

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895.

UNCONVINCED.

The Times is not satisfied with the Premier's explanation relative to the Canadian Pacific mail contract. We are not at all surprised at this. Our contemporary has made up its mind that the transaction is a crooked one and no evidence that can be adduced and no explanation that can be made can convince it to the contrary. It knows nothing whatever about the details of the transaction yet it asserts without the slightest qualification that the C. P. R. gets under the new arrangement more from the government than it earns. If in a matter of private business a man who knew nothing about the particulars should take upon himself to declare that one of the parties had been imposed upon or had stupidly or dishonestly given more for property or labor than it was worth, he would be set down as an ignorant busybody; and we do not see that the transaction being a public one makes any difference in the character or the attitude of the critic who does not know and does not want to know the particulars. The Times, like some of the other Opposition papers, at first maintained that the Government did not possess the power to make the arrangement and that when they did make it they encroached upon the prerogatives of Parliament. They have, it seems, found out they were wrong in this contention. They still, however, maintain that the C.P.R. has been unduly favored, though they are evidently altogether ignorant of the grounds on which the arrangement was made or the service which the Railway Company gives in return for the money it receives. The Vancouver News-Advertiser good humoredly chaffs our contemporary on its prudience in passing judgment before it hears the evidence. It says:

The whole matter is so simple that the Times showed excellent judgment in not spilling its sensation by stating the actual facts. For some years the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been receiving much less per mile for carrying the mail than the Grand Trunk Railway receives for similar services. The former company carries more mail matter, carries it with greater rapidity and gives more frequent service on some parts of its system than it was required to do when the mail contract was made with it. Yet it has received no additional remuneration. The difference between the amount per mile paid to it and the sum paid to the Grand Trunk Railway is indeed so great that it is quite easy to understand why the Times did not desire to spoil the effect of the huge mare's nest it had discovered.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

There is a good deal of discussion in England as to the issues of the late general election and the lesson it is calculated to teach. The Times says that "The plain lesson of the general election is that the people of Great Britain, from the highest to the lowest, do not want a revolutionary policy, and are thoroughly sick of having it thrust down their throats." This is plain speaking, and it is most likely nothing more than the truth. But it might have occurred to the writer of the article that if the policy which Mr. Chamberlain has outlined—rather dimly it is true—be carried out, the measures proposed by the new Government will be really more revolutionary than anything contained in the Newcastle programme. To change the character of the legislation of the country, to make it mainly social instead of being mainly political, will be revolutionary in a deeper and a wider sense than anything that was attempted by the late Government. Such a change may be necessary and it may prove beneficial, but it will be, if it is effected, without doubt revolutionary in the strongest sense of the term. If the people of England are to oppose measures merely because they are called "revolutionary" they will not listen to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals about old age pensions and dwellings for workmen, and others of the same character. We do not believe that the present Government will endeavor to thrust any measure down the throats of the people, and we have a notion that the great body of British Conservatives will hesitate long and deliberate seriously before they permit their Government to take many steps in the direction of state socialism.

The Times is severe on those who are, now that there is a sweeping majority against them, making inquiries into the nature of parliamentary majorities for the purpose of leading the people to believe that a big majority is, after all, not so powerful or so representative as it appears. "Those," it says, "who applauded Lord Rosebery for declaring that he would continue to govern with a majority of two, and who would have used that majority to impose legislation, not touching Ireland, by Irish votes upon Englishmen and Scotchmen, have now become suddenly alarmed about the rights of minorities. We heard nothing of these scruples when the late Government came into power with a majority of 40, or even when it was forced to subsist on a majority of seven. But now when there is a majority of over 150 it is argued that chance has distributed the votes and that the decision is not that of the true democracy. This is the reductio ad absurdum of representative government. If a majority such as that returned at the present election is not to be treated as embodying a final and sufficient popular verdict where there is one to be sought for? Surely not in a majority like that of 1892 when the wishes of Englishmen were over-ruled by the votes of Irishmen on questions concerning England alone.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between the vanquished and the victors as to what were the issues at the election. The beaten party assert that Home Rule for Ireland was not prominently before the people during the late election. This is a very singular contention when the very name adopted by what is now the Government party showed that the preservation of the Empire was the main if not the sole object of their exertions,

the only plank in their platform, indeed, to which any great prominence was given. Why did the party of which Lord Salisbury was the leader adopt the name of "Unionists"? In that campaign the members of that party were not Conservatives or Liberals. Both names were merged in the title Unionist. This was most significant as to what they regarded as the great issue before the people. And in order to make the issue still plainer and to bring it more prominently before the people, the Salisbury party invariably spoke of their opponents as "Separatists."

"It verges upon impudence," says the Times, "for Radicals to assert that Home Rule was not an important issue in the controversy. It was certainly thrown into the background before the dissolution, but Mr. Morley 'nailed the green flag to the mast' when the elections were impending and every one of his leading colleagues in the Lower House felt it necessary at the last moment to reassure the Irish nationalists by protesting that Home Rule was most precious to Radicals. This can be established in the fullest detail by reference to the election addresses and speeches of the members of the late Government. Beyond all controversy, if they had obtained, by some freak of fortune, a majority however narrow, it would have been claimed as giving popular sanction to Home Rule, to disestablishment and to every other article in the Newcastle programme."

REPARATION DIFFICULT.

Missionaries in China have nothing to fear from the hostility of the Government of the country. It, indeed, appears favorably disposed towards them. But they have much to fear from its weakness and its apathy. It appears to be unable either to prevent outrages against them or to punish outrages when they are committed.

The people of many parts of China, as is well known, hate foreigners of all nations and creeds. They attribute to them all sorts of evil intentions and among themselves accuse them of the most diabolical crimes. The antipathy to foreigners is kept alive by publications circulated among the people declaring that the "foreign devils" come to the country for no other purpose than to maim and mutilate their children and to do them all sorts of injury by their wicked arts and their evil eyes. The people hating the foreigners and being most ignorant and incredibly superstitious, believe these horrible libels, and are ready on almost any pretext to do violence to the missionaries when, in their opinion, it can be done with impunity. The local authorities and the soldiery are as strongly prejudiced against the foreigners as are the populace. The consequence is that when the missionaries are attacked their sympathies are with their assailants, and instead of trying to capture the rioters and murderers, they not infrequently help them to commit acts of violence, and aid them to elude the officers of justice when the Government is at last prevailed upon to take active measures against them.

In consequence of the prejudices of the people, and the slackness and in many cases the powerlessness of the Government to punish the offenders, missionaries in China have been often, even of late years, subjected to cruel outrages. "In 1870 the French consul at Tientsin, the French interpreter and his wife and twenty nuns were killed; in 1871 there were outrages at Yong-Chow; in 1872 at Hankow and Shanghai. In 1874 was a massacre of the French at Shanghai, Mr. Margery was murdered in 1875, in 1876 the missionaries at Foochow were raided and assaulted, in 1883 the British concession at Canton was burned while there was an uprising against missionaries. In 1886, 1888, 1889 and 1890 there were similar outrages in various places, and there was a frightful record in 1891 during riots at Nankin, Wuhu, Iohang, and other places, when houses were burned, missionaries assaulted, maimed and killed."

The complaint is that the Chinese Government was either unwilling or unable to punish the greater number of the men who committed these outrages. The British Government, it is more than probable, will find it impossible to procure the punishment of those who perpetrated the murders and other acts of violence in Kucheng. There will probably be no difficulty in getting what may be considered a fair indemnification for the injury done to British subjects, but to secure the punishment of the offenders and to bring about a state of things in which such crimes will be next to impossible will, we fear, be far beyond the power of diplomacy. Such a result can only be brought about by a thorough re-organization of the Chinese government and the most sweeping reforms in Chinese administration. An imbecile government must be made strong, and apathetic and corrupt public servants must be made energetic and honest. Nothing short of a miracle could produce these results within a reasonable time. And when this is done the work would not be completed. The prejudices and antipathies of the people must be eradicated. They must be made to believe that the missionaries come to their country not with any evil designs against them and their children, but to do them good, that, incredible as it may seem to them the "foreign devils" are no devils at all but benevolent and premeditated men and women, who have sacrificed everything that most people consider pleasant and desirable to endeavor to make the people of China better and to bring them to a knowledge of what they believe to be the truth. This really means educating the whole people of that vast empire and uprooting prejudices and hatreds which have been the growth of centuries. But as far as we can see this must be done in order to make China a safe place for missionaries and other foreigners to live in.

"Well, Johnnie," said a dotting uncle to his little nephew, who had been fishing all day, "did you catch a good many fish?" "No, uncle, but I drowned a good many worms."—London Tit-Bits.

E. M. JOHNSON

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FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
12 Horses.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Obed's Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gentl's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Root-house, Store Building, Dalry, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

THE "WARRIMOO."

Official Report of the Casualty Which Befel the Unfortunate Steamer.

She Will Probably Leave the Dock Today or Monday.

Yesterday, the finding of the inquiry held into the grounding of the steamer Warrimoo, was presented to the press for publication. It is quite in accordance with what has already appeared in the COLONIST, but the official report, prepared by Capt. Gaudin, and which has been forwarded to Ottawa, is as follows:

"On considering the evidence of the captain, first and second officers and lookout, given before me re the stranding of the B. M. S. Warrimoo on the 9th inst., at Bonilla Point, I find that reasonable care and precaution was taken in making the land, that there can be no doubt about the land seen being Flatery rocks. Whilst the weather was tolerably clear a north (true) course was a prudent one to steer, there being a bank of easy soundings along this coast. At 11 o'clock, half an hour after making the land, a dense fog set in, obscuring all surrounding objects. The master prudently changed his course to N. 70 deg. W., in order to reach a deep gully extending northward and which he intended to follow until within the straits of Juan de Fuca. At 11:30, having reached the desired locality, a N. 30 deg. E. course was set to follow this deep basin, and frequent soundings were taken to verify the position of the ship. At noon reckoning the ship bore from Tatoosh Island N. 75 deg. W., five miles distant. From this position the course was changed to N. 53 deg. E., edging inwards into Fuca Straits, still continuing in the gully of deep soundings previously mentioned. The lead was kept going to verify the position of the ship. Particular attention seems to have been paid in the endeavor to hear the Tatoosh Island fog whistle, but no sound was heard. No importance, however, was attached to this, as this fog alarm is proverbially unreliable. No indications of approaching Carmanah were noticed till 12:30 p.m.,

SISTER SOCIETIES.

Yesterday turned out a delightful day for the I.O.O.F. excursion to Tacoma. Having a splendid steamer in the City of Kingston, the excursionists wanted for nothing more than good weather and a smooth sea to make the comfort of all complete so far as concerned the trip. The Kingston left her berth at 6:30 o'clock in the morning with close on to 600 people on board, and according to calculations would reach Tacoma about 12 o'clock in the afternoon. A seven hour stay in Tacoma was also calculated on, thus giving the excursionists an excellent opportunity of seeing the city. Heretofore the annual I.O.O.F. excursion has usually been to Seattle, but the change this year will no doubt meet with general approval. The Tacoma people prepared a lunch for the visitors upon their arrival there. Coming home the Victorians enjoyed a fine concert furnished by some of the best local talent. The Uniform Rank, K. of P., intend celebrating their anniversary on Sept. 4 by a social and dance. At the last meeting of Loyal Dauntless Lodge, C.O.F., Bro. Tagg gave an interesting account of his recent visit to the sister lodges of the province. Bro. Hanson Pirth was appointed correspondent to the Canadian Oddfellow. By invitation Loyal Fernwood lodge will officiate Loyal Dauntless lodge on September 5. Triumph lodge, No. 16, I.O.G.T., at the conclusion of the business portion of their meeting on Thursday evening, enjoyed a musical programme under the direction of Bros. Caville and Charvings. Rev. W. Leslie Clay has consented to occupy the chair at an open meeting of the R. T. of T. to be held in the St. William Wallace hall on Tuesday evening. A good musical programme will be rendered for the occasion, and among other attractions will be an address by Dr. Lewis Hall. The meeting will be free to all, but a collection will be taken up. Next Wednesday evening there will be a White Rose degree meeting of the Sons of England, after the Red Rose degree, the meeting beginning at half past seven in the St. William Wallace hall.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Nell, which is undergoing repairs at the Allbon Iron Works, is under charter to carry a number of Port Angeles property owners residing here over to that city some day this week, for the purpose of interviewing the Board of qualification as to the assessments of their Port Angeles lots. Yesterday's Walla Walla brought up 50,000 cigars from Havana for E. A. Morris, the well known Government street tobacconist. The bark Shakespeare commenced discharging cargo at Esquimalt yesterday. She has a large amount of cement for the Esquimalt fortifications.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

To THE EDITOR:—I read in this evening's paper that the offer made had given way to a certain point, but was being repaired. Is this because the specifications on which the contractor tendered were departed from, and only one row of piles with boarding substituted for two rows of piles? It is important to the city that no chances be taken. The breaking away of the cofferdam would mean loss of life to the workmen below it, and a supply of water out off from the city. It is poor in quality and deficient in pressure as it is, but what a serious position the city would be in from a safe and sanitary standpoint if the supply was altogether removed. If chances are being taken, in order that the contract may be made more profitable, it is simply criminal. There is a water committee, a water commissioner and a city engineer, and they should look to it that full precautions are taken in this most important matter. If the engineer in charge of the work thought it necessary to prepare a plan for two rows of piles after making surveys and soundings, why has he now altered it? and that, too, I understand, without consulting any of the afore-mentioned city officials about it. It should not be a question of how small a strength is capable of keeping back the water of Beaver Lake, but the effort should be so made that there would be no doubt about its being able to do the work. I am not an alarmist, but am only desirous of seeing that the life of men and the health and safety of the city is not endangered through the action of a young and perhaps over-confident engineer. August 17, 1895. CITIZEN.

THE ORGAN-GRINDER.

He stands outside my window in the street, A humble minstrel of a dozen lays, A memory of simpler, happier days. Dear "Home, Sweet Home" and the faithful "Marguerite," I did not know their music was so sweet; The "Washerwoman" and the "Marchioness," I know not which should have my highest praise. Their very ordinariness makes them so complete. Weary of Wagner and his tragical notes, Of Verdi's scorching baritone, I revel in this arm-delivered air. Which whips a score of years from out my sight. Rejoice me with a bubbling boy's delight, And leaves me scant of pennies and of care. —Exchange. Two solos with but a single thought. Two feet that slipped as one; And when at last he reached the earth, The meeting jarred the son.—Boston Courier.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of Council—Important Communication From the Agent-General in London.

September 7 Fixed as the Date for the Trip to the Kootenay Country.

Further arrangements for the trip of the members of the Board of Trade to the Kootenay country were discussed at a meeting of the council of the board held yesterday.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

An uneventful but pleasant trip to and from West Coast points is reported by the steamer Maude, which returned to port Wednesday night.

The bark Shakspeare is expected to shift from Esquimalt to the ocean dock on Monday next. She has about completed discharging her naval stores.

The last session of the County court prior to the long vacation was held yesterday with a comparatively light list of business.

One short puff of the breeze through the window with the bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages.

THE CITY.

At the residence of the bride's mother, 46 Ray street, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of John Brethour, of Sidney, and Deborah M. Mebus, of this city.

YESTERDAY Dorothea Blair, wife of Mr. T. Sydney Dobbin, of H. M. dockyard, died at her husband's residence at Esquimalt.

A FAREWELL tea was tendered Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald after the services at the Salvation Army barracks last evening, and about ninety members and friends were present to testify their appreciation of these kind officers.

THERE was a slight revival of business in police circles yesterday. One drunk contributed \$10—the amount of a bail deposit.

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THE city council, at a special, closed-door meeting yesterday evening, discussed in all its bearings the desirability of immediately proceeding with street paving in the business section of the city.

APPEARED is the complete programme for this evening's entertainment by the Webling Sisters at A. O. U. W. hall: Piano Solo—Miss F. M. Kenrick.

At a meeting of the executive of the Young Women's Christian Association, held Wednesday it was decided that the time had come to enlarge the scope of the work by making arrangements to provide as moderate charges board and lodging for young women engaged in the city, as well as for those arriving as strangers.

On Sunday the Quadra put in at Lowe's Inlet, where they met Chief Shakes, and also saw a religious meeting under full steam—and high pressure at that.

THE VISITING MINISTERS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is Simply Taking a Holiday After a Trying Session.

Mr. Daly Acquainting Himself with the Affairs of His Indian Wards.

The annual expenditure upon the Indians in the Dominion now amounts to about a million dollars, and the service therefore is one of much greater importance than is realized by those who have not given the subject particular attention.

THE Quadra left Vancouver on the evening of Sunday, September 16—Judging, Tuesday, September 17—Opening, Wednesday, September 18—Public holiday. Children's day; parade of children, 2 o'clock; live stock parade, 3 o'clock; lacrosse match.

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THE COURTS.

Text of Mr. Justice Crease's Judgment in the Precious Metals Case.

Frank v. Sadler Heard in the County Court—Speedy Trial To-Day.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Crease on the precious metals case given in the Full court last Wednesday, and concurring with the decisions of Justices McCreight and Walkem, was as follows:

THE court, at the hearing on the 17th of October, 1874, by its judgment and the reasons which accompanied it, established the two questions raised in the case in favor of the plaintiff.

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THE EXHIBITION.

Some of the Leading Features in the Programme for the Week Arranged.

All Schools Public and Private Asked to Participate on Children's Day.

At a well attended meeting of the directors of the Agricultural Association last night the tenders for privileges on the grounds during fair week were opened.

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Vice-Royal party intend to remain at Government House till about the first week of September, when they will probably move from the Esplanade to the Okanagan valley, where they will remain for a holiday during the remainder of that month and probably part of October.

AS already mentioned, it is understood that the present visit to Victoria is not, strictly speaking, of an official character, and it is not expected therefore that the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen will be giving regular entertainments in the shape of dinner parties, etc. The visitor's box, however, will be available, as usual, for all who wish to pay their respects in the customary manner.

IT is understood that the distinguished visitors intend to give a garden party before they leave Victoria on their occasion. With regard to the Regatta, it is very probable that, if other official engagements permit, the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen will return later in the fall in order to spend a short time in Victoria before going East for the winter. In that case they would wish to take the opportunity of issuing invitations.

MEANWHILE His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen have expressed themselves as delighted with their present surroundings, and are also highly appreciative of the arrangements most courteously made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney for their convenience and comfort.

THE children of the family, accompanied by Dr. Gibson and Miss Waterman, arrived last evening. Their departure from Quebec was delayed until the arrival of Lord Haddo and the Honorable Dudley Gordon from school in England. In the meantime the Governor-General had to come West in order to be present at the Regatta exhibition and to fulfil other engagements. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have promised to be present at the Scottish gathering on the 24th inst.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS. Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the use of the AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its extraordinary power in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of urine and prevents the disease almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

S. A. Spencer, of Alert Bay, is a guest at the Oriental.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

British Columbia to Have a Trap Shooters' Association—Championship Shoot Here.

Portland Wants an International Cricket Match—Stanbury and Gaudaur Invited.

Trap shooting has been having a boom in Victoria during the past week, not a noisy, fireworks boom, but a quiet, effective rally of the forces that has resulted in the organization of a third gun club for the city and of a trap shooters' association for the province of British Columbia.

While the Capitals are engaging the Nanaimos at the Coal City to-day a meeting of the Intermediate association will be held at the Victoria Yacht Club.

Victorians will read with considerable interest the following Toronto Telegram: "As to how Mr. Morton, of the Athletics, played at St. Catharines, there is a fine conflict of opinion between Mr. Lew Dink, of the Peel Banner, and Mr. James D. Bailey, the referee from Redforestown."

CRICKET. FLAGSHIP V. LIUET. CHURCH'S ELEVEN. This engagement, played at the Cambes field yesterday, resulted in a win for the representatives of the Royal Arthur in the first innings, the scores being as given below:

AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING PROPOSED. The Multnomah Athletic Club, of Portland, Oregon, have written Mr. C. W. Rhodes, secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club, asking if it is possible to arrange an international cricket match to be played in Portland at the latter end of September, between eleven of these clubs.

THE WHEEL. WILL NEVER BE A ZIMMERMAN. Eastern cycling papers come to the conclusion that Otto Ziegler does not and never will come up to expectations. He is, in fact, a racing enigma.

SIX HOURS. Grand Bladder disease reported by "Grand Bladder" in "The Globe" on account of his relief in relieving pain in the back and every part of the male or female system and pain in passing. Sold in Victoria by Alert Bay, is a guest at

struggle. He does not play for position with the tact and finesse of the champion, and all in all he seems to be one of those misguided riders who place their dependence on speed alone.

FOUR NEW COAST RECORDS. At the Spokane races, which closed yesterday, four Pacific Coast records were broken, and Manning F. Hill, the Aberdeen wonder, who made many friends here on the occasion of the opening of the Oak Bay track, had the satisfaction of lumbering Guy C. Browne at his favorite diatribe and on his own track.

LAWN TENNIS. THE VICTORIANS AT TACOMA. The members of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club who are representing British Columbia's capital at the big Tacoma tournament have thus far in the struggle acquitted themselves nobly, several of the contingent being already well on their way to qualification for the finals.

YACHTING. TO RACE AT PORT ANGELES. At a meeting of the managing committee of the Victoria Yacht Club last evening a letter from Mr. Norman R. Smith, of Port Angeles, was read inviting the club to send a yacht over on Saturday, the 24th inst., to compete for the elegant cup given by the Board of Trade of that city, and valued at \$125.

THE CAR. VANCOUVER BIDS FOR A BIG ATTRACTION. VANCOUVER, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Mr. McLean, the ex-trainer of the world's champion oarsman, has received a letter from the great Stanbury, stating that he is still willing and anxious to meet Gaudaur in any waters where fair play is assured.

HERE AND THERE. The Vancouver baseball team plays at Spokane on the 23rd inst. The Nisgaras went aground on a sand bar in yesterday's Isle of Wight races. She was still hard and fast at latest reports though not in a dangerous position.

VISITING AMERICANS. Brigadier-General Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Judge C. H. Hanford, of the United States district court, Seattle; Judge H. G. Struve, of Seattle and General J. H. Bryner, of New York, at present receiver of the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, visited the city yesterday, coming over in the morning by the steamer Rosalie.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE CITY.

R. PORTER & SONS have received the contract for supplying the Navy with meat during the ensuing year.

FOURMAN FRANK VERDIE, of the Shalwin-gate Lumber Co., is here for hospital treatment, having both legs badly crushed by an accident at the camp a few days ago.

AMBEROSE ADAMS and T. McGregor, yesterday afternoon, had a narrow escape from serious injury. They were employed on a scaffolding some fifteen feet from the ground to enable the building of a bolt in a big derrick handling stone, were given a nasty fall.

SEVERAL official parties paid their respects to His Excellency the Governor-General at Government House yesterday morning. The first consisted of Rear-Admiral Stephenson and staff, and the officers commanding H.M. ships on the coast; later the Hon. Col. Baird, acting Premier, and the other members of the provincial executive, called; and General Roberts, United States Consul, presented Adjutant-General Ruggles, U.S.A., and the Hon. J. H. Hanford, Americans who with him are visiting Victoria.

SOME seventeen or eighteen members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, are among the tourists at the District. Half the party arrived here on Thursday evening, while the others having stopped over for a day in Vancouver came on the Charmer last evening. The personnel of the party is as follows: Mrs. J. H. Lomdike, Mrs. E. W. Silsbee, Mrs. P. R. Hollinworth, Miss R. Hollinworth, Mrs. D. Villa, Miss M. H. Hopkins, Miss Ellen L. Lamson, Peter A. Field, Chas. E. Fay, R. F. Curtis, W. H. Land, Mrs. T. French, Mrs. H. M. Tower, Miss M. K. Stevens, Miss E. R. Blocker, Miss M. G. Poits and Miss Alice Shephard.

MRS. JOHN WENGER, of 37 Johnson street, a pioneer resident with numerous acquaintances throughout the city and province, died shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from carbolic acid poisoning. The almost fatal dose was administered by the possession of the police, and the condition of the unfortunate woman told the whole story—or so much of it as in all probability will ever be known. It is believed that the poison was taken soon after 12:30 o'clock, for which she was taken to hospital a quarter of an hour earlier his wife was in her usual health and spirits. When discovered by a member of the family occupying a portion of the same house, it was too late to administer to prove effectual, though Doctors W. W. Ward and Dr. G. H. G. have tended and used their best endeavors in Mrs. Wenger's behalf. A coroner's jury will be empanelled to-day to inquire into the circumstances.

At last evening's meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society selections on the pipes were given at the opening by Messrs. McDonald, Glen and Master McKenzie, after which Mr. Henderson contributed a recitation entitled "The Star of Robb's Burn." The Chief then called on Mr. Maxwell Muir to read a paper written by Mr. Jno. F. Norris on "Journalistic Experiences." Mr. R. H. Jameson gave a short account of his experiences during the Fenian raid, and Mr. Chas. W. Ward read a paper on "The Star of Robb's Burn." Mr. Baird then recited "The Downfall of Poland"; Mr. Brownlie sang "When Burns is Awa"; Mr. James Deans read a poem written by himself on the occasion of his leaving home for Canada; and Mr. W. Ward sang "The Bonnie Loch Lomon," and Mr. A. G. Hay gave a recitation. Mr. Wm. Anderson danced the skan tress; Mr. Begg made a few remarks; Mr. Bole, from San Francisco, briefly spoke and then sang "Does thy heart beat true to me?"

ACCORDING to the present understanding of the matter the Mayor and alderman board are in favor of wood block paving for the principal business streets of the city. The resolution of Ald. McLeellan and Mr. Humphrey opposing the proposal, was the basis of Thursday evening's discussion and upon which reports from the city engineer and city assessor will be received at the next council meeting. "Resolved, that in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Act of 1892 amendments thereto, this council hereby determines that it is desirable to have the following work carried out under the provisions of the said by-law and amendments thereto, and of the municipal act of 1892 and amendments thereto, to pave by means of wooden blocks placed on a suitable foundation in accordance with specifications to be approved by the city council, View street from Broad street to Douglas; Broad street from Fort to Yates; Government street from Yates street to Douglas; Yates street from Douglas to Wharf." At the same special meeting the council finally passed the amended cemetery by-law, the correction of certain technical errors constituting the amendment.

CONCERNING a report which has been getting the rounds of the American papers and which one at least of the large press agencies has been helping along, the latest issue of "Bradstreet" has the following: It will be read with interest and satisfaction by Victorians, who, however, would doubtless like to know the origin of the "report" to which it refers: "No little stir was created a day or two ago by the statement that a report had been received at the state department and General J. H. Bryner, U.S.A., to the effect that the sea in Behring Sea had been practically exterminated. This statement was received by many people, particularly those in the fur trade, with incredulity, and it now turns out that no such report was received at the state department, and in fact that no report whatever had been received from Consul Roberts for several months. It is thought by some that the report may have originated in reports of sealers who had returned to the coast, or that it was spread without having made any catch. Of course the chance of a very serious falling off in the catch, if not a gradual extermination of the seals, has been for some years past the minds of those who have devoted their attention to the question, the use of more stringent regulations to prevent the extinction of seal life having been a contention of the state department for years back."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE CARIBOO COUNTRY.

Hon. G. B. Martin at the 150 Mile House—An Interesting Meeting.

Residents of the District Present Their Claims—The Chief Commissioner's Reply.

A public meeting was convened at the 150-Mile House on the evening of August 5, to give the residents of that part of the country an opportunity of interviewing the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and bringing to his notice some of their grievances. The meeting elected Mr. D. Murphy chairman and Dr. H. Watt secretary.

Mr. Murphy in a few words stated the object for which the meeting had been called, viz., to discuss amongst other things the best route on which to construct a wagon road into the Horsey mines, now so rapidly developing. He also expressed the pleasure it gave the people of the 150-Mile House to receive a visit from the Chief Commissioner, as it showed he took an interest in that part of the country.

Hon. G. B. Martin rose to address the meeting, and after thanking those present for the cordial reception he had met with, he proceeded to explain to the meeting what the policy of the government was in reference to assisting in the development of the resources of our province. The question which it appeared to him was exciting and troubling the minds of the residents of that part of the country was whether there should be any other road than the one via the 150 into the Horsey country.

Some remarks had been made at the opening of the meeting in reference to assisting private individuals and corporations, and he considered that a company which had expended in the neighborhood of \$300,000 to develop a mine which required a large amount of capital to open up and a company which was expending large amounts, was entitled to a good deal of consideration, and the government was justified in giving the trifling assistance they had done. In many cases a few settlers would take up land remote from any main road, and then ask the government to give a goodly sum to give them a road to get their produce out. As a rule the government gave such assistance to these settlers as the merits of their case deserved, and how could they then refuse to grant the same assistance to the mining companies in the neighborhood of \$300,000. He was sorry to see such a feeling existing at the 150, and hoped that after the explanation given a better feeling would prevail.

Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Borland, that it was assisting a private company when others had discovered the gold in Horsey, and would have worked, he thought the statement somewhat exaggerated. It took a large amount of capital to work these claims, and most unfortunately for the discoverers they did not have the necessary means at their command to develop the mines, and the mines would still be lying dormant if such companies as those represented by Mr. Hobson and Mr. Whittier did not see fit to invest large sums of money for their development.

Hon. Mr. Martin then went on to explain the provisions of the land act as amended last session, and how, in his view, it was out that so many people had not made themselves acquainted with the act. He informed the meeting that on finding out this fact he had written down to the assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works to have circulars printed and sent to the various districts, and posted on conspicuous places in the various districts. After answering a few questions, he thanked the meeting for the patient hearing which had been given him, and said that although this was his first visit to the district, he hoped it would not be the last, and that Dr. Watt having tried to impress upon him that it was not an opposition meeting, he wanted them to understand that the government did not ignore the rights and requirements of any part of the province whether their sympathies were opposition or otherwise.

Dr. Watt then addressed the meeting and said the 108-Mile route was not in the public interest, and that it had been laid out by a relative of a gentleman who had interests at the 108. It was, therefore, not fair to the public or the road superintendent to have the report of Mr. A. Stevenson acted upon. In fact Mr. Stevenson thought a good route could have been found at 111. He said it was outrageous folly to construct the road via 108, and declared most warmly he felt on the matter, saying that misrepresentations had been made to the late commissioner, Hon. F. G. Vernon. He then proceeded to attack the Horsey company, and said they were eternally disgraced for draining money from the public treasury and not paying the contractor. He concluded his remarks by moving a vote of thanks to the Chief Commissioner, which was unanimously carried, and the Chief Commissioner having replied the meeting came to a close.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Graphic announces that General Wolsey has been chosen to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the army.

ALBERNI GOLD MINES.

Every day brings news of further discoveries of gold-bearing ledges in Alberni district. The mountains are swarming with prospectors, and before the season ends many other finds will undoubtedly be made.

The latest find is that made by a practical miner named McAllister, who is employed by a Wellington syndicate. He has located a Mineral creek some time ago, and located six claims on promising ledges, one sample from which assayed have averaged \$140 to the ton, the gold being visible in the quartz. Since that find McAllister has been prospecting in the mountains nearer the coast, and Alberni advises of yesterday that he has made another discovery of free milling gold twelve miles below the town, on Coleman creek, which empties into the canal. This is outside the railway belt. Like the Mineral creek ore, the gold is thickly encrusted on the quartz, and assays run into the hundreds of dollars per ton.

The steamer Maude brought down a number of samples of ore from a large deposit discovered on Granite creek. These show rich ore in copper, and carry silver. Mr. Sutton, who is reporting on the district for the government, is now inspecting the ledges on Granite creek. He has already secured several boxes of samples from the various veins in the China creek basin, including the marvellously rich rock found in the Missing Link, on Mineral creek. These will be placed on exhibition on his arrival in Victoria.

The Waspette, Victoria, Alberni, Chicago and Montreal link claims on Mineral creek have been surveyed by Mr. Ralph, and applications for crown grants to them are being made. It is understood that a five-stamp mill is on the way from the East, and will be located on the Mineral Creek, for the purpose of aiding in the development of the ledges there.

The population of Alberni and Nanaimo districts are greatly excited over the recent finds, and everyone is talking mines. Victoria, however, chiefly concerned, has not yet evinced that interest in the discoveries which they demand.

A THRIVING SETTLEMENT.

Joseph Williams and sixteen settlers of Port Alberni are in the city, some buying provisions and other necessaries, and some entirely different nature. Mr. Williams is the telegraph operator at San Juan, and it was in a small shop belonging to him that the party came. Two of the settlers are endeavoring to negotiate with lumber merchants here the sale of red cedar and white pine, of which timber San Juan valley possesses a plentiful supply. There are now between eighty and ninety settlers located in the San Juan valley—all workers, Mr. Williams says, and a people whom any place should be proud of having. They are gradually clearing the land of its heavy timber and their farm work this year has been rewarded with splendid crops. The potato yield will be much larger than expected, for in the beginning of the season attacks of insects or worms seemed to threaten almost entire destruction to the crop. For the past two months there has been no rainfall in San Juan, but notwithstanding this the grain crops are very promising. The assessment work on six mining claims on the Gordon river will shortly be commenced, and new claims are about to be taken up. Mr. Williams and two others have this summer located a galena claim which promises to be of much value. Coal has been discovered in the valley by J. Blackley. Next year the settlement is expected to take even more rapid strides. In October next Dr. Baird intends, upon his arrival, to erect a large sanitarium, and has, it is understood, already chosen a site for building it. His father-in-law, Mr. McClelland, who has a large cattle ranch on the Pipestone river, will accompany him. The latter will take a large number of cattle with him.

DOUBLE DROWING.

News of a somewhat uncommon drowning accident is brought from the Fraser river by Thomas Whelan, one of the crew of the tug Vancouver, which has been employed hauling fish there for some time past. The accident befel a young Englishman named Albert Sutton, who is well known in this city and who in company with Pete Christensen started out from here to go fishing in the Salty river country. On the 24th of June last, the two worked together from the commencement of the seckeye run till the 6th of July, when Christensen met his death. While returning from South Bend their boat was struck by a squall, and both men were thrown overboard. Christensen was drowned. Afterwards Sutton sought another partner in a young fellow named Cusick, supposed to have been fishing for the Brunswick cannery. On Monday morning last the two were bound for New Westminister, when the second accident befel Sutton, a short distance on this side of that city. While sailing before a strong wind the sail of their boat jibbed and struck Sutton on the head, knocking him overboard and evidently stunning him so that his death came sudden in the water.

BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the World from London says: Professor Bryce, a member of the late cabinet and the author of the "American Commonwealth," in the House of Commons today made the following statement in an interview on the question of the Chinese massacre: "The members of the late cabinet have not decided on any parliamentary action respecting the Chinese massacre. We must wait until we hear what the present government has to say on the subject in the Queen's speech."

THE COWICHAN INDIANS.

To THE EDITOR:—In referring to my letter on the Cowichan Indians you are good enough in your editorial of this morning to say that it is very interesting and ingenious, but add that "nothing is easier than to make mistakes when we view the Indian question from the standpoint of sentiment." I suppose the inference from these expressions is that I have treated the matter sentimentally and erroneously; if the latter I should deem it a favor if you will point out the mistakes so that I may correct them. As regards sentiment, if you reconsider my letter you will see that my conclusions are all based on judicial decisions and instructions from or pronouncements by Imperial or Colonial authorities. I presented the legal claim of the Cowichans to landed and piscatorial rights; the moral claim is even stronger. Speaking of the former general Indian policy of this province I especially refer in view of the very able official report of the then Attorney-General, now the Hon. Mr. Justice, Walkem. I am heartily in accord with many of your expressions regarding the Indian question. As you say, it should be better understood, and in view of the fact that it may shortly come into "practical politics"—as witness the Songhee reserve.

ARCHEB. MARTIN. Victoria, Aug. 16, 1895. LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Cepetown, that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, will shortly pay a visit to Cape Colony.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Analysis of the Revised Voters' List—British Columbia's Immense Gain.

Reduction of Timber Dues in the Railway Belt of This Province.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The Dominion statistician has analyzed the revised voters' lists of 1894 for this year's book. It shows that 1,356,735 people were entitled to vote at the next general election, a gain of 221,498 over the revision of 1891. Twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the Dominion are qualified voters by the revision. Ontario gains 81,222, Quebec 49,418, Nova Scotia 21,079, New Brunswick 21,178, P. E. Island 1,180, Manitoba 18,979, Territories 484, British Columbia 23,610. This is a gain of 164 per cent. British Columbia having now 38,010 voters against 14,400 by the lists of 1891.

The Canadian Jockey Club is shortly to apply for letters patent of incorporation. The promoters are Toronto, Montreal, London, Hamilton and Quebec horse owners. They propose starting a Canadian stud book for pedigreed horses and running race meetings; capital stock \$10,000. The railways centering here report an immense increase in the freight and passenger business. Father Paré called at the interior department to-day and reported the success of his settlement in the Nipissing district, Ontario. Five hundred repatriated French-Canadians from Michigan denounce the reports of the failure of the settlement scheme as a malicious calumny, circulated by political agents sent from Michigan to discourage emigrants and induce them to return to the States. Father Paré says that not one man returned. Most of the families have now ten acres under crop.

The department of the interior has been obliged to change the wording of the form of affidavits for homesteading. A settler managed to obtain a third entry under the old form by concealing the fact that he had already obtained patents for two homesteads. An order-in-council has been passed reducing the timber dues on timber out in the railway belt of British Columbia from five per cent. upon sales to fifty cents per thousand feet on all logs cut on these berths. A rebate is also allowed of forty cents per thousand on sawed lumber manufactured in the province. The rebate does not apply, however, to lumber shipped to Manitoba and the Northwest. The provincial government reduced its dues on timber outside the belt to 50 cents per thousand, with a rebate of 25 cents on all lumber exported. The owners of limits in the belt thereupon petitioned the Dominion government for an equivalent reduction, claiming that they could not compete otherwise with lumbermen outside the railway belt.

WINNIPEG WIBINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—One of the excursionists who arrived from Ontario yesterday informed a citizen to-day that about six of the party were missing and that one was reported to have fallen off the train between Port Arthur and Rat Portage and to have sustained some injuries from the fall. Inquiry was made at the C.P.R. offices here and the information given that no advices of any accident whatever had been received. The municipalities along the Red river are moving in the matter of improving the navigation of that stream from Winnipeg to the lake, and will invite Premier Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly to visit the rapids and the obstructions when they return here. A. H. Garfield, a prominent merchant of Aberdeen, South Dakota, a married man who sloped from there with a fifteen-year-old girl, has been located here, but the local police have no instructions to interfere. Archibald Blue, chief of the department of mines of Ontario, is at Rat Portage en route to assist in the Red river country. An Ottawa dispatch says the latest report about the departmental changes in Winnipeg is that A. W. Ross is to be appointed Collector of Customs in Winnipeg in place of Col. Scott, who is to be superannuated, and that Lidge will be promoted.

J. S. Williamson of the Toronto Globe, who is here, will continue his trip to British Columbia. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, who is here, has given the boilers and attachments for an electric lighting plant at the Winnipeg general hospital. The gift amounts to over \$1,000, and is much appreciated by Winnipeggers.

BEAR'S NEST MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—It is said that the Treadwell-Bear's Nest mine, which once gave promise of being the richest mine in the world, and which was recently purchased by a German and English syndicate for \$1,000,000, is proving unproductive. Charges of fraud are alleged against the sellers. The Nest adjoins the Treadwell mine, and the purchasers here to reach the Treadwell ledge, but the latter is now said to be a pocket produced by an eruption, and without ledge.

ISLAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly State That the Subsidy Will Be Given.

So Soon as Finances Permit It Will Be Placed Among the First Receiving Aid.

Since the discussion at the board of trade rooms on Friday afternoon between Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier; Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, and members of the board, an impression prevails that only an indefinite statement was made in regard to the granting of a subsidy in aid of Island railway extension.

THE SALMON PACK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) VANCOUVER, Aug. 16.—(Special)—Since the big run began, the COLONIST correspondent has personally visited the canneries on the Fraser river, with a view of obtaining accurate information in regard to the reported big catch, the probable pack of the season, and the ruling price of fish, etc.

Steveston is a live fishing town; during the season there is none livelier, and the sights are unique that it is worth traveling miles to see. Every nationality under the sun is seen on the street, in the canneries and sitting side by side in the restaurants.

One peculiar incident happened which may serve as a warning to others. If Steveston was not visited with the purpose of getting a feast of fresh salmon, I thought that the opportunity was a good one to taste salmon for the first time fresh from the river, and at a restaurant lunch salmon was ordered by the Colonist correspondent, but the waiter with a surprised expression on his face thus soliloquized in reply: "Lord bless your soul, you couldn't get a piece of cooked salmon in the city for love or money."

The manager of the Gulf of Georgia cannery was not particularly well pleased at the phenomenal run. Salmon were kept up high early in the season, and many canners bought largely, and now the fish have dropped from 30 to 8, and sometimes as low as five cents per fish, which of course affects the price in the London market.

The manager of the Star cannery said that in the big 24 hours' run they had packed 28,000 fish, for which they had paid 8 and 10 cents. The run was now subsiding. They had packed 10,538 cases, and would pack 16,000 cases before their cans ran out.

FLORAL DECORATION.

FOR THE ADORNMENT OF TOILETS, HOUSE AND TABLE.

Flowers and Plants are More Used Than Ever For Decorative Purposes—Table Centerpieces—Tall Plants For the House.

On every possible occasion the display of flowers and the elaborate floral decorations is rapidly growing not only among the rich, but those in moderate circumstances, and that blossoms from the rare and costly to the more humble ones are almost indispensable to the average household.

ARTISTIC SUMMER DRAPERIES.

Dotted Swiss, Cheesecloth, Japanese Crape and Grasscloth are Suitable.

Dotted swiss never loses its popularity for window draperies, and there is nothing in certain materials which one can so safely select if in doubt.

A new method of draping white curtains is odd and well suited to the windows of a summer parlor, as, being well drawn apart, they admit plenty of light and air. Each curtain is hung so that it covers fully two-thirds of the window.

NO. 1—FLORAL CENTERPIECE.

appearance than artistically arranged blossoms or plants, however inexpensive these may be. At this season even the most economically disposed housewives may at almost no cost enrich their surroundings by a few well chosen plants and flowers that will harmonize with the general colorings of their rooms and tables.

Parasols ornamented with flowers are to be used a great deal this season at garden parties, races, etc. When closed, they look like bonnets, and when open the flowers outline the ribs and give a very festive appearance even to a parasol which is not in its first youth.

In table decoration the wattlean remains a favorite style. It has a very good effect if carried out entirely in roses with double crescent of the flowers laid flat on the table and graceful, artistically arranged sprays standing upright all about it.

The rococo style is also much used. A gorgeous table of this kind might be produced by the use of tulips, with erect foliage of the same color, stands at the side as usual, and light, delicate sprays upon the cloth.

A charming table decoration consists of chains and baskets, which might be carried out in orchids, the baskets being filled with flowers. The lyre decoration is also very light and delicate and has a charming effect when worked out in scarlet and white.

Wall decorations are mostly of a light and airy description this season. Great use is made of the gigantic Cosmos palms, whose handsome branches sweep right up to the ceiling. If the rooms to be decorated are not very large, smaller palms and grasses are employed.

These may be added masses of orchids, caladium leaves and great bunches of roses. The tropical style of wall and fire-place decoration has been used with very good effect. It consists of an arrangement of large plants of orchids, looking much as they had just come up by the roots, which hang down in picturesque confusion.

Finally, for general house decoration—landings, corners, halls, etc.—the tallest plants available will be the correct thing. This is certainly not novel, but since the high tubes and other tall plants in it has become more and more obvious that they could not be beaten nor satisfactorily replaced by groups of dwarf plants, however beautiful these may be.

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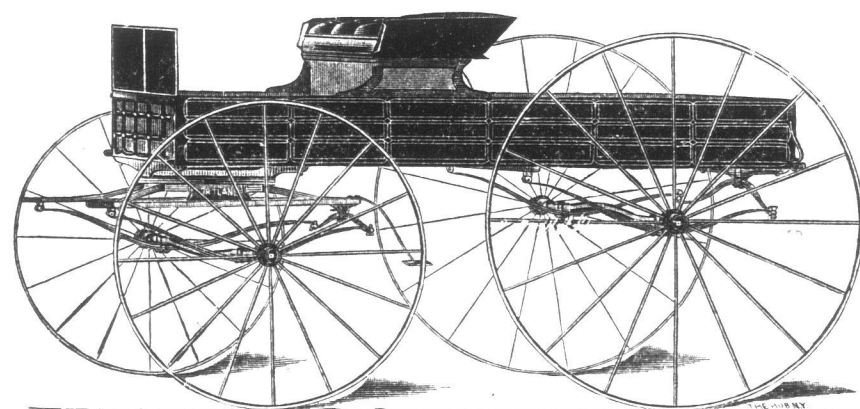
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COLIC, Cramps and Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, Cuts, Burns and Bruises, Bites, Stings, and Sunburn can all be promptly relieved by FRANK DAVIS' Pain Killer. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN! Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

E. G. PRIOR & Co

LIMITED LIABILITY.



Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Farm Implements,

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilymen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

WARNING. \$100 REWARD

Will be given to anyone who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trademark by stamping plugs of Tobacco with 'Worrell' in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is Stamped with T & B in Bronze.

Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T & B Tin Tag.

The George H. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act, Amendment Act, 1885," that all arrears upon pre-emptions or purchases outstanding on the 21st day of February, 1885, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with (BLUE) One Star, (PINK) Two Stars, (GOLD) Three Stars.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. BAY & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE—At Somers, near E. & N. C. Railway, a farm containing 130 acres: 30 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated, usual building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruits. Price, \$7,500. For terms, etc., apply C. J. this office.

Table with columns: No. Station, No. of cases bought, No. of cases sold, No. of cases left, No. of cases available. Rows include Atlas, Star, Federation, Lulu Island, Brunswick, Imperial, Britannia, Beaver, Winches, Robson, Rowan, Seasmith, Richmond, Boutiller, B.C. Canning Co., Even's, Findley, Brodie, British American, and C.P. etc.

RAILWAY RATES.

To THE EDITOR.—Mr. Fred J. Claxton has discovered that pilgrims can travel by the C.P.R. from Montreal and Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre, a distance of 384 miles, for \$2, and he wishes to compare this with our Island railway. We are not in Quebec, sir, but in British Columbia. In British Columbia the fare for a round trip of 160 miles on the C.P.R. is \$7.20. For the same service on the E. & N. the fare is \$2. Try it again, Frederick. QUINQUEN.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.



NO. II—FLORAL CENTERPIECE.

these may be added masses of orchids, caladium leaves and great bunches of roses. The tropical style of wall and fire-place decoration has been used with very good effect. It consists of an arrangement of large plants of orchids, looking much as they had just come up by the roots, which hang down in picturesque confusion. Added to these are tangled briars, among which may be seen a few birds with gaudy plumage. It need hardly be said that no ribbons are added to decorations in this style.

Finally, for general house decoration—landings, corners, halls, etc.—the tallest plants available will be the correct thing. This is certainly not novel, but since the high tubes and other tall plants in it has become more and more obvious that they could not be beaten nor satisfactorily replaced by groups of dwarf plants, however beautiful these may be. There can be nothing lovelier in the high tubes than roses cut with very long stems and plants of foliage.

LIVE TOPICS.

The Premier and Hon. T. M. Daly Interviewed by Deputations Yesterday.

Necessity of Disinfecting Asiatic Immigrants' Baggage—Songhees Reserve—E. & N. R. E.

Yesterday afternoon Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. T. M. Daly were present at the board of trade rooms, which had been placed at their disposal for receiving deputations or individuals desirous of interviewing them.

A deputation consisting of the Mayor, City Clerk Dowler, Ald. Cameron and Williams, and the medical health officer, Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, were the first to wait on the Premier, in regard to

QUARANTINE MATTERS. The Mayor introduced the subject, pointing out the necessity of strictly carrying out quarantine regulations at Wham Head, so as to prevent smallpox or cholera being imported from the Orient.

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An infected port or country is a port or country where Asiatic cholera or other epidemic disease has been communicated to one or more persons through the medium of infected person, personal effects, or otherwise.

Mr. Ker next brought up the claim of British Columbia to representation in the cabinet, briefly pointing out the necessity of having some one who thoroughly understood the matters of importance that constantly arose concerning the province.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell on raising to speak with this branch of the business, was requested by the Premier to reply, and said that he understood from what Dr. Duncan had said that it was desired only to disinfect the baggage of the steamer passengers, he believed.

Mr. Ker next brought up the claim of British Columbia to representation in the cabinet, briefly pointing out the necessity of having some one who thoroughly understood the matters of importance that constantly arose concerning the province.

Dr. Duncan—"Yes, until we find from authoritative sources the nature of the disease in the countries from which they come."

Mr. Ker—"I believe that a good plan would be not to allow any steamer passengers aboard at Hongkong till their baggage was disinfected."

Mr. Bowler, the city clerk, referring to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information as to the state of health matters in China, said that as it would be impossible for the province to take up the matter the deputation would respectfully recommend that the Dominion government appoint a commissioner to visit China and Japan to find out what quarantine regulations existed and the extent of the disease and to get statistics relating thereto.

provided they received the bonus. A sore point was the failure of the C.P.R. Oriental to land here. He now understood that the company were ready to bring their vessels into the wharf if one or two of the spots were dredged out.

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country, he would endeavor to carry out to the fullest extent. He would say for himself and his colleagues that their aim was to govern in the interests of the country at large and not of any individual section of it.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., would like to ask that suppose there was a surplus would the government give the E. & N. subsidy?

The Premier replied that he would do all he could for the wishes of the city as soon as circumstances permitted.

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THE CITY.

The road leading to Beechy Bay is reported strewn with large trees as a result of the recent forest fire.

The dance and sociable evening of the members of No. 1 Company of the Garrison Auxiliary will be on Friday evening of this week, and an early application for tickets is desirable so that the best arrangements may be made.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by the members of Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., and visiting brethren at the close of the regular meeting last Thursday, songs and recitations being the order of the evening after refreshments had been served.

LEONARD MARTIN, for using obscene language toward Mrs. Babchuk, of Store street, was yesterday fined \$10 and costs under the public morals by-law.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Sehl, of the Post Office Inspector's office here, and Miss Lizzie Styles, daughter of ex-Alderman Styles, was celebrated in San Francisco on Thursday evening last, the bride being given away by her father with whom she has been spending the summer in California.

The formality of an inquest touching the death of Mrs. John Wenger having been deemed necessary by the coroner, a jury, of whom Mr. Joseph Milpa was foreman, yesterday thoroughly sifted the matter and returned a verdict of death by carbolic acid poisoning.

Mr. J. J. SWERT, having of St. Andrew's parish, Neweastle, N.B., is to be Venerable Archbishop Sorivan's successor in the vicarage of St. James' church, James Bay.

It was nearly six o'clock when the meeting broke up.

Afterwards the Premier and Hon. Mr. Daly met the Chinese Board of Trade in their room at Tai Yune's, and held a consultation with them through the interpreter, Mong Kow, as to some grievances the Chinese had about customs charges.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Fry took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's church, Quamichan, the Rev. J. H. Leask officiating.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Capitals Win the Intermediate Lacrosse Match at Nanaimo—Amities Badly Beaten.

The Capitals won the intermediate lacrosse match at Nanaimo yesterday after an extremely hard fought match. The Capitals did not waken up apparently until Nanaimo won the first two games; the Capitals protested the first game and the umpire was put off.

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the navy men have a record of twelve wins to offset this one defeat, and at the present time are individually and collectively in perfect cricket trim. Several of their batsmen have rattled up a high average and Mr. Hornby, their captain, has the honor of having scored one of the two centuries made this year in British Columbia. It was an excellent exhibition of free batting and though it is to be hoped that he will not repeat the performance against the home club, still no cricket enthusiast would begrudge a score to a batsman who has not as a rule enjoyed the best of luck.

The return match between H.M.S. Royal Arthur and Albion cricket club, played at the cañon grounds, Esquimalt, proved an easy victory for the former team by a score of 210 to 67.

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THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Doings in Both Houses of Parliament—Britain's New Commander-in-Chief.

Address Agreed to in the Commons—Proposal to Abolish Ireland's Lord Lieutenant.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question put by Mr. James A. Hogan, member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, regarding the arbitrary arrest of British subjects in Honolulu for alleged complicity in plots to restore the Queen, said that some of the complainants were not British subjects, and that the British commissioner was still engaged in investigating the cases of the others who had complained.

Baron Castletown has given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the House of Lords early next session to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in lieu thereof to appoint a chief and under-secretary for Ireland, and to pray the Queen to establish a royal residence in that country.

In the House of Lords this afternoon the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced that Field Marshal Viscount Wolsey would succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British forces on November 1. The proposed changes in the powers and duties of the office are still under consideration.

The House of Commons agreed to the address in reply to the royal speech by a vote of 217 to 83, and a closure moved by Mr. Balfour the government leader and an angry clamor by the Radicals and the Irish members, who were desirous of adjourning the debate and who moved obstructive motions against the house going into committee on the address, were rejected by overwhelming majorities, and the house finally adjourned at 2:20 a.m.

Kaiser Wilhelm, who has returned from his yachting trip to England, looks in splendid condition and is as full of energy as ever. The emperor is daily recovering his health, and it is expected the emperor will remain a week at Wilhelmshaven.

The relations between Germany and England have almost monopolized public attention, owing to editorials in the London Standard and Daily News, which were extremely distasteful to Germany, and the entire press has given vent to a violent burst of Anglophobia, with Prince Bismarck's Hamburger Nachrichten in the van.

The celebrations of the battles fought against the French in August, 1870, continue to be the order of the day in Germany. The various battle fields around Metz are being visited and a monument has been placed on the battle field of Vionville in memory of Prince Frederick Charles, and decorations have been sent by the king to decorate the graves of the German soldiers upon the different battle fields.

Prince Bismarck occupies himself solely with the affairs of his estate, and declines to see deputations.

The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, is to be placed a 14th regent of the Second Grenadier regiment, in which the Emperor served with the rank of lieutenant.

The Journal of Paris reports that the situation on the frontier is serious, owing to the aggressive attitude of the Germans, who have gathered to celebrate the victories of the Franco-Prussian war. The French are greatly agitated and excited over the matter.

The international co-operative congress met to-day in the hall of the sector of arts, London. There was a large attendance. Earl Grey presided and introduced the question of international alliance.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £179,000.

There is much agitation in official circles in Constantinople on account of the recent events on the Bulgarian frontier, and instructions have been forwarded to the Ottoman representatives to request the powers to caution Bulgaria against permitting a recurrence of it.

A boat containing twenty-five passengers was run down on Sunday by the steamer Concordia from Slade; seventeen persons were drowned.

At the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, Baron Farrer, of Abinger, who presided, said that the prospects for more general free trade were favorable. Australia and the colonies, he added, had not found that protection visited depression. The prospects in the United States were promising, he continued, if that country were rid of the currency troubles.

TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—The Indians in the department of Matagalpa suddenly changed from their usual sullen manner to open threats and disturbances. There are about 5,000 Indians in that and the adjoining department of Jinotega. The soldiers in Nicaragua are nearly all either Indians or half-breeds. But very few of the Latin Americans are enlisted or willing to act as officers, consequently the conditions of the Latin American and the North American in that department became very alarming. The government of Nicaragua dispatched additional soldiers there, and recently a commissioner, in the hope to influence the Indians to become quiet. As yet, July 20, the results are not known. Managua. The complaint of the Indians is that the Virgin Mary recently, in friendship to the Indians, informed some of their principal men and women "that the Great Spirit" intended to visit that section of the country with a series of severe disasters. Intended to frighten the occupants of the land which twelve or thirteen years ago was owned by the Indians, and that the Indians must assemble at the parochial churches frequently and attend mass. The cause of the trouble was that until 1889 their woods were filled with game and fruits enough to feed them. Now all those lands are cattle haciendas, coffee estates or cocoa estates, and the Indians have been tempted by small sums of money, \$10 or \$20, under the laws of Nicaragua to sell their labor, and that of their wives and children, and have been forced by military and civil authorities to comply.

B. C. CANNED SALMON.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—(Special)—J. J. Marshall, a leading commercial merchant of Glasgow, Scotland, who handled the bulk of the canned salmon which found its way into North Britain, passed through Ottawa tonight bound for the Pacific coast. The object of this trip is to endeavor to arrange for the transportation of salmon from British Columbia by rail.

GERMAN VETERANS.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Veterans' Association of Berlin assembled at the Templehoff Field to-day to the number of about 40,000, this being the big memorial celebration day of the victories of the Germans over the French in 1871. This was also the anniversary of the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Germans and of the retreat of the French army under General Moltke before the advance of the Prussians. The veterans were received by the Emperor in the field, where there was a choir and an altar. His Majesty arrived on the field at ten o'clock and was received by the festival committee, which included among its members many generals and high officials. After the choral services, the Emperor made a speech to the Prussians, during the course of which he assembled here my grandfather's comrades who achieved such brilliant deeds and splendid successes under his leadership. May the present day be the starting point for respect of the law, the fostering of home and loyalty to the King. Your homage is not intended for me; but for the Fatherland. Follow the traditions which the army chaplains addressed to you; work with devotion for God and the Fatherland, and oppose all revolutionary tendencies.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

CHATHAM, Aug. 19.—The violent and disastrous thunder storm which visited the lake region south of Chatham lasted only ten minutes. In that time it did a tremendous amount of damage. Nearly all the summer cottages were demolished.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 19.—Messrs. N. A. Powell, Conservative, and A. B. Killam, Liberal, were nominated here on Saturday for the vacancy in the Commons for Westmoreland. The battle will be fought warmly on both sides.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—A violent lightning and rain storm struck this section of the country at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and raged with great violence until after midnight, considerable damage being done. It came from the west and down the St. Lawrence valley, doing considerable damage to the crops, besides burning up farm property.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—Two soldiers were drowned in the harbor during the sudden electric storm of last night. A party of artillerymen had been visiting their comrades on Macna's island during the day and left to return to George's island about dark. Five soldiers were in a small flat-bottomed boat when near George's island, the boat filled with water and sank. Three of the soldiers were ashore, but Gunners Wither and Lawler were drowned, the latter's body being washed ashore.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Rev. George Cornish, LL.D., professor of classical literature at McGill college, died here yesterday.

CHATHAM, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society it was decided to send to the meeting to be held in Detroit this month representatives consisting of Messrs. Arthur Richardson and J. W. Strackleton and Judge Woods, Dr. Holmes and Messrs. Joseph Butler and M. Wilson, Q.C.

KINGSTON, Aug. 20.—The sixteenth session of the North American St. George's Union, a central organization of St. George's societies, met here to-day. Delegates are in attendance from Washington, Philadelphia, Oswego, Auburn, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and other places.

CHATELAIN, Aug. 20.—Donald McLaren, postmaster at Wahnappite township of Prid-Laird, disappeared in June. It was thought at the time he was murdered. A government detective investigated and found that he had a paralytic stroke in June. He went into the woods to stoke in, he said, to brush wood that was laid out for him. His whereabouts are a mystery to-day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 20.—Word has been received here that the schooner Osceola ran into the steamer Miramichi, near Black-Brook on Saturday and five young women were passengers belonging to Miramichi were knocked overboard and three of them were drowned. The drowned are: Maggie Lobban, Amanda Lobban and Mattie Stewart, all of Chatham, N.B.

WINDSOR, Aug. 20.—S. A. King, collector of customs at Kinrossville, has resigned. He is the Conservative nominee for the Com. It is said that the office is to be given to Dr. Aylesworth.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—(Special)—The Northwest legislature has been called to meet at Regina on August 29 for the dispatch of business.

Mr. McDonald, a motorman of the electric street service, reports to the police that some inhuman individual mutilated his cow by deliberately peeling the skin from its tail.

Prof. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist and botanist, arrived from the Coast to-day. Another special tariff on butter, cheese and eggs has been issued by the Canadian Pacific. It makes a considerable reduction in the through rates from Winnipeg to Montreal.

Burglars secured about forty dollars in cash from Rubie, Riddell & Co.'s factory last night. Several residences in the vicinity were also entered but nothing of much value was taken.

The employees of the C.P.R. shops commenced working full time yesterday. Some of the farmers in Southern Manitoba are following up their early harvest by threshing. One farmer yesterday telegraphed the city millers asking for quotations for 6,000 bushels of wheat, which he offered to deliver immediately.

POWER FOR MINES.

GLASGOW, Aug. 20.—An invention designed to provide motive power for the gold fields of Western Australia has been patented by two gentlemen of this city. The invention contemplates the substitution of electricity and compressed air for the water power now in use. The Bothwell and the government of Western Australia have become interested in the patent and a company will be formed with a capital larger than that of any stock company organized within the country.

THE PREMIER AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—(Special)—At the Hotel Vancouver this evening the council of the Board of Trade and others met Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly to talk over general trade matters. The party got East Wednesday.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Uniform Fishery Regulations in the Thousand Islands—Proposed International Park.

The New Customs Board—Sir Adolphe Caron Warmly Received at Temiscamingue.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—A committee of the New York State Senate met the members of the government and officials in the Fisheries department to-day to arrange for uniform fishery regulations in the Thousand Islands. They also talked over plans for an international park there. The state of New York owns no islands, but the legislature is committed to a plan of expropriation to carry out the scheme. It also promised to suspend the alien labor law in regard to Canadian boatmen in American waters.

The newly constituted Dominion customs board held its first session to-day. Sir Adolphe Caron addressed a large meeting in the Lake Temiscamingue district on Sunday. The first session of the board of a cabinet minister was greeted with great enthusiasm. The new settlement has hundreds of prosperous settlers already.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Mr. Haggart informed your correspondent to-day that the Soo canal will be opened September 1. Sheriff Hannon, of Rochester, N. Y., made arrangements to-day for the extradition of embezzler Southport, of that city, now under arrest in Port Hope, Ont.

Dr. Dawson, director of the geological survey party, left to-day for Athabasca Landing, N.W.T., to inspect progress in the boring for petroleum.

In reference to the statements cabled to the old country that cattle are dying by scores in Nova Scotia, it is learned at the department of agriculture that Dr. McEabran, chief veterinarian of the Dominion, has just returned from an official inspection of the province and emphatically denies that an epidemic exists among cattle. The disease, which was once so local in character, is almost, if not altogether, exterminated, and the few tuberculous cases found were not more numerous than in any other country in which cattle are kept.

The English papers tonight discussed the report of the Ontario commission, condemnatory of the methods of the Christian Brothers as teachers. The general feeling is that the Brothers will be removed from the French, as they have already been from the English schools, and that the latter is anticipated from the fact that the former have another year's engagement. On the other hand, if they are continued without improvement the French schools may lose the provincial grant.

HOLMES' CASTLE BURNED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The gruesome building known as Holmes' Castle was this morning entirely consumed. The fire did not extend beyond the "castle." For some time the premises have been tenanted only on the ground floor by a drug store and a small restaurant. The upper part of the building was a school in the latter part of the year. The building was built by a man who has been practically ruined. The loss aggregates \$15,000. The destruction of this building will mean the destruction of much of the evidence bearing on the murders which the English papers have been discussing. The coincidence of the burning of the castle, from the fact that the castle was under the custody of Janitor Quinlan, Holmes' confederate, and the only other person besides Holmes who knew the secrets of the castle, are not looked upon as accidental.

This structure was a veritable den of horrors. Evidently built for criminal purposes, its walls and passages, its hidden recesses, concealed stairways and shafts, made it a carefully designed death trap. In the cellar were gas jets from which it is believed Holmes drew his supply to apply to his victims, and the vat where the bodies were disposed of in quick lime. Here Holmes dug after midnight by the feeble rays of lanterns, buried the bodies of his victims and smoothed over the broken soil. The cellar was reached by a shaft which never contained an elevator, and by a staircase which no one but Holmes and his confederate knew. The upper part of the building was a nest of secret ways, traps and shafts by which Holmes could find his way to the roof. From the so-called office on the third floor down there was not a partition or a door which was not placed in its respective position with some sinister motive. On the second floor was a laboratory with dummy vaults for smothering victims. There was a furnace in the room, and a gasometer, a great gas generator which supplied material for asphyxiation. The searchers found a heavy work bench stained with blood stored away in one of the secret rooms. In the cellar they found almost an entire skeleton; the bones seeming to be those of a woman, and near the skeleton of a child. These, the police believe, tell the story of the death of beautiful Minnie Williams and the child of Pearl Connors, on both of whose lives Holmes had insurance policies.

For a time it was thought that some member of the Quinlan family might have been the apartment, but it was afterwards learned that Quinlan had gone to Michigan, where his daughter Cora has been staying since their arrest. The household furniture of the Quinlans was wholly destroyed. The total loss, however, would not exceed \$15,000. The flames did so much damage that the police will be unable to make any further investigation.

Later discoveries lead to the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. Several people living near the burned dwelling saw two men enter the house shortly before the fire broke out, and afterwards leave with great haste. A search revealed half a can of oil on the stairway leading to the basement.

GRAIN SUPPLIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, August 17, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 38,893,000 bushels, decrease, 947,000; corn, 4,292,000, decrease, 230,000; oats, 3,963,000, decrease, 284,000; rye, 304,000, increase, 50,000; barley, 218,000, increase, 174,000.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The contract for lighting the town for ten years was awarded to-day to the Brush Electric Co. of Cleveland, Ohio.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

C. P. R. Brakeman Killed—Fatal Accident to a Child—The Salmor Run.

Slocan & Nakusp Railway Contract Let—W. C. T. U. Convention at Nanaimo.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—While standing on top of a car James Jones, C.P.R. brakeman, was struck by a projection of the freight shed as the train was moving along in the fog of Sunday and very badly injured.

General Superintendent Abbott has returned from the interior, where he let the contract for the construction of the extension of the Slocan & Nakusp to Sandon to O'Leary Bros. The miners in the district are erecting a concentrator.

The local council of women will receive the report of Mrs. Macdonald, the delegate to the national convention, on Friday.

Capt. D. M. Robertson, grand secretary of the Sons of Scotland, was welcomed by St. Andrew's and Caledonia societies this morning.

While the four-year-old daughter of Mr. Abe Magnes was playing in the yard she fell on a window propped as a shelter for chickens. The glass was broken by the child's weight, and the sharp point penetrated the body. The physicians were called in, but their skill was unavailing, as the child died a few hours afterward.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—Among the matters discussed at the meeting yesterday before the Premier and the Vancouver Board of Trade were the duty of steel pipes and the component parts of fishing nets and the foreshore rights. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Daly replied generally, promising to take into consideration the representation made to them. The party got East on Wednesday.

The Premier and Hon. Mr. Daly received the citizens at Dunn's hall to-night. The gathering was large and representative.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 19.—The funeral of Miss Wymann took place on Sunday to the Episcopal burial ground, under the auspices of the Sons of England. The funeral was largely attended. Miss Wymann was a prominent member of the Daughters of England.

The salmon run is keeping up fairly well. The opinion is that the catch will be light this week.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 20.—Premier Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly left for Victoria to-day. An informal reception was held at the Gulch. Subsequently the Premier and Hon. Mr. Daly met the members of the Board of Trade, who urged upon an early consideration of the matters referred to.

Hon. Mr. Daly received a delegation of up river Indian chiefs in the afternoon. Decision in the E. A. Jenne case was given to-day. A fine of \$10 and costs being imposed on Mr. Jenne for driving a diptheria sign duly posted by the authorities on a house in Alouette.

Bishop Dart arrived in the city yesterday evening and was informally welcomed by prominent churchmen and citizens.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 19.—Andrew Haslam, M.P., president, and W. K. Leighton, treasurer, of the Nanaimo-Alberni Gold Mining Co., left for China creek this afternoon to make a thorough inspection of the company's properties.

The W.C.T.U. convention is numerously attended by representatives from all parts of the province. On Saturday Mrs. Cunningham, of Westminster, gave an interesting address on "The Secret of the Power of the W.C.T.U.," which she described as love, committee having been appointed for various objects, the treasurer's report was read, which showed a balance of \$87 85 after the reading of the missionary report, Rev. D. A. MacRae gave an address on "Woman's Work." In the evening Nanaimo's address of welcome was presented, followed by responses and other interesting addresses. To day there were discussions on the reports of the committees on the work among railroad employes, evangelistic work, music, unfermented wine, social purity, narcotics, scientific temperance instruction, temperance groceries, coffee houses, parliamentary drill, parlor meetings, work among laborers, etc.

NANAIMO, Aug. 20.—Several fine specimens of ore have been taken from a ledge discovered by F. T. Gregg, draughtsman, near Mount Arrowsmith. The ore carries gold, silver and galena, and is expected to range \$15 per ton.

Wellington's opera house is to be formally opened on Friday evening next by a grand concert under the auspices of the Methodist church.

The temperance demonstration takes place to-morrow at the Caledonian grounds under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. and the local societies.

F. C. Gamble, resident Dominion engineer, has arrived from Victoria and held a conference with Mr. Haslam, M.P., the local societies, and the board of N.V.C. Co., and the board of Pilot Commissioners, in regard to the dredging of the south channel of the Nanaimo harbor. Mr. Gamble fully appreciates the necessity of the work, and will make an official recommendation accordingly. It is suggested to prevent the continuous filling in of the harbor by the river silt, that the course of the Nanaimo River be diverted so as to make a course outside No. 1 buoy. It is estimated it would take about three years continuous work with the dredger now owned by the Dominion in this province, to clear the channel to a depth of thirty feet.

The W.C.T.U. convention continues to be numerously attended and the proceedings are marked by great interest.

KAMLOOP.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)
Walter Farrell, who usually spends the winter trapping and hunting, will leave in a

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

Another Pacific Cable Proposition—An American Company to Be Organized.

Claims of British Subjects for Damages to Be Presented—A Pigeon-Holed Document.

(Special to the Colonist.)

HONOLULU, Aug. 10.—(Per steamer Belgica, via San Francisco, Aug. 17.)—A cable proposition of a definite character has been made to the Hawaiian government by Col. Z. S. Spaulding, a wealthy sugar planter, who recently returned from Europe. The matter will come up in the senate on the 12th.

The proposition is to build from San Francisco, or in the near vicinity, to Honolulu. A branch line will be built connecting the other islands. Spaulding wants \$50,000 a year for twenty years, the government to have the right to use both systems in the transmission of official messages free of charge, up to the amount of the bonus, reckoning at the regular rates charged. One clause provides for the exclusive privilege of landing cables on Hawaii, and another for the construction, however, as conflicting with any rights the government of the United States may possess by virtue of any existing treaty. The promoter agrees to have the cable working by October 31, 1898, if he is successful in obtaining subsidies from both the United States and Hawaii.

Colonel Spaulding says: "The general plan for carrying out the cable scheme is the organization of one American company to build and manage it in the United States and to organize a company in Honolulu to control and manage the inter-island line."

No additional claims have been made on the government arising from the arrests made during late January. British Commissioner Hawes called on President Dole yesterday and spent an hour conversing on various topics. He did not present any claim on behalf of British subjects, although it is understood he will do so at an early date.

E. G. Camarinos, who was sent from the country last February, returned and was allowed to land. He made application some time ago for permission to return. He was detained on board the steamer for about an hour.

Some time ago the viticultural commissioners of California addressed a memorial to the government relating to the increased introduction of Saki into the Hawaiian Islands and the corresponding decrease in the importation of California wines. The document was pigeonholed and only reached the senate on the 5th. It was referred to a committee, and a report was brought in recommending the memorial be considered by a committee to report at the regular session.

J. Mott Smith died this evening. He held many positions of trust under monarchy. He was Hawaiian minister at Washington when the Queen was deposed.

British Commissioner Hawes has notified the government that Great Britain has decided that Thos. Walker and W. H. Rickard are naturalized Hawaiian citizens. Both men claimed, when they were sentenced for rebellion, that they were British.

Wholesale Cremation.
DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—The Gurney hotel here was wrecked by an explosion at 12:10 a.m. The hotel was crowded with guests at the time. The structure, which extends for 100 feet along an alley, running 75 feet towards the front, is a mass of debris; bricks and plaster are piled in heaps twenty feet high, and from this mass of wreckage came the moans of injured and dying people. It is estimated that forty people in the portion of the building destroyed nearly all must die.

It is supposed that the battery of boilers in the hotel basement exploded. Clouds of dust were thrown a thousand feet in the air. Every engine in the city poured streams of water into the mass, but the flames could not be gotten under control before many of the injured were literally cremated.

At the chances of escape lessened heart-rending shrieks arose from every portion of the great mass of wreckage. Two injured women were almost extricated from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon the women for their own safety. The bodies of the women were also seen in the back part of the building but could not be reached. In the wrecked building there was a tier of five or six rooms extending across the rear, facing the alley, on each of the three upper floors. All these rooms appear to have been occupied.

Out of forty or more people who were in the hotel when the explosion occurred, some twenty-four were gotten out safely and others were rescued more or less seriously injured. The others were either killed or burned to death beneath the debris at the rear of the ruined building. The firemen are laboring energetically at the work of excavating, but it will be days before all the bodies of the victims can be recovered. The heap of destruction could not be seen from the hotel, the hotel accounts to between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—(Special)—At Keewatin this morning the residences of Frank Orr and William McQuaig were burned with their contents. There was very little insurance.

Hon. S. C. Wood, president of the Freehold Loan and Investment Co., Toronto, left to-day for a trip through Morden and the Mennonite reserve districts.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have received advice from their agents at the West regarding the farm laborers who left the city on Friday's special train. All who desired to work have been engaged by the farmers, and there is yet a scarcity of laborers in Southern Manitoba.

The Canadian Pacific have decided to issue reduced rates to the Toronto division good for one month from the 25th. The rate will be \$51.50 via boat or all rail.

A party of Minnesota millers paid the city a visit on Saturday evening after inspecting the Minnesota and Dakota wheat fields. They were entertained by Senator Ogilvie, of Montreal.

Cattle thieves have been raiding the settlements along the Assiniboine river and ran off over a hundred head. They are now said to be hiding in the woods and declare they will never be taken alive.

It has been rumored that for several days that Deputy Warden Burke is soon to leave Stony Mountain for British Columbia, and that Mr. Fitzsimmons comes from British Columbia to take Mr. Burke's place.

DISCOVERY

For Cotton and Mixed Goods.



Fastening... (Advertisement for clothing or fabric)

FAILING MANHOOD, and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind... (Advertisement for a health tonic)

Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

BROWN'S CHLOROXYNE

BROWN'S CHLOROXYNE... (Advertisement for a medicine)

DR. TO LEASE... (Advertisement for a house or office)

COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY. LTD.

ES OF CARIBBO... (Advertisement for a shipping or express service)

Weekly Stage for all points in... (Advertisement for a stage service)

IA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK, THE CORRIG COLLEGE)

Autumn Term... (Advertisement for a school or college)

CAL DEPARTMENT

OF CALIFORNIA... (Advertisement for a department or office)

MEN WANTED.

Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone... (Advertisement for a book or service)

The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Sir Terence O'Brien, late Governor of Newfoundland, had an exceedingly difficult task to perform. His lines were not laid in pleasant places. He was Governor at a very critical stage of the colony's existence, and it fell to him to exercise his powers as representative of the Sovereign under circumstances that it is no exaggeration to designate extraordinary.

After a general election in which the Whiteway Government was returned by a large majority, petitions under a new election law were entered against the return of nearly all the members of that majority. Among those whose return was petitioned against were the members of the Government, without a single exception, if our memory serves us. Enquiry soon showed that the whole of them could be unseated for corrupt practices. The Government were taken by surprise. Elections had previously been so loosely conducted in the colony that, having done nothing unusual, most of the members of the Government and their supporters had no idea that they had violated the new law. The Opposition had managed the business of petitioning with great secrecy and skill. They had said nothing about these intentions and deferred commencing proceedings until the very last day allowed by the law. There was therefore no chance of entering counter petitions against the return of the members composing the Opposition.

The Government were at their wits' end. They asked the Governor to dissolve the Legislature and give the men who had most probably disqualified themselves by their election practices a chance of being again elected. But this he firmly refused to do. He would not use the royal prerogative to arrest the course of justice and to save men from the consequences of violating the laws which they had themselves enacted. The Government in order to get out of their difficulty and perhaps to embarrass the Governor, resigned. This they did before the supply and revenue bills had been passed.

This placed the Governor in a very peculiar position. He was under the necessity of calling upon the leader of the party which had been rejected at the polls to form a new government, and it was more than probable that he would either have to carry on the government without funds or to raise a revenue without the authority of law. A new Government was formed which, if it was constitutionally strong, was numerically weak. The election trials went on, and Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues were not only unseated but disqualified.

After the Revenue Act had expired, the Customs duties were collected. The Opposition protested against the course which the Governor was pursuing and said many hard things against him, but the Liberal Secretary of State for the Colonies upheld him in all that he had done. It cannot be denied that the Governor of Newfoundland, from a constitutional point of view, pursued a policy which is open to question, but it will, we think, be very hard for those who condemn his acts to show how, under the circumstances, he could have done better.

This by-elections sustained the Whiteway party, which soon had a majority in the Legislature, and after a while the wheels of government in Newfoundland again ran smoothly. But the Whiteway party, which the Governor had felled and humiliated, owed him a grudge, and continued to the last to attack him with great virulence. But in spite of the censure and the misrepresentation of those who disapproved of the stand he took in the political crisis Sir Terence O'Brien won the respect and esteem of a very large proportion of the people of Newfoundland. This was, no doubt, chiefly owing to the way in which he acted in another very important crisis in the affairs of the colony. During his term of office the people of Newfoundland owing to the failure of the banks and to the general commercial depression were in the greatest distress. In the time of trouble the Governor and Lady O'Brien did all that they possibly could to relieve suffering. Their efforts were appreciated not only by those whom they were instrumental in relieving but by those with whom they co-operated in good works. The efforts of Governor O'Brien and his wife to help those who were overtaken by misfortune were, when they were leaving the colony, feelingly and gratefully recognized by the Chamber of Commerce in the following terms:

During that period the colony has been subjected to severe and unexampled difficulties and tribulations which have strained its resources to their utmost tension. And we have had occasion to note the active sympathy which you have manifested with us throughout all our times of trouble and the practical energy which you ungrudgingly and indefatigably displayed in the alleviation of suffering and the relief of distress. Nor can we soon forget the unceasing zeal and expansive charity of Lady O'Brien, who so earnestly and enthusiastically co-operated with you in your arduous and unselfish labors. We tender you our appreciative and grateful thanks to Lady O'Brien for her gracious and beneficial labors among our people.

IN APPERANCE ONLY.

Thoughtful people must have a suspicion that the adoption of constitutional government by the Japanese is more in form than in essence. The habits of thought which it took centuries to form cannot be got rid of by even the Japanese in a few years. The decree of a Mikado cannot compel a nation to forget in a moment its political traditions. A despot cannot change his nature in the twinkling of an eye, and the slavishness of a slavish people will cling to them, no matter what privileges they may gain or

what powers may be extended to them. Believing this, few will be surprised to read the following passage from an article in a paper conducted by Englishmen who have lived many years in Japan. The Japan Herald says: Constitutionalism in Japan has now been for some years on its trial, and it cannot in truth be said to have resulted in much success, since experience has demonstrated that neither the governors nor the governed have known how to handle it properly. In fact, the evidence afforded indicates that an Oriental people have failed to grasp those principles of action which Western nations possessed of a parliamentary system have evolved from tentative beginnings. It is a comparatively easy procedure to import and adopt exotic mechanical inventions, but constitutions and laws require to be the growth of centuries, and to be the outcome of the genius of a people, to thoroughly fit a nation's character, and to be in accord with it, in order to establish and prove their suitability for the purposes of their adoption.

It appears that, after all, the people in Japan do not count for much. The Government is in some form or other, and by different instrumentalities, continually dictating to them or curtailing their freedom-making it indeed a mere sham. And the people, true to their instincts, consider such dictation all right and do not imagine that their liberty is in any way restricted. This is how the Japan Daily Herald accounts for the contentment of the people under bureaucratic tyranny which a really free people would regard as insufferable.

It is this lack of knowledge, coupled with an ingrained tendency to servility—that worship of, and lowly bowing down to authority, which is so characteristic of a nation which has never known what freedom is, that make the people of this country so tolerant of the acts of their bureaucratic rulers, who take shelter, in every political emergency, behind the Sovereign, otherwise that acquiescence which is so generally manifested here, in all acts of the executive in cases where politics are concerned, would not take place.

When privileges are extended to a people which they do not know how to use they either abuse them and indulge in the most harmful excesses, or they permit others both to think and to act for them without their having even a suspicion that any other course is possible. It is this latter condition into which the people of Japan appear to have fallen, for the Herald says: Until native politicians shall have become conscious of the fact that the constitution, as it is worked, is little better than a hollow sham, and shall take measures to amend it, with a view to make it an effective instrument for popular government, neither the liberty of the press nor the liberty of the platform will be permitted to exist; both will continue, as now, to be trampled under foot with impunity. Free speech and a free constitution are invariably found to be linked together—the one can have no existence without the other. If the Japanese people cannot be entrusted with the exercise of the ordinary prerogatives of liberty, then constitutionalism is simply a sorry and a parade calculated to provoke the derision of such intelligent foreigners as may be moved to study the imperfect political institutions of this country, as they exist, and as they are worked. Parliamentary government here is but an exotic, and is neither deeply nor firmly rooted, and the fruit it bears is of little value, indeed it might with advantage be dispensed with altogether.

The Japanese have, after all, only begun their political education. As they advance they will in all probability learn how to use their privileges and will be ready when occasion requires manfully to assert their freedom. The position they occupy just now is not a natural one. They are like pupils who have been advanced too rapidly and forced to engage in studies beyond their capacity or for which their minds have not been prepared. When time is given them for intellectual digestion and when they have undergone a hard but salutary course of discipline they may turn out very fair scholars in the political school.

TORTURED ARMENIA.

There are many who will be shocked to learn that the agitation about Armenia in the West, so far from procuring an amelioration of the condition of the unhappy inhabitants of the country, has made it worse. This is what Mr. E. J. Dillon, who has lately been in Armenia in an official capacity, says in the August number of the Contemporary Review. His article on "The Condition of Armenia" is not a pleasant one to read. He, from personal observation and from inquiries made on the spot, testifies that the worst accounts we have heard and read of Turkish misgovernment and Turkish cruelty are rather within than beyond the truth. And he adds that our professions of sympathy with the miserable Armenians, instead of doing them good, have actually done them harm.

"The impartial outsider," he says, "acquainted with the horrible condition of country and people would... fearfully affirm that the expression of sympathy at public meetings, followed, as in England, by supine inactivity, is not merely inferior to effective material aid, but is positively disastrous. Formerly the Turks disliked the Armenians, and the blood-bath at Sassoun offers a few indications of the vehemence of their feeling. At present, after the wanton humiliation inflicted upon them by the European friends of their victims, they loathe the very name of Armenia and deem no creature sufficient to satisfy their outraged self-love. The Vali (Governor General) of Erzeroum, when the foreign consuls of that city lately brought an unusually crying case of injustice to his notice told the Dragoman that the Turkish Government and the Armenian people stood side by side in the relation of husband and wife, and that outsiders who felt pity for the wife when her husband maltreated her would do wisely and well to abstain from interfering. And the same is quite true if the pair are to go on living together; for the brutal husband can always choose his own time and place to vent his feelings on his helpless mate. And this is what is actually being done in Turkish Armenia. Under the eyes of the Russian, English and French delegates at Moust the witnesses who had the courage to speak the truth to the representatives of the Powers were thrown into prison and not a hand was raised to protect them; and at the present moment within a stone's throw of the foreign consuls and missionaries, loyal Armenians are being hung up by the heels, the hair of their heads and beards plucked out one by one,

their bodies branded with red-hot irons and defiled in beastly ways that can be neither described nor hinted at in England, and that the philanthropic English nation has to offer these its protests and eloquent indignation and barren sympathy. Would it not have been much more benevolent to hush up the massacre of Sassoun and ignore the Pits of Death than to irritate the Turk to the point of madness and then leave him free to vent his fury upon Christians who are shielded only by our sentimental eloquence.

This view of the case of the Armenians has, we fancy, been taken by very few indeed of those who have been horrified by the accounts of the treatment which those unhappy people received at the hands of the Turks and the scarcely less cruel Kurds. If they believed that the only effect that their expressions of indignation and horror would have on the oppressors and torturers of the Armenians would be to make them more savage and more unfeeling, they would perhaps have been more careful about what they said, or would in pity to the tortured and outraged people have refrained from giving expression in words to their feelings. Mr. Dillon says "it is perfectly true, though not, perhaps, generally known, that the Liberal Cabinet were in possession of the main facts of that butchery as long ago as last September, and left nothing undone to conceal them from the public from that time to the day of their resignation; and it is notorious that the wretched Armenians are being hounded down and vivisectioned with even greater cruelty at present." If this is true, and we see no reason to doubt it, the people of Great Britain, where it is generally known, will be better pleased than ever that the Liberals were driven from power.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Competition in flour among local merchants is the feature of the market this week, and is a favorable one so far as householders are concerned, for prices have come down considerably. Some merchants report having sold actually below cost in order to cope with competitors. The wholesale market, however, has been quiet and unchanged. There seems now to be a bounty supply of fruit in stock, of nearly all seasons, and prices are generally low. Noteworthy changes in quotations is the reduction in the price of apples. The fish market is becoming more active than it has been for a long time. Sockeye salmon are selling at 25 cents a fish, while halibut are getting more plentiful and have recently dropped from two to three cents per pound. The renewal of the naval contract has been the only incident of interest happening in the most market during the week. A big fleet of warships is now supplied by the home market. Following are the current retail quotations.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, sugar, and other commodities.

With the resources of scientific discovery at command, murder may become not only "a fine art," but a science. It is easy to imagine a fin-de-siècle monster, a scientific Frankenstein, endowed with the power of modern knowledge and unrestrained by conscience playing havoc among choicest victims. We cannot tell how many of the mysterious disappearances constantly occurring or how many "natural deaths" are due to monsters of the Holmes type.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Mrs. Brown never sits up to wait for her husband." "No?" "No. When she expects him to be out late she retires early, sets the alarm clock at 3 o'clock and gets up refreshed and reproachful."—Life.

Housekeeper—You think you can do the moving in five loads? "Mover—Yes'm. That is, it will be five regular loads, but I s'pose there'll be two or three extra loads to take the things the teamsters forgot."—New York Weekly.

St. Louis is bragging on a preacher who has said from the pulpit that the boomers of today are not as bad as the hoopniks of twenty years ago.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

ANTLER CREEK.

Notes of a Stage Journey From Ashcroft—Thompson River Bridge.

A Chatty Description of the Varied Experiences of a Traveller.

(Correspondence of the Colonist.)

ANTLER CREEK, CARIBOO, Aug. 7.—I arrived at Ashcroft at 1 a. m. on the 14th ult., and had a chance to examine the fine new combination trestle bridge erected last summer over the Thompson river by the government, which will no doubt be a lasting structure, as it seems to have excellent cylinder foundations.

Early next morning we were ready to start on our long stage journey. At 4 a. m., July 15 we were standing around the stage when the driver informed us if we were going on that stage to get in. After a number of wild plunges and rearings by the leaders we got off with the horses on the dead run, the sand flying from hoofs and wheels. Striking a down grade the brake had to be applied pretty hard.

Crossing the bridge there is a long up-hill pull. At the summit we are 500 feet above the yawning Bonaparte river. Along we go curving in and out, the road being out of rock and not very wide but in excellent shape. Every now and then the driver lets us drop out to warn teamsters that the royal mail is on the way and must not be delayed. On we go, down grades and around curves with the horses on the run. Next we strike a more level country, with small farms dotting the valleys within their fields of green contrast with the barren looking hills around. Presently some one shouts out "Hat Creek!" and down goes the brake; and all tumble out and are ready to enjoy breakfast after a ride of fourteen miles.

The rise in raw materials and the continuance of the remarkable recovery in wages from the decline of 1893 and 1894, shows conclusively that manufacturers are anticipating a material increase of consumption; and it is to be presumed that their expectations are based upon facts existing in the conditions of trade. The plain fact to day is that the Treasury and the banks have it in their power to so readjust their relations as that each will have enough gold for all the requirements of safety and credit; and it is inconceivable that they can much longer delay coming back to their old relative positions.

water to irrigate the land. Noon time finds us at Moffat's and again we journey on towards Quesnelle where we arrive at 7 p. m. Here we meet friends, and, not being in a hurry on account of lost baggage, we stop for a few days and enjoy the hospitality of Perkins & Bowron, who keep a first class hotel. Mr. Bowron is the C.E.R. operator, and here we find one of Victoria's fairest daughters in his estimable wife (see Miss Northcott). We spend several days up the Quesnelle river and examine the different mining claims of which more will be said in my next.

Here we part with our genial driver, Mr. E. Owens, who is always head man at the table at meals, and an all round good fellow. Although not given to American stage coach yarning, he can tell a good one. We had the pleasure of going 17 miles to a picnic and fishing excursion and losing three horses out of six, camping all night in the woods and coming home next day minus three horses with 210 fine trout in our labor. The ladies, five in number, enjoyed the discomfort of losing our horses, for having no tent we all sat around a huge log fire and told stories till daybreak, but we had to come home rather crestfallen, as two horses could not make as much of a dash into town as four did going out in our rig. Wednesday following found us in old Cariboo, where millions of dollars in gold dust and nuggets had been taken out, and still it comes. On Thursday our long-hoped-for baggage arrived, and away into the mountains we went to seek the treasures that lie hidden beneath the earth.

The whole journey throughout was a very pleasant one, with fine weather to assist in making up a sort of tourist's trip.

HENRY CLEWS' OPINIONS. In his circular dated New York, August 10, Henry Clews says: The general investment and speculative situation has changed little since my last address. The market is still more or less hesitating, and the drift of the moment seems to preponderate in favor of those who incline to a waiting and cautious policy.

The rise in raw materials and the continuance of the remarkable recovery in wages from the decline of 1893 and 1894, shows conclusively that manufacturers are anticipating a material increase of consumption; and it is to be presumed that their expectations are based upon facts existing in the conditions of trade. The plain fact to day is that the Treasury and the banks have it in their power to so readjust their relations as that each will have enough gold for all the requirements of safety and credit; and it is inconceivable that they can much longer delay coming back to their old relative positions.

ROW AMONG ARMENIANS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A meeting of Armenians held last evening broke up in a row, in which a number of persons were injured. From the open windows of the hall where the Armenian National Union was holding a meeting came the sound of terrific battle, flying chairs and furious voices. Suddenly the sound was hushed and down the stairs came nearly one hundred men, some blood-stained. One with his head bound in a handkerchief appeared to be in a great deal of pain. Scarcely a word was said by any of the men, and the crowd was broken up. The row arose over the election of officers. After the riot had subsided the police arrived but could not find the leaders.

KOREAN CABINET CRISIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Novoye Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostok saying that the Korean Reform ministry has collapsed, owing to a conflict of opinion with the Queen in regard to the reorganization of the palace guard. The minister of the interior and leader of the Reform party, who fled to Japan when he was charged with being concerned with the Japanese in the plot to capture the King, recently instigated a mob which attempted to wreck the Japanese legation. The legation would have been destroyed had it not been protected by soldiers. The Japanese minister has hurriedly returned to Seoul in order to restore the prestige of Japan.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Claude Meeker, American consul at Bradford, England, has apprised the State Department of the movement among the boards of trade of the various cities in England to secure from British consuls reports concerning business openings in their localities, such as are made by the consuls of the United States. Mr. Meeker calls attention to the fact that this is a compliment which "comes not from tyrants but from the most eminent authorities in the United Kingdom on commercial matters."

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The anniversary of the battle of Mars la Tour, near Metz, was celebrated to-day by a regimental muster attended by ten thousand veterans present at the engagement. Patriotic speeches were made, and mass was celebrated from an altar in the open air.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A meeting of the members of parliament favorable to currency reform was held in the House of Commons to-day. Sir William Henry Houldsworth, member for the Northwest Division of Manchester, who was a delegate from Great Britain at the Brussels monetary conference, presided.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—There is much agitation in official circles here on account of recent events on the Bulgarian frontier, and instructions have been forwarded to Ottoman representatives to request the powers to caution Bulgaria against permitting a re-occurrence of it.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The parliamentary committee having the matter under consideration has replied in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures to be made compulsory two years hence. The Daily News urges the government to endeavor to act in accordance with the committee's advice.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Governor Chapleau says he had to alter his plans somewhat on account of the approaching arrival of Admiral Eskine and the British fleet at Quebec. His intention was to have proceeded to the Pacific coast at once, but as the fleet will be in the ancient capital by about Aug. 30 he will remain here to tender a fitting reception after which he will proceed to British Columbia, probably at the end of the month or the beginning of September.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—It is probable that three thousand garment workers employed in the sweat shops here will go on strike shortly. The workers are organizing rapidly and will demand better prices and shorter hours.

Advertisement for 'SHE HAS BACKACHE' featuring Menthol Plaster with muscular pains and a Banisher of Backaches.

EYES ON ALBERNI! Magnificent Deposits Unearthed—Free Gold Displayed at Every Stroke of the Pick. The Best Claim the Government Geologist Has Ever Seen—Great Excitement.

ALBERNI (via Wellington), Aug. 21.—(Special)—Interest in mining properties is increasing. New discoveries are frequent. The latest is at Colman creek, eleven miles from here. A wide deposit of decomposed quartz assays from \$4 to \$19. The Star of the West and Starlight claims were bonded to-day by Victoria and Vancouver parties. The Starlight is pronounced by Mr. Sutton, the government geologist, as the best claim he has seen. It has a width of seven feet free gold visible to the naked eye. The owners ask \$45,000 for this claim. Reports from the Mining Link and Alberni claims continue exciting. Free gold specimens are disclosed by every stroke of the pick. The Alberni company will send a ton of rock down by the Maudie for shipment to Tacoma for a milling test. Mr. Sutton is in the gold range working towards Cowichan lake. Messrs. Gavin Burns and P. C. Gamble came in to-day. Mr. Haslam, M.P., went down this morning.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The flow of Chinamen homeward still continues, no less than 210 pieces of baggage being stacked at the Canadian Pacific depot last evening. Yesterday 105 Celestials left Montreal for Vancouver, being followed to-day by 200 of their compatriots. Both of these contingents are from different parts of the United States. To-morrow 150 more will go through from Boston and New York. All these Chinamen have passports to return to the United States within six months.

KINGSTON, Aug. 21.—Lieut. W. B. Skinner, of the firm of Skinner & Co., wholesale druggists, and Miss Kerr, daughter of Col. Kerr, were married at noon at St. Andrew's church. This was one of the most popular society events that has occurred in this city for some years.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—Winnipeg will be flooded again to-morrow with harvesters, as there is another batch of 2,500 on the road and the train from Montreal has had to be divided into five portions to accommodate them.

A Chronicle dispatch from Paris says a great pilgrimage is being held on Sunday. It presented a thorough production of Zola's word picture in his novel of that name. The number of sick and paralyzed is far greater than in 1894. According to the Chicago Times-Herald the State of New York grows hope enough to supply the entire needs of the United States, and unless somebody quits growing them there will never be any profit in them to producers.

A public meeting was held Friday at St. Pancras to hear addresses on the silver question. George Howell, Liberal ex-member of parliament, presided. A resolution was adopted urging upon the government the pressing necessity of joining the other powers in an international agreement to settle the currency question.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who was once the most popular of American novelists, is still living at Georgetown, D.C. A Long Island undertaker in order to furnish cheap funerals to his patrons has furnished a photograph with a funeral sermon and hymns which he works off when the people do not wish to pay for a preacher and singer.

The longest, largest and most expensive railway bridge in Continental Europe, is that across the river Vistula, between Forden, in Prussian Poland, and Calmeze, in Germany. It was opened for traffic in December, 1893, and is 1450 yards in length. It was begun in 1889, and cost 8,000,000 marks, exclusive of the pier.

A claimant for the honor of being the youngest grandmother of the American Mr. John W. Pierce, of Boston, whose age is 28. She was married at the age of 14 years and her daughter became a wife when only 12 years old.

During his vacation ex-Speaker Reed has spent his time in the mountains of the West. He is reported to have read twenty during the past month.

"I notice," said Farmer Cortassa's wife, "that Spain turned in a lot of batteries to fight the Cubans." "Well," was the reflective reply, "they'd seem to be the thing nowadays. But it does kinder look like bakin' an underhand advantage to turn the trolley loose on 'em."—Washington Star.

A MEETING of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Tuesday, when considerable routine work was gone into. Mr. Barron was appointed secretary of the society, and it was decided to make an effort to leave copies of the scriptures in all hotels and steamboats.

THE MISSION FIELD IN FAR ALGOMA.

THE MISSIONARY'S COMPANION. Mr. George Buskin, missionary for the International Mission to Algoma and North-West, attributes his escape from severe illness on September 15th to the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He writes: "I had been in bed for several years during the labor and expenses of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time when such so often comes without warning." Yours truly, GEO. BUSKIN, Missionary.

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HAS BACKACHE

Feels sore aches muscular pain, and just put on that lighter of Backaches

ALBERNI!

Its Unearthed—Free at Every Stroke

The Government Geese seen—Great

(Alberni), Aug. 21.—In mining properties

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Premier's Visit to the Canneries—Indian Deputation—Electric Lighting.

Extension of the Open Season for Sockeye Salmon—Committed for Murder.

(Special to the Colonist)

VANCOUVER. An examination of assays under the direction of the Provincial Government, will take place here at the end of the present month.

Part of the old Bell-Irving and Patterson wharf collapsed with a building erected upon it. The collapse was due to rotting timbers.

Captain Ellis, of the Chilean ship Republic, leading at Hastings is missing. His wife who is on board fears that harm has come to him.

The Premier and his colleagues visited the canneries at Stevenson on Monday. A delegation from the canners requested that the season be extended.

Mr. Hayter Reed visited the Squamish mission in the absence of Hon. Mr. Daly and Chiefs Harry, Tom, Joe, Charley and George, representing the Squamish, Siltaman and Seebut tribes.

Miss Twigg, Robertson and Hackets are to build a handsome block on Gray's street, somewhat similar to the Browning block.

Electrician Stewart's proposition to light the city cheaply by electricity is receiving the attention of the council.

Mr. Spence, immigration and transportation agent of the Mormon church, is in the city.

Sir Peter Walker is registered at the Hotel Vancouver. Sir Peter, who is a great hunter, is on a roaming shooting expedition.

As a result of the visit to Vancouver of Capt. D. M. Robertson, grand secretary of the Sons of Scotland, in Canada, a company of that order has been formed here.

Major Bennett, past chief. The society was organized in 1881 and has 5,000 members.

Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell and party left on the 21st inst. for the coast.

The fishermen are to hold a series of sports on the 26th and 27th instants.

Bishop Dart has entered earnestly into his labors, and already is very busy.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 21.—Only three of the canneries have closed so far and the remainder are likely to continue canning until the end of the month.

Jimmy Page, the Indian who ran amuck at Langley and shot and killed Anna Walsh an Indian woman and seriously wounded another woman has been formally committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

Prof. Prince, fishery commissioner, met the Board of Trade on Monday. His evident anxiety to gain all the information possible from the members with a view of rendering all the assistance possible, impressed the members of the board very favorably.

ALBERT BAY, Aug. 17.—The cannery has had a good season, having put up 5,000 cases salmon. The run in the river for sockeye is now over.

driving away the best and other fur-bearing quadrupeds and they are averse to the white man going up the valley to the top of the head of Kingoome Inlet.

The Port McNeill mining company has shipped their coal boring on to Nanaimo. It is known they have struck coal, but it is a question whether it will justify profitable mining.

The inmates of the girls' home had their pictures taken this week. The group looked quite pretty. The home is kept by Miss Dowley, a Christian lady of wealth whose benevolence in devoting her life to this branch of work cannot be too highly spoken of.

A consignment of box material awaits shipment to Victoria by next steamer. The stores are doing a thriving business now that the Indian fishermen are retaining from River Inlet.

Constable Woolcott is winding up the estate of the late Wm. McGarry of Shoosha Bay. Silas Olney, the Crockett rancher, had a miraculous escape from death one day last week.

Another stack is to be added to the smelter at Pilot Bay. It will have the same capacity as the one now in operation.

The Pilot Bay smelter gives employment to over 200 men, and these men draw over \$20,000 a month in wages, 75 per cent. of which is expended in Kootenay.

Nothing is known here to corroborate the report sent out from Milwaukee that the Sloan mine, in Sloan district, has been sold to parties in Europe for \$1,400,000.

Mr. McPhail and Neil McFadden returned early in the week from Hall creek, a tributary of the Upper Duncan. They report having made two or three fine locations.

The group of claims on the Whitewater, in the Kootenay district, known as the "Swede's group," named the Gella, Errol, Mackay and another, have been bought by Mat Oledo and his partners to a Tacoma syndicate, of which Mr. Berry is a leading spirit.

Carbons ore from the Noble Five mines, in Sloan district, is being shipped to the Pilot Bay smelter. The ore is hauled from the mines to Three Forks, a distance of about eight miles.

The Noble Five mines, in Sloan district, shipped 35 tons of ore to the Pilot Bay smelter this week. It is safe to say that ore and bullion to the value of \$1,500,000 have been shipped so far this year.

On the completion of the Kaslo and Slocan railway, which will be in operation by the last of October, and the extension of the Nakusp & Slocan, Southern Kootenay will have a railway mileage surpassing that of either Vancouver Island, or the district of which Vancouver and Westminster are the trade centres.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) Mr. McGillivray has gone down to Ten Mile creek to prospect for two or three weeks.

J. R. Tattersole has returned from Lemon creek and recorded a number of locations. J. Keith Reid, Montreal, has issued a map, said to be excellent, of the Slocan mines. It has been compiled from special surveys and is beautifully lithographed in colors.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston, mining engineer and metallurgist, Vancouver, is at the foot of Sloan lake. He is said to have influence with a number of English capitalists, and it is hoped that the result will prove beneficial to our mines and also to himself.

REVELSTOCK. (From the Kootenay Mail.) McPherson & Beetles, who are working the Old Sonoma, of the Great Northern group, have struck 18 inches of grey copper. George Laforme reports that the Connelton is still in the mudslide.

FRIBY and Reighly, accompanied by Tom and Bruce Horne, have returned to their new locations on the Jordan. Frank Anderson and Van Howe, of Tacoma, together with W. Kenny, started on Thursday for the Little Falls on French creek, with the view of purchasing an interest in that property.

Joe Dunn and Dave Cowan returned this week from a prospecting trip up the mountain from Green Slide. They will go up Galster Creek and over the mountain to Duncan river.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Charlottetown states that E. Franklin Clements of the Standard Telephone Co., of New York, is trying to obtain the consent of the Prince Edward Island government to construct a branch of the trans-continental telephone system in that province.

VANCOUVER'S RECEPTION.

The Premier and Minister of the Interior Objects of a Public Demonstration.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested—The Acknowledgments of the Honored Visitors.

(Special to the Colonist)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—The Conservative Association have every reason to be proud of the success of the reception here of the ministerial party last evening.

The Premier was appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. Upon the entrance were the words, "Welcome our Premier." There were portraits of the Queen and the late Sir John Macdonald, whilst loyal and patriotic mottoes were conspicuous on the walls.

The Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. T. M. Daly and Mrs. Daly, accompanied by Mrs. (Mayor) Collins and Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson. The reception committee was composed of the Mayor, the President of the Conservative Association, Dr. Wilson, Vice President Carroll, ex-Mayor Anderson, ex-Mayor Cope, A. Williams, M. P. P.; F. Schofield, J. P. Stanley Henderson, J. J. Godfrey, G. J. Wilson and W. Downey.

Dr. Wilson then formally welcomed the distinguished guests. The Premier said in reply that it gave him always great pleasure to visit the Coast. He was here to ascertain the requirements of this section of the Dominion and to accord to these requirements as far as it was possible to do so.

Another reason for his visit at this time was to rest from his arduous labors. He had noticed a marked improvement throughout the Dominion, not so rapid as it might be in population and while he still felt substantial improvement. He referred feelingly to the loyalty of Canadians. The same feeling, he said, existed to-day as existed half a century ago, and the same blood coursed through the veins of the present generation.

And, should necessary arise, they would be ready to fly to arms to defend their glorious constitution. He was pleased to meet them all in social intercourse, no matter how they differed on political and religious questions.

They came away from such social intercourse with a much better and more humane feeling than they had before. He had visited sections of the country after great political excitement, where the people would actually shudder at the sound of his name.

In the Province of Quebec, for example, he had heard that he had brought to a successful issue the prosecution of Louis Riel. They started when his name was mentioned. He said he hoped his name had not frightened them; they told him they had not, but they let him with a much better opinion than they had had of him before.

He wanted every man to enjoy the same rights and privileges that he had himself, and it was his duty under the British constitution that that could be done to the full extent. He would not ask a privilege that he would deny his neighbor. A free trader had the same right under the British constitution to express his views as a protectionist.

Having these same views as to the relations between the outer world and our own country and the best possible mode of conducting government for so many years, he thought he was too gray headed and a little too old to be turned from his path at the present stage of his life.

He had endeavored in all his years in his public career and their private intercourse to make Canada one of the best portions of the world to bring emigrants to and the best place to live in. He had travelled all over the world, though born an Englishman, having come to this country 60 years ago, there was no place in the globe he preferred to his own country on the Bay of Quinte in which to spend his days.

In all parts of the globe where he had travelled he had found the same sentiments. He thanked those present most heartily for the grand reception they had tendered his colleagues and his good wife and himself. He asked them to watch with care the course they might pursue when he had travelled to the westward, and if they thought the Conservative policy the best continue to support it.

After the prolonged applause had subsided, Hon. Mr. Daly made a brief and happy speech in which he said that the observation he believed the cream of the other provinces had come out and settled in British Columbia. He referred to the appropriate mottoes on the walls, and said it made him feel proud to be a British subject while he was in Canada.

He had met most Canadians in all his travels in British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest but his heart was with them out here, and he would do all in his power to forward their interests, not only in Manitoba and the Northwest but of British Columbia. They had suffered from depression, but the Eastern provinces were recovering and the time was coming for British Columbia. The same determination that had brought them on here would not be satisfied until it had come.

He felt that, eventually, success would be theirs, and no greater reward could be desired, than to welcome such prosperity in the words of the motto on his right hand: "God save the Queen and Heaven bless the Maple Leaf forever." The band played the "Maple Leaf" and the "National Anthem," and the gathering dispersed.

PENNSYLVANIA BENEFACTORS. WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.—It is understood that Mr. Stoll is giving his attention to the question raised by the petition to him for the suppression of the brewery conducted by the Benedictine monks at Beatty, Pa., with a view to harmonize the differences so as to placate the complainants, and at the same time not deal harshly with the ecclesiastics conducting the brewery.

He is giving his attention to settle the dispute not only from the point of view of the petitioners, but also considering the fact that the monks are native Germans who cannot see any harm in the drinking of beer made in the usual manner pursued in the fatherland. An effort will be made to settle the dispute without any formal decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A syndicate including a number of Philadelphia capitalists has purchased the rights of a power company to construct a branch of the trans-continental telephone system in that province. It is intended landing the cable at Cape Traverse, N. B. Clements is also arranging for the establishment of an electric street railway in the city of Charlottetown to be built by American capital.

CABLE NEWS.

Relations of Great Britain and the United States on the Nicaragua Canal.

Strike Among Dundee Jute Workers Spreading—The Steamboat Collision in the Channel.

(London, Aug. 21.—The St. James' Gazette)

this afternoon publishes an article discussing how Great Britain stands with the United States government in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, and says: "It will be well if Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, is asked to give some explanation on the subject in the House of Commons."

Continuing, the St. James' Gazette remarks: "As far as can be seen we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic dead-lock between the two countries or the English will surrender important treaty rights. The dead-lock can be avoided by discreet handling of the facts by the foreign office and a surrender need never occur."

Should a situation be brought about in which the United States find it can ignore the United States of Central America, then good-bye to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial hold on the republics of the Spanish main, a market in which we already suffer from uncommodious competition from the Americans and the Germans."

The U. S. consul at Beyrout, Mr. Thomas R. Gibson, has been instructed to proceed to Tarsus in order to open an inquiry into the attack recently made upon the American consular residence. At the instance of U. S. Minister Terrill the Wall of Erzerum will furnish an adequate escort to Mr. William A. Sachtleben, of St. Louis, Mo., who is searching for the remains of Frank G. Lenz, the Pittsburgh bicyclist, who was murdered while on his way through Armenia in an attempt to ride his globe on his wheel.

The new American consul at Erzerum is still awaiting here the granting of his exequatur. A credit of \$1,500,000 to pay the Morocco claim was gazetted in Madrid to-day. The strike among the jute workers of Dundee is spreading. Thirteen thousand workers went out to-day. Another seven thousand struck yesterday. The strikers are very orderly and are giving the police no trouble.

Further particulars regarding the collision yesterday afternoon between the freight steamer Lyon and the passenger steamer Seaford, by which the latter, with 255 passengers and crew of 42 on board, was sunk, is that the Seaford, which left Dieppe at 1:30 p. m. on the 19th inst., was on the port side. The Seaford immediately began to fill, and sank 20 minutes later. In the meanwhile her captain had given orders promptly to lower the boats, and passengers were assisted by the officers so that there was not the slightest panic at any time. The stern of the Lyon was stove in by the collision, but she was in no danger of sinking and ran alongside the Seaford, whereupon the passengers and crew of the latter were transferred on board.

The passengers lost all their baggage, valued at from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

CHINESE MASSACRES. LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times has a dispatch from Hongkong confirming the Shanghai dispatch containing the report that the Chinese government has refused to allow the American and British consuls to make any investigation into the Kucheng massacre. The Times dispatch adds that the soldiers are engaged in plundering the place. They feel that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and therefore the latter should be destroyed. Further incendiary attacks have been reported at Canton.

The prefect sent with the commission to Kucheng together with the Chinese officials at Kucheng have refused to allow the presence of the consuls during the examination of prisoners. The matter has been referred to the Viceroy. Serious trouble is expected to attend the trial of the criminals before the local authorities. Many people here who deprecate the massacres are desirous of a full investigation. They talk in a threatening manner. The situation is serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Advices have been received by officials at the state and navy departments from Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter, indicating that neither diplomatic nor naval representatives of the United States in China regard the situation resulting from the K. C. Chen riots as very serious or alarming, so far as American interests are concerned. It appears that the Chinese government and officials are very friendly to the United States and American officials, and regret the disturbances which tended to cause such consternation. The officials in Washington are convinced that both Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter feel assured that the Chinese government will prevent further outbreaks, also that the alarm felt by Americans in Shanghai, Foochow and Tientsin is greater than the situation warrants.

Advices from the minister and admiral are of a reassuring character and, it is stated, not in accord with the cables of Consul General Jernigan at Shanghai, and the statements made by other American citizens indicating that further outrages were contemplated and that lives of American citizens and their property were in great danger.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—W. A. Shoemaker, the attorney for H. H. Holmes, accused of a score of murders, received a telegram to-day purporting to come from Minnie E. Williams, one of Holmes' alleged victims. It reads as follows: "I am alive and well."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—The report that I am murdered is absurd; I am alive and well. MINNIE E. WILLIAMS. When the message was shown to Holmes he said excitedly: "I knew my story, that I did not kill the girl, would be confirmed. I had braved the tears from his eyes, and regretting, 'I am sorry, however that she has made herself public by telegraphing. She might as well have written.'"

KU CHENG MASSACRES. HONGKONG, Aug. 17.—The commission appointed to investigate the recent massacres of missionaries and their families at Ku Cheng, which left Foochow on Tuesday last, has arrived safely at Ku Cheng. Several important arrests have been made in connection with the massacres. The natives are quiet, but appear much alarmed at the arrival of the commission, which consists of Mr. R. W. Mansfield, acting British consul at Foochow; Mr. J. C. Hixon, U. S. consul at Foochow; Mr. E. L. Allen, British vice-consul at that place; Rev. Messrs. Bannister, Gregory and Starrett, and Lieut. Evans, of the U. S. warship Detroit, together with a number of Chinese officials of high rank. The commission is escorted by 100 Chinese braves.

THE AMERK AND BRITAIN. LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Chronicle says this morning: It is rumored from good source that the Amerk has forbidden the Shazada to return until he has secured Great Britain's consent that the Amerk shall be diplomatically represented at London. He desires to deal directly with the government instead of through the Viceroy of India. This impossible demand is supposed to explain the Shazada's long stay.

SCOTCH CLANS. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20.—The annual convention of the order of Scotch Clans of the United States and Canada opened in this city to-day. Seventy delegates were present from both countries.

W. M. CAMPBELL, 116 Maple St., London, Ont. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

GERMAN CELEBRATIONS.

DARMSTADT, Aug. 20.—The Grand Duke of Hesse yesterday issued the following order to his division of the army: "Following the ancient custom of my house, I take over, in addition to the command of my First Infantry regiment, that of the First dragoons and field artillery, and I choose this day to express to the whole division my devotion and gallantry with which, under the renowned leadership of my father, they fought in the glorious campaign of 1870-71, especially on the battlefields of Gravelotte and St. Privat, for their country as for the whole German fatherland."

At a banquet on Sunday the Grand Duke, addressing the veterans, said: "To-day, twenty-five years ago, you, commanded by my father, stood shoulder to shoulder with the other German races in a fierce conflict lasting many hours, and gained imperishable fame. Those who themselves so gallantly for the unity of Germany will always come forward to maintain what has been won and bring up their sons in loyalty to their prince and the fatherland and submissive obedience to the emperor, the commander of the army."

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—About 6,000 people are here to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battles around Metz, as celebrated by the Kriegerbund, an organization of ex-German soldiers similar to the A. R. In the parade at 8 a. m. were organizations from Akron, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Cleveland, Toledo, McKeesport, Newark, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Terre Haute, Peoria, Aurora and Elgin.

U. S. CONSUL WALLER. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Interest is added to the case of ex-United States Consul John L. Waller, at Tamatave, Madagascar, by the presence here of Mr. Ethelbert Woodford, who assisted Mrs. Waller and children out of Madagascar after her husband had been sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

As to the court martial for alleged illegal communication with the Hovas, against whom the French are waging war, Mr. Woodford states that upon his arrival at Tamatave he found Waller in prison. Accordingly to Mr. Woodford the sole evidence against the ex-consul was embodied in letters to his wife, and from a Hova friend, wherein the occupation of Madagascar by the French was discussed and a description given of the alleged outrages upon women. Woodford declared, however, that the real cause for action against Consul Waller is the fact that he had obtained valuable concessions from the Hovas, that Mr. Waller had received his exequatur from the Hova government, though it was opposed by the French, who held the right to determine who shall be constituted at Tamatave.

Mr. Woodford adds that the French in Madagascar are mere filibusters, who committed frequent high-handed outrages. All matters, both from and to the island, are inspected by French officials, especially letters and from the United States. Mr. Woodford's own mails, he says, were opened while there.

FOREST FIRES. SPOKANE, Aug. 22.—Forest fires, common in summer, have swept the country about Roseland and Trail Creek, just over the British line, north of here, driving prospectors in and in some cases destroying small cabins. Fires have also occurred in North Idaho, in the Cour d'Alene region. The smoke from these fires makes the alarm of prospectors believe the entire country is ablaze, and wild stories have been brought to Spokane. There have been several narrow escapes, but close inquiry fails to discover loss of life in any portion of the burned country. Fires also annoy the people living near the wooded hills thirty miles south of Spokane, in the Palouse country. The damage so far has been confined to timber. At Roseland the people of the town have relays of men watching the progress of the flames. The fire was at its worst in the wind veered and saved the town, which is made of new frame buildings and easily ignited. No trains have been delayed or stages stopped, and the fires are mostly away from the settlements. The rain in Eastern Washington this afternoon may extinguish the fires to a great extent.

HEARD FROM. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—W. A. Shoemaker, the attorney for H. H. Holmes, accused of a score of murders, received a telegram to-day purporting to come from Minnie E. Williams, one of Holmes' alleged victims. It reads as follows: "I am alive and well."

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CAPITAL NOTES.

No Special Inducements for the Salvation Army Colony—Extradition Case

Fortunate Escape of a Light House Steamer—Sir C. H. Tupper's Residence.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—The Salvation Army delegates who have been searching out a site for a colony in the Northwest will be here on Friday, to consult with the Deputy Minister of the Interior. They are favorably impressed with Alberta. The department will not offer any special inducements to help out this scheme. Free homesteads will be given individual settlers only on compliance with the usual terms. Commandant Booth wanted a grant of 100,000 acres.

Sir C. H. Tupper is leaving his house on Maria street, on October 1. It is said he has purchased the residence occupied by Hon. Mr. Angers, the late minister of agriculture.

Inspector O'Leary, of the Dominion police, reported his arrival in Montreal to-day with the prisoner Franke, alias Oze, whom he took from Winnipeg. The prisoner is wanted in Germany for the embezzlement of 10,000 francs. To-morrow the Inspector will hand over his man to the captain of the steamship Hispania, who will be responsible for his transport to Bremen.

The Marine department has been notified that the lighthouse supply steamer Lake Michigan got on Dawson's rock, Georgian Bay, on Friday. She stayed in a perilous position for 24 hours, but after 120 tons of coal had been thrown overboard got clear. Nothing but the exceptionally fair weather prevented a total wreck.

DURRANT'S TRIAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The prosecutors of Theodore Durrant are engaged in developing a line of testimony which promises to throw a powerful side light on the conduct of the young man toward women. While Durrant is pictured by his friends as being a meek, modest youth who found his only true enjoyment in the Sunday school, it is proposed to prove that his business was boundless when associating with women. In support of this assertion young women will be placed on the stand and their testimony will be introduced as evidence. Long before his arrest it is said that a number of young women declined to attend parties to which he was invited or to associate with him in any way. Some of the women who have been insulted will be placed on the witness stand and their testimony will be of importance in refuting the contention that no moral and conscientious young man could not commit the atrocious murders.

It is intended to bring Durrant before a jury on the charge of killing Minnie Williams even if he should be found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont. The idea in doing that would be to provide against the possibility of the supreme court granting a new trial in the Lamont case. It is even probable that the district attorney would consent to a change of venue for the Williams trial.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the nature of the alibi Durrant's counsel expect to present to the jury. It appears that the records of the Cooper Medical college will form the basis of the attack on the testimony of Martin Quinlan, Mr. Leak and others. Durrant was one of a class of seventy-seven students who attended Dr. Cheney's lectures. The roll shows that he was present at the lecture delivered at the college on the afternoon of April 3, at the hour that the prosecution claims he entered Emanuel church with Blanche Lamont. The seventy-six members of the class were one by one interrogated as to whether they had remarked Durrant's presence at the lecture; whether they had heard him answer when his name was called, and whether they had answered for him. To the last two interrogatories they all answered in the negative. Some were under the impression that Durrant had attended the lecture, but none was sure. Dr. Cheney's investigation brought out one important fact. It was that on April 10 Durrant went to a fellow student, Edward E. Glasser, and asked for the notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture delivered on the afternoon of April 3. The prosecution looks upon this as proof that Durrant did not attend the lecture.

WALNUT CREEK, Cal., Aug. 21.—Constable Palmer has a knife which he believes has a bearing on the Durrant case. When on the signal corps came to Mount Diablo on Saturday, after the murder of Minnie Williams, the militiamen stayed over night at Fred. Moses' ranch, six miles from the scene of the crime. It was on the night of the murder that the constable saw the knife which he believes was used in the murder. The constable fears the publication of his discovery may lead some of Durrant's friends to claim the knife to shield the prisoner.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. HONOLULU, Aug. 15.—(Per Str. Australia from San Francisco) The senate and house have ratified the cable contract made by President Dole, with Z. S. Spaulding, who will ask the next Congress for an annual subsidy of \$50,000. The contract signed by this government grants an exclusive franchise for twenty years, but provides that the grant shall not prevent any foreign government having existing treaty rights with the republic of Hawaii and being allowed to land a cable upon the Hawaiian group for other than commercial purposes from any point in the American continent. The government agrees to pay the contractor an annual subsidy of \$40,000 for twenty years from the date of the establishment of telegraphic communication between Honolulu and a point at or near San Francisco, and the islands of Hawaii, Molokai, Maui and Kauai. The subsidy to be paid in quarterly instalments of \$10,000 each. Work on the cable must begin before or on May 1, 1897, and the line must be completed on November 1, 1897, otherwise the contract is void. If Mr. Spaulding fails to obtain assistance from the United States the Hawaiian government may cancel the contract.

HONOLULU, Aug. 16.—The international parliamentary conference on peace arbitration adopted a resolution declaring that when a state has proclaimed permanent neutrality, such neutrality should be recognized by the powers.

FIELD IN FARM

DRESS AND FASHION.

NEW FASHIONS FORESHADOWED IN MIDSUMMER COSTUMES.

The Downfall of Crepon Indicated—Complete Dresses of One Material Promise to Soon Prevail—Fashionable Materials and Trimmings—The New Sleeves.

The general outline of fashion has changed very little since the early season styles presented themselves. Skirts are much the same, except that less haircloth is used in their lining. Here and there one is seen with plaited sides made of a straight breadth and the same gored front and godet back. Skirts without trimming are the rule for all gowns except thin muslins. Some of these made recently are trimmed with two or three bands of insertion arranged in a deep point on either side.

The leading materials for gowns are intended for midsummer wear are batiste, organdie, swiss, linen duck and pique, and these are made up in all the vary-



WHITE GOWN WITH LACE TRIMMINGS.

ing degrees of simplicity and elaboration. Plain white and figured pique are combined in one gown, with the addition of white muslin and lace embroidery, and white pique is used for wide collars and cuffs of sheer ecru linen batiste. Ribbon and lace are the usual trimmings for ecru batiste gowns when they are intended for afternoon wear, but the white duck and pique collar and band on the skirt give them that severe and stylish appearance so much desired for morning. Epaulet pieces of batiste trimmed round with a ruche of narrow lace are almost a necessity over the gigot sleeves, which to be cool are made without lining. The waist and skirt can be made over a white or colored lawn.

White organdie dresses over colored silk or white lawn lining are trimmed with cream valencienne lace. Three or five rows of insertion set in above the hem, or two narrow ruffles, or organdie edged with lace, trim the skirts. The waists are full, with lace yokes and frills of edging below, and either colored or plain white ribbons are used for collar and belt. A sheer white batiste gown illustrated in the New York Sun is trimmed with lace insertion and made over a pale green lawn lining, which makes it look very cool. Frills of batiste trimmed with insertion and lace extend over the sleeves, and green and white striped ribbon makes the bows, collar and belt. White pique gowns are usually in the coat and skirt style and are worn with dainty shirt waists of blue, pink or yellow silk.

White alpaca seems to be a favorite material. Glace silks are also popular. It is claimed by those who ought to know that crepon, which has so long had the precedence, has got to make way for smooth finished fabrics. Ultra fashionable women are introducing costumes of one material throughout. Some of the new sleeves show a box plait at the back, which makes the sleeve look narrow and more graceful and is useful in making the sleeves stand out.

A glace silk of cream white with bunches of violets scattered all over it has the skirt trimmed with puffs and ruches of silk arranged in points on either side of the front, and the bodice, which is all of the same silk, is laid in front in crosswise folds, meeting on one side under a large bow of violet colored satin ribbon. The wide capelike revers are of the silk, and a cravat bow of cream lace, wired to stand out stiff, completes the collar band of lace, which also forms the vest. Another gown illustrated by the authority already quoted



GOWNS OF GLACE SILK.

ed is of rose shot glace silk. It has three rows of guipure insertion on the skirt, a lace vest, turn over collar and deep cuffs and bows of black satin ribbon on the shoulders and sleeves. The waist at the back is plain, with a little fullness at the belt. Besides taffetas, which are endless in variety, and the thin gaufered silks, there is a new faille which is soft and glossy and looks like mirror velvet.

Pretty, cool hats for midsummer are white transparent straw, shaped somewhat like a sailor, except that the brim narrows toward the back, and trimmed with rosettes of white chiffon, white wings which spread out at each side and bright pink roses with many leaves.

AN ENEMY TO HER SEX.

That's What Mary H. Kront Says of the Editor of The Saturday Review.

In the good time that is coming—of equal suffrage and of equal rights in all the avocations of life, the time that shall mark the abolition of discrimination because of sex—The Saturday Review will be remembered as one of the chief opponents of liberality and justice. Whenever or wherever it can utter a slur upon women, the falsehood and the insult have gone forth. Unfortunately its chief mouthpiece is a woman—a woman so sour and hard that one wonders much at the fate and experience that could so have embittered her judgment that she is incapable of being even fair upon the simplest question where the interests of other women are involved. The world of working women has in her a pronounced enemy, for she believes that all women should remain at home and be protected, whether they have a home or not, and even where there is no one willing to assume the burden of the protection. The latest diatribe from The Saturday Review against the hated sex is a charge that women are incapable of friendship or even good will toward each other; that they will betray confidence without regret, break faith with impunity and quarrel over a pirated bonnet or an alienated lover.

It goes for nothing that history can give many noble examples of lasting friendships between women and that there are other illustrious examples to be studied in our own times, while there is no one who cannot recall in his or her own immediate circle women who have been faithful friends for years, between whom the cloud of suspicion has never risen and whom sorrow and adversity or that still greater test, fortune and prosperity, could never separate. There is no so called self made woman who cannot name some faithful woman friend who held out the helping hand just at the right moment; who opened her doors and received her into the hospitality of her own home; who sent the timely check that made possible the priceless opportunity which turned the tide of fortune.

The faithful friendships between women whose poverty is a common bond could they be known would revive one's faith in human nature and its possibilities of divinity. They divide their all—the crowded room, the lean purse, the unwonted luxury, the few possessions—and with a self abnegation so complete that one can well believe that life itself would be surrendered if it were required.

The real truth is that women who satirize and misrepresent their own sex know nothing of women. They have proved themselves hostile and ungenerous, and from such traitors good women turn away instinctively. They know that they have nothing to hope for at their hands.

It is difficult to understand what could be the motive of writers of Mrs. Lynn-Lynton's type. Do they seek to curry favor with men? Is it a method of proclaiming their own superiority over a sex which they have endeavored to prove are manifestly inferior, morally, intellectually and physically? No one can tell, not even themselves, if they were pressed for an explanation of their motives. They should learn one thing, however, and that is that, however their power may be limited in other directions, women are social arbiters. The edict has gone forth that there is no breach of good breeding more heinous than the detraction and misrepresentation of one woman at the hands of another. So if conscience and generosity are no restraint rigorous rules of etiquette may be. The woman who is a woman's worst enemy is no longer the fashion. As a type she is destined to become as obsolete as Lydia Lang or Clarissa Harlowe.—Mary H. Kront in Chicago Inter Ocean.

She Stood Up For Her Rights.

Mrs. Lee is a woman barber in Chicago. She heard the other day that the council was going to pass an ordinance prohibiting women from engaging in the occupation of barbering, so when the barbers held a mass meeting she presented herself in behalf of the hundred or more women who are to be found in Chicago shops. She represented that women are forging to the front in the business. "There is a reason for this," she said. "Women barbers do not drink or carouse; consequently their nerves are always steady and their touch is light. They do not chew tobacco nor smoke cigars, and always treat their customers with the utmost politeness." This plain talk created a great uproar, but Mrs. Lee smiled and sat down, satisfied that she had shown the meeting that women can hold their own anywhere.—Chicago Correspondent.

Dutch Bonnet of Real Hair.

A girl sat near me at the theater the other night who was the observed of observers, and she knew it, says the Woman About Town in the Washington Post. Her gown was like any one of a half dozen pretty frocks in the house, but her hair was unique. You thought when you first looked at her that she was wearing a bonnet, but she wasn't. Her heavy brown hair was dragged to the crown of her head, and there twisted and puffed and pinned into a very fair imitation of a Dutch bonnet, complete even to the big bow in the back. It was odd, it was striking, but it was decidedly the very latest fashion, and she knew it. What is more to the point all the women who saw it knew it, and the wearer knew they knew it.

Our Daughters.

If there be any general "revolt of the daughters," which I do not believe, there must be some deep underlying germ of disease in our modern civilization. It can hardly occur when parents are wise and loving and when, for the fussiness of wearisome restraints and incessant interferences, they substitute the firm control of gentleness and love.—Arohdeacon Farrar in "Woman's Work."

WAS A SLUM SISTER.

THE NOBLE WORK OF A CULTURED YOUNG WOMAN.

Miss Norma Lamson Left a Refined Home and the Attractions of High Social Circles to Work in the Salvation Army. Work in the Slums.

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During the past year the ranks of the Salvation Army have been materially increased by recruits from women's colleges. Only recently 15 Vassar students have announced their intention of joining the Army, while one teacher and a number of students of Wellesley have already become active workers in it.

Nevertheless the movement has not yet become so general as to no longer attract public attention, and when about 12 months ago the announcement was made that Miss Norma Lamson, daughter of a prominent judge in Cleveland, had joined the Salvation Army it was copied into many of the most widely circulated newspapers of the country. Almost immediately Miss Lamson was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the United States, from college graduates, young girls prominent in society circles and indeed from all classes of women, asking for information and counsel. Miss Lamson's parents were at first strongly opposed to the step. "Those who are mothers can understand what I felt," says Mrs. Lamson. "I fancied her in the slums submitting to scoffs and insults, and perhaps imprisonment, and it seemed impossible for me to give her up. But when I saw how earnest and determined she was I had to let her go, and now I would not have her in any other work for the world."

After a few weeks' preparatory work in her native city Miss Lamson went to New York, where she remained for nearly a year, and is now home again for a short vacation at her father's summer residence at Lakeside before taking up the active work to which she has been assigned.

On her arrival, last September, in New York she went to the Garrison Training school, where young soldiers are instructed in all branches of Salvation Army work. These schools in sys-



LIEUTENANT NORMA LAMSON.

tem and discipline are fashioned after the army garrisons of Europe. There are men's and women's garrisons, made up mostly of young recruits, each one being allowed \$2 a week to buy his food, which he prepares himself. He also does his own washing, ironing and scrubbing. Here Miss Lamson remained for three months, during which time she was made acquainted with all the various departments of the work. Though never assigned to slum work, she speaks with great enthusiasm of the good being done by this branch of the Army. She frequently visited the places in charge of the slum sisters and describes their mission as follows:

Two young women, not dressed in the customary Salvation Army uniform, but wearing dark blue calico dresses, gingham aprons and slouch sailor hats, rent a room in the most disreputable part of the city. Their first task is to clean or rather shovel out the dirt. This is accompanied by cheerful songs, not too religious and in no way referring to the Army. Then a few pieces of broken furniture are set up—a chair with only three legs, a stove with a brick doing duty as the fourth foot and a rickety table. Nothing is allowed in the room that will give an air of comfort to it. "They believe that cleanliness is next to godliness," says Miss Lamson, "and base much of the success of their work on scrubbing and singing." In a few days those in the neighboring rooms become interested in the newcomers and attracted to them because they are cheerful and clean, two qualities rarely found in these places. Pails of broth are carried to the sick who are unable to care for themselves, the children are combed and cleaned, and the sick person's room is cleaned up. "The lowest and most ignorant people are not wanting in a sentiment of gratitude," continues Miss Lamson, "and the slum sisters are so thoroughly in touch with the life of those to whom they minister that 70 per cent of all those approached in this way reform and are persuaded to lead a new and better life."

"Did you ever receive any rebuffs in your work in New York?" "Never but once, when an indignant saloon keeper threatened to throw at my head a glass of whiskey which I had just persuaded a poor fellow to put down. They know that we are trying to help them and I think look upon us with a little bit of fear and superstition."

After remaining three months at the Garrison Training school in New York she was made a lieutenant and had the honor of being elected to the position she had as Miss Edith Marshall, Boston, and Mrs. Ballington Booth, New York, and Staff Captain Newell, formerly a teacher in Wellesley college. The auxiliary branch of the Army has

only been established within the past few years. It is for the purpose of enlisting those who are willing to give their moral support to the Salvation Army, defend it and pay an annual fee of \$5, but who do not wish to become actively identified with it. It is gaining yearly in numbers and influence. The position of traveling representative has only lately been created, and Lieutenant Lamson is the first one to be assigned to the office. After her vacation she will start out to visit the principal cities of the United States to form and organize auxiliary leagues. This is the only branch of the work which concerns itself with well to do people. The other four branches of the Army are: Slum work, field work which is local and with which people are generally familiar; rescue work, which consists especially in the rescue of fallen women, and colonization, a branch more successfully developed in England than in America. Up to the present time there have been no liberal bequests to the Army in the United States. The funds have been raised entirely through the local corps by taking up collections and by personal contributions. A large amount of money is raised every year as a result of self denial week. This is a week set aside by the Army for personal sacrifice. Every member is expected to deny himself of one or more things during the week and send the amount thus saved to headquarters in New York. It has proved one of the most fruitful sources of income to the organization.

Soon after Miss Lamson joined the ranks of the Salvation Army Miss Pearl Judson, daughter of Dr. Judson, a beautiful girl of distinguished appearance and great social prominence, followed in her footsteps and was assigned to the field work of the army. Her progress in the preparatory work was also rapid, and she has recently been promoted to the position of captain over a corps stationed in one of the smaller Ohio towns. Miss Lamson, now only 21 years old, is a tall and graceful girl, with beautiful wavy brown hair, a remarkable sympathetic mouth and an expression which would be almost severe were it not relieved by two rather captivating little dimples. Her conversation, especially when it is about her chosen work, is noticeable for its vivacity and esprit, and altogether she is a most charming young officer. NARCISSE JARVIS.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO. Some of the Plans Successfully Adopted in the City of New York.

What can a young woman out of employment, who has neither trade nor profession, do to help herself in New York? Here are the experiences of a few who have tried it.

Said one sweet little woman to me, who has a cozy home of her own at present: "Well, when thrown on my own resources, I found while there were many positions I could fill if afforded the chance. I was crowded out because I could not say I had had 'experience.' One thing I could do and have done in my own home—make preserves and pickles to perfection. A lady who called upon me one day saw a jar of pickles on the table and said, 'If we could only buy such pickles as those!' The idea struck me, and I said, 'I will supply you and your friends with homemade pickles if you like.' We made a bargain, and my work began. One told another, and now I have a good income from supplying families with homemade pickles."

One young lady makes a fair income by mending. She goes into the homes of those richer than herself, mends gloves, darns stockings and silk underwear. Another, who is a fine needlewoman, mends lace and renovates reception and ball dresses.

"Here is a story told by a Boston girl: 'I came to New York from Boston, supposing with my education I would not have to look a day without finding a good position as a teacher. But on visiting an educational bureau I was soon undeceived. I found New York had a surplus of just such people. What I was to do? While sitting in a car I overheard a lady in conversation with one next to her, saying, 'I think I shall have some one come to the house and shampoo my hair once a week instead of going to the hairdresser.' 'Here was an idea. I stepped from the car, entered a hairdresser's, had my own hair shampooed, carefully watching how it was done. The following day I started out and began work by calling on ladies in their own homes. I have now a large business both here and in Boston. I spend three days a week here and three days there. I meet cultivated people and am kindly received and am able to indulge my taste in dress, music and art.'"

Here is the experience of another young woman: "I came to the city," she says, "with a fair education, good health and looks and \$3 capital. Well, I put my name on the book of the Young Women's Christian association, then answered an advertisement. It was for a finisher on suits. I was a neat sewer, so accepted the position. At the end of the week I received 50 cents. I left. I next tried addressing envelopes at 75 cents per thousand. Work as I would, I could not earn my board. Next I went to the press clipping bureau, where I received \$3 a week, which was paid to me for something better than I had done, through a Bureau of Education. I have now a position for eight months at \$10 a week. No matter how hard my work may be, it is not too hard for me, but what one has the power to do."

There are a number of young women who support themselves going out by the day as milliners. Many ladies who like to have a hat with every suit cannot afford to buy six or seven new ones each season. They therefore gather all their hats and trimmings of two seasons with a little fresh material, and the milliner goes for \$3 per day. In that time she renovates perhaps several, the cost of which would be \$30 at a first class milliner's. ESTELLA ERDMANN.

MIDSUMMER FANCIES

NOTHING NEW SAVE DESIGNS IN SEPARATE WAISTS.

A Slight Leaning Toward the Louis XVI Styles—China Crape and Flowered Organdie—White and Colored Poplins—A Dainty Little Cape—Straw Hats.

(Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.)

New fancies and designs in separate waists continue to attract the admiring attention of fair women, principally because, this being the midsummer season, there is nothing else new, and they would merit their appreciation among many other things, so pretty are they. The sleeves to all the new designs have a slight leaning toward the Louis XVI styles, which are promised us for the coming season—that is to say, they are to be closer and have double or triple puffs ending in a deep lace frill, making them three-quarters the whole length of the arm. A few are single puffs, but are looped and drawn in to make a much smaller puff than before. Very many sleeves to fancy waists for warm weather



NEW BLOUSES.

er end at the elbow. A white china silk waist had a finely plaited yoke with two bands of insertion across it and two bands down the front, with narrow plaits on each side. The sleeves had three rows of insertion each, and the puff ended at the elbow. Another very pretty waist for a young person was of blue and gray striped taffeta, and this had a yoke of pale blue china crape bordered with clumsy insertion. The sleeves were three-quarters and were finished off with a lace ruffle and clumsy insertion. At the neck was a ruche of crepe lisse. This fancy has taken a firm hold, and many gowns have narrow or wide ruffles of crepe lisse. It is worn by old and young alike. It is exceedingly becoming, but fragile in warm weather.

I have noticed more china crape within the last three weeks than I have seen in as many years. It is very delicate, yet strong, and it is always rich and elegant. There was a waist made of maize colored crape laid in plaits from neck to belt. The collar was of the same draped. There were two fancy bows made of mordore brown ribbon placed on the front of the shoulders and a belt tied in several loops of the ribbon at the left side of the waist. The sleeves were of mordore faille open down the front, where they were filled in by the crape and ended by a plaited frill. A bow was set on the openings. The skirt was of the faille, plain except for a delicate little border of seal brown outline embroidery. The slash in the sleeves was edged in the same way. The effect of this maize and brown suit was highly artistic and becoming, especially to a brunette.

There was a very stylish plaid waist of thick silk. The colors were pearl, red, yellow and green. The plaid was very large and made by fine lines crossing. The sleeves were puffed and gathered in and reached to the elbow. Down the front and over the shoulders there were straps of point de venise insertion. There were two bows of black velvet ribbon. The skirt worn with this was of fine ribbed empress cloth. It is understood that these waists can be worn with any kind of skirt and make a dressy costume. It is rare that anything should achieve and maintain such a widespread popularity as have the separate waists and blouses. The fancy for blouses and snug waists seems to be equally divided at the present. One innovation may be mentioned, and that is that plush cuffs and collars and some-

red organdie was the material I to make one of the latest fashions. These organdies are fashionable and yet, such is the industry of the dressmakers, in 100 dresses not 30 will be all they are. There is either too much or trimming put upon them, or made in some fussy and unbecomely. The most original design gaudie was made with a plain skirt full in the back and having set of reseda soft silk, which I two deep loops and ends of in shape of a sash. Each was a width of the silk. A rosette of sash. The sleeves were drooping puffs, and the waist was ar-



VISITING AND HOME GOWNS.

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ranged in blouse plaits with four large smoke pearl buttons. The shoulders were cut in a scallop and piped where it fell over the sleeves. The stock collar was of the reseda silk. The organdie was ivory white with reseda colored stripes, and there were sprigs of flowers of a pale red and green foliage scattered over it in an irregular pattern.

The organdies are all marked by their delicate and artistic colors, and they look cool and pleasant. The Russian linen in string or natural hemp color is very much liked. Some of it is almost coarse enough to strain peas through. The coarser it is the more stylish it is considered. This is more often made with plaited blouses than with any other sort of waist. They are tucked or have bias strips and lapped seams for sole trimming aside from buttons. There are some linens in tan color, but the "string" is the popular kind.

Poplin is shown and worn to quite an extent in solid colors and in white. This is essentially the rich woman's material, as it will stand no nonsense in the way of damp or indeed any occasion where the wearer is seated, as it creases when sat on and puckers when damp, but it certainly is beautiful when new. A visiting dress has just been finished made of cream white poplin, the skirt cut in a wide flare and finished with the most exquisite care, though the skirt was entirely bare of trimming. The waist was round and had one lapel turned to the right and four large frosted gold buttons. This lapel and the collar, as well as the left side of the waist, were richly embroidered with brown silk and gold thread. The sleeves were gigots, not very large and having small, stiff crescent shaped caps to press the plaits downward.

To wear with this there was a dainty little brown velvet cape, with a collar of escurial lace and a full ruff of narrower lace at the neck and also a cream white satin ribbon bow on the right side. There are tabs to the cape reaching almost to the bottom of the dress, and these were of heavy corded brown silk, bound with cream white reps, and the whole stiffly wrought with darker brown embroidery and jet beads of the finest quality.

Black ostrich tippets and boas are often employed as trimming to small, fancy capes, and the new caprice for hats made of black or white crepe lisse and silk muslin is unabated. These hats rarely have any trimming not by some arrangement of the fluted or accordion plaited material, which, being so thin and transparent, gives a lighter effect than any lace. The white ones for young ladies are very becoming. Some straw hats have a row of plaiting all around the edges about two inches deep and falling downward. That is scarcely as becoming as the high fluted borders. Still variety is necessary.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

AT THE SEASHORE.

Notes For Those Who Enjoy the Luxury of Salt Water Bathing.

If you contemplate an outing at the seashore and intend to throw yourself into the embrace of old Father Neptune, you will be wise to prepare yourself with a bathing bag to carry with you daily from bathhouse to cottage or hotel. Make a bag about 14 inches long and 11 inches wide of black or colored moire as preferred. Line it with oil silk or rubber, such as rubber sheets are made of and which can be bought by the yard at any rubber goods shop. Sew little pockets along the sides of the bag inside and into these put comb, brush, hairpin and drespin boxes, curling tongs, powder puff and hand glass. Into the open space of the bag drop a sponge, face towel, bathing garters and cap, an alcohol heater and any other of the little bathing accessories that you cannot leave in the bathhouse to be dried with your suit. You will find a bathing bag such an inestimable comfort that having once used one you can never go for your morning dip without it.

Speaking of sea bathing brings us to the annually recurring question of what to have for bathing suits. What not to have is flannel. It is heavy in the water, clings to the body and shrinks badly, besides often crocking the skin. The best materials are serge, brilliantine and silk, the latter either faille francaise or grograin. Brilliantine and serge are about equally desirable, as both stand out well from the body, and neither becomes waterlogged. The best way to make the suit is to combine the waist and pants and button the skirt around the belt. If the waist is detached from the pants, there is apt to be a rim of flesh visible at the belt while swimming.

A pretty design for a bathing dress is a very full yoked waist—which prevents the figure from becoming conspicuous after the material gets wet—with wide sailor collar finished at the throat with a splashing bow. Full bloomers should reach to just below the knee, and falling over these, just covering them, a plain skirt with wide hem. This skirt to be pretty must be rather scant in front, but very full from the hips across to the back. The sleeves should reach only to the elbow or even a little above it, and by using a tight lining can be made into large puffs ending in a little ruffle made by catching the puffs into narrow bands an inch or so from the edge of the sleeve. A little canvas interlining will give the puff some body and keep it from "flapping" even after it is wet. A black canvas or silk woven belt with clasp should fasten around the waist to conceal the button securing the skirt, and the button closing the yoke should be concealed by a fly.

The girl who regards her appearance while in the surf will, if she be numbered among the uncurled darlings of her sex, supply herself with a false bang. This she will securely pin to the knot of her hair cap, and bring forward under her bathing cap, and over the cap she will tie a large piece of silk the color of her suit into a pretty bow directly above the center of her forehead, allowing a roquetish bit of the bang to be visible. GARDNER NOYES.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING: PER LINE SOLID NONPAREL.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS: PER LINE SOLID NONPAREL.

STRONG ASSURANCE: The assurance given by the Premier of the Dominion and the Minister of the Interior.

AN ENEMY'S SUGGESTION: The Toronto Globe holds that the remedial order must be withdrawn before Manitoba can be expected to do justice to the minority.

WELL ANSWERED: The Grit newspapers say that Sir Adolphe Caron "spoke falsely."

BY-ELECTION: There will be an election on Saturday next in the county of Westmoreland.

A SILENT REPORT: Some political busybody who is not overburdened with brains.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE: Mr. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN: Those who believe that there is no protectionist sentiment in Great Britain.

A PLAGUE OF RATS: TITUSVILLE, Fla., Aug. 20.—The island of Trope, twenty miles south of here.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE: There is to be a great international athletic contest in the United States.

ROAD TO OMINECA: The council of the board of trade held a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PERU AND BOLIVIA: The dispute between Peru and Bolivia has assumed a serious aspect.

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for Confederation, British connection and the growth of a spirit of Christian charity among our people.

Mr. Greenway knows and the people of Manitoba know that the Government of the Dominion did not desire to interfere in this school business.

AN OUTSPOKEN MINISTER.

Sir Charles H. Tupper delivered a speech in North Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 13th inst.

The telegram says that Sir Charles Tupper received an ovation, and that he and those that were with him were banquetted by the Liberal-Conservative Association of Cape Breton.

The Government of the Dominion having such clear directions as are contained in the above sub-section how to proceed in the case of the Legislature of Manitoba refusing to comply with what has been called the remedial order.

MISSIONARY ZEAL.

Although it is certain that missionaries whose field of labor is China are exposed to grave dangers, and although only the other day Chinese missionaries and their families were attacked, killed, and treated with the greatest cruelty.

BY-ELECTION.

There will be an election on Saturday next in the county of Westmoreland, N.B., to fill the seat in the Dominion house of Commons made vacant by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Wood to the Senate.

WELL ANSWERED.

The Grit newspapers say that Sir Adolphe Caron "spoke falsely," as the Times of this city states, or "lied to Parliament," as the more vigorous Halifax Chronicle puts it.

Now after that "breeze," the reader may learn the simple facts. When the item in the estimates—"Post Office—Mail service, \$2,125,000"—was reached last session, Sir Richard Cartwright asked some questions which brought forth Sir Adolphe Caron's statement: "I can tell the hon. member that there is no increase at all in the amount."

A SILENT REPORT. Some political busybody who is not overburdened with brains and who is not friendly to the Government has raised the report that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba intends to dismiss Mr. Greenway and his colleagues because they have not obeyed the remedial order.

Mr. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, happened to be in the House of Commons when the Conservatives, having an overwhelming majority in that body, elected a Liberal as Speaker.

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Those who believe that there is no protectionist sentiment in Great Britain to speak of are laboring under a delusion. The agricultural class, from the landlord to the farm laborer, is largely and openly protectionist.

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The dispute between Peru and Bolivia has assumed a serious aspect. It is feared that war is inevitable. Bolivia has put off indefinitely receiving the Peruvian minister, and the government of Peru has ordered the minister to return if he is not received in a certain time.

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educated. He is a lawyer and has won for himself a high place at the bar of the Province. Mr. Killam is also a good man and very popular, as was evidenced by his polling the largest number of votes at the general election.

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by those in Great Britain who take an interest in athletics, which may in these days be said to be the whole nation. We have a notion that there is no necessity to be nervous about English athletes; they will, we are confident, in spite of all difficulties and drawbacks, be able to give a good account of themselves.

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several companies which would put in hydraulic works in the Omineca district referred to if they could get in their machinery. His own company (the New York Mining Co.) wanted to begin work on the Manson river. The ground was loose gravel on the river and not cement as in some parts of the province, and was rich, but freight by the present route cost \$400 a ton to get in from the coast cities, while if a sleigh road was made by way of the Skeena this would be reduced to \$100 a ton.

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BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. CURES DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

USE COTTOLENE. Instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences.

G. A. SMITH, C.E. Land and Mine surveyor, ALBERNI, B. C.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the leases of small holdings in Burnaby Municipality and in Lake District whose leases were issued in 1894 have been granted an extension of time up to 31st December next within which to erect dwelling houses and otherwise comply with the requirements of the leases.