

Victoria Times

Twice-a-Week.

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

NO. 16.

Politics And Labor

Ralph Smith on the Relations Which Should Exist Between Leaders.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Address to the Trades and Labor Congress.

President Compliments the Government on Good Work During the Past Season.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opened this afternoon. Delegates were welcomed to the city in brief addresses from Sir W. Laurier, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Mr. Belcourt, M.P., and others.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of himself as a workingman. No class could be independent of another. What brought the congress together was a mission of peace, and whatever the congress would do in the way of promoting the best interests of the working classes would be welcomed by all good citizens of the Dominion.
Hon. Mr. Mulock said that of all deliberate bodies, none was charged with greater responsibilities than that which represented the cause of labor to workmen and the people. He presented Ralph Smith with the first copy of the Labor Gazette and asked the co-operation of the congress in carrying out the work which the government had undertaken in the matter of suppressing the sweating system and otherwise showing itself model employer. He touched upon what had been done with regard to the fair wages movement. Whether a clause was to be effective in avoiding industrial disputes depended greatly upon the workingmen themselves.
Ralph Smith expressed the appreciation of the congress for the kind expressions which had just been made. He said he was of the opinion that the leaders of great political parties should be brought into direct contact with leaders of labor. Misunderstandings had too often existed between the leading public men and the leaders of labor. He was convinced that in Canada the labor movement had made a determined start. He believed the foundation had been laid upon reason, integrity and justice, and such being the case, he was confident of the outcome. It was to the lawmakers of Canada that the labor men looked to some extent for amelioration, but this did not release the members of the congress from individual responsibility.
Mr. Smith read a telegram from Winnipeg announcing that Mr. Puttee had been selected as the Labor candidate in that city.
In his address he also spoke of the good work the government had accomplished last session in the interest of labor, and made particular reference to the going away with the sweating system and passing the conciliating act and the fair wage resolution, and complimented the government for the appointment of men favorable to labor. He also referred to the government's hearty approval of the mine bill, although thrown out by the Senate.
Chinese immigration was also mentioned.

The Ex-President Is Reported to Have Arrived at Lorenzo Marquez.

Boers Destroy Railway Line and Culverts—The Fight at Koomati Poort.

London, Sept. 19.—The following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, appears in the Daily Telegraph: "A pitched battle has been fought between Koomati Poort and Hectorspruit, resulting in heavy Boer losses. The Boers removed and now threaten to destroy the cogwheels of locomotives used between Natal and the Cape. The order, without which the railway cannot be worked. They have blocked and damaged the railway for six miles on the Crocodile-Poort section, have destroyed the culverts and the Hectorspruit bridge and looted and burned Koomati Poort. The British are now at Koomati Poort and heavy fighting is proceeding."
"It is rumored that Mr. Steyn has arrived here."
Refugees at Lorenzo Marquez.
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 18.—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here this evening. Twenty were wounded.
Captured Locomotives.
Pretoria, Sept. 18.—Gen. Pole-Carew has captured Knap Muiden, about 20 miles east of Nelspruit, where he captured a number of locomotives and a considerable quantity of rolling stock.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Affairs of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Ltd.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Sept. 19.—The Inter-Ocean prints the following statement: "The common stockholders of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Ltd., practically decided, at a meeting held yesterday, to ask for a receiver for the company."
"In doing so a question will be raised of paramount importance to stockholders interested in foreign corporations throughout the United States. The fight grows out of the fact that the corporation, being unable to conduct the business profitably, decided at a meeting held in London, September 12th, to wind up its business. Great trouble arose when it was learned that the quick assets of the company would be sufficient only to pay off preferred stockholders, leaving nothing for the common shareholders. The latter had paid 35 per cent. dividends from 1890 to 1892, and consequently sold above par. The stock gradually went down and the dividends were reduced and the last sale was \$1 per share."
"The Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Ltd., took the business of Chicago Packing & Provision Company of Illinois. The English company got quick assets, amounting to \$511,721. The company was bonded for \$803,000. Of this issue the stockholders in the American company took \$411,000, receiving in addition \$290,000 in capital stock. The common stockholders now assert that it was with the proceeds of the bonds that the American corporation was purchased and that the stock issue of a par value of \$1,948,000 went as a bonus to the promoters."

THE DUKE'S LIABILITIES.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 18.—The Duke of Manchester has concluded that it is useless to attempt to compromise with his creditors, and has signed his consent to be adjudicated a bankrupt. During the course of his statement to the court, the Duke says the family estates of which he is a life tenant, are so heavily mortgaged that the receipts only suffice to pay the interest. He adds that since attaining his majority his relatives have allowed him £70 monthly, but that his expenditure has been from £1,500 to £2,000 a year. In addition to his known liabilities of £18,000, there are very many acceptances outstanding, the amount and whereabouts of which he has no knowledge.

THE DUKE'S TRIP.

To Australia to Open the Parliament of the New Confederation.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 18.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Salisbury has received the credit for recommending the royal journey of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia. It is the first parliament of the New Confederation, and no doubt Mr. Chamberlain has in the policy. He has lost interest in old age pensions and other socialistic experiments, and is rounding out his career as the greatest of England's Imperialists and displaying his industry in emphasizing, in every possible way, the world-wide interests which have been involved in the war with South Africa and in the settlement brought about with the loyal support of the colonies."

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Two Steamers Sunk in a Collision in Cardigan Bay.
(Associated Press.)
Liverpool, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn collided in Cardigan Bay Sunday night and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

FIGHT WITH RIVER PIRATES.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 18.—A fierce battle was fought last night between a posse of special officers of the Leigh Valley Railroad Company and a gang of river pirates, who were in the act of stealing coal from a tow of barges in Staten Island Sound, off Rossville, N. J. About one hundred shots were exchanged and one of the thieves, who was captured, was found to be wounded in the leg. Another, who was shot, managed to escape in a small boat. Two of the gang, according to their companions who were captured, were drowned. Four are under arrest.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT.

International Bureau of Arbitration Tribunal—Increased Taxation.

(Associated Press.)
The Hague, Sept. 18.—The states general (parliament of Netherlands) were reopened to-day by Queen Wilhelmina, who was accompanied by the Queen mother. In the speech from the throne, Her Majesty referred to the continued friendly relations with foreign countries, with the exception of China, and mentioned that the convention of the peace conference had been ratified by almost all the powers.
The Queen also said: "I hope the international bureau of arbitration tribunal will shortly be established here, and that it will fulfill the end for which it was founded by assisting in the peaceful settlement of differences between nations, a work of importance which cannot be too highly rated."
The only direct reference to the South African war and the Chinese troubles were Her Majesty's mention of "two deplorable events" necessitating the presence of Netherlands war ships for the protection of Hollanders.
Her Majesty pronounced the finances of the country to be in a satisfactory condition, but said further taxation measures were necessary, principally to cover the cost of compulsory education.

Mr. Steyn's Flight.

The Ex-President Is Reported to Have Arrived at Lorenzo Marquez.

Boers Destroy Railway Line and Culverts—The Fight at Koomati Poort.

London, Sept. 19.—The following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, appears in the Daily Telegraph: "A pitched battle has been fought between Koomati Poort and Hectorspruit, resulting in heavy Boer losses. The Boers removed and now threaten to destroy the cogwheels of locomotives used between Natal and the Cape. The order, without which the railway cannot be worked. They have blocked and damaged the railway for six miles on the Crocodile-Poort section, have destroyed the culverts and the Hectorspruit bridge and looted and burned Koomati Poort. The British are now at Koomati Poort and heavy fighting is proceeding."
"It is rumored that Mr. Steyn has arrived here."
Refugees at Lorenzo Marquez.
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 18.—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here this evening. Twenty were wounded.
Captured Locomotives.
Pretoria, Sept. 18.—Gen. Pole-Carew has captured Knap Muiden, about 20 miles east of Nelspruit, where he captured a number of locomotives and a considerable quantity of rolling stock.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

Affairs of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Ltd.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Sept. 19.—The Inter-Ocean prints the following statement: "The common stockholders of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Ltd., practically decided, at a meeting held yesterday, to ask for a receiver for the company."
"In doing so a question will be raised of paramount importance to stockholders interested in foreign corporations throughout the United States. The fight grows out of the fact that the corporation, being unable to conduct the business profitably, decided at a meeting held in London, September 12th, to wind up its business. Great trouble arose when it was learned that the quick assets of the company would be sufficient only to pay off preferred stockholders, leaving nothing for the common shareholders. The latter had paid 35 per cent. dividends from 1890 to 1892, and consequently sold above par. The stock gradually went down and the dividends were reduced and the last sale was \$1 per share."
"The Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Ltd., took the business of Chicago Packing & Provision Company of Illinois. The English company got quick assets, amounting to \$511,721. The company was bonded for \$803,000. Of this issue the stockholders in the American company took \$411,000, receiving in addition \$290,000 in capital stock. The common stockholders now assert that it was with the proceeds of the bonds that the American corporation was purchased and that the stock issue of a par value of \$1,948,000 went as a bonus to the promoters."

THE DUKE'S LIABILITIES.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 18.—The Duke of Manchester has concluded that it is useless to attempt to compromise with his creditors, and has signed his consent to be adjudicated a bankrupt. During the course of his statement to the court, the Duke says the family estates of which he is a life tenant, are so heavily mortgaged that the receipts only suffice to pay the interest. He adds that since attaining his majority his relatives have allowed him £70 monthly, but that his expenditure has been from £1,500 to £2,000 a year. In addition to his known liabilities of £18,000, there are very many acceptances outstanding, the amount and whereabouts of which he has no knowledge.

THE DUKE'S TRIP.

To Australia to Open the Parliament of the New Confederation.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 18.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Salisbury has received the credit for recommending the royal journey of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia. It is the first parliament of the New Confederation, and no doubt Mr. Chamberlain has in the policy. He has lost interest in old age pensions and other socialistic experiments, and is rounding out his career as the greatest of England's Imperialists and displaying his industry in emphasizing, in every possible way, the world-wide interests which have been involved in the war with South Africa and in the settlement brought about with the loyal support of the colonies."

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Two Steamers Sunk in a Collision in Cardigan Bay.
(Associated Press.)
Liverpool, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn collided in Cardigan Bay Sunday night and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

FIGHT WITH RIVER PIRATES.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 18.—A fierce battle was fought last night between a posse of special officers of the Leigh Valley Railroad Company and a gang of river pirates, who were in the act of stealing coal from a tow of barges in Staten Island Sound, off Rossville, N. J. About one hundred shots were exchanged and one of the thieves, who was captured, was found to be wounded in the leg. Another, who was shot, managed to escape in a small boat. Two of the gang, according to their companions who were captured, were drowned. Four are under arrest.

Fight in Progress.

For Possession of the Town of Kaamati Poort, on Transvaal Frontier.

It Is Rumored That Botha Is Among Boers Who Have Surrendered.

Roberts Reports Skirmishes Between British Troops and Burghers.

(Associated Press.)
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 18.—Fighting is proceeding at Koomati Poort. All the available men have been sent to the frontier.
It is expected that Koomati bridge will be destroyed. There is great uneasiness here.
Poort is a town on the frontier of the Transvaal, and on the railway leading from Pretoria to Portuguese territory. It is situated about fifty miles from Lorenzo Marquez. With the occupation of Koomati Poort the British would be able to cut off all supplies reaching the Boers by railroad from Portuguese territory.
Has Botha Surrendered?
New York, Sept. 18.—A large part of the Hunterbush commando has surrendered, and there are reports that Commandant Botha has given himself up. The London correspondent of the Tribune cables relative to the South African war.
Locomotive Captured.
London, Sept. 18.—Lord Roberts reports from Machadopol under date of Monday, September 17th, that a few minor skirmishes have taken place between the British troops and Boers.
He adds that Gen. French has captured fifty locomotives in addition to the forty-three locomotives and other rolling stock which he took when he occupied Barberton on September 12th, and that Gen. Stevenson was expected to occupy Nelspruit during the afternoon of September 17th.
London, Sept. 17.—The Daily Mail's Pietermaritzburg correspondent announces that Lord Roberts will start for England about October 3rd.
This time there is little doubt of the genuineness of the report of his early return. Some troops will be coming back and the election will thus be excellently timed by the government to take advantage of national fever over a successful war.
Mr. F. W. Reitz, state secretary of the defunct South African republic, is going to Paris, according to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, from which point he will proceed to the United States, where he will probably remain.
Must Sell to Europe.
Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Vossoche Zeitung points out that the "singular orders" given by the Portuguese government to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe, permits Mr. Kruger to sail only for a European port, adding: "The government in so doing goes beyond its powers. Doubtless Lisbon is acting under pressure from Great Britain, which fears, presumably, that Mr. Kruger is going to the United States."
The Canadians.
Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Further reports received at the militia department to-day from different contingents in South Africa up to August 12th show the effective strength of the infantry on that date was 548 men, an improvement over last report; 217 men were sick. This report is dated Welveden.
Col. Otter states that on August 9th the battalion joined Hart's brigade of infantry, which included the Northumberland, Somerset, Derbyshires and Buffs. Devey was marching northward and the infantry pegged after him and had a trying time. The men are standing the work very well.
The first battalion of Mounted Rifles was at Bankfontein on August 6th. The effective strength being 171 out of 368.
The second battalion Mounted Rifles was at Pan Station on August 8th, the effective strength being 166 out of 373.
London, Sept. 19.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Nelspruit, Vaal River colony, under the date of Tuesday, September 18th, that the town was occupied upon the previous day without opposition.
He adds that he is in communication with General Buller and is able to send him supplies.
Lord Roberts further announces that General Buller reports that the bulk of his opponents now are mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels.
Kruger's Departure.
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 17.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of South African Republic, will not sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog on Monday, September 24th, as he originally intended.
The Hague, Sept. 19.—The government of the Netherlands have been notified of Mr. Kruger's acceptance of its offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lorenzo Marquez to Holland.
The Victoria Cross.
London, Sept. 19.—Through a telegraphic error in the recent transmission of the dispatch announcing the gazettement of a sergeant of Strathcona's Horse as a recipient of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in South Africa, the name was made to appear "Arthur Lindsay," whereas it should have read "Arthur H. Lindsey Richardson."
Annuity for Father O'Leary.
Quebec, Sept. 19.—Protestants and Roman Catholics alike have organized a joint committee to solicit subscriptions towards providing Rev. Father O'Leary, the Roman Catholic chaplain to the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, with a suitable annuity for his old age on account of his services to the sick and dying Canadians on the field of battle.

Situation Improving.

System and Order Take the Place of Chaos at the City of Galveston.

Workmen Being Assured of Compensation Are at Work Clearing Away Debris.

(Associated Press.)
Galveston, Sept. 18.—"The situation continues to improve," is what one is told when applying at any of the various headquarters for information. In fact this statement is being made with gratifying monotony all over the city. The work has been brought down to a business basis as far as possible, and the amount of system and order furnished in the various departments would furnish cause for considerable surprise to anyone who might return to Galveston after an absence of three or four days. The men have been assured of compensation for their labor, and they now go about their unpleasant tasks with a much better grace than heretofore.
Supplies and money are now pouring in from all over the country. It is stated that at least seven figures are needed to express the amount of cash so far received. This is being used judiciously. The opinion is general that the number of dead will be about 6,000. The exact number, of course, will never be definitely known. There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of the property loss of \$22,000,000 is too high.
The people are becoming more cheerful every day.

DEATH FROM THE PLAGUE.

(Associated Press.)
Glasgow, Sept. 18.—One of the four members of the family reported yesterday to have been stricken with the plague has since died.
BIG BLAZE AT WOODSTOCK.
Woodstock, Sept. 18.—Robert Whitelaw & Company's iron foundry was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and is partially covered by insurance. Fifty-five employees are thrown out of work as a result of the fire.
Toronto, Sept. 18.—St. Matthew's Ward Conservatives, who are a dominant factor in East York Dominion politics, are making a big row because the sitting member, W. F. Maclean, called a meeting without consulting them. They have in consequence refused to send delegates to a meeting called for to-morrow to nominate a candidate for the next general elections.
It is said here that Sir Charles Tupper has been in communication with well known cold storage experts of Canada, the United States and Europe, and will shortly issue a manifesto embodying their views, which are said to be of vast importance and certain to command the attention of the farmers of the Dominion.
Sir Charles Tupper and party addressed a meeting at Brampton yesterday afternoon.
The coal dealers of this city are taking advantage of the strike in the Pennsylvania coal mines to advance the price of coal to \$6 per ton, commencing to-day. They do not, however, expect that the price will advance beyond that figure, feeling certain that the strike will be settled in a few days.
Quebec, Sept. 18.—The directors of the Chateau Frontenac hotel here have decided to enlarge the present building by adding an annex with 250 additional rooms.
Montreal, Sept. 18.—North West London Liberals have nominated James McMullen, M. P., as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general elections.
Brampton, Ont., Sept. 18.—Thomas Armstrong, a retired farmer, living on Williams street, was struck on the head by an electric car this morning and died of his injuries a few minutes afterwards. He was riding a bicycle when the wheel slipped, throwing Armstrong on the track in front of the approaching car.

Ladysmith Collision.

The Result of the Inquest Which Was Held at Nanaimo Yesterday.

Duggan Held Responsible for the Accident in Which Four Lives Were Lost.

Funeral of Superintendent Fisher Is Taking Place To-Day—Working at Wreck.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Sept. 19.—The inquest into the disaster near Ladysmith whereby Robert Fisher, Samuel Walton, Hugh Thompson and Harry Saunders lost their lives, took place in the provincial court house yesterday afternoon before Acting Coroner Herbert Stanton. The following jury was empaneled: John Dawson (foreman), G. W. J. Westwood, William Scoville, W. H. Philpott, J. H. Pease and Gilbert McKinnell.
Evidence was given by Mr. Bostock, conductor of No. 1 train; Jos. Thornbrough, conductor of No. 10; Fred. Brown, train dispatcher at Victoria, and N. P. Duggan, telegraph operator at Ladysmith.
It appeared that No. 1, which was a loaded train from Wellington, had orders to take the siding at Fiddick's Junction to allow the passenger to pass. She arrived at Fiddick's Junction at 8 o'clock, and was still there when, at about 10 o'clock, Duggan reported to Victoria that she had arrived at Ladysmith. Immediately thereafter orders were received from Victoria that "the line was clear," and at 10:15 engine No. 10, with a train of empties for South Wellington, started from Ladysmith with the well-known result.
The only excuse Duggan had to offer for his ill-fated report was that "he had been hurried and confused by the darkness."
After the taking of evidence the jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:
"We, the coroner's jury, empaneled to inquire into the death of Harry Saunders, who was killed in the collision between No. 1 and No. 10 engines on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, near Ladysmith, September 15th, find that the collision was caused by the negligence of the operator at Ladysmith, Nathan Paul Duggan, who reported that No. 1 train was in Ladysmith when it had not arrived there."
After the inquest Duggan was arrested and taken before Magistrate Yarwood and committed for trial for manslaughter.
Robert Fisher, the deceased superintendent of South Wellington mines, will be buried in Nanaimo cemetery this afternoon from the residence of Rev. C. E. Cooper, rector of St. Paul's church, on Prudeaux street.
In response to a telegram from Robert Walton, Havelock, Ont., the remains of Samuel Walton, the engineer, will be shipped to that city on Thursday.
A large force of men are now clearing the debris of the wreck, which will take a week or ten days to complete. It is thought that most of engine No. 10 can be saved.
Operator Duggan asked to be released on bail this afternoon.
Bail was fixed at \$10,000, himself in \$5,000 and two sureties of \$2,500 each.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Portuguese Bark Set on Fire—Suicide of the Captain.
(Associated Press.)
Santiago, de Cuba, Sept. 19.—A sailor from the Portuguese bark Gertrude, which founded while en route from Galveston to Rio Janeiro, who landed from a small boat on the coast about 20 miles west of Playa del Este, declares that the recent hurricane washed the sea over the ship, and she was on the point of sinking but the pumps were successfully worked, and she would have probably ridden out the gale had not the lightning struck her and set her on fire.
Captain Oliveira committed suicide and the crew abandoned the vessel, ten going in a large boat in charge of the quartermaster and two in a small boat. The boats drifted apart. The sailor says his companion died on the high seas but was buried at Playa del Este.
Fears are entertained as to the safety of the large boat.

GUARDING LORD SALISBURY.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 18.—There was an unusual gathering of uniformed police and Scotland Yard detectives at King's Cross railway station this morning, awaiting the arrival of Lord Salisbury from his country seat.
It is said that since the Premier's return to Hatfield he has received an anonymous letter of a character which has led to increased police vigilance.

A PLEASANT DUTY.

"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes, 50 cts."—Sold by Dean & Hlecock and Hall & Co.—

WALDERSIDE AT HONGKONG.

Commander-in-Chief of Allies Starts for Shanghai To-night—German Note to Powers.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Saschal, having on board Field Marshal Count von Walderside, commander-in-chief of the international forces in China, and his staff, has arrived here. The Field Marshal landed and was received by a guard of honor of British troops. Count von Walderside will proceed to Shanghai, en route to Taku, this evening.

Another Note.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The foreign office has sent a circular to all the powers announcing that the German government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

Chinese Drilling.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.—It is reported in the West River district that Chinese troops are visible in every town, and that they are actively drilling. A Chinese gunboat is again patrolling the river and it is evident that some action is contemplated. The Sandpiper, which has been patrolling the delta, has proceeded to Canton.

Smith For Commons.

Miners' Agent Asked to Run as Labor Candidate for Nanaimo.

Will Consent If Negotiations Now in Progress Are Not Too Far Advanced.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 19.—At the Trades and Labor Congress to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed asking Ralph Smith to run as Labor candidate for the Dominion House in Nanaimo.
Mr. Smith consented to do so if the negotiating committee labor men had with another candidate were not too far advanced to prevent him doing so.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Nomination of Candidates—Demand for Lumber in England.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Sept. 19.—The following nominations took place yesterday: Province of Ontario—Dundas, Andrew Broder, M. P. Conservative; Centre Wellington, W. John McGowan, Conservative; Muskoka and Parry Sound, George McCormick, M. P., Conservative; North Renfrew, Thomas Mackie, M. P., Liberal.

T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., leaves to-morrow on his annual inspection of that railway system. The inspection will be extended to the Pacific Coast.

W. Tees & Co., undertakers and desk makers of this city for a quarter of a century, have assigned. The liabilities are \$20,000.
Charles Langlois & Co., produce merchants, who assigned a few days ago, have filed a statement of liabilities and assets. Liabilities are over \$400,000, and assets over \$360,000.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The Liberals of the city have succeeded in getting Walter E. Massey, of the big implement firm of Massey, Harris & Co., to consider the nomination. The matter has created a big surprise in political circles here, owing to the well known Conservative leanings of the firm up to a few years ago. Mr. Massey himself ten years ago being one of the most ardent Conservative sympathizers in the city.

The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario have decided to maintain the high prices for lumber, owing to the active demand in the English market and the anticipated shortage of at least 300,000,000 feet of lumber in Georgian Bay, including Eastern Michigan points, and the output of the mills of Eastern Michigan.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Donald Chapman for having conspired with one Oscar Thompson to set fire to the barns of his brother, Mordecai, in Georgian township, on account of revenge because of some family differences, and for which Arthur Riddell, another accomplice, is now serving four years' sentence at Kingston penitentiary for applying the match.

Barrie, Sept. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper and Messrs. Macdonald, and Foster were warmly welcomed here yesterday afternoon. Replying to Hon. Mr. Tarte's challenge to meet him on any public platform in Ontario to discuss the minister of public works' Paris utterances, Hugh John Macdonald said if the elections were not held till after October he would be glad to accept the challenge. At present, however, his engagements prevented him from making arrangements with Mr. Tarte unless the latter was willing to accompany him on his present political tour.

Belleville, Sept. 19.—Archibald A. McDonald, aged 69 years, a veteran of the Fenian raid of 1866, is dead.

COAL FROM THE STATES.

(Associated Press.)
Port Said, Sept. 19.—The British steamer "Lorin" from Philadelphia, August 22nd, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

WALDERSIDE AT HONGKONG.

Commander-in-Chief of Allies Starts for Shanghai To-night—German Note to Powers.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Saschal, having on board Field Marshal Count von Walderside, commander-in-chief of the international forces in China, and his staff, has arrived here. The Field Marshal landed and was received by a guard of honor of British troops. Count von Walderside will proceed to Shanghai, en route to Taku, this evening.

Another Note.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The foreign office has sent a circular to all the powers announcing that the German government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

Chinese Drilling.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.—It is reported in the West River district that Chinese troops are visible in every town, and that they are actively drilling. A Chinese gunboat is again patrolling the river and it is evident that some action is contemplated. The Sandpiper, which has been patrolling the delta, has proceeded to Canton.

Smith For Commons.

Miners' Agent Asked to Run as Labor Candidate for Nanaimo.

Will Consent If Negotiations Now in Progress Are Not Too Far Advanced.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 19.—At the Trades and Labor Congress to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed asking Ralph Smith to run as Labor candidate for the Dominion House in Nanaimo.
Mr. Smith consented to do so if the negotiating committee labor men had with another candidate were not too far advanced to prevent him doing so.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Nomination of Candidates—Demand for Lumber in England.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Sept. 19.—The following nominations took place yesterday: Province of Ontario—Dundas, Andrew Broder, M. P. Conservative; Centre Wellington, W. John McGowan, Conservative; Muskoka and Parry Sound, George McCormick, M. P., Conservative; North Renfrew, Thomas Mackie, M. P., Liberal.

T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., leaves to-morrow on his annual inspection of that railway system. The inspection will be extended to the Pacific Coast.

W. Tees & Co., undertakers and desk makers of this city for a quarter of a century, have assigned. The liabilities are \$20,000.
Charles Langlois & Co., produce merchants, who assigned a few days ago, have filed a statement of liabilities and assets. Liabilities are over \$400,000, and assets over \$360,000.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The Liberals of the city have succeeded in getting Walter E. Massey, of the big implement firm of Massey, Harris & Co., to consider the nomination. The matter has created a big surprise in political circles here, owing to the well known Conservative leanings of the firm up to a few years ago. Mr. Massey himself ten years ago being one of the most ardent Conservative sympathizers in the city.

The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario have decided to maintain the high prices for lumber, owing to the active demand in the English market and the anticipated shortage of at least 300,000,000 feet of lumber in Georgian Bay, including Eastern Michigan points, and the output of the mills of Eastern Michigan.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Donald Chapman for having conspired with one Oscar Thompson to set fire to the barns of his brother, Mordecai, in Georgian township, on account of revenge because of some family differences, and for which Arthur Riddell, another accomplice, is now serving four years' sentence at Kingston penitentiary for applying the match.

Barrie, Sept. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper and Messrs. Macdonald, and Foster were warmly welcomed here yesterday afternoon. Replying to Hon. Mr. Tarte's challenge to meet him on any public platform in Ontario to discuss the minister of public works' Paris utterances, Hugh John Macdonald said if the elections were not held till after October he would be glad to accept the challenge. At present, however, his engagements prevented him from making arrangements with Mr. Tarte unless the latter was willing to accompany him on his present political tour.

Belleville, Sept. 19.—Archibald A. McDonald, aged 69 years, a veteran of the Fenian raid of 1866, is dead.

COAL FROM THE STATES.

(Associated Press.)
Port Said, Sept. 19.—The British steamer "Lorin" from Philadelphia, August 22nd, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

Demands of The Powers

Those Responsible Must Be Punished For the Attacks Upon Legations.

Military Preparations for Winter Stay in China Are Still Going On.

The Allies Again Attack Forts at Pei Tang-Anxious to Open Negotiations.

London, Sept. 18.—The Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang, and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiator. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government satisfactory to the powers shall be established in China, and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations.

No communication, however, has yet passed between the powers concerning indemnities, and a Berlin dispatch says it is believed there that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Marshal von Waldersee has arrived.

Russia's Policy.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Shanghai advices to the Frankfurt Zeitung say Russia's policy is making a highly unfavorable impression. It appears that British troops have begun an attack upon a Chinese camp in the vicinity of Shanghai. Marshal von Waldersee's agent has taken quarters for him at Shanghai.

A further dispatch to the same journal, dated September 16th, says: "A third Russian attack upon the Pei Tang forts, north of Taku, was repulsed."

Officers of the British battleship Centurion assert that while the Wu Sung forts were preparing yesterday for action, the Centurion signalled the German fleet, which prepared the cruiser Schwalbe for going to Hankow, if necessary.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, writing to-day, says: "Troops in large numbers are gathering from all parts of China at Sian Fu, which has been chosen as the permanent residence of the imperials. The secretary of the German legation has refused to begin negotiations with Prince Ching, saying that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein is alone officially qualified for such functions."

British Soldiers Killed.

London, Sept. 17.—The British commander at Taku cables that a fatigue party engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow was blown up. Eleven Welsh Fusiliers were wounded, two British Indian soldiers were killed, and thirteen British Indian soldiers, Captain Hill and eleven Chinese infantry soldiers were wounded.

No News at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The passage of the day without an event bearing upon the Chinese situation went to confirm the prediction made last week by officials that there would be no immediate important developments. The general impression is that nothing can be done until the Chinese themselves have progressed further towards the restoration of the government at Peking.

Meanwhile the military preparations for a winter stay in China go on without cessation, though the officials are careful to point out that these are only precautionary measures, and are not to be taken as an indication of a final determination on the part of the government.

Count von Waldersee, who will command the allied forces, is expected to arrive at Shanghai next Wednesday or Thursday. There have been no announcements of his purpose, but it is expected that this will be developed all the result of instructions which he will receive on arrival.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, had a conference with Acting Secretary Adee concerning the status of Chinese affairs. Japan's course has been clearly defined in her answer to the Russian proposal. In this answer Japan announces her purpose of withdrawing from Peking all "superfluous forces," and continuing there only such force as is considered necessary.

The efforts made by China to start peace negotiations have led to the suggestion that Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, represent that country in the negotiations; but he has expressed an unwillingness to accept the post, feeling that the conditions do not require his services. It was Count Ito who represented Japan in the negotiations with Li Hung Chang for the settlement of the Japanese-Chinese war. The suggested removal of the Chinese capital from Peking to Shanghai is now abandoned.

The state department has received a message from the consul at Fu Chow, China, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into between the viceroys and Tartar general of Fu Kien province and the foreign consuls at Fu Chow, which provides that in his absence "the Chinese authorities will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants and missionaries resident in Fu Kien province; that Central and Southern China shall not be attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order; and that the admirals of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fu Chow, lest her people be alarmed." The agreement is signed by the British, Russian, United States, Japanese and French consuls, and by Viceroy Hsu Ying Kuei and General Shan Lein.

To Rescue Christians.

Pekin, Sept. 13, via Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—Provost courts have been opened in Peking by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offence.

Capt. W. W. Forsyth, with 300 men of

the Sixth Cavalry, will start to-morrow on a tour of the district to the northeast of Peking, to rescue Christians and to make a ten days' reconnaissance.

Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed.

Town Burned.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Shanghai says a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, captured and burned the town of Liang on September 11th. A hundred Boxers were killed. The Chinese regular troops occupying the place had previously fled. The German loss was one man killed and 5 men wounded.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday demanding the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible for the outrages upon foreigners as a precedent to peace negotiations, has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis as far as the United States government is concerned.

This conclusion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese government cannot accept the German proposition, so that it is now for the United States government either to withdraw its forces from China immediately or to join Germany and England, and perhaps some other of the allied powers, in a prolonged war on China.

Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, and M. Wu, the Chinese minister, the latter showing visible signs of nervousness and disquiet over this last move, both called at the state department. Afterward Assistant Secretary Adee repaired to the White House to communicate to the President the substance of conversation he had had with the two diplomats and to assist in the consideration of Germany's note. He declined to discuss the latter publicly in any phase.

The belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition, it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government, and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China.

Will Oppose Russians.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 17.—It is understood that the British authorities here have been instructed to oppose vigorously the proposed Russian occupation of the Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin railway, which is owned by a British syndicate and leased to the Chinese.

The recent Russian movements northward are believed here to include an expedition to Shan Hai Kwan, which is now held by the Imperial troops.

Both the British and the Americans have an eye on Shan Hai Kwan as an open winter port. Only a few miles of the railway has been destroyed and the bridges are intact.

A British Expedition to Shan Hai Kwan is Probable at an Early Date.

The Chinese Game.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The Basen Zeitung to-day prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Monday, September 17th, saying that an Imperial edict, dated September 7th, commands all the Chinese generals, under the penalty of death, and orders all high officials to return to Peking and assist in restoring order and peace, and orders the suppression of Boxers. It also says the leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire.

The allies at Peking, it is also declared in the dispatch, must insist upon the Emperor's return and the punishment of Kang Yi and all the Boxer leaders.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says Sir Claude Macdonald will become British minister at Tokio, and will be succeeded at Peking by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capital. The Times correspondent says: "It is disappointing to British in the Far East, as they hoped that a strong diplomatist would be sent to Peking."

It is probable that Vice-Admiral Seymour will meet Sir Claude Macdonald at Tien Tsin.

Reports from Nankin point to the increasing activity and influence of the anti-foreign party. The manner in which the Yang-tse viceroys have been ignored by the throne in reference to the peace negotiations, while imperial edicts order the Manchurian leaders to assume the control of affairs, is capable of only one interpretation. Shanghai specials seem to show quite a shower of edicts regarding negotiations to which little importance is attached.

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, Russia will claim indemnity of £100,000,000. A Washington special says: "The change of front on the part of the United States government regarding Russia's evacuation proposal was due to the fact that Mr. Conger and Mr. Tower confirmed information obtained by the British minister in St. Petersburg, showing that Russia's proposition concealed a well-defined plan to seize Manchuria."

Only Rumors.

London, Sept. 19.—The British foreign office informs the Associated Press that no reply has been sent to the German note. Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang, outlined by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, the foreign officials say the British Premier has not sent any message to Li Hung Chang.

It is pointed out at the foreign office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese governments have already announced their support of the German policy in China unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

Preparing a Reply.

Washington, Sept. 19.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until persons responsible for the Peking outrages are punished, and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations as once awaiting, the President found much matter of importance to dispose of upon his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He lost no time in notifying officials he desired to consult in his re-

turn, and the day was given to private discussion.

Although it was stated no answer would be ready to the German note, it appeared that the President, after talking over the situation with Attorney-General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, has arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made.

Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting with Acting Secretary Hill in drafting a note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the state department. It was said that the note is to be gone over at a further meeting between the President and such of his advisers as are in the city.

Will Be Punished.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—It is understood that the immediate cause for issuing Germany's circular note to the powers regarding a Chinese settlement was the fact that Li Hung Chang, during his interview with Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German minister to China, mentioned a number of names of alleged high mandarins hitherto unknown as those responsible for the Peking outrages, and said that China was willing to punish them.

This explanation seems to be borne out by the following statement made by the German foreign office to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin: "What we want to avoid is an opportunity for allowing China to impose any shan concessions upon the powers by delivering up for punishment persons who had nothing to do with the Peking atrocities. Hence it is advisable for the representatives of the powers in China to designate beforehand all who are notoriously guilty. Germany does not wish to prejudice the case in any way. She wishes to reach an agreement with their punishment."

Sato, first secretary of the Japanese legation here, said to-day: "I think there will be no difficulty in getting the powers to agree in principle to the German proposition to punish the guilty. The real difficulty will be in deciding how high to go. If they decide to include Prince Tuan, then they will find that the Empress Dowager was back of him. Russia, in my opinion, will not help withdraw her troops from Peking, inasmuch as Germany and the other powers remain. She will decide that circumstances have changed, and that she must remain also."

The chief of one of the embassies, discussing the question this afternoon, observed: "Probably all the interested powers will agree to adopt the German proposition, with the possible exception of Russia, who has hitherto carefully avoided mentioning the punishment of the guilty. Certainly the United States will adopt it."

London, Sept. 20.—It was explained to-day at the British foreign office that it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposal, as they had reliable information that the Boxers were ready to re-occupy Peking as soon as the allies retired.

The foreign office here to-day considered the statement that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Peking, was to be transferred to Tokio and that Sir E. M. Satow, the British minister at Tokio, was to succeed Macdonald at Peking. It was said that arrangements had been made in April last on account of Macdonald's health but had been deferred owing to the Peking troubles.

Attacking Pei Tang.

Taku, Sept. 20.—The allies attacked the Pei Tang forts at daybreak. Heavy cannonading is going on.

Boxers Near Peking.

Pekin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 19.—The indications are that ten thousand of the allies will winter at Peking. The German force will be the largest. Some of the troops will probably be distributed in the surrounding cities to relieve the strain. The Japanese will withdraw the most of their forces to Nagasaki. The Russians will retain at least two thousand here.

A joint expedition to Pao Ting, has been planned by the British and the German forces.

The Dowager Empress has expressed her willingness to return to Peking if guaranteed protection. The generals in command and the ministers of the powers are unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

A number of small bands of Boxers have been reported in the neighborhood recently.

Viceroys and Negotiations.

Washington, Sept. 20.—China is exerting all her efforts toward an immediate opening up of peace negotiations. Another move in that direction was made to-day when the Chinese minister presented to the state department a dispatch from the two powerful southern viceroys. The United States instruct its officials in China to begin peace negotiations.

Earl Li at Taku.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Admiral Crowningshield, chief of the navigation bureau and acting secretary of the navy, has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Sept. 19.—I have called upon Li Hung Chang officially. He arrived on September 18th in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Peking. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States government. (Signed) Remey."

More Murders.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The war department here received the following dispatch: "The next good news received by the Washington, Sept. 17.—For six in reply to your telegram number 28, the following is accepted here as reliable: Two daughters of A. T. Water and 28 others were murdered at Taku on July 9th; Clapp and wife and four others murdered at Taku on July 31st; A. T. Water, wife, two children and wife near Panchow Fu on August 10th."

"The same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, Occuren and wife, a single gentleman and a single lady, having escaped into the mountains from a mission thirty miles north of Taku. They escaped on horseback and possibly may have escaped their pursuers. (Signed) Chaffee."

Promise Fulfilled

Commission Appointed by Government to Inquire Into Chinese Question.

Messrs. Ralph Smith, D. J. Munn and E. C. Clute Are the Commissioners.

Trades and Labor Congress and Elections—Thanksgiving Day Fixed For October 18th.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—R. C. Clute, Q. C., Toronto; Daniel J. Munn, New Westminster, B. C., and Ralph Smith, M. P., P. Nainaimo, have been appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the Chinese question.

At the last session of parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised, when increasing the poll tax upon the Chinese from \$50 to \$100 per head, to appoint a commission to go fully into the whole matter.

The election of Mr. Smith, who is president of the Trades and Labor Congress, is a compliment to the labor party. Mr. Clute is also regarded as a friend of the working men. Mr. Munn, who is interested in the salmon fishing industry on the Fraser river, will represent the business interests on the Pacific Coast of the commission.

The commission will proceed to work as soon as possible.

Trades and Labor Congress.

At the Trades and Labor Congress to-day a resolution was passed favoring independent political action in the elections. It was carried by 98 to 22.

All the Western delegates voted for it, and the great majority of the Ontario men, while Quebec was pretty solid against it.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day in the Dominion will be Thursday, October 18th.

Mine Owners' Conference

Steps Are Being Taken to Resume Work at Some of the Collieries.

Deputy Sheriffs and Watchmen Have Been Sworn in to Protect the Miners.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20.—According to advices from Hazelton the strikers are gaining some ground in that region, although the operators dispute this and insist that more men are at work to-day than there were yesterday. A few more men are reported idle in the Shamokin district, and the story sent here last night that the strikers at the Morea colliery, of the Reading Company, in the Schuylkill district, had voted to return to work, was proven to be untrue.

Hungarians attacked a mine boss on his way to work near Shamokin this morning, and beat him nearly to death with clubs. Other cases of violence of this sort, though not so serious, are reported.

Owners in Conference.

Srannton, Pa., Sept. 20.—Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys were features marking the fourth day of the strike in this region. One of these brought together the heads of three big companies, the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Ludlow, and the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and many individual operators for the final consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least.

It is announced that the various superintendents are about ready to centralize men at certain collieries and operate them under the protection of the law. For this emergency they have had some hundreds of men made deputy sheriffs and watchmen.

The other meeting of the day was that of the district executive board at the strikers' headquarters to deal with the effort of the big companies to make a working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say they will be prepared to off-set it.

More Mines Closed.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 20.—Reports received at the strike headquarters and elsewhere from various parts of Hazelton region this morning brought nothing but good news to the idle anthracite coal miners.

The first information received here told of a break among the employees in the Lattimer mines, the first that has taken place here during the strike. The colliery was considered an invaluable spot, and the break there put the strikers in a good humor. The number of men who quit was quite small, but the union men are satisfied that they will make further inroads in the force there.

Coal & Iron Co. joined the ranks of the strikers this morning. The company claims that enough men will stay at work to enable the big operations to continue. The North Franklin at Treverton, owned by the same company, continues working full handed, and it is likely that the United Mine Workers will not be able to induce any of the men to strike.

While Hugh Davis, a fire boss with the Pennsylvania colliery, was on his way to work this morning, Hungarian strikers assailed him with clubs. He was seriously injured. An additional number of detectives went to the colliery shortly after the assault to afford better protection to the men desiring to work.

Fighting the Railway.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 20.—The ail of the labor unions of the Schuylkill valley is now being solicited to fight the Reading railroad in the effort to close the mines in that territory. In this city some of the unions, who have a membership of 4,500, have passed resolutions of boycott, and now Pottsville and Harrisburg unions are sending word here of similar action.

The most interesting scene of the trouble will soon be transferred to Schuylkill county.

Working Longer Hours.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20.—General Manager Williams, of the collieries operated by the Pennsylvania railroads, in his official statement to the main office to-day, announced that up to noon there had been no change of any importance in the strike. In all of the thirty-four collieries of the Reading Coal & Iron Co., the daily hours of labor, beginning to-day, were increased from 7 1/2 to 8. The obvious purpose is to offset the decrease in the output of coal due to collieries being idle. There was no other change in the situation affecting the Reading Co.

SIR RICHARD GARTWRIGHT

Addresses Large Audience at London—Spoke on Political Issues.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—A large and representative gathering of Liberals assembled in the opera house here last night to hear Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. G. W. Ross speak on political issues of the day. Sir Richard upheld the action of the Liberal administration in sending troops to South Africa and denied Sir Charles Tupper's assumption that it was due to the Conservative party that the matter required consideration, and it was due to that fact that the contingents were not sent just when the Conservatives thought they should. All other charges of mal-administration were also denied.

PITY THE WOMAN

Who's a Nervous Wreck—But Glory in a Remedy That Will Cure Her, as South American Nerve Did This One.

Mrs. James A. Publicover, Lunenburg, N.S., was a wreck from stomach troubles and nervous prostration. After she had tried many remedies, and was treated by best physicians, only to be disappointed in a cure, she was recommended to use South American Nerve. She did so, with the result that to-day, after years of suffering, she is a cured and happy woman and proclaims this great remedy saved her life.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

STORM AT NOME.

Many Schooners Were Driven Ashore—Three Miners Drowned.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Sept. 20.—The steamer St. Paul brings news of the terrible havoc wrought at Nome by the recent storm. Seven or eight schooners were driven ashore. Many tents and buildings on the beach were entirely swept away and three men drowned. The Alaska Company's wharf is a mass of wreckage.

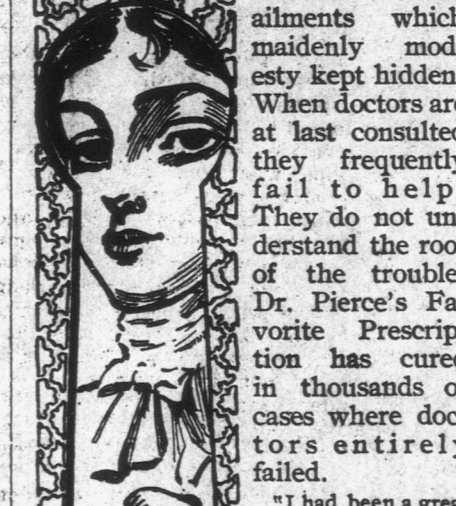
AUTOMOBILE RACE.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The Record to-day says: "Chicago is billed to witness a great automobile race next week, when W. K. Vanderbilt's 'White Ghost' will meet Alexander Winton's fast gasoline automobile for a purse of \$2,500."

A PEEP

Into the future would sadden many a happy woman. The misery of marriage often results from ailments which maidenly modesty kept hidden.



When doctors are at last consulted they frequently fail to help. They do not understand the root of the trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured in thousands of cases where doctors entirely failed.

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

"Favorite Prescription" MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Burghers Dispersing

Lord Roberts Reports That Seven Hundred Have Entered Portuguese Territory.

Nothing Left of the Boer Army But a Few Marauding Bands.

They Recognize the Hopelessness of the Struggle and Destroy Many Guns.

(Special to the Times.)

Spitzkop, Sept. 18.—Gen. Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit with 5,000 men and 30 guns.

He is known as the firebrand and will endeavor to protract the war.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—A cablegram from Lieut.-Colonel Biggar, deputy assistant adjutant-general, dated Capetown, September 18th, states that 500 of the first contingent will return to Canada immediately, the remainder having elected to stay in South Africa till the end of the war.

This means that about 350 Canadian infantry will be left behind. It is likely they will be drafted into some English battalion for the remainder of their period of service.

The artillery and mounted troops from Canada will continue in South Africa until their year is up, which will be in January or February, by which time it is expected the country will have been pacified.

London, Sept. 20.—Lord Roberts cables from Nelspurt, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railway not far from Komati Poort, the frontier station, under the date of Wednesday, September 10th, as follows: "Of three thousand Boers who retreated from Komati Poort before the British advance from Machadodorp, seven hundred have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions, and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati river and to be occupying spurs of Lebombo mountains south of the railway."

"A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause."

"Their Long Toms and field guns have been destroyed and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands."

"Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these which occupies a position at Doornberg."

Foreigners Departed.

London, Sept. 20.—The war office has issued a lengthy report from Lord Roberts on the subject of the Johannesburg plot to overthrow the garrison and murder British officers, and of the deportation of the foreigners. After detailing the known facts of the plot, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says:

"Consuls of America, Germany, France and Sweden, subjects of which nations were arrested, met and fully discussed the case with British officials. The consuls were most satisfactory. The consuls entirely concurred with the British action, and promised every assistance."

Lord Roberts adds that he forthwith ordered the deportation of all foreigners arrested in connection with the plot, for whose behavior their respective consuls could not vouch. Otherwise very few foreigners were deported, except the employees of the Netherlands railroad, who refused to work for the British, and actively participated in the war.

Will Demand Compensation.

The Hague, Sept. 20.—In the Upper Chamber of the States (General today, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. de Beaufort, said the government had informed Great Britain that compensation would be demanded for the expulsion from the Transvaal of employees of the Netherlands railroad.

Regarding the offer of a Netherlands warship to convey Mr. Kruger to Europe, Dr. de Beaufort said the government had made it when it had learned Mr. Kruger had desired to visit Europe for his health. The government informed Great Britain, and the latter, in thanking the Netherlands for the information, declared the British government had no intention to interfere with Mr. Kruger's projected journey.

Regarding China, Dr. de Beaufort said the Dutch commander had been notified to abstain from all military action.

Kruger's Trip.

Ferim, Sept. 20.—The Dutch cruiser Gedeveland is going to Delagoa Bay in order to take on board former President Kruger and convey him to Holland.

The Returning Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Oscar Pelletier will be in charge of the 500 Canadians who are returning from South Africa.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Funeral of the Late Robert Fisher, One of the Victims of Lady Smith's Accident.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Sept. 20.—The funeral of the late Robert Fisher, superintendent of the South Wellington mines, took place yesterday afternoon. The solemn and impressive services at St. Paul's Episcopal church were conducted by Rev. C. B. Cooper, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dunlop, St. Alban's; Rev. Geo. Taylor, of Seattle, being also in attendance. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Geo. Taylor. The pallbearers were Dr. W. W. Walkem, Thomas Bissett, R. G. Drennan, J. Miller, Robt. McAllister, Thomas Morgan, William Wall, W. Watson and F. H. Sheppard.

Hugh McMillen, who was severely scalped several days ago in N. 1 shaft, died from his injuries at the hospital on Tuesday evening. He was a native of Cape Breton, aged 24.

The Texas Hurricane

Governor Sayers Estimates Now That Twelve Thousand Lives Were Lost.

Loss of Property \$20,000,000-Subscriptions For Relief of Sufferers.

Houston, Sept. 19.—The following statement was sent to the Associated Press tonight by Governor Sayers: "The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the southern coast cannot be less than 12,000, while the loss of property will aggregate \$20,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction, I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive, and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor."

Aid for Sufferers.
London, Sept. 20.—In the morning papers appears a letter signed by the Barings, Rothschilds, Shyfers, and Brown, Shipley & Co., in which these houses offer to receive subscriptions in aid of the Galveston sufferers, and to forward them through the New York chamber of commerce. The Barings and Brown Shipley & Co. contribute each \$250,000 to the Rothschilds and Shyfers each \$250,000.

The Times, editorially commenting on the invitation to the public to subscribe to the relief of the Galveston sufferers, says: "The present occasion does not call for a Mission House fund, inasmuch as there is no question of the readiness and willingness of the American people to minister adequately to the needs of the sufferers; but the British public will be glad of an opportunity to give proof of friendly feeling for the United States."

Nov. York, Sept. 19.—The different funds collected in this city for the relief of Galveston sufferers amount to \$20,000.

ARBITRATION

Ex-Member of New Zealand Parliament Before United States Industrial Commissioners.

Washington, Sept. 19.—H. H. Lusk, formerly member of parliament of New Zealand, was today before the industrial commission. He explained the system of arbitration in New Zealand, which he said had been satisfactory. This system was in the form of compulsory arbitration, and it had had six years' trial. The fact that there was compulsory arbitration there made both employers and employees very careful as to the justice of their cases before they acted. In these courts of arbitration in New Zealand no lawyers are allowed to appear. Labor organizations in New Zealand are generally incorporated, and they had found no disadvantage in such incorporation. The arbitration law had been favored by employers and fought by employees before it had been enacted. Up to last year three-fifths of all labor in New Zealand was organized. Practically scales of wages there are made by labor organizations for the men in the unions, as well as for those without them. The arbitration court of New Zealand never fixes the maximum rate of wages; it simply fixes the minimum rate of wages that can be paid. This system, he said, does not hamper industries, for the reason that in the six years that it has been in operation the industries have increased one-third, an increase in old industries and the springing up of new ones.

CLARA BARTON ILL

Stricken Down While Assisting Sufferers at Galveston.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—A special to the Tribune from a Western Texas city says Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, who came here to distribute relief supplies, has been stricken down while ministering to the victims of Galveston storm. She is now seriously ill, and accompanied by three nurses to leave for her home in Washington today upon the imperative orders of her physician.

COLLAPSE OF CHURCH WALL

Presbyterian Minister Among the Killed and Injured.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Information has been received here that the wall of the Presbyterian church, now under erection at Van Kleek Hill, a town on the C. P. R. between here and Montreal, fell today, killing Rev. John McLeod, Presbyterian minister, and Angus Delorne, Henry Golden and a man named Home were badly injured. Doig, Payment and Grain were also injured.

WOOD AND COTTON DESTROYED

Roubaix, France, Sept. 19.—The town of Roubaix, which is in the throes of the great wool crisis, was the scene of a fire today which destroyed stores of wool and cotton, valued at four million francs.

SIR HENRI JOLY IN QUEBEC

Quebec, Sept. 19.—Sir Henri Joly, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, is in town. His visit is understood to be for the purpose of moving his office to British Columbia.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD

At Montreal—He is Confident Sir Chas. Tupper Will Be Canada's Next Prime Minister.

Hugh John Macdonald was one of the speakers at a Conservative meeting held in Montreal last week. Mr. Macdonald got a most enthusiastic reception. In reply he said he knew it was due to no merit of his own, but because he was his father's son. (Applause.) He believed it was also due to the fact that his father had always striven to make the people of Canada forget they are English or French, Catholic or Protestant, and remember only that they are brother Canadians, who should work together to advance the interests of their country. There might be a hope in the minds of some that he would follow in the footsteps of his sire, and he would promise that wherever he might fall it would not be in that respect. Sir George Cartier was intimately connected with his father, and was a close friend of Dr. Tupper. Together they took counsel, and as a matter of fact the Conservatives passed every measure on the statute book that had advanced the interest of Canada. He could not forget that, after the election of 1874, when the people did not understand the Pacific scandal, and believed that the government had sold a railway charter, there was only a small band of Conservatives left. The old guard met in caucus, and his father told them that he should retire in favor of Dr. Tupper. On motion of Dr. Tupper, however, the meeting adjourned until the next day. But on the next day his father alone was present, and it turned out that Dr. Tupper had advised the others to keep away and leave the Conservatives under their old leader. This was self-abnegation without a parallel in Canada. Sir Chas. Tupper was looked upon sometimes as an ambitious man, but on this occasion he threw away an opportunity of being the leader, when, as the westerners say, "he had it in his mit."

Mr. Macdonald said that he was therefore proud to see the way in which Sir Charles was received to-night. Referring to the approaching elections, he said that if the electors believed the government had administered the country honestly and prudently, then they ought to throw aside political prejudices and mark their ballots for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If the electors believed that the administration was false, wasteful and imprudent, then they ought also to throw aside political prejudices and vote for the opposition. He had no doubt of the result of the present election, for he believed that the electors would tell Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he and his colleagues had been weighed and found wanting. He admitted that the country is prosperous, but this was not due to any single act of the government.

The Bye-Elections.

Liberals pointed to the success of the government in the bye-elections, but it is the usual course for governments to try the majority of bye-elections. It is especially likely to happen now, when ministers on the platform bribe the electors with reckless expenditure on public works. In North Grey Hon. A. S. Hardy told the electors that if they elected the government candidate, Mr. Patterson, they would get warm sympathy, but if they elected the opposition candidate they would get only cold justice in the matter of dredging and other public works. This was a most open bribe. It was a wonder if any Reformers would vote in these bye-elections in view of the exposures in West Huron and Brockville. In West Huron the returning officers were not sworn, and therefore there was no perjury in breaking the law. The ballots were printed, not on thick paper as the law provides, but on tissue paper, so that every returning officer knew how the electors voted. He further said that Liberals in the House of Commons had tried in various ways to block investigation into these election frauds, and to a great extent succeeded. It was true the Conservatives were defeated in 1896, but they obtained a majority of 18,000 of the popular vote. He added that it was no wonder the Conservatives were defeated, for they had been in power eighteen years, and he described the accumulating difficulties of all governments meet with. Moreover the Conservatives had lost three prime ministers by death, and a regrettable difference arose between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues. This was unfortunate, for it gave the impression in the country that the party was divided. Their opponents had a different policy for every province and every section. Above that, the school question caused thousands to vote against their party. It was the first time they ever cast a Reform vote, and he believed it would be the last.

Conservative Victory Predicted.

The Conservatives entered on the present campaign under different circumstances. They were well disciplined, well drilled, had good officers, and a leader in whom they all had confidence. He was confident that Sir Charles Tupper would be the next prime minister of Canada. The Liberals had been out of power so long that at the last election the people had forgotten the misdeeds of the four or five years the Laurier government piled up a terrible record. They broke every pledge they made. Every party should say plainly what they intend to do. He was proud of the Conservatives, because they always told the people what their policy was. The Conservatives were attacked when they introduced their policy in 1878, and it was said that it would ruin the country, but no one could say that that government had not carried out its pledges. That is the proper position. At the last election the Conservatives again had a clear and definite policy. Many of their friends did not agree with it, but every one understood what it was. The Conservative policy does not change. What they fought for in 1878—the National Policy—they are fighting for today. They believed in protecting the workmen and a fair wage for a fair day's work. The electors could judge of the future conduct of the Conservatives by the past. If the Conservatives were returned to power everyone would know exactly what they would do. The Liberal policy at the last election was to eliminate every vestige of protection, and he appealed to the electors to say whether this was carried out? In conclusion he expressed himself as confident of the result of the election.

'Mid Scenes Of Horror

A Man Who Witnessed the Desolation in Galveston Now in Victoria.

In His Dreams He Sees Again the Ghastly Sights—Regrets His Visit.

James B. Hancock, who is now in the city on his way North, was in Galveston just after the horror, and the story he tells of the details are sickening. Last night he spoke of the affair in the following strain: "The sights in the wrecked city of Galveston were the most horrible that I have ever witnessed. Dead bodies were everywhere, and part of the city had been blotted out. For a distance of two miles along the beach, houses had been washed away, and only the foundations were left. The water had not entirely receded, and where business blocks and fine residences had once stood were simple holes marking the foundations. "As the working parties would arrive at one of these new holes the sight was ghastly. The bodies of the dead were dragged to the bodies from the holes of dirty water. Everyone was expected to work at recovering the dead, and the soldiers corralled a friend of mine, and myself and informed us that we would have to assist in the work. At that time we were standing watching a party of five men working under a guard. They were tossing the bodies and pulling them out on the high places, where they were placed on boards preparatory to burying them. "While some of the troops were guarding us a terrible outcry arose from the men engaged in the rescue work. Hurrying to the scene of trouble we saw that one of the workers was in the grasp of a soldier, while another soldier was covering him with his rifle. The man was a Mexican and, when captured, he stood stolidly eyeing the crowd, with one hand resting in his pocket. The soldier grasped the Mexican's arm suddenly and brought it from its resting place, and five mutilated fingers, which he had hucked off, were dropped to the ground. Each of the fingers had one or more rings upon it. "With the sight of these evidences of crime the workers seemed to go mad, and there were cries of 'Lynch him!' 'burn him!' and like expressions as the crowd surged towards the unfortunate wretch. Before that he had been stopped and unmoored, but the soldier, who seemed to human him, and he dropped to the ground, pleading for mercy. But there was no mercy in store for such as he, and the men were only prevented from killing him then and there by the presence of the soldiers. A corporal stepped forward and said, 'Leave him to us.' The Mexican was marched over and placed against a post, but a short distance from the bodies he had mutilated. Four soldiers were selected as a firing party, they were lined up within ten feet of the doomed man, and following the command to 'fire' four bullets tore their way through the ghoul's body, and he fell motionless and inanimate mass of flesh, bone and muscle. Such was the speedy justice which was being meted out to vandals in Galveston. In addition to this case I heard of several others where offenders were tried by court martial and shot, for similar offenses to that of the man just mentioned. "I did not care to remain and assist in handling the bodies, and my friend and I managed to make our escape. It will be a long time before I will return to Galveston, or forget the horrible scenes I witnessed there. Since I left there dead bodies, looking stark and stiff, have been continuously before my eyes. On my way North I was in terror, as though they realized that sure death was before them, and at night I have dreamed of having to help handle them. I tell you such things wear on a man, and I will bless the time when I can forget that I was ever in Galveston. "Indications are that the tidal wave must have struck the city broadly, as the buildings are washed away in almost a straight line back from the shore. Structures were swept away for a space of at least twelve blocks inland, and for nearly two miles along the shore. The ruined part comprised all the best portions of the city, all the city buildings being destroyed. There were no marks the spot where they once stood except half submerged foundations, in which lay debris and dead bodies. "When I was there the inhabitants who were rendered homeless, and were unable to leave the city were living in tents furnished by the United States government. Several distributing stations had been established, and forces of men were engaged in issuing food and clothing to the sufferers. There appeared to be no lack of provisions, but water was scarce, and there was no ice. The heat was most unbearable, and the stench from the bodies made the task of the relief party anything but pleasant. Water had to be hauled for several miles, and as the electric light plant had been destroyed the city was without light. The moon was shining, however, and the work of bringing out the bodies was carried on day and night. "For the first two days the bodies, as fast as recovered, were carried on rafts in steamers and dumped overboard, but later on they were piled up in heaps, with boards and pieces of timber among them, and afterwards the heaps were saturated with oil and set on fire. "Mr. Hancock was in Houston when the calamity struck Galveston, and with a friend went to visit the stricken city. He is now on his way to Dawson, where he has spent two winters, and he regrets the fact that he paid the visit to Galveston.

BURGLAR SHOT.

Courageous Seattle Police Constable Engaged in a Pistol Duel Against Odds and Emerges Victorious.

Edward Morse, alias Edward Moore, alias Jack Baker, a burglar and a possible highwayman, was shot and killed in a desperate fusillade between himself and Policeman F. A. Ribbach on Sunday morning about 3:30 o'clock in the outskirts of the Tenderloin district, Seattle. The shooting occurred in a vacant lot, which faces on Fourth avenue south, near Washington street. It is believed that Baker and two confederates were attempting to burglarize the Chinese store at the time the shooting occurred, and this story is substantiated by a confession of Harry Austin, an alleged confederate of Baker's, arrested later. Jack Mansfield, alias Jack Daugherty, believed to be the third member of the gang, is also under arrest. He refuses to talk. The officer noticed one of the men coming toward him out of the shadow, and he immediately ordered him to stop, and the latter complied. Ribbach demanded to know what he was doing there, and the man replied that he was sneaking around looking for a place that the man show his face. The fellow came forward, apparently to do so, and just as he reached the officer, he grabbed him, and attempted to throw him down. Ribbach sprang with him, but he also to the wider interest, which he represents. If Szechuan is saved from a repetition of the horrors that have stained the northern provinces the credit of it must be largely given to the British representative there, for his prompt and energetic action.

GIROUARD'S WORK PRAISED.

Lord Roberts's Congratulatory Telegram to the Canadian in Charge of the Railway.

The following copy of a telegram sent by Lord Roberts to Lieut.-Colonel E. P. C. Girouard, D. S. O., R. E., in recognition of his work in the reconstruction of the railway from Cape Colony to the Vaal River. The advance of the force into the Transvaal was in a great measure dependent on the rapidity with which bridges and culverts could be restored or diversions constructed, and the way in which the task entrusted to you has been performed has evoked the admiration of all who are acquainted with the difficulties which you have so successfully overcome. The repair of the bridge at Norval's Point was a specially creditable achievement. I beg you will accept my heartiest thanks and convey them to the Royal Engineer railway staff, the Railway Companies Royal Engineers, the Railway Pioneer Regiment and others concerned."

In addition to Lieut.-Col. Girouard, the following R. E. officers, who are also ex-officio members of the Royal Military College of Canada are also employed on the railways. Capt. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere (staff officer), Captain H. C. Nanton (deputy assistant director of railways), Captain G. M. Kirkpatrick, p. s. c. (commandant 42nd Co. R. E.), and Lieutenant G. R. Frith (8th Company, R. E.).

APPROACHING EXHIBITION

Of Saanich Society to Be Held Next Week—Programme of Sports.

The annual agricultural exhibition of the Saanich Agricultural Society will be held, as announced in these columns some time ago, on Friday and Saturday of next week. The programme of sports to be held on Saturday, for which the programme is as follows: 1. Running race, for Indian horses only, 1/2 mile. 1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2. 2. Running race, for farmers' horses only, one and a half miles; qualifications to be left to committee; three to start; distance 1/2 mile, in heats; best 2 in 3. 1st prize, saddle and bridle, given by Wade & McKeon. 3. Running race, 1 mile; open to all. Purse \$25; entrance fee, \$2.50, to be added; five to enter, three to start. 1st prize, 50 per cent. of total purse; 2nd, 30 per cent. 4. Sweepstakes, trotting race for buggy horses. Entrance \$5. 5. Ladies' heave the stone, 1/4 mile. 1st prize, \$5, given by Victoria District Farmers' Institute. 6. Log chopping contest. Entrance, \$10; three to enter or no prize. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5. 7. Sack racing, for two men. 1st prize, No. 1 cross-cut saw, given by W. M. LePoer Trench. 8. Greasy pig catching contest. 9. Best lady driver. 1st prize, \$5, given by Victoria District Farmers' Institute. R. B. Hained, provincial constable at Chemainus, came to the city yesterday, and returned to his post this morning. Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one all.

Uneasiness In Szechuan

Recurrence of Uprising in This Fertile District Not Considered Unlikely.

Chinese Attack on the Russian Stronghold of Vladivostock—Rioters Invade Joshin.

According to an Oriental exchange received by the Empress of India, there appear to be indications that a Boxer uprising is a not altogether unlikely occurrence in the district of Szechuan. This province is one of the largest and most affluent of the great Chinese domain, and is watered by the mighty Yang Tze Kiang. At Chun King, the principal city, among the mission headquarters is one established by Rev. Dr. McCartney, who, accompanied by Mrs. McCartney, passed through here about a year ago, on a visit to Ontario and the States. The exchange states that the conviction is transpiring at Peking has fastened itself upon the popular mind, and a recurrence of the old anti-foreign feeling is making itself felt. At more than one point distinctively Boxer placards have been posted threatening the foreigners and inciting the people to rise against them. To the west and southwest of Chen-tu raids have been made on the Catholic missions which have been looted, their contents sold on the public street and the premises afterwards burned. In some instances the men in charge of the missions have contested their position with the assaulting force uselessly. The local authorities have been powerless to act while on the whole willing to give protection. In one instance, where twenty braves under the lead of a small official, were ordered to protect a place after it had been riotous, the entire force, including its leader, decamped at first sight of the enemy. On hearing of this the district magistrate threw up his office being unable to control the situation. Trouble has also broken out in the district raised two years ago by Yu Mantze, a not surprising matter when one has regard to the antecedents of the people of that locality. One Protestant missionary travelling from his station in obedience to the consular orders, was, while en route, subjected to several riotous demonstrations on the way, and his escape is a matter for thankfulness, no less than for surprise. The general and prompt attention given to the notification sent out by Mr. Consul Fraser, however, served to avert greater difficulties. Whatever may have been the feeling at the only port of Szechuan, regarding that somewhat discussed order, it is generally acknowledged that the consul did a service not only to those immediately involved by the order, but also to the wider interests which he represents. If Szechuan is saved from a repetition of the horrors that have stained the northern provinces the credit of it must be largely given to the British representative there, for his prompt and energetic action.

POULTRY FATTENING.

Practical Information for Farmers and Poultrymen Prepared by Prof. Robertson.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, has issued a bulletin, "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners," which contains practical information for farmers and poultrymen desirous of fattening for home or British markets. Additional information, with directions for constructing the fattening coop, can be obtained from Prof. Robertson's "Evidence on Poultry Fattening," a copy of which may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. The following is a copy of "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners": 1. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Dorking, Cochins, Brahma or Indian Game chickens, or crosses of these, are more easily fattened than chickens of lighter breeds. They should be put up at from two and one half to three and one half pounds each. English buyers object to black legged poultry. 2. The most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks. 3. Be careful not to overfeed chickens during the first week. Feed lightly, three times a day. Remove any feed left in trough half an hour after feeding. Keep the troughs clean and sweet. 4. After first week give chickens all they will eat, regularly twice a day. 5. The oats must must be ground very fine. Oats ground as for horse feed are not suitable. 6. Feeding skim milk whitens the flesh, which is desirable. 7. Put a little salt in the feed. 8. Give water in the trough twice a day. 9. Give some form of grit twice a week. Sifted flour will do. 10. Feed tallow during last ten days. Begin with 1 pound per day to 70 or 100 chickens, increased to 1 pound to 50 or 70 chickens. 11. To prepare tallow: Weigh quantity required for three days, melt it, and thicken while hot with ground oats. Mix one-sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed. 12. Rub a pinch of sulphur under both the wings and tail of the chickens to kill the lice. 13. Do not feed with the crumming machine longer than two weeks. 14. Do not feed a fowl by machine until its crop is quite empty. 15. Remove foot from pedal of crammer before using. 16. Keep a record of weight of ground oats and of skim milk fed to fowls per week, and also their gain in live weight per week. 17. One gallon of milk weighs practically 10 pounds. 18. To record feed consumed per week: Weigh each new bag of meal before commencing to feed from it, and place the weight in a book. At end of the week, add together the weights of bags of meal fed, and also weight of meal taken from the last bag. 19. To obtain record of gain in live weight of fowls: Weigh each crate empty, and mark the weight on it; weigh crate when fowls are placed in it, and again on each succeeding week, at same time of day and before feeding. To prevent any injury to the toes of the chickens between the slats and the scales, place two or three thicknesses of bags on the scales. 20. If a chicken gets off its feed, remove it from fattening pen for a few days, allowing it free run. 21. Do not allow fowls any food thirty-six hours before killing. 22. Kill chickens by dislocating the neck, or by bleeding in the roof of the mouth. Use care so that no outside blemish is made. 23. Dry pluck at once, while fowl is warm. Pluck clean, leaving a ring of feathers an inch and one half around the neck. 24. As soon as plucked, place chicken on shaping board to give it a compact, square shape. 25. Chickens are not to be drawn. 26. When cold, wrap in clean paper, and pack tightly in shipping case to prevent injury from knocking about. 27. See that fowls, paper and cases are kept perfectly clean. A NEW CEMETERY. If present intentions are carried out, residents of Victoria West will have a cemetery of their own before long. With this object in view a meeting of a committee, appointed by the residents last year, will be held in the school room of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, at 8 o'clock this evening, when it is expected some definite plan of action will be decided on in regard to securing the new acreage for cemetery purposes. The committee is composed of representatives from all the different churches in the Western suburb of the city, including Esquimalt. Both communities, it is said, feel alike the great inconvenience they are at present put to through being compelled to inter their dead at Ross Bay cemetery, because of the great distance between the places mentioned. The plot of land which the committee has in view for the new graveyard contains some fifteen acres and is high and dry. It lies close to the naval cemetery in Esquimalt.

of the rioters. He wounded two or three of them and made good his escape to the consulate. Being afraid that the Koreans might attack us at any moment, in which event we should simply have been overwhelmed, we evacuated the town, taking steamer for Gensan, whither we have brought all official documents and records, accompanied by all the Japanese residents. The mayor of the town notified us at 11 o'clock on the morning of the day we left that he was not able to protect the foreigners. In fact he himself took refuge on a steamer during the day. Another dispatch from Seoul to the Kobe Herald, several days later, says that the cause of the disturbance was reported to be due to the complaints of the Kichishu people against the independent administration of the place, which was formerly part of Kichishu. Nothing was definitely known as to the extent of the disturbance; but it was supposed to have been a local affair between the peoples of the two towns. A later dispatch from the Japanese authorities states that the number of Japanese subjects who escaped to Gensan, accompanied by the consular officials, is nine. The Korean governor of the district has arrived at Gensan and he reports that the government is discussing the question of dispatching troops to the locality to restore and maintain order. Troops will probably be ordered thither from Hokusai.

THE BOER ARMY

Reports That Seven Entered Port-Territory.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE HOPELESSNESS

Of the Boer Army in the Hopeless Battle and Desperate Fight.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE BOER ARMY

Reports That Seven Entered Port-Territory.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE HOPELESSNESS

Of the Boer Army in the Hopeless Battle and Desperate Fight.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE BOER ARMY

Reports That Seven Entered Port-Territory.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE HOPELESSNESS

Of the Boer Army in the Hopeless Battle and Desperate Fight.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE BOER ARMY

Reports That Seven Entered Port-Territory.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

THE HOPELESSNESS

Of the Boer Army in the Hopeless Battle and Desperate Fight.

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

persing

ports That Seven Entered Port-Territory.

the Boer Army

the Hopelessness

Gen. Viljoen, who is in the supreme command of the Boer army, is reported to be marching northward in the direction of the port with 3,000 men.

the firebrand and will lead the war.

A cablegram from Cape Town, Sept. 19, says that 500 of the first return to Canada under the provisions of the act.

about 350 Canadian troops from the South Africa.

It seems to have recognized the hopelessness.

dealing with one of the positions at Doornbos.

The war office has reported to Lord Roberts of the Johannesburg.

After retreating from the plot, the British in South Africa.

American, German, subjects of which, met and fully discuss.

Otherwise very few reported, except the Netherlands railroad.

Mr. Kruger to Eurfort said the government when it had learned of the Boer government information.

OM NANAIMO. Robert Fisher, One of Ladysmith.

STRONG ARGUMENTS.

The utter weakness of the case the opposition have against the government is beautifully illustrated in the comments printed daily in our morning contemporary from such papers as the Mail and Empire, the Hamilton Spectator and the Montreal Star. We shall print one of these attacks as a fair sample of the grounds on which the people are asked to condemn the government. It is from the Hamilton Spectator, considered one of the most prominent Conservative papers in Canada:

When the Conservatives propose to ask the British government to do a little something for Canada in the way of a small duty on foreign foodstuffs, the Grits call that dictating to Great Britain her trade policy, and say that Canada has no right to make any such request.

But the Simcoe Reformer claims that the Tarte government has done these things. It has established penny postage with Great Britain and the larger portion of her colonies. It secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties, which stood in the way of trade negotiations with the mother country.

In other words, the Grit government has dictated the postal policy of the British government, and has dictated the conditions of certain treaties by the home government. The Grit government has not hesitated to ask Britain to change her programs in these two matters; and why should there be any hesitation in asking for a third favor—a most important favor?

With arguments like the foregoing to meet; with one leader who is the chief attraction in a comic opera company, throwing even the corps de ballet completely into the background; and another whom we all know to inherit his father's nose, what chance can the miserable Grits who have stolen the inheritance of the Conservatives possibly have to again secure the favor of the electors? We were afraid our case was weak, but we confess we did not realize how desperate it had become until we read in the Mail and Empire that Hugh John had also developed the wag of the head that was peculiar to his departed "sire," as he calls his father. We are informed that he "swayed" the audience at will at a recent meeting in Toronto, and we shall print that speech to-day just to prove to our readers that it must have been the "wag" that "swayed" the people, as the "oration" is not one of the kind which we should expect to greatly move an audience. But Liberals are not disposed to grumble at the efforts the Conservatives are putting forth to convert Mr. Macdonald into a political star. He is an agreeable, good-natured gentleman, incapable of the treacherous tricks of men like Foster, Haggart, Montague and others who expect to be his colleagues and who betrayed their former leader. But to hold him up as a man of transcendent abilities, and one who is sure to set the political heather on fire, is simply absurd. If he had had it in him to do any of these things more would have been heard of him; before he had reached the age of 50 years; Hugh John will fall and he will be flung aside by those who affect to be so enthusiastically following in his wake at the present time at the instance of men who think they have greater claims on the leadership.

TRADE OF THE INTERIOR.

The Colonist draws attention to a subject of vast importance to the merchants and all the people of British Columbia when it says:

The people of Victoria and Vancouver have learned that trade will not come to him who waits, but that eternal vigilance is the price of commercial safety. If the C. P. R. line from the East extended into the Similkameen valley, and if lines from the south are allowed to tap the same region without connection being made by the shortest possible route with the Coast, those cities will have a very hard time to secure any of the business of the transmountain region. We think, therefore, that the identity of interests of Victoria and Vancouver on this very important matter ought to be equal to the securing of the necessary government aid to bring about the immediate construction of the much-talked-of Coast-Kootenay line.

The people of British Columbia have long believed, and the merchants of Eastern Canada are beginning to realize, that the wealthiest portion of our great country lies in the West. There is bound to be a great struggle to secure the trade of this territory, and if the people of the coast cities are not on the alert the groundwork of a most lucrative business may be cut from beneath their feet before they realize what is being done. We of the West have the advantage of proximity, but the business men of the East also have advantages, and it is our duty to see that the most is made of those which we possess. It is a fact that labor is cheaper in the East than it is in the West, and that that is something over which we have no control; but if it be true that our business men are discriminated against—or perhaps we should say are at a disadvantage in the matter of freight rates—that is a matter which can be remedied, and we owe it to ourselves to see that it is remedied. We must have the most direct means of communication with the great wealth-producing sections of the province. When that is secured, our merchants may be relied upon to do the rest. But it is a fact that in these times of keen competition a very small handicap, such as excessive cost of transportation or an unwise adjustment of the tariff, may put the dealers of a certain section practically out of business. If our business men and the governments

of the province and of the Dominion act in harmony all obstructions shall be removed and the trade that naturally belongs to British Columbia shall be retained where nature intended it to be. Let us know no rest until the business naturally tributary to the West is flowing in Western channels.

A NIGHTMARE.

That surplus accumulating at Ottawa seems to be disturbing the mind of our morning contemporary. All who have taken an interest in the public affairs of the Dominion for any number of years will remember the acclaim with which a surplus was received on the one or two occasions when it was possible to announce that the receipts had equalled the expenditures during the many years the Conservatives were in power. Then a great financing feat had been accomplished when after a great deal of ingenuity had been exercised in the effort to discover something new to put taxes upon if at the end of the year a small surplus was created on paper. No tax had been reduced and everybody is prosperous, the consequence being that the revenue keeps growing larger and larger, and it is no wonder such a sight fills many of our Conservative friends with wonder and the majority of them with disgust. They say it should not be allowed to continue; that the abominable thing should be cast forth, should be prevented from making itself offensive to such a large portion of our population. The history of the Dominion furnishes proof that it would soon disappear if the Conservatives were at the helm of the ship of state. In the meantime they want to know what is to be done about it. It is an outrage to tax the people to such an unnecessary extent. The Finance Minister should have foreseen the consequences of his statesmanship in cutting loose the bands in which our commerce was bound, one tells us, while in the papers which have just arrived from Montreal we find that Hon. George E. Foster says the duties have only been reduced by fourteen hundredths of one per cent. Who are we to believe? Some of the few manufacturers who are supporters of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster say the taxes have been reduced too much, the ex-Finance Minister says that practically they have not been reduced, at all, while the Colonist affirms that a further reduction should be made, as it is very wrong to take more money from the pockets of the people than is required for the proper conduct of the services of the country. It is all very confusing, we must confess. It is a fortunate thing it is not the Conservatives the government is trying to please, but the people. They know what they want and what they do not want. It will be a most surprising thing if they decide that they want a government led by Sir Charles Tupper.

IMPORTS AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. T. B. Hall says the reason the Liberals could not secure a reasonable reciprocity treaty with the United States was because they had already "given away the trump card." The Conservatives, then, were possessed of this trump card for about eighteen years; why did they not play it and secure that which was so desirable? The Liberals did not reduce the duty on corn for the benefit of the Americans. We have a practical farmer as Minister of Agriculture now, not a doctor or a brewer, and he decided that it would be well for the farmers of the East to have corn at the cheapest possible price. It is the raw material of the stock raiser, and he was desirous of converting it into fattened stock for the British market. The results of this policy have thoroughly justified the action of Mr. Fisher. This wise provision alone was one of the principal factors in producing the conditions which have made the Canadian farmer more prosperous than he ever was before in the history of the country; and his prosperity has been reflected in every other industry. The Liberals are under obligations to Mr. Hall for drawing attention to this matter, because it furnishes a very fair example of the general principles on which the Laurier government has acted from the day of its installation. It has not considered what the effect of a certain line of policy would be on the United States, but whether it would be a benefit to Canada. The purchasing of a few thousand bushels of corn in the United States may have been good for the pockets of a few American farmers,—that was merely an incident in the transaction and could not be avoided even if desirable, which it was not, because it would mean the cutting off of the supply of feed. The Canadians took this corn because it was indispensable to them in the business upon which they had entered with such success—the feeding of hungry Britons. May they continue to prosper in their new business and may the imports of corn and other raw materials from the United States continue to increase from year to year and Canadian business expansion never stop.

LABOR INTERESTS.

As has often been remarked, it is a fortunate thing for this country that the representatives of labor are safe, conservative men. We have had many illustrations among our southern neighbors of the evils brought upon a community by the unwise counsels of irresponsible agitators. It is to the credit of the workmen of Canada that they always con-

sider the interests of their employers and that if they receive evidence of the fact that they are receiving as generous a reward for their labors as the business with which they are connected can carry they are perfectly satisfied. It is to promote and to conserve this good feeling that the Laurier government has established a labor bureau and is going to publish a labor gazette. The labor troubles which seem to be ever present in the United States have acted as a warning to the rulers of the Dominion to do all in their power to altogether prevent if possible such untoward occurrences here, and if that be too much to expect to at least endeavor to minimize the evils attending them. On this subject the Colonist of this morning says:

"The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa, is a gathering of much importance. We feel sure that the object of the congress is one that deserves the most earnest sympathy of all who wish their country well. In Mr. Ralph Smith the congress has a president of good judgment, and one who, while desiring to advance the interests of the workmen, fully recognizes that capital and labor ought to go hand in hand, and that their interests are identical. We commend the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in approaching the congress from a friendly attitude. It is to be desired above all things that the deliberations of labor organizations in this country should be conducted in a spirit of cordiality, and that the intention of the administrative and legislative bodies of the Dominion and the several provinces to accord a respectful hearing to all proper representations, and to carry them into effect, when this can be done consistently with the other interests entitled to consideration."

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large assemblage of people in Montreal, but there was an incident in that meeting full of significance and which would have caused any leader but one who has nothing to learn to seriously consider his ways. When he spoke of the preferential tariff as being a free will offering to the Mother Country he had to take a breathing spell to give the people a chance to give vent to their enthusiasm. But a little thing like that will not cause Sir Charles to change his mind. Business is business, and if the opposition are returned to power Great Britain will have to take her chances in Canadian markets along with the other nations which look forward with eagerness to the day when her commercial downfall shall be chronicled. The preference has come to stay and Britain will be alive and doing business when some of the great nations of the present day have crumbled to pieces through internal weakness.

This is the way Mr. Bergeron, who seems designed to be the Conservative leader in Quebec now that Sir Adolphe Caron has been cast aside by Sir Charles Tupper, appeals to the electors of French Canada: "Laurier is no Frenchman. He is English to the marrow—English in appearance, in accent, in ideas. Vote for Sir Charles Tupper, whose sympathies are with Quebec." Thus we see that the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, "Laurier is too English for me," is to be the keynote of the Conservative campaign song in Quebec. We shall hear no such tune from Col. Prior in Victoria, although it would not be at all surprising if he were to warble a little ditty to the effect that our first duty is to Canada, just to harmonize with his leader's "Business is business" refrain.

To relieve the mind of the Colonist in regard to that surplus which is disturbing its rest, might we be allowed to point out that we have a national debt, nineteen-twentieths of which was piled up by its political friends, it is the custom of nations to reduce such a debt when the opportunity offers, and such an opportunity will never occur when the Conservatives are in power. We hope to see the Liberals stay in until the population of Canada has increased to about thirty millions and the debt has entirely disappeared. As in the past, we are afraid the former will dwindle and the latter fatten when the Conservatives get control of affairs.

The Nelson Miner insists that Colonel Prior was right when he said Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a weak man. All we can say is that those who have had special opportunities of forming a correct judgment are of a contrary opinion and that that opinion is corroborated by the Liberal leader's management of his followers and his guidance of the House of Commons. Perhaps Hugh John is the Miner's ideal of a strong-minded, firm political leader. We all know neither the Premier nor any other man can "hold a candle" to him.

NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nerve. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The German Emperor has offered a prize of \$4,000 for the best automobile war carriage, which is to combine all the requisites for service in the field.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The first advance in the price of coal, as a result of the strike, was made by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co., 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local

Coal Miners' Strike

Second Day of the Great Struggle For Increased Wages in Pennsylvania.

Additional Collieries Will Be Compelled to Suspend Operations To-Day.

(Associated Press.)

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal miners' strike began very quietly in this district. While little change there was in the situation this morning was in favor of the striking miners. As far as reports had been received from all parts of the region, there were fewer men working than yesterday. Some of the collieries are shut down, and it is doubtful if they can continue work during the entire day. Every official connected with the United Mine Workers now in the district, with the exception of President Mitchell, started out before 6 o'clock this morning for picket duty at various collieries. All had returned to headquarters at 8 a.m. and reported they had been successful in inducing men to stay from various workings. A number of leaders also reported strikers returning, and that some mines were being watched by the men to prevent strikers returning.

No Men Appeared.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 18.—There was no change in the strike situation in this district yesterday. All the collieries that had been compelled to suspend operations yesterday were idle to-day. The companies had steam up at some of the mines ready to start the machinery, but men did not put in an appearance.

Short Handed.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 18.—All the Schuylkill region collieries resumed work this morning with the single exception of the Morens, operated by Dodson & Co. The Vulcan and the Buck Mountain, near this city, are short-handed.

Lehigh Coal Co.'s Centralia collieries, which shut down at noon yesterday owing to scarcity of coal, resumed this morning with a less number of men at work than yesterday. It was said that work would be suspended at noon to-day or perhaps earlier.

It was reported from Nesquehoning that last night when Hugh Dempsey, of Scranton, and Jas. Gallagher, of Hazleton, labor leaders, attempted to address a meeting, they were jeered and pelted with stale vegetables and had to stop.

Famine Threatened.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The miners' strike in Pennsylvania threatens Oswego with a coal famine. Only one firm has any coal on hand to supply the trade, and that will soon be exhausted. That concern is selling hundreds of tons daily, for which people are glad to pay cash. The factories here have been closed down because of the scarcity of coal. Unless the strike is soon settled, much suffering will be caused here.

Have Joined the Strikers.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 18.—About 20 per cent. of the men who worked at Mount Carmel yesterday joined the strikers this morning, having cleaned up their work, and the strike leaders declare that the indications are that all the mines there will be tied up.

Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. gave out a statement to-day to the effect that the Henry Clay and other mines belonging to this company, in the vicinity of Shamokin, would not resume work until the strike would be settled. He said that less men had come to work than yesterday, and that it was useless to attempt to operate these mines.

Increasing Prices.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. announce to-day that on and after this date all grades of coal will be advanced 25 cents a ton.

More Men on Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—It was estimated at noon that the number of additional men in this district who had joined the strikers to-day was about 500. Many mine superintendents say they have more men at work than the union men will admit.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—President Mitchell, on behalf of the striking miners, has issued the following statement:

"Reports received at our office from districts 1, 7 and 9, of the anthracite region, show that there have been great accessions to the ranks of the strikers to-day. In district No. 7 (Hazleton region) not less than 1,500 mine workers who mined yesterday failed to report for work this morning, thus increasing the total number on strike from 10,000 to 11,500 to-day. In district No. 9 (Schuylkill) our forces have been augmented by 4,500 mine workers, in addition to the 30,000 reported yesterday. The situation in district No. 1 (Leakawanna, Wyoming,) is practically the same as the first day of the strike, only 200 men remaining at work. The total number of men idle is 118,000. From every section of the anthracite region reports indicate that much dissatisfaction prevails among those who have, up to this time, failed to participate in the strike, and we confidently expect that the number at work will grow less with each succeeding day, until the mines shall be completely closed. (Signed) John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers."

Mines Abandoned.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The leader of the strike to-day says that at the end of the second day, 118,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite coalfields are idle. No representative of the mine operators makes a statement for their side of the matter, but individual mine owners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

The first advance in the price of coal, as a result of the strike, was made by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co., 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local

Beauty's Hypnotic Touch



Is given to the complexion by vapor and hot air baths. Our Portable Bath Cabinets are just what is required in health. Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Obesity, Skin Troubles, Kidney, Liver, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Call at our Store, or write for full particulars. We invite you to inspect our stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Toilet Articles.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST, 58 Government St., near Yates VICTORIA, B. C. Telephone 425.

Germany To China

Investigators of Outrages in Peking Must Be Delivered Up For Punishment.

Li Hung Chang Is Afraid Return of Emperor Might Cause Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A copy of Germany's note, demanding the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion in China was presented to Acting Secretary Adams at the state department. The note will receive the earnest attention of the cabinet and such members of the cabinet as are in Washington to-morrow.

The text of the telegraphic note is as follows: "The government believes it can count as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have proved to be the original and real instigators of outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instrumental in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions will be contrary to the civilized conscience and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained, but a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders."

"The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crimes. The government proposes therefore that the cabinets concerned shall instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading personages from whom guilt instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded. (Signed) "VON BUELOW." The note has been sent to the German embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, and Tokio.

Feeling in London. London, Sept. 19.—With the arrival of Count von Buelow in China is published the most important declaration of policy yet issued by any of the powers. As the Daily News remarks, "Germany's circular note has turned the tables on Russia, whose evacuation proposal had put Germany into an awkward corner. Now, if Russia assents to the German note, she will be unable to continue to pose as China's lenient and forgiving friend, while if she dissents, Russia will lay herself open to the charge of reducing the punitive expedition to a farce."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "On the evening of Sept. 18, Li Hung Chang's departure he received a strongly-worded telegram from Lord Salisbury declaring that the British government would insist upon the return of Emperor Su to Peking as an absolute essential condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable. Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the British government would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue all over China."

The London morning papers have little but praise for what is called Germany's "admirable note." The Times goes so far as to wish that the credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain. The Morning Post, alone, in a cogent and well reasoned editorial, points out the grave objection, namely: that the real authors and instigators of the uprising should prove to be identical with the personnel of the Chinese government, it can hardly be expected that they will deliver themselves up, and if the Chinese government should be designated as guilty, it would be under the ban of the powers, a condition of things only terminable by the conquest of China or a revolution producing a new government. Therefore, says the Morning Post, "The powers should carefully weigh the matter before committing themselves."

Nothing to Hide. Berlin, Sept. 18.—The publication of Count von Buelow's circular note, which was made through the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was decided upon because it was deemed best to let the world see that the Germans had nothing to hide regarding their real aims in China. The diplomatic corps here so interprets it. The note shows also that Count von Buelow's sober and moderate views regarding the Chinese muddle and its solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's most expansive plans. The leading German papers approve the note.

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

dealers, who increased the price to consumers 50 cents per ton. A cloud appears, on the otherwise peaceful horizon, in the shape of a report from Harrisburg, that a bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Dauphin county, and involving about 2,500 mine workers.

A concession was voluntarily granted the 5,000 employees of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work 10 hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized and had not presented any grievances.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered, the Philadelphia & Reading Co., to-day brought its mules to the surface in two mines near Shamokin that had been closed by the strike, and announced that they were permanently abandoned.

The action of the 400 or more employees of the West End Coal Co., at Mauch Chunk, near Wilkesbarre, in sticking to the work, stands out prominently as the busy feature of an otherwise idle territory. They say they have no grievances, have always received kindly treatment from their employers, and therefore resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 19.—The strike of the anthracite coal miners entered upon its third day with everything shut down in this district. Headquarters here this morning received word that the Moccasin breaker, in the far western end of this region, had been closed through the offices of District President Nicholls, who organized nearly every workman there last night. This makes the tie-up of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys thorough, for not even a washery about here is doing business to-day.

The tie-up of the mines has caused the laying off of every coal train crew in this region, and whatever is being moved is going out in the freight trains. Only three Delaware and Hudson coal trains went north yesterday.

Three crews are marked out for to-day, but one is to be employed in dumping ashes for the road bed. The Erie railway is almost at a standstill. No coal is taken over the Honesdale branch and to-day the switching crew at that point was laid off.

The Erie and Wyoming Valley, the Delaware & Hudson, the Ontario & Western, and the Lackawanna systems are not moving a single coal train to-day in any direction, the strike being wholly responsible for this condition.

Operators Will Not Yield.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—Galvin Pardee, owner of the Lattimer and Harwood collieries in the Hazleton district, in an interview to-day, said: "Under no consideration will the operators yield to the United Mine Workers. It would be a fight to a finish and the operators will win. So far as I am personally concerned, I have ordered the mules to be taken out of the Yarwood mine and put to pasture. I am preparing for a long strike. My superintendent reports this morning that the pressure brought to bear upon my men at Harwood was so great that only a few came to work to-day, and that the Harwood mine is practically at a standstill. At Lattimer the men living at a distance from the mine did not appear for work this morning. The mine is working with a reduced force. I am informed that this morning the marching body went to Colaraine to intercept the mine workers there."

More Men Out.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 19.—One thousand and more miners employed at five collieries, owned by the Union and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies and individual operators quit work to-day in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, compelling the stoppage of operations. This makes the tie-up complete in the Shamokin region excepting the Locust Gap and North Franklin collieries, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

MAKE OLD DRESSES NEW! DIAMOND DYES

The Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing.

Their Great Superiority Over All Other Ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten Cent Package Will Color From One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors That Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are followed carefully, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for all-wool goods, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to hit the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands. For beauty, brilliancy and fastness, no other dyestuffs, whether for home use or for the dye-shop, equal the Diamond. The latest scientific discoveries are used in the strongest and best of all known dyes, and will not wash out in the strongest soapsuds, nor will they fade when exposed to the sunlight.

Try Diamond Dyes once, and see how easy it is to make old and faded dresses, waists, ribbons, capes, jackets, etc., look like new.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Sept. 12th to 18th, 1906. The first day of the week opened with fair weather over the province...

This afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company. The Right Rev. Bishop Perrin will officiate.

organist, the bride leaning on the arm of her father. She was attended by Miss Annie Gribble and the little Misses Gladys and Norma Ramlose...

Ralph Smith's Address

At the Opening of the Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa.

Efforts of the Dominion Government in Behalf of Workmen.

As announced in the Times, the sixteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened at Ottawa on Tuesday. The following address was delivered by the president, Ralph Smith, M. P. P.:

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Farmers since they began to thresh have discovered that the destructive work of the cut worm during the past summer does not alone apply to the root crops...

Local News.

The totals of the Victoria clearing house for this week ending September 18th were \$533,900, business \$28,187.

The funeral of the late William Winchester took place this afternoon from the residence of his son, Rev. A. L. Winchester, No. 19 Kingston street.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Vancouver district will hold a convention at Nanaimo on Thursday next to nominate a candidate to represent them in the coming elections.

The seventeenth exhibition of the Nanaimo Agricultural and Horticultural Society opened at the Park this afternoon, and promises to be the best ever held in the city.

SENT TO WILLIAM HEAD.

The Steamer Tees, Which Arrived From North To-Day, Held by Quarantine Officers.

Steamer Tees arrived at 1.30 this afternoon from Skagway and Northern British Columbia ports. The vessel had on board 11,500 cases of salmon from northern canneries.

IN HYMN'S BONDS.

Two Well Known Victorians United in Marriage Last Evening - Pretty Function.

Rev. Elliot Rowe, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, last evening united in marriage Capt. A. A. Sears, of the C. P. N. company's service, and Miss Carrie M. Phillips, only daughter of ex-Ald. Jos. E. Phillips.

10,000 SOBERY HEARTS.

La Grippe Has Made Them So - But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Will Bring Joy and Health.

La Grippe has left many a heart weak and diseased. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, because of its great merit in being a remedy that gives relief...

Occ... Thrilling... Exod... Fur... Perhaps... Counts... of Pekin... of the K... M. S. E... the begi... narrative... and gra... Pekin... The w... of Pekin... vanced... allotted... side of... after a... Tsuchi... The d... one batt... ordered... Major... (11th an... ed as a... General... 16th B... engineer... Lieut... ing the... Major... memb... Chaoy... sisting... ter of... of Eng... General... The... of the... Americ... the Tor... the city... kin on... the ase... Rns... through... energy... ternoo... They... comman... and the... wout... the Jap... tack... The... were st... side of... gate... The... Major... ed... mand... move... 1,000... The... and m... some... ter... sides... almost... the str... 100-4... of the... triller... 600, at... mis... The... embra... at var... The... ever... a ver... fore... night... neers... to the... many... Chaoy... of... the almos... charge... sweep... point... put to... the g... nese... Wh... Men... was... feated... orde... Away... to se... the tal... Chuo... wall... vance... comp... palaw... panes... betwe... ed in... and fr... and... Chaoy... The... was a... hold... on the... denly... force... both... were... sharp... runt... tnat... ment

Practically Prohibitive

The City Council Recommends a License That Will Shut Out Trading Stamps.

Dealers Handling Them Will Also Be Taxed—Revenue By-Law Considered.

In committee of the whole last evening the City Council took a step that practically shuts out trading stamps from the city. The revenue by-law was under consideration when it was decided to impose a tax of \$166 per month on the stamp companies and \$16 per month on retailers who offered stamps as an inducement to trade with them.

This step was taken owing to the fact that a large signed petition had been received by the council asking them to take steps to abate what the signers termed a nuisance.

When the Mayor took his seat Aldermen Cooley, Yates, Cameron, Williams, Kinsman and Brydon were present, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from John Hardy, acting deputy minister of fisheries and marine, in reference to the swing bridge on Rock Bay. Mr. Hardy drew the attention of the council to the act in the statutes regarding the construction of works over navigable waters, and to the fact that bridges which obstructed or interfered with navigation could be destroyed under authority of the governor-in-council.

In the letter from Messrs. Fell & Gregory, enclosed, it was stated, after requesting the department to take action to ensure their clients the use of the navigable waters of Rock Bay, that the tramway company have completed their rails over the closed swing, and the bridge has remained in the same condition, "and we have just been informed that the swing portion of the said bridge is now considered unsafe."

On motion of Ald. Cooley the letter was referred to the committee.

The city engineer submitted the following report, which was received and filed: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit an estimate of a gravel bicycle path along the centre of Yates street, from Blanchard street to the junction of Cadboro Bay road. I have examined the locality, and, in my opinion, to construct a suitable path along the centre of the street in question it will be necessary to lay substantial curbs on either side, raised above the grade of street, and afterwards fill the space between the same with good quality of blinding gravel, heavily crowned and well rolled.

The water commissioner reported on the following applications for water supply: From Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. Sprinkling and B. Gonnason. Regarding that of Mrs. Newcombe, who was outside the city limits, the commissioner said water could be supplied on payment of \$15. Mr. Sprinkling's application, if granted, would need 225 feet of 2-inch pipe, at an estimated cost of \$90; and that of Mr. Gonnason, of Fourth street, would mean the laying of 2,100 feet of 4-inch pipe, at an estimated cost of \$1,700.

The house committee also reported having under consideration an improved system of heating the hospital, but in consequence of the probable great cost of making any change nothing yet had been done.

Salaries to the amount of \$642.40 for the month of August were paid.

The following letter from Dr. Ernest Hall was then read: Dear Sir—Please request your board to consider the conditions upon which the hospital privileges can be afforded to members of the Federated Societies in connection with one private room, and also one bed in the semi-private ward, also as to the erection of a special ward, for their accommodation.

In connection with the above it was decided that the executive committee confer with the Federated Societies. In regard to the memorial hall, plans for which Dr. Hall submitted, and the cost of which he estimated would be \$4,000, a sum greater than he anticipated, it was decided the board have a conference with the doctor before any action be taken in the matter.

The meeting then adjourned.

BUILDING NOT SELECTED. Matters Moving Slowly in Connection With the Manual Training School.

No definite arrangement as to the quarters to be occupied by the manual training school have yet been made, and it is hard to say just where the new apparatus will be installed.

When Professor Robertson arrives matters may be expedited, but up to now no word had been received from him. City Superintendent Eaton is very anxious to see the school established, and is doing all in his power to have the matter of location settled upon, but he is now of the opinion that he will be able to accomplish this in this direction only after the arrival of Professor Robertson.

Do not back-pedal more frequently than you can help. If practiced often, back-pedaling will injure the best machine. However, do not risk your neck to save your cycle; the latter can be replaced.

Residence For Doctor

Money Nearly All Collected For Building, But Plans Not Decided On.

Protracted Meeting of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital—Monthly Reports.

For considered over two hours last evening the directors of the Jubilee hospital sat in regular session for the transaction of monthly business. A protracted discussion over the erection of a doctor's residence in connection with the hospital took place. Plans as prepared by Mr. F. M. Rattenbury were submitted by Mr. Holland. The building as shown was a handsome two-story frame dwelling, that would cost, Mr. Holland stated, in the neighborhood of \$2,500, of which amount \$2,218 had been collected.

A number of the board, however, believed that the house would be more expensive than the estimate given, and argued at length as to the most suitable site for it.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Mr. Drury concurred in Mr. Day's remarks, and the matter was finally left to be considered at a special meeting of the directors, who in the meanwhile will visit the grounds, select a site and will interview the doctor and architect.

Left For Porcupine

Mr. Justice Martin Leaves Skagway to Hold Court in New District.

Prisoner Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment Released—Alaskan Salmon Pack.

According to information from Skagway, Mr. Justice Martin, special commissioner to the Porcupine district, accompanied by Lewis J. Seymour, secretary; J. D. Grahame, government agent and gold commissioner; W. A. Robertson, provincial mineralogist for British Columbia; Robert Cassidy, of this city; Robert Patrick, clerk and constable, and W. H. Vickers, of the British Columbia provincial police, left for that district on Wednesday last.

Mr. Seymour, speaking for the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, said to a Skagway News representative: "Chief of the main objects of the commission is to confirm and ratify the rights of miners to claims located under the United States laws in the strip which has been the subject of the modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States, thus securing to American citizens as well as British subjects, indisputable titles which will be registered with Capt. Kant, the sub-mining recorder at Pleasant Camp, Dalton trail, after investigation by the commission."

"According to the public notice already given, the commission commences its sessions near Porcupine City, and probably at the camp occupied by the boundary commission during its work, the first sitting being appointed for Saturday, September 15th, at 10 a.m."

"It is expected that American miners in the district will avail themselves of this opportunity offered to establish themselves in their claims, thus placing themselves in an unassailable position should any dispute as to title arise."

"In addition to the foregoing all mining disputes which are brought before the commission will be promptly and finally dealt with."

In his sittings at Adin, Mr. Justice Martin has before him the well known case of W. Partridge against Lord Hamilton in regard to the possession of several claims in the Anaconda group. Judgment was reserved. Another case referred to the ownership of the Yellow Jacket claim on Willow Creek, in which the contending parties are Capt. Wise and Mr. Christopher, who both claim possession as locators. There is a legal point in connection with this case for the Supreme Court at Victoria to decide. There was also the criminal case of Jim Brackett, who was charged with endeavoring to commit bodily harm on one Quinn. The entire trouble arose over a dispute over a claim on Willow Creek. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

News comes from Dawson of the release from custody of Edward Lord. Two years ago last March Lord was sentenced by Judge McGuire to five years' imprisonment with hard labor for the theft of \$10,000 in gold dust, the property of Kerry & Dougherty. Lord was under the influence of liquor at the time of the theft, and to-day he comes back to the world a free man. His guilt was a confessed one.

Alaska salmon cannerymen figure on closing the season about October 15th with the largest pack in the history of Alaska fish canning! The pack of the canneries of Southeastern Alaska alone—those south of Skagway—it is estimated will exceed 600,000 cases, to say nothing of the smaller packs of the north.

Already some of the canning plants are being shut down owing to a shortage in the supply of tins.

The Tanana district is now being pronounced a "fake."

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, dizziness, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes. Sold by Dean & Haeckels and Hall & Co.—11.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, addressing the President of Montreal, stated that the amount so far subscribed to the century fund is at least \$800,000, with over 600 churches still to be heard from, and if they do so well as the churches heard from, the total may reach \$1,500,000.

MODERN SCIENCE TRIUMPHS OVER CANCER. A New Constitutional Remedy That Eradicates the Disease Completely From the System.

A few years ago consumption was thought to be an absolutely incurable disease. Modern science has stepped in and transferred the "white plague of the north" to the column of curable diseases. Now the swift march of science has overtaken cancer and placed it, too, on the list of curable diseases. The old and agonizing methods of treatment by the knife, paste and plaster, have been superseded by our constitutional remedy, which completely uproots the disease from the system and leaves not a vestige behind to again cause trouble. Our remedy, though powerful to remove every trace of cancer poison from the system is pleasant to take and harmless to the most delicate constitution. Full particulars, also our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," sent to anyone on receipt of 2 stamps. Address Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Strathcona Turned Over

The Hotel on Shawigan Lake Now Completed—Opening To-Morrow.

Will Be Managed by W. E. Green, a Most Popular Hotel Man.

The new Strathcona hotel at Shawigan lake will be formally opened to-morrow under the management of W. E. Green, of Nanaimo.

There has been considerable delay in getting this new hostelry under way. Work was started on the first building in the early part of the year, and it was thought that the structure would be ready for the summer trade. But just before the building was to be turned over by the contractors a fire occurred and the handsome structure was wiped out of existence.

Painters had just about completed their work on the building and part of the furniture was installed in the building on Saturday, May 12th. Most of the workmen had left the building and there was no watchman employed. Shortly after midnight the few men who were quartered in the building were awakened to find themselves in the midst of flames. In some mysterious manner flames had started in the interior of the building and they spread with startling rapidity. There were no facilities on hand for combating the devouring element, and in less than an hour the site of the palatial building was only marked by a mass of smouldering embers.

A patient investigation was made to find the origin of the fire, but the efforts of the investigators went unrewarded. It was a heavy blow to the stockholders of the Strathcona, but they were not cast down, and long before the embers were cold the contractors who erected the building, which had been destroyed, had orders to duplicate the original structure. On Monday morning a force of laborers were on hand clearing the ground preparatory to the construction of the building which has just been turned over.

The hotel is located on Shawigan lake, in the midst of beautiful surroundings. The style of architecture is what is known as the Swiss. There are thirty-one bedrooms, two dining-rooms, two drawing-rooms and splendidly located sitting, reading and smoking apartments. The kitchen and bar are situated in the basement, and are arranged in consonance with the remainder of the building. The halls are spacious and convenient, and in fact every arrangement is made to provide for the comfort, enjoyment and convenience of the guests. The premises are supplied with spring water and an electric lighting plant has just been placed in position.

Not only have the details of construction been capably and carefully attended to, but the surrounding grounds have been splendidly laid out. The property consists of 160 acres, 20 of which have been transformed into a park, planted with trees, and there is no more charming spot anywhere than the view from the balconies of the placid waters of Shawigan lake.

The season for tourists is practically at an end, but hunters and fishermen are bound to visit the place in large numbers, and next summer there will be no idle rooms in the building. Mr. Green is one of the most popular hotel men in the province, and as manager of the new hotel, he is sure to extend his popularity.

THE LAST SAD RITES. Funerals of the Victims of the Railway Week Taking Place To-Day.

The funerals of the victims of the railroad accident, which occurred at Ladysmith on Saturday, are taking place this afternoon. Hugh Thomson will be buried from the residence of his father, at South Beach. Henry Saunders will be buried from the residence of Robert Fisher on Pandora street. Robert Fisher will be interred at Nanaimo, the funeral taking place from the residence of Rev. C. E. Cooper, pastor of St. Alban's church. It is probable that the remains of the unfortunate engineer will be sent to Toronto for burial.

The following will act as pallbearers at the funeral of the late Henry Saunders: Messrs. Kerr, Madigan, Pope, Bridgeway, Holmes and Savanah.

The coroner's inquest started at Nanaimo at 2:30 this afternoon. A number of witnesses will be examined, and the inquiry may last for several days. Train Despatcher Fred Brown left for Nanaimo this morning, where he will appear as a witness at the inquest.

900 DROPS CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

"Cocoon" or "Neat" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm. Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk. Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake. Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk. Sold Everywhere.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP. Parol, Supposed to Be Stolen, Turns Up in an Unexpected Manner.

For the past ten days the police force of the city have been working on a case that appeared to present many difficulties. At the lacrosse game at Beacon Hill a week ago last Saturday a lady lost a valuable parol. It was trimmed with all kinds of fluffy lace, the handle was set with precious stones, and as the sunshade was worth at least \$100 the owner was naturally anxious for its recovery. She applied to the police department to assist in the search and they immediately took up the case. They had no difficulty whatever in getting clues, for at least a dozen different boys saw fifteen or twenty different boys carry away such a parol as the one that the police were looking for.

The disappearance of that parol has given several members of the force many a wild goose chase, and still they were unable to secure evidence enough to connect any one with its taking off. But the mystery has finally solved itself. About a week ago the Times had a little item about the missing article of female finery. The article was read by a Port Angeles man, and he wrote to the chief of police to say that the parol had been carried away by a member of his family, who happened to be on the grounds that day, through a mistake, and that it would be immediately returned.

RECRUITING COMMENCED. Strength of "A" Company, R. C. R., to Be Increased to 124 Men—Will Wear Khaki.

The equipment for "A" Co., 3rd R. C. R., in barracks at Hospital Point, arrived a few days ago and now everything is in readiness for the raising of the company up to its full strength of one hundred and twenty-four men. Col. McKay, the commanding officer, anticipates absolutely no difficulty in securing the additional men, and three were accepted yesterday.

A number of attractive posters are being distributed through Vancouver and this city directing attention to the fact that recruiting had commenced, and emphasizing the conditions to be fulfilled to ensure acceptance. The poster contains a neatly executed representation of three branches of the service—the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Applicants for enlistment must be bona fide British subjects of good character, between the ages of 18 and 45, and in good health. They must not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, and must have a chest measurement of 34 inches.

Khaki uniforms for the men are expected daily from Ottawa, and when they arrive Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing for themselves a body of soldiers in khaki attire. Col. McKay has just returned from a few days' hunting near Williams Head, and although fortunately he did not step within the prohibited territory, enjoyed many a pleasant conversation with those who through the variety of fate were confined in the improvised dance hall.

The health of the men in barracks is excellent, and their spirits are correspondingly hearty.

A RARE CHANCE. Wanted, party with capital to work Penton Mine, Yukon.

Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C. NOTICE. Whereas the Crown Grant No. 1189, for the above named land was on the 21st day of September, 1871, issued in error to Modeste Demerutis, the said Modeste Demerutis has died, and his estate has been administered by the executors of his will, and the said land is now in the possession of the executors of his will, and the said executors have decided to sell the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner.

Notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant has three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1189, and if he fails to do so, the said land will be sold to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 25th day of November, 1906. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1906. AUGUST BRABANT.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Collier, and is now in its sixth year. It is published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Subjects of good character, between the ages of 18 and 45, and in good health. They must not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, and must have a chest measurement of 34 inches. Khaki uniforms for the men are expected daily from Ottawa, and when they arrive Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing for themselves a body of soldiers in khaki attire.

Col. McKay has just returned from a few days' hunting near Williams Head, and although fortunately he did not step within the prohibited territory, enjoyed many a pleasant conversation with those who through the variety of fate were confined in the improvised dance hall. The health of the men in barracks is excellent, and their spirits are correspondingly hearty.