke suggested that the legislature be petitioned to legislate against this nuisance and thus completely exterminate it, like the nickel-in-the-slot evil.

After a vote of thanks to the board of trade for calling the meeting the proceedings terminated.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Destructive Thunder Storm in the East - Two Boys Dead.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 12.—Rev. Francis McDonald, of St. George's, probably the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the Dominion, is dead at the age of 85 years.

Montreal, July 12.—Barbers who are opposed to Sunday work are agitating to compel all others of the trade to close their places of business on that day, hotels included.

A heavy wind and rain storm here last night did considerable damage to trees, electric light poles, etc.

Omeme, Ont., July 12.—Tommy McIlwain, the eleven-year-old son of A. McIlwain, living three miles north of this place, was struck by lightning yesterday and instantly killed.

London, July 12.—S. Phillips, 14 years old, son of the postmaster of this city, was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon.

Toronto, July 12.—A violent thunder storm yesterday did much damage to property at Foxboro, Bowmanville, Picton, Colborne and Erie.

Eastern Canada Orangemen are enjoying glorious weather for the celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Enthusiasm is a prominent feature of all demonstrations.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 12.—The leader of the Belle Island strikers was arrested at midnight by the police behind fixed bayonets, and conveyed to St. Johns by armed guards.

Heavenly Canada Orangemen are enjoying glorious weather for the celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Enthusiasm is a prominent feature of all demonstrations.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 12.—The leader of the Belle Island strikers was arrested at midnight by the police behind fixed bayonets, and conveyed to St. Johns by armed guards.

Heavenly Canada Orangemen are enjoying glorious weather for the celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Enthusiasm is a prominent feature of all demonstrations.

Heavenly Canada Orangemen are enjoying glorious weather for the celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Enthusiasm is a prominent feature of all demonstrations.

Heavenly Canada Orangemen are enjoying glorious weather for the celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Enthusiasm is a prominent feature of all demonstrations.

azette... Horticult... Established at... Other An... tments. ... will contain... tment and a com... ly as Governor... Edward Chap... rtership in the... rd Brothers. ... provincial con... No. 2, of Lou... 0,000; local office, Donald, attorney, have been created... ies are incorpor... Mines, of Ross; Kinston Gold pit, \$100,000. ... the Western Can... has been reduced... 50. ... of the late... ldtz's office, Vic... county court of... July 1st to Sep... county court... mber 1st. ... meeting of the... of the Gold Mining... mcover on Aug... ng of the Bridge... e held at the... date. ... and Wong... in Victoria under... Lien Hing Co., M. Smith, of Cen... has also as... nder Co., Ltd., ... of Belts? ... ted their first... ment. The first... am across the... Westminster dis... vater by flume to... r purposes. The... ular power from... New Westminster... to Solomon Arm... be manufactured... tments are ap... the Lieut-Gover... Holland and R... to the members of... of the Provincial... of Trout Lake, to... for Trout Lake... ial constable, vice... iver, to be col... for the county of... in the assessor's... Vancouver, to be... s office, Vancou... -appointed mem... board of horticult... foria, for the first... m, of Vancouver... tural district. ... Lytton, for the... rict. ... stole a chalice... Roman Catholic... a few days ago... ay to six years'... convicted on the... wler's... berry is a reliable... s is depended on... an infantum, con... ternity, and all... It is a pure... act... es of Wild Straw... and sweet cures... tains, combined... t prompt curative... o medical science... ild... n by the Indians... ed by diarrhoea... ss of the bowels... placed before the... Extract of Wild... berry... curative for all... often dangerous... in this changeab... for fifty years... have been saved... her remedy always... es... promptly, quiets... and allays irrita... this unrivalled... wler. If you are... ner... tle with you. It... quickly the dis... plaint, so often... ed and water, and... ainst sea-sickness... ints... tions of Dr. Fow... Strawberry are... ould advise you to... rived-in when offered and

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Lillooet, July 12.—The river is at a standstill. The weather is cool and windy. Soda Creek, July 12.—The water fell a few inches last night. The weather is cloudy and cool.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Suffering from... B.B.B. Cures to Stay Cured. The most chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and blood. Thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters speak of its unfailing efficacy in Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Hives, Ringworms, and all blood humors. If you want to be cured to stay cured, use only B. B. B. Apol and Steel Pills FOR LADIES A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL ETC. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., VICTORIA, or MARTIN'S Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Sunday Concerts

A Series Arranged for the Park Beginning on July the 15th.

The Proposed Outer Wharf Tramway Extension Causes a Discussion.

The question of Sunday band concerts in the park was decided affirmatively last night, when the report of the park committee received the engagement of the Fifth Regiment band for six engagements at \$40 was approved.

All the aldermen were present with the exception of Ald. Cooley, Ald. Hall, none the worse for a week of indisposition, was in his place and championed the step mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The first communications were from the appointees of the council to the hospital board, thanking the city fathers for the honor conferred on them.

The tramway rail in front of Erskine & Wall's new premises formed the subject of a complaint by that firm. They also asked that a permanent crossing be installed there.

Several aldermen stated that the rail was in bad shape, and that it was city work. The matter was referred to the city engineer, to fix the rail and report the cost of a crossing.

George Grimason, secretary of the Orange celebration committee, asked that the streets along which the procession will pass to Caledonia grounds be watered on July 12th. The work was ordered to be carried out.

Supt. Hutchison, of the city electric station, reported adversely to an additional light on Carr street, owing to the power on that current being already sorely taxed. Received and filed.

A statement of the condition of the consolidated loan of the city was submitted by the auditor as follows:

Table with columns: Consolidated Debenture Loan By-Law, 1890, Amount of debentures, Premiums, Interest, Transfer from Sinking Funds, Expenditure, Stamps, duty and cables, Loans, paid off, Interest on do., Balance.

City Auditor, City Hall, July 9.

In presenting the report the mayor stated that it had been estimated that the consolidation of the loan would result in a saving of \$3,073. The actual saving had been \$3,679, due to the sinking fund being invested at 4 instead of 3 per cent. The sum of \$701 had been saved and placed at the credit of the fund, through interest which was saved on debentures which the holders at first failed to present for redemption, and which ultimately resulted in their losing their interest, amounting to \$701.

A communication from Capt. Gaultin stated that the foreshore on the Dallas road was being enlarged by the removal of shingle. Ald. Brydon and Stewart did not think this was the cause of the falling of the bank, and considered it would be a hardship to forbid the city removing gravel which was so urgently required in street work.

Ald. Yates thought a low sea wall, such as is used in England, would overcome the trouble, while the mayor gave the opinion of an engineer that every load removed from the beach would bring down ten feet of the bank.

A special committee, consisting of Ald. Kinsman, Cameron and Stewart, was appointed to enquire into the matter and report.

The engineer submitted the following report: Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Petition from J. P. Pelletier, re sewer extension on Herald street from Douglas easterly, a distance of 375 feet. Upon examination, I find it would be necessary to construct 300 feet of 8-inch pipe sewer, to gether with manholes, etc., and probable amount of rock. Estimated cost, \$524. I may say eight houses could be reached in the above distance.

Re sewer extension between King's road and Hillside avenue on Douglas street, and on the alley at the rear of North Ward school, which was referred to me for an estimate in both cases. Douglas street, between Hillside avenue and King's road, keeping sufficient depth to extend the system according to the original plans; estimated cost, \$1,380. Alley at rear of school to Hillside avenue; estimated cost, \$730.

Note—The cost of rock is not included in either of the above estimates. O. H. TOPP.

Referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee. A cinder path along the north side of Simcoe street, between Carr and Menzies, was petitioned for. The letter was referred to the engineer for report as to cost.

The standing committee on the park reported that they had had a concert every alternate Sunday by the Fifth Regiment band, beginning on July 15th and extending to September 23rd. The same band would play one evening next week on a date to be selected later. The cost of each concert would be about \$40.

Ald. Hall warmly advocated the adoption of the report. Ald. Kinsman said that the council must be careful to deal fairly between the two bands, one of which had been giving concerts free.

Ald. Yates said that the report contemplated the expenditure of only about half the sum appropriated for band concerts. Ald. Beckwith thought the city was entering into competition with private company which seemed to think it had a monopoly of the Sunday business, which was probably more successfully handled

than that run by the company on July 2nd. Many, too, preferred a Saturday afternoon concert to a Sunday one. He thought that one section of the community was as much entitled to consideration as another.

Ald. Williams's recollection of the whole subject was that the City band had tendered for a smaller sum than the Fifth Regiment.

Ald. Brydon entered a protest on principle. He thought it most unfortunate that on Sunday afternoon, when children were attending the Sabbath schools, that such a source of diversion should be provided. He totally disagreed with the proposition on principle, as interfering with the sanctity of the Sabbath.

The mayor thought that Ald. Brydon's objection might be met by placing the hour at 4 o'clock. The report was adopted.

The special committee to report on the water pipe extension on Moss street recommended carrying an inch pipe on the present 4-inch one southerly for 400 feet to the Cliff house, which would connect with it. The cost would be \$50.

The standing committee on finance received the appropriation of \$2,792.04. Received and adopted.

Before the report was adopted Ald. Cameron, chairman of the finance committee, explained the item for \$140 for printing the compendium of city by-laws recently issued. He objected to the principle of the police commissioners incurring such a liability without consulting the council.

The mayor explained that the police had been trying to enforce the by-laws without knowing what they were. The clerk had taken months of labor to compile the work, and instead of costing too much he thought that it would have been cheap at \$200. The report was adopted.

Ald. Stewart and Hall, moved that the B. C. Electric Railway Company be urged to extend their system to the outer wharf.

Ald. Beckwith, while not opposing the extension of the car system to the outer wharf, said it was assisting in making that wharf the terminus of the Islander. This was objected to by a large number and certainly the cost of carrying baggage, etc., there was very much greater than to the inner wharf.

Ald. Yates took a similar view. It was the old plan of getting the council and board of trade to pass resolutions for certain purposes. It would be more to the point to ask for the restoration of the old steamer service. The increased traffic over the streets meant more expenditure in keeping them up.

Ald. Brydon noticed that the committee of the board of trade recommending this was the same one that made such a fuss over a daylight service, and later over the harbor. It was the harbor and the inner harbor that should be improved. He had the statement of a retail man that since the San Francisco steamers stopped coming into the inner harbor it meant a loss of expenditure of \$50 every visit. He didn't want to be hoodwinked into carrying the trade outside the city instead of to the trade centre.

The mayor could not understand the attitude of the aldermen who had just spoken, and could not understand how they could justify to the electors their opposition to this step.

Ald. Stewart, while he opposed the daylight service, favored extending the line to the wharf.

Ald. Yates contended that it was merely a matter of arrangement between Mr. Rithey and the tramway company.

Ald. Kinsman favored the resolution. It would lead people to come into the city, and Ald. Hall held the same opinion. Steamers passengers present did not see the cars from the boat, and hence did not come into the city.

Ald. Stewart asked what was the reason for the resolution, and the mayor explained that when the matter had been brought to the attention of the Street Railway Company the manager had said that if a resolution of the council were passed it would doubtless have some effect.

Ald. Brydon and Beckwith strongly objected, the latter entering a protest also against the extra transportation charges involved in trading with the outer wharf.

Ald. Cameron recognized this fact also, but generally speaking favored the resolution. He didn't think that this resolution should be discouraged.

The motion was carried. Leave was granted to introduce the revenue by-law, 1900. This by-law is largely on the lines of that of other years, excepting that it involves a tax of \$1 on bicycles. The by-law was read a first time.

Leave was also granted to introduce the rates and taxes by-law for 1900. By this by-law the rate is fixed at 21 Mills, as follows:

For general purposes, 8 1/2 mills on land improvements and 8 1/2 mills on improvements.

For board and hospital purposes, 1 1/2 mill on lands and improvements.

For interest and sinking fund, 10 mills on lands and improvements.

For school purposes, 2 mills on land and improvements.

At ten o'clock the council rose. LAW INTELLIGENCE.

This morning was the day for Chamber motions and summonses. Mr. Justice Martin occupied the bench. Messrs. A. J. Kitto and H. G. Lawson were presented to the court by Mr. Helmecker, who is a bencher. They took the usual barrister and solicitor oaths, and His Lordship wished them success.

A habeas corpus matter was on the list to come up this morning, but will be heard to-morrow. About four years ago Sam Kee, on a letter of authority from his father, took the custody of a little Chinese girl named Soy King, and who is now fourteen years of age. Some days ago the little girl was missed from her home and was subsequently found at the Refuge Home, whose authorities refuse to deliver her up to Sam Kee, and hence the proceedings. The girl's father lives in Canton. H. D. Helmecker, Q. C., is acting for Sam Kee, and Thornton Fell for the Refuge Home.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE. "We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

National Council

Details of the Work of This Organization and Its Scope.

Sir Henri Joly Lends His Patronage to the Local Meetings.

In view of the approaching annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, to be held in Victoria during the week commencing July 22nd, and in order to awaken an interest in the meetings, further details of the organization may be useful. It is difficult to understand the importance and scope of such an idea as is set forth in the work of the Council. Here in Victoria one sees only a very small corner, a federation of twenty-seven societies of women, a working executive numbering only 37, but if one casts one's thoughts back to July of last year and reads of all the wonderful meetings held in London by the International Council of Women, and realizes that the local council is represented on the National Council and that this Dominion of Canada was one of the 28 countries gathered at the International Council, then one feels that the work done here is an integral part of the whole, and that it belongs to an organization which counts among its members some of the best known women of the world.

The meeting of the International Council in London last year marked a distinct period in the stage of woman's work. It may be asked how such a conglomeration of associations in different countries and formed for so many different objects, containing hundreds of thousands of women of different religions, races and upbringing can have an intelligible purpose, and work together for a practical end? People may imagine such an organization to be pure idealism, or only an attempt to emancipate women from the care and rule of their husbands, and to lead them into movements of a controversial character, but anyone who was present at, or who has read the reports of, the gathering of 1899, (and who else should venture to express an opinion) must see that with the underlying principle of unity, and the wide range of the central work of the Council, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," the wide area of subjects described at those meetings and the high tone of all the papers and speeches cannot fail to have an effect upon the women of the world, and through them on all human life.

Of the actual work of the International Council it is difficult to write in an article. The transactions of the congress have lately been published in seven volumes, most ably edited by Lady Aberdeen, and this work should have a place in every public library. The volumes are published under the wide classification of Women in Professions, in Education, in Politics, in Industrial and in Social Life, and under those headings every phrase of those subjects would seem to have been discussed in the different places of work in the world. The reading of those volumes would do much to enlighten and help us to grasp what the true work and value of the International Congress has been.

The meetings in London were not ignored in the different places of work in the world. The reading of those volumes would do much to enlighten and help us to grasp what the true work and value of the International Congress has been.

The accounts given by some of those who were present of the entertainments of the week were most exhilarating. The brilliant reception at Stafford House by the Duchess of Sutherland; at Surrey House by Lady Battersea; at Fulham Palace by the Bishop of London and Mrs. Creighton; the garden parties given at Gunnersburg Park by Lady Rothschild; and on the Sunday in the week, many special sermons were preached, bearing on the work of the Congress, by some of the leading preachers of the day.

The success of the International Council of Women must be attributed in no small degree to the indefatigable exertions of its president, the Countess of Aberdeen, whose labors on behalf of our own National Council are too well known to need repeating. She is indeed the life and soul of the meetings, and the manner in which at the final gathering, the representative women of the different countries joined in thanking their gifted president, showed the esteem in which both she and her work were held. Among the other officers of the International Congress are Mrs. May Wright Sewall, vice-president (and also president for the year); Baroness Gripenberg, treasurer; Madame Martin, recording secretary; and Miss J. F. Wilson, corresponding secretary.

Knowing that the Local Council of Victoria has a share in this world-wide work, the members of the gathering should be one of more than ordinary interest.

It is hoped that Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will be in Victoria during the week of the Council. She has already identified herself with the National Council by occupying the position of honorary president and by attending the meetings of the executive in Ottawa and interesting herself in various ways in the work of the National Council of Women of Canada.

Sir Henri Joly, the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, has been present at former annual meetings of the National Council, and has kindly promised his support to the gathering to be held in Victoria.

CALM OCEAN ZONES.

Prof. McBride Says They Are Due to Marine Organisms - Sir Henri Joly Joins N. H. Society.

One of the most interesting meetings of the Natural History Society this year took place last night, when an address of engrossing interest was delivered by Prof. McBride, who presided over the Zoology Department in McGill University, Montreal. His theme was the marine life of the ocean, and it was illustrated by diagrams, which, coupled with the graphic description of the lecturer, engaged the closest attention of the audience.

In addition to the diagrams mentioned, he had on view a number of specimens of marine life, secured in the Straits, which were placed under the microscope for examination by the audience. One subdivision of his subject which was of great interest was the explanation which he gave of the cause of the belts of calm water which every marine traveller has observed, even where the remainder of the water's surface is quite rough. This he attributes to marine organisms, of such an oily nature that their presence produces the calm mentioned.

Prof. McBride's visit has stimulated the interest of the society in marine matters, and a number of additional dredging excursions have been arranged for the near future. It is intended to send the specimens obtained on these voyages to Montreal, where Prof. McBride will make an analysis of them. This afternoon, in company with Dr. Newcombe and other members of the society, the Montreal visitor made another dredging trip in the Straits.

Last evening a card was added to the collection of the society by the reception of a rare type of Indian stone battle axe found in one of the hydraulic mines of Cassiar, and presented to the society by the organization. It will be given a place in the provincial museum.

A gratifying announcement was made last night, to the effect that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his intention of becoming an active member of the organization. The members were delighted to learn that they were to have the benefit of Sir Henri's scientific researches in other parts of the Dominion, and his co-operation in their present studies and pursuits.

After the Doctors

The Board of Federated Societies Ask the Government to Intervene.

Complaint of the Abuse of Privileges by the Medical Association.

A deputation from the Board of Federated Societies of this city is waiting on the government this afternoon asking for a curtailment of the privileges at present enjoyed by the Medical Association of the city and province.

They are asking, first, that two members of the board be appointed on the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Infirmary hospital, and second, that the Medical Act be so amended that the association will not have the power to exclude duly qualified practitioners from other parts of Canada and Great Britain.

In regard to this matter, the delegates urge that the act, when originally passed, was not intended to confer any such powers, but was designed merely for the protection of the public from quacks, through the agency of the Medical Association. The present use of power by the delegates represents to be an assumption of privilege, that the legislature never intended to bestow.

They will also ask that the provincial government appoint two members of the federated board to the hospital directors, and set forth in justification that at the present time the lodge doctors are treated with scant courtesy in an institution that belongs to the people of the province, and not to the Medical Association.

They also intend to bring to the notice of the government the conduct of some of the members of the Medical Association, whom it is claimed declined to visit a patient who had been attended by one of the lodge doctors, who had temporarily gone out of town. The patient in question, so it is stated, was a woman, and was suffering agony and almost lost her life, before one of the medical gentlemen mentioned was prevailed upon to give her relief.

They will ask that in the face of this the privileges enjoyed by the association be taken away, though there will be no request made for the suspension from practice of the doctors implicated.

The incident marks the acuteness of the crisis which has been reached between the members of the association and the lodge doctors, and the lodge members.

At a recent meeting of the board, Dr. Foot was appointed to act with Dr. Gibbs as physician to the lodges, giving the lodge members more freedom to pursue his specialties.

Another decision reached by the board was to arrange for a series of lectures this winter dealing with these reforms, and the inauguration of an agitation to do away with special class legislation.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Notes in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to receive the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D, The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

The London Daily Telegraph says it understands that the termination of the war in Africa, the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Goldie will be appointed governor of Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, who now holds both the governorship and high commissionership of South Africa, simply retaining the latter office.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS - CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK. 166 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR. Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

NERVES ALL SMASHED. Indigestion and Dyspepsia Are the Arch-Destructors, But South American Nerve Proves the Never-Failing Health Builder.

NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayquot, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900

A St. John's, Nfld., dispatch says the Belle Island strikers succeeded yesterday in preventing a schooner from unloading coal or any other work being done at the mines. The managers of the mines have applied to the Supreme Court and the government for protection. The available force of the colony will proceed to the scene at daylight to protect the workings and the gang.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Ben Blood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLUW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. "THE BENTLEY" AND "MCGROG" MINERAL CLAIMS. Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of H. C. where located in Sections 7 and 8, Goldstream District, Vancouver Island.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD READ "The Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Weakness in Men, Including Prescriptions, Exercises and Testimonials." It is now in its sixth year and is the only magazine of this kind published in the great Empire of Great Britain. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and Premium List to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS - CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK. 166 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR. Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

NERVES ALL SMASHED. Indigestion and Dyspepsia Are the Arch-Destructors, But South American Nerve Proves the Never-Failing Health Builder.

NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayquot, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900

A St. John's, Nfld., dispatch says the Belle Island strikers succeeded yesterday in preventing a schooner from unloading coal or any other work being done at the mines. The managers of the mines have applied to the Supreme Court and the government for protection. The available force of the colony will proceed to the scene at daylight to protect the workings and the gang.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Ben Blood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLUW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. "THE BENTLEY" AND "MCGROG" MINERAL CLAIMS. Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of H. C. where located in Sections 7 and 8, Goldstream District, Vancouver Island.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD READ "The Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Weakness in Men, Including Prescriptions, Exercises and Testimonials." It is now in its sixth year and is the only magazine of this kind published in the great Empire of Great Britain. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and Premium List to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.