



Engagement With Chinese

It Is Reported That the Allies Have Been Forced to Retreat.

After Having Lost About Twelve Hundred Men Killed and Wounded.

Report of the Fight Comes From Chee Foo and Is Not Confirmed.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 6.—The anti-foreign party again has the upper hand at Pekin.

According to reports emerging from Li Hung Chang's lodging at Shanghai his baggage is packed preparatory to his departure for Pekin, but, it is added, he has applied to the throne for 20 days' sick leave. Li Hung Chang claims that his representations to the Yang tsé vicerey and T'atou Sheng will be denounced by Li Ping Heng, because they are friendly to the foreigners.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says it is rumored that the powerful vicerey Yuan Shika, governor of Shan Tung, who disapproved of Prince Tuan, has been killed.

Correspondents at Tien Tsin are unable to give anything fresh, though a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 6th, avers that the allies are making slow progress towards Pekin on account of the differences of opinion among the generals. The American, the British and Japanese commanders favor one plan, this dispatch affirms, and the Russians, French and Germans another. Prince Tuan, it is added, seeks to inspire his army by proclamations ordering every foot of the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin to be disputed. All the Chinese troops have been paid in full and troops, money and supplies are going to Pekin from the southern provinces.

It is deemed probable, by military men in London, that the Chinese will make a fierce fight at Pekin on a much greater scale than the defence of Tien Tsin.

A dispatch to the war office at St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Kharkov, Aug. 4th, says two squadrons near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns, and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russians lost 8 killed and 8 wounded.

This dispatch adds that the battle around Aigun was continued on August 3rd, the Cossacks losing 6 men killed, 25 wounded, and driving back the Chinese, killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. An inscription on one of the flags reads: "The people of the large fist."

Other dispatches report Russian successes near Port Arthur.

Reports of Fighting. Washington, Aug. 6.—The following cablegrams have been received at the navy department:

"Chee Foo, Aug. 6.—British Fame reports, unofficial, engagement at Pei-tsang on Sunday morning, from 3 to 10.30. Allied, whose loss in killed and wounded is 1,200, chiefly Russians and Japanese, are retreating." (Signed) Tausseig.

"Chee Foo, Aug. 6.—Unofficial report, believed to be reliable, about 16,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Pei-tsang at daylight of the 5th. (Signed) Remey."

Preparations for the Advance. New York, Aug. 6.—The allies are to make a reconnaissance to-day starting with 4,000 men against Gen. Ma's army, according to a Tien Tsin cable to the Herald dated yesterday, which also says the Fourteenth infantry has arrived.

Preparations for the advance on Pekin are being pushed forward. A large number of boats have been commandeered. All lighters have been seized, which will stop business with Tien Tsin. The combined forces are ignoring all commercial interests. This could not be avoided without detriment to the military operations.

The Boxers are raiding villages south of Tien Tsin. One thousand Mohammedans were massacred. The Chinese are said to be deporting Shan Tai Kwang to Tung Chow.

It is reported that the Chinese have made overtures to ransom the Pekin diplomats and close the war.

The Emperor and Dowager Empress are believed to be in Pekin. Their flight or death would produce a great change. The Chinese now silent or nominally loyal will become progressive when they have nothing more to fear. The fate of those who have heretofore dared to utter pro-foreign sentiments terrifies even the semi-enlightened officials.

Chang Yen, son of a former Chinese minister in Washington, is still exiled. Yang Wing is in hiding. The Manchu party once exterminated, the people will welcome reform.

Li Hung Chang has not put in appearance at Tien Tsin. His former residence, where he received Gen. Grant and other notables, is now occupied by Cossacks. The Americans and the Japanese are said to have about a million and a half ounces each of the government treasure. The Russians have placed their flag upon the salt piles.

Most of the British engineers on the railway have received notice to quit.

They Supported Ching. New York, Aug. 6.—Director of Telegraphs Sheng, at Shanghai, tells in an

interview cabled to the Journal and Advertiser, the story that two members of the Tsung li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, were put to death for alleged friendliness to foreigners, and adds to the previous story the names of the officials and circumstances of their death. He says the victims of "the Heng" were Wang Ching Cheng, formerly minister to Russia, and more recently imperial director-general of railways, and Yuan Chang. They had been doing good work in suppressing the Boxers, and supported the efforts of Prince Ching to save the foreign ministers and restore order in Pekin.

Unless the Tsung li is suppressed Sheng fears there is no hope for the delegations. From Li Hung Chang. New York, Aug. 6.—The Evening World, in an editorial to-day, says that it cabled Saturday to Li Hung Chang for the latest official information of the Chinese situation. To-day the paper prints under that head the following response:

"The Imperial decree just issued authorizing escort of the diplomatic corps to a place of safety renders action of the allied forces unnecessary. It is the first step toward a solution of the situation. (Signed) Li Hung Chang."

Situation on Upper Yang tsé Kiang. Paris, Aug. 6.—The French consul at Chung King telegraphs under the date of August 3rd that the situation is becoming more serious on the upper Yang tsé Kiang. The English consul, he says, has left with the customs house staff, and the French official intends to leave with his Japanese colleague. Mail service has been stopped.

Transport From Manila. San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 6.—The transport Logan has arrived from Manila. She is supposed to have on board a number of refugee missionaries from China.

Troops for China. New York, Aug. 6.—The United States transport Rawlins, from Havana, with a detachment of the First United States infantry on board bound for China, arrived to-day. The troops numbered ten officers and 300 men.

London, Aug. 5.—Dispatches received last night add nothing to the general information concerning the progress of events in China.

Although the agents of the cable companies at Tien Tsin on July 30th asserted that the censorship of news dispatches had been abolished, it is evident that correspondents are not allowed to cable any account of the advance in the direction of Pekin.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 3rd, the principal opposition will be met 20 miles west of Tien Tsin, where it is stated the Chinese have extensive obstructions. Mines are said to have been located under the railway, the line apparently being left intact.

Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railways, objected to the measures for the defence of the foreign settlements, the enlistment of volunteers, and the presence of numerous warships, and asked the foreign consuls to suspend these measures. The British consul replied by pointing out that the measures were only intended to strengthen the hands of the lawful Chinese authorities against disorder.

A St. Petersburg dispatch dated Aug. 4th says Gen. Mozieski reports from China that a part of Gen. Orloff's forces attacked and drove back the Chinese regulars on July 30th, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men. The Russian loss was 7 killed and 20 wounded.

Reports from Berlin say that Prince Henry, on behalf of Emperor William, made the parting address bidding goodbye to the Fourth Eastern Asian Expedition, which sailed from Bremerhaven for China to-day.

Flooding the Country. Tien Tsin, Aug. 1, via Chee Foo, Aug. 4.—It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

Thirty thousand Boxers are eight miles north of Tien Tsin, and a battle is expected.

Viceroy's Alarmed. Washington, Aug. 4.—Some features of the dispatch received from Gen. Chaffee yesterday and which the war department refused to make public became known to-day.

The first dispatch received by the war department from Gen. Chaffee contained very little information, but closed with the statement that he was going forward to Tien Tsin and would give his views. It is what he has done. His views, as cabled in the dispatch of yesterday, were far from palatable to several of the foreign governments, and that is one reason why the dispatch was not made public. This much he asserted. Gen. Chaffee and the United States forces under his command have gone forward toward Pekin with the British and Japanese forces. The troops of the other nations assembled at Tien Tsin did not join in the movement, but the reasons given by Gen. Chaffee could not be learned.

The steady prosecution of military movements undoubtedly has frightened the Chinese viceroys, who have been sparing for time and endeavoring to use the diplomatic corps at Pekin as protection. The Tsung li Yamen dispatch received this afternoon illustrated this condition and made it plain that the imperial government is trying to force a suspension of the advance on Pekin.

Earl Li's Offer. Berlin, Aug. 4.—Indications increase that Germany is preparing another large body of troops for China. The latest news reaching this point has been given by the Frankfurt Zeitung, saying that despite the absence of official admission of the fact it is certain that three other large steamers of the North German Lloyd line have been chartered for September. Opposition papers criticize this because the Reichstag had not been asked to sanction this step, and point out that another heavy army increase will be asked at the fall session of the Reichstag for organization of a colonial reserve army.

In official circles here it is stated there is strong divergence on the subject of policy regarding China between the Emperor and the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, the latter being

aware that Germany's aims at obtaining suitable satisfaction in China are seriously hampered by the Emperor's impulsive utterances. It is further stated that hot words have already passed between the Emperor and Count von Buelow on that subject.

Having formally refused the ministers to put them in communication with their governments and this having proved ineffectual to stop the advance, it would not be surprising if the Chinese government should next come to one of two things, either come forward with a threat to renew the attack on the legations if the advance is not stopped, or resort to the plan of delivering the ministers safely at Tien Tsin, or at least to the commanders of the international column, trusting in that way to abate the force of the invasion and induce the powers to consent to negotiations for settlement of the trouble.

It is learned here that Viceroy Li Hung Chang actually undertook to do this, but sought to make the conditions for the safe delivery of the ministers that the imperial government should be held harmless for what had occurred at Pekin. This condition having been rejected absolutely, by the terms of President McKinley's reply to the Chinese government, it may be that Li is trying to arrange for the delivery of the ministers without conditions, trusting to the gratitude of the powers to grant the desired absolution.

Olivier Has Escaped

With 1,500 Men He Says He Intends to Continue the War.

Ian Hamilton Reports Boers Are Now Using Soft-Nosed Bullets.

London, Aug. 4.—Lord Roberts has sent to the war office the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, August 4th: "Lord Algeron Lennox has been released by the Boers. Only two officers remain prisoners."

"Commandant Olivier has managed to escape to the hills in the vicinity of Bethlehem with 1,500 men. He has informed Gen. Bruce Hamilton that he does not consider himself bound by Gen. Prinsloo's offer of surrender, and that his force intends to continue the war. He has taken up a position between Harrismit and the Newmarket road.

"Lieut. Gen. Bunde is now following him. "A prisoner captured by Gen. Ian Hamilton says that soft-nosed bullets are now served out to the Boers."

"I am presenting this matter and protesting to Gen. Botha."

With the Canadians. Toronto, Aug. 4.—Mr. Hamilton, the Toronto Globe correspondent, writing from the bank of the Vaal, May 26th, says there was another hard day on Sunday, May 20th. The Canadians were the guard and marched at 9 a.m., not getting into camp until 7 p.m., after a dark. The march was now northward upon Heilbron. In the capture of Heilbron the Canadians were the leading regiment. The battalion formed an attack, and found its place opposite the town and to the east of it. The right of the line was formed by C Company, which secured the dugouts and kopjes in the case of the town, while the rest of the line, in widely extended order, approached and entered the town. The artillery and mounted infantry were further to the left. The fighting was not severe.

Mr. Hamilton, writing from Johannesburg on June 1st, says of the fight at Heilbron: "The hand of the battle rested lightly upon the Royal Canadian Regiment this day. Strong as was the Boer position, fierce and accurate as was the Boer fire, only seven men were wounded in the Canadian regiment."

THE LATE KING HUMBERT. Chapel Will be Erected on the Spot Where He Was Assassinated.

(Associated Press.) Rome, Aug. 6.—The city council of Monza has voted the plot of the assassination of the late King Humbert, including the spot where Humbert was assassinated, to the Royal family, who will erect a chapel there.

Queen Margherita has composed a tender prayer in memory of her husband and has obtained permission from the Archbishop of Cremona to circulate it among the faithful.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene will arrive in Rome on Wednesday. The remains of King Humbert will leave Monza the same day, reaching this city at 9 a.m.

Funeral on Thursday. Washington, Aug. 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the state department from Charge d'Affaires Odings, at Tomoko: "Foreign office notified that the funeral of the deceased King Humbert will take place in Rome on August 9th."

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS. (Associated Press.) Toronto, Aug. 6.—It is understood that at a meeting of the executive of the Reform Association held here recently, Sir Richard Cartwright presiding, it was decided that the Dominion elections should be held on October 16th.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Commenting on the Toronto dispatch to the effect that the general elections are to be held on October 16th, the Gazette (Conservative) expresses itself convinced that an election is pending, and advises all interested parties to prepare for a September campaign and an October election.

CANADA'S DECISION PRAISED. (Associated Press.) London, Aug. 6.—The Times this morning praises Canada's decision not to receive any more destitute immigrants. In view of the spread of anarchy it recommends a similar course of action to European states.

Cornered By Kitchener

Roberts's Chief of Staff is on the Trail of Dewet and Steyn.

And is Drawing the Net Still More Closely Around Them.

Sergeant of Strathcona's Horse Killed and a Trooper Severely Wounded.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated August 5th, says Gen. Lord Kitchener has narrowed the circle around Dewet and Steyn by driving out the enemy from one of the flank positions which he held.

Canadian Casualties. Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The general commanding at Paardekop cables to-day to the militia department as follows: "Paardekop, Aug. 4.—Following casualties reported near Waterval on July 30th: Strathcona's Horse, killed, 514. Sgt. Edward C. Parker, severely wounded, 402. Pte. Frederick G. Arnold. (Signed) General Commanding."

There is no such name or number in the normal roll as that of Sgt. Edward C. Parker. Arnold is from Corkstown, Barrie, Ont.

Sir Alfred Milner cables as follows: "Capetown, Aug. 5.—Dangerously ill at Bloemfontein, 339. Driver Sandercock, Canadian artillery; 8183. Smith, Canadian regiment of infantry; at Cape town, 7400. Wilson; 7915. Corp. Coombs, Canadian regiment of infantry. Capt. McDonnell was released by the Boers on July 20th. (Signed) Milner."

Sandercock belonged to "D" Battery. C. L. Smith is with the Halifax company and went with reinforcements to the first contingent. Wilson is of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and Coombs, of St. John, N. B., was wounded at Paardekop on February 27th.

Anxious to Come Home. Toronto, Aug. 6.—A letter has been received here from Sam Hughes, dated Bilkfontein, July 23rd, in which he states that he is desirous of returning home and has asked the general in command to relieve him.

OFFICER'S SUICIDE. He Was Found Aseep on the Bridge and Blew Out His Brains.

(Associated Press.) New York, Aug. 6.—Fourth Officer E. Thiel, of the new liner Deutschland, blew out his brains two days out of the run that ended here this morning, after having been found aseep on the bridge. The second day out it was his turn to watch on the bridge. The air made him drowsy and he fell asleep, at his post. The captain came upon him, ordered him to take off his coat, the ship's badge of office, and sent him to his cabin in disgrace. Five minutes later after the door closed behind him a shot was heard, and when it was forced open the body lay on the floor with a bullet in his brain.

STRIKE DELAYS STEAMER. (Associated Press.) Havre, Aug. 6.—The strike among the stokers and bunkermen of the French line steamer La Bretagne, which was scheduled to sail for New York on Saturday, and which has been delayed here by the trouble, is assuming great proportions. The sailors are now joining in the movement. Some disturbances have occurred, but nothing serious in that direction has happened.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED. (Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 6.—The French police have arrested at Abbeville, Aug. Valette, a dangerous anarchist, who is supposed to have been the instigator of Salson's attempt upon the Shah of Persia.

Valette left Paris immediately after the crime. He and Salson will be confronted. The police tried to discharge Salson's revolver, but not one of the five cartridges would explode because of the way in which he had fixed the hammer.

FATAL COLLISION. Brantford, Aug. 4.—The passenger train leaving Brantford on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo road about 8:40 this morning for Watford, collided with a gravel train a short distance west of Brantford. Four ladies were in the passenger train, all of whom sustained a number of bruises and a bad shaking up. Four men on the gravel train were killed and some others injured. Engineer Gilmour of the passenger engine was killed.

BASELESS CHARGES. Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Judge Dugas has forwarded the report of his investigations into the charges of one D. G. McTavish against Gold Commissioner Senkler. He finds the charges were made upon mere hearsay evidence, that they were false, dishonest and baseless, and that they had in nowise been sustained against Senkler or those under him.

NOT WANTED. Quebec, Aug. 4.—Another batch of Roumanian Jews, numbering 250, who are coming to Canada on the Lake Champlain, due here to-day or to-morrow, will be refused admission to this country by the Dominion immigration authorities on the ground that they do not want paupers.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Lord Rosebery Resents the Action of Secretary of State for War.

London, Aug. 3.—There was another breeze in the House of Lords to-day, as the outcome of the debate of Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion.

Lord Rosebery to-day somewhat testily resented the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the House and give his authority to the government's military plans. Lord Rosebery said he did not propose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the war secretary was responsible to parliament, and the commander-in-chief was responsible to the war secretary.

Several other peers having spoken, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, arose and said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolseley would come to the House and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called upon to do that, he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he did not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind.

The subject was then dropped.

PROVINCIAL S.P.C.A.

Meeting Held in City Hall Last Evening—Subjects of Discussion.

A special meeting of the Provincial Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in conjunction with the executive of the local branch was held last evening in the committee room of the City Hall, there being present: J. C. Brown, M.P.P., chairman; C. J. South, provincial secretary; A. J. Dallain, president of the local society; Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Kitch, Lindley Crease, honorary barrister and solicitor for the local organization, and Dr. Holden.

A letter was read from Mayor Gordon, of Vancouver, vice-president of the provincial S.P.C.A., expressing regret for his unavoidable absence. Communications were also read from different portions of the province urging upon the provincial executive the immediate necessity of establishing branches in the various districts, in order that action could be taken in cases of excessive cruelty to horses on the part of the province and stage drivers throughout the province. There was considerable discussion regarding this matter, the universal impression being that it was most urgent that those branches be organized. Another subject that received consideration was the retelling of poison by the grocers, one of the objectionable features being the negligence on the part of the grocers to register the names of the purchaser; of poisons. This precludes any possibility of the authorities tracing and bringing to justice the person or persons guilty of animal poisoning. Many valuable dogs have recently been poisoned, one veterinary surgeon having attended in cases of strychnine poisoning during the past week.

In the discussion regarding the present means adopted by the farmers to eradicate the injurious cut-worm, another phase of the question was evolved which has apparently been hitherto overlooked. This was the danger of arsenic poisoning vegetables. Although this matter does not come under the jurisdiction of the society, at the same time it was apparent to the meeting that due caution should be exercised by people purchasing vegetables during the deprivations of the cut-worms.

Another point of paramount interest which was discussed last evening was the inadequacy of powers conferred by the Cruelty to Animals Act which often prevent officers of the society from securing convictions even in cases of the most flagrant character. As an instance it was pointed out that the act conferred no power on the authorities to prosecute in cases of cruelty to wild animals in captivity, an instance of diabolical acts of this kind being referred to in a cage by a Chlaianan in Vancouver. The secretary stated that he had interviewed the Attorney-General on the subject, who told him that the government would furnish all the assistance in their power, but it was beyond their scope to introduce a new act for British Columbia, which could only be effected by the Dominion government. It was decided to communicate to the wishes of the applicants desirous of the establishment of branches throughout the province as soon as the required funds were on hand. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

ROSSLAND MURDER CASE.

The Boy Chenoweth Has Been Admitted to Bail.

An application was made this morning to Mr. Justice Martin to admit to bail the Chenoweth boy who has been committed for trial on the charge of having murdered at Rossland one Mah Lin. As the evidence against the accused consists almost wholly of his confession, and as His Lordship considered that the onus of proving such confession to have been voluntary had not been fully satisfied by the crown, and in consideration of the fact that the accused is only eight years of age, he granted bail with four securities of \$1,250 each.

The crown counsel admitted that His Lordship having decided that the crown had not affirmatively proved that the confession was voluntary as required under the authorities, the case was a proper one for bail.

Mr. L. P. Duff for the prisoner, Mr. Maclean for the crown.

ATTEMPT ON SHAH'S LIFE.

Would-be Murderer Says Had He Been Successful He Would Have Killed the Shah.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Salson, the Shah's assailant, was more communicative to-day, and when an effort was made to interrogate him he spoke freely of yesterday's attempt and venturing his anarchistic ideas, but when asked if he acted as the instrument of others he declined, saying, however, that had he killed the Shah and escaped he would have killed the Czar.

His punishment probably will be a life sentence at hard labor, though he may be condemned to the guillotine. The statutes provide the death penalty for attempted assassination.

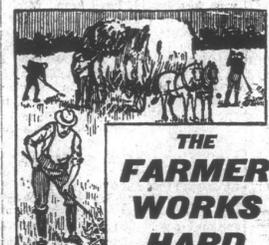
Paris has not recovered from its indignation at the attempt on the life of its royal guest. The press is filled with apologies and expressions of regret, and urges as a further protection for public officials the suppression of anarchists. The curious crowd which surrounded the palace of sovereigns to-day was prevented from approaching the palace when a military review was held in his honor.

The Shah seemed the least concerned of all over the effort to take his life, and he has not curtailed the programme he had in view.

THE LATE KING HUMBERT.

Monza, Aug. 3.—The remains of King Humbert were to-day placed in a casket of walnut, covered with lead and gilded in such a manner as to leave the remains exposed. The ceremony took place in presence of the Royal family and was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag with the arms of the house of Savoy over the corpse.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.



For a living. He has to. He must "make hay while the sun shines," no matter how he feels. The result is overwork. The stomach usually gives the first sign of strain. The organs of digestion and nutrition are deranged. Food does not nourish. Indigestion appears. In such a case Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery re-establishes the health by a complete cure of the diseased organs of digestion and nutrition. It cleanses the stomach, purifies the blood and removes the causes of disease. It is a temperance medicine, and contains no whisky nor alcohol.

"I was troubled with indigestion for about two years," writes Wm. Bowker, Esq., of Juliette, Texas Co., Idaho. "I tried different doctors and remedies but to no avail, until I wrote to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I suffered with a pain in my stomach and left side and thought it would kill me. I am glad to write and let you know that I am all right. I can do my work now without pain and I don't have that tired feeling that I used to have. Five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two visits of his 'Pleasant Pellets' cured me."

Sick people can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Provincial News.

STEVESTON.

Thirty-seven nets have been destroyed since the 28th of July, all the gear being owned by the canners.

MIDWAY.

Rev. H. H. Murray, of Mabou, Cape Breton, Presbyterian minister, who has been stationed here, preached for the first time on Sunday last.

NEW DENVER.

By the upsetting of a canoe at the mouth of Carpenter creek last Saturday evening, Surveyor Twigg and Banker Twigg were thrown into the lake, Mr. Twigg narrowly escaping drowning. He was sinking to the bottom when Mr. Brown dived after him and brought him safely to shore.

YMHL.

By dint of unceasing vigilance and untiring efforts the citizens of this city have succeeded in getting under control that part of the forest which threatened the safety of the town. Unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise the city is now safe and the fire fighters can take the rest which they have so well earned. This is the second time that the town has been threatened with destruction as the result of fires started in the woods by persons who allowed fires built for some useful purpose to get beyond control.

VERNON.

A man named S. P. Robinson, who had been working on the steamer Aberdeen, was brought up to the hospital on Tuesday, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

The following officers of the Vernon Labor Union were recently elected: President, J. Highman; vice-president, J. Thomas; secretary-treasurer, E. Miller; executive committee, E. Miller, J. Gilroy and J. McCallister; finance committee, A. E. A. Lowe, D. Shaok, N. Bjornsson; auditors, J. Hull, J. Hym, R. Carswell.

TROUT LAKE CITY.

On Tuesday morning last a man named Larsen was drowned in Fish River. The accident occurred about four miles above Thomson's Landing at the bluff. It seems that while crossing a log above the river which here is the only means by which a passage can be made, he missed his footing when almost over and falling with a heavy pack on his back into the roaring torrent, was swept away in a moment and never appeared again. Messrs. Goldsmith and Downing were within a few feet of him when he fell, but they could do nothing to save him. Topic.

KASLO.

Robert Irving, general manager of the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, has returned from a visit to the city, where he went in company with Engineer Gray. It was hoped that Mr. Irving would bring back welcome news as to the continuation of the Lardo-Duncan railway, but when interviewed he said he had nothing to give out regarding the matter. The largest club to be formed in Kaslo is the Camera Club. There are about a score of more of amateur photographers in this town and they have banded for mutual advantage. They have rented the old Kaslo club rooms, have fitted them up with dark and printing rooms and altogether have made a promising start.

NELSON.

The ground is being surveyed for the tramway company's park at the end of the line. The area to be staked will be large enough for a half-mile track, ball grounds, grand stands and roadhouse. The New C. P. R. house boat is now completed and furnished from stem to stern. It is expected that she will be used shortly by a party of officials from Montreal.

A meeting of the retail grocers of the city was held in Fraternity hall for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the furtherance of their interests. The organization will be known as the Nelson Retail Grocers' Association. J. A. Kirkpatrick was elected president; Thomas McPherson, vice-president; Chris. Morrison, secretary, and George Amos, treasurer. The officers, together with Messrs. J. A. Irving, Thomas J. Scanlon and E. B. Emman, will constitute the board of directors.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening with the object of forming an orchestra society. It was decided to call the society the Nelson Symphony Club. Mr. Bowes has been asked to act as president of the club, but they have not yet received his reply owing to his absence from town. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. Day; musical director, Herr Steiner; secretary-treasurer, T. R. Archbold. Practices will be held every Thursday evening. There are at present about 20 active members.

What might have proved to be one of the most disastrous fires in Nelson for many years occurred on Wednesday afternoon in the lumber yards of the Nelson Saw & Planing Mill. The fire started in a large lumber pile immediately back of the planing mill department, and as the fire department was hampered somewhat in making a response the flames had spread to several piles, and was blazing fiercely on the arrival of the department. Two lines of hose were quickly run, and in a few minutes it looked as if the fire had been gotten under control, but as a stiff wind from the south was blowing the fire broke out in several places. After half an hour of exceedingly hard work the fire was extinguished with the exception of a pile of sawdust which continued to smoulder. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that it was caused by a spark from the smokestack of the planing mill.

Edgar Martin, the 8-year-old son of W. A. Martin, had a narrow escape from being drowned while walking on the logs near the Nelson sawmill on Wednesday afternoon. He slipped from the logs and was going down for the third time when he was rescued by three boys who were playing on the shore nearby.

F. P. Whalley had a narrow escape from drowning about noon on Friday while crossing the lake in his sail boat.

The boat was capsized in the middle of the lake by a sudden gust and Mr. Whalley was thrown into the water. The steamer Nelson went to his assistance and towed the boat into the city wharf.

ROSSLAND.

Herbert McArthur, who was shot at the Columbia hotel on May 2nd, has good hopes of ending his recovery from the serious injury inflicted on his spine. He has been removed to Spokane, where it is hoped the X-rays will locate the bullet and facilitate its extraction. McArthur has been gradually recovering from the paralysis of the legs caused by his wound, until now he can draw up both legs. He can stand on his left leg by hanging on something for support, but his right leg will not bear any weight, though it has recovered to a degree. The inference from this fact is that the bullet inflicted the most injury on the left side of the spinal cord.

The fire brigade saved the insurance companies quite a large loss on Wednesday evening last by their celerity in turning out to the alarm. The fire was discovered in J. F. Harris's clothing establishment. The loss is estimated by him at between \$1,000 and \$1,200, principally through damage by water and smoke. W. R. Rourke's grocery store which adjoins the premises was also badly scorched and flour to the value of \$800 was damaged by water. Both stocks are covered by insurance.

A number of young ladies met last week for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Bicycle Club. They resolved to become affiliated with the K. B. C. C., and proceeded to appoint their officers as follows: President, Miss B. Seely; vice-president, Miss M. Moore; secretary, Miss V. Morrill.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Little Miss Vera Corbould, daughter of Mr. G. E. Corbould, Q.C., who was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a revolver at Boundary Bay, the other day, is getting along as well as could be expected, and appears not to be troubled by the ball, which has not yet been extracted. The bullet passed close to, but did not enter, the main artery.

The Columbian says that Mr. Hewitt, Bostock, M.P., has been making inquiries with a view to securing a residence in this city, whether for temporary or permanent occupation not being stated. Rex Federick, an employee of the British Columbia Manufacturing Company, the box factory of which is situated just across the Lulu Island bridge, met with a painful accident on Thursday morning. Federick was operating the rip saw at the time, and in some way had his left hand came in contact with the sharp teeth of the saw and in a moment all the fingers of that hand were severed. Dr. Drew subsequently dressed the injured hand.

Conductor Dan Starrat, of the local Canadian Pacific railway train, reports an incident to the Columbian which should not have occurred, and which he hopes will not be repeated. As the train was coming from the Junction on Thursday afternoon, a lady, with a little girl about four years old, was noticed on the long trestle just east of the Clevee canyon. They were in the middle of the bridge, and had not time to rush to either end to escape the approaching train. Seeing the danger the engineer promptly applied the emergency brakes, and the train was stopped just at the end of the trestle. But for the coolness and judgment of the engineer, a shocking accident might have occurred, and the train men would much prefer that pedestrians keep off the track in future.

G. E. Corbould, Q.C., has received a letter from his son Gordon, now with the Canadian First Contingent in South Africa, from which it was learned that he is well.

The trustees of the city school met last week and made the following appointments: Davidson Anderson, M.A., was promoted to assistant in the High School, vice R. J. Clarke, resigned; Norton Stropole, of the Sapperton school, first-class, grade B, was appointed to the vacancy made by Mr. Anderson in the Boys' School; T. B. Green, M.A., lately of the Sapperton school; Miss E. M. Gray, first-class, grade B, was appointed to the position in the Girls' School, vice Mrs. A. C. McDonald, resigned; E. H. McEwen, first-class, grade B, was appointed first assistant at Sapperton, vice Miss Gray; Miss Katharine N. Fraser, second-class, grade A, to be second assistant at Sapperton, vice Miss Wood, resigned; Miss Jessie F. Rowan, second-class, grade A, was appointed to the Boys' School, vice Miss Maggie Fraser, resigned. The schools will re-open on Monday, August 13th.

VANCOUVER.

During the month of July 42 births, 12 marriages and 30 deaths were registered at the court house. Dr. McGuigan, chairman of the board of health, and Health Inspector Marjion have gone to Seattle to inquire into the quarantine regulations enforced against Cape Nome travel, and general health and sanitary regulation matters. Much sympathy is expressed throughout the city with Mr. J. P. Gordon, agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, whose little daughter, Mary, crossed the Great Divide on Thursday morning.

Thursday night was a bad one on the Gulf of Georgia, and those fishermen who were so unfortunate as to be out in the storm had a hard time to save themselves from the fury of the elements. The storm was a great deal worse than that of the night before, when only one boat was upset so far as known. It was the property of the Gulf of Georgia cannery, and was recovered on Thursday, and there is little doubt but that the two Japanese who took it out on Sunday night were drowned. On Thursday night several more Japanese sent in their last account. There were no fatalities among the white men and only one accident. A Japanese boat was towed into the Gulf of Georgia cannery yesterday morning which belonged to the Atlas. Its former occupants were doubtless victims of the storm as no trace of them could be found in the vicinity of the place where the boat was picked up. This would place the number of drowned at four at the very least as the two Japanese taken on board were reported to be the only ones who survived. It was generally rumored at Steveston yesterday that at least ten

Japanese had been drowned, but this story is most likely very exaggerated.

A special meeting of the school board was held on Friday evening, when Mr. Ramsay's motion that the building of the new schools be carried out by day labor failed to receive a seconder, and was declared lost. In advocating the building of the two schools by day labor, Mr. Ramsay pointed out that a saving of \$3,766.85 had been effected in the building of the west end school by day labor as compared with the contract price of the Mount Pleasant school, two similar buildings. He also reminded the board of the success day labor work on public buildings had met with in Glasgow.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Medical Association will be held in the O'Brien hall, corner of Hastings and Homer streets, on Thursday and Friday, August 9th and 10th. A large attendance of members from all parts of the province is expected. Dr. J. G. Adams, professor of pathology in McGill University, will be present, probably accompanied by Sir Michael Foster, of Cambridge, Eng., who is on his way to San Francisco to deliver the Lane lectures. Dr. McKee, of Nanaimo; Dr. Davie and Dr. Jones, of Victoria; Dr. Wilson, of this city; Dr. Drew, of New Westminster; Dr. LeBeau, of Nelson, and Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops, are among those who will address the meetings, and questions of interest to the profession will be discussed.

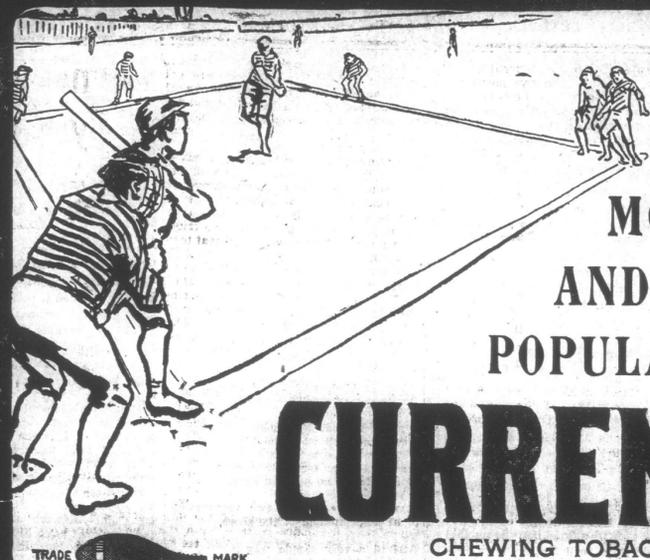
At a meeting of Clarke Wallace Loyal Orange Lodge on Friday the following resolutions were adopted: "That we view with much concern the recommendation recently made by Superintendent Cowperthwaite to the Vancouver Public School Board in favor of making certain changes in religious instruction, as we have grave fears that any departure from the present secular system would assuredly be used as a pretext by those in favor of denominational education, in order to have the separate school system introduced into British Columbia; and we warn the provincial government and the department of education to guard very carefully against making any changes which would attempt to fasten state separate schools on this province, inasmuch as such schools have worked untold mischief and have been the cause of much heart-burning and bitterness in some of the other provinces of the Dominion, and would most certainly result in dividing the Protestant and Roman Catholic young people of British Columbia into two hostile camps, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Premier Dunsinuir, to the Minister of Education and to the city press." Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cutler have returned from their honeymoon. They were married on July 30th by Rev. E. R. Scott at the parsonage. Mrs. Cutler was formerly Miss Ethel McIlvaine, daughter of S. McIlvaine, of New Westminster.

EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

Firemen Have a Hard Fight in the Old Customs House.

The old custom house on Wharf street was the scene of a dangerous fire on Sunday morning. Shortly before 3 o'clock St. George and Officer Carlow noticed clouds of smoke issuing from the roof of the building. They turned in a fire alarm from box 23, one officer remaining to direct the firemen, the other running to the fire. The front door was found unlocked and the upper stories filled with smoke. The firemen soon located the seat of the fire, in a store room filled with inflammable material on the upper floor.

With chemical and hydrant streams a hard fight for mastery took place within the building, while the aerial ladder was raised and a stream from the steam engine taken on the roof. After a fight in blinding smoke for thirty minutes the fire was suppressed. The cause of the fire is unknown and is supposed to have originated in a large box of refuse stored in the building. While the fire was in progress a box of filled cartridges was discovered in the room; the box was shared and a fusillade was started by its discovery. The firemen state that the fire was the hardest they ever encountered, due to the intensity of the smoke throughout the structure. The loss will amount to about three hundred dollars. Shortly before the fire workmen had completed repairs to the building, which is now the headquarters of the Indian and marine departments.



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Sporting News

LAWYER TENNIS

YESTERDAY'S EVENING. Of yesterday's events at the tennis tournament, one of the most interesting and hardest-waged was that between Miss Miss Prior and Mr. Combe, and Miss Kitto and H. A. Goward. Mr. Goward is ambidextrous, and smashes with great vigor and accuracy. He was ably supported by his clever companion with the racket. Their competitors also put up a splendid contest, winning by a score of 7-5, 6-4. A notable match was the ladies' doubles, between Miss Dorothy Green and A. Bell, and Miss Musgrave and Miss Livingstone, of Cowichan, won by the former couple with 7-5, 8-6. The scores yesterday afternoon were as follows: Miss Green and Miss Bell beat Miss Musgrave and Miss Livingstone, 7-5, 8-6. Alexis Martin beat J. A. Rithet, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. Miss Macne and Miss Kitto beat Miss Patton and Miss Berridge, 7-5, 6-2. Russell beat Gillison, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2. Mrs. Crow Baker and G. H. Barnard beat S. L. Brun and Miss Hulbert, 8-6, 6-4. Russell and Gillison (Seattle) beat Long and Johnson, 6-1, 6-4. Combe beat H. A. Goward, 6-3, 8-6. Combe and Miss Prior beat H. A. Goward and Miss Kitto, 7-5, 6-4. Goward and Foukes beat Schwengers and H. A. Goward, 6-2, 9-8. Schwengers beat Pooley, 6-2, 6-4. Powell and Miss Berridge beat Hilton and Mrs. Hilton, 6-2, 6-1. A. T. Goward beat Martin, 6-1, 6-2. Russell beat Cummins, by default. R. B. Powell beat Schwengers, 6-2, 6-4.

EXCITING MATCHES.

Today the tennis competitors have been putting forth their very best efforts, the semi-finals and the finals in the tournament having been held. The most notable match this morning was that between A. T. Goward and H. Combe. The first set was taken by Combe, both players experiencing many vicissitudes while each played brilliant tennis. The next was won by Goward, evening up the game, and proportionately increasing the ingenuity and excitement. Mr. Combe was undoubtedly playing in magnificent form, his vigorous and accurate volleys evoking general admiration. He was unsuccessful, however, his clever opponent also taking the second set. The other events, notably the doubles between J. P. Foukes and Mrs. Burton and R. B. Powell and Miss Berridge, were splendidly contested.

The results this morning were: T. Goward beat H. Combe, 3-6, 7-5, 8-6. Miss Hulbert beat Miss Drake, 6-0, 6-4. Miss Kitto beat Mrs. Crow Baker, 6-3, 6-1. J. P. Foukes and Mrs. Burton beat R. B. Powell and Miss Berridge, 5-7, 7-5, 6-2. Tomorrow afternoon the winner in the contest between Russell and Powell will meet J. P. Foukes for the championship of the province.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

DRAWING TO THE END.

The competitors in yesterday's play on the tennis tournament certainly exerted themselves to the utmost in their desire to qualify themselves for the decisive contest of the tournament—the greatest interest in the province. As each day has passed by the list of contestants became gradually diminished, while the matches became faster, more scientific and infinitely more royally contested.

The process of the extinguishing of lesser lights by the brighter luminaries in the local tennis realm throughout the week has been fraught with the excitement and interest invariably manifested by enthusiasts during the annual tournaments of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club. In many departments of pastime the greatest interest is usually keenest at the commencement of a series of competitions, but with tennis it is necessarily vice versa, and to this fact is attributable the presence yesterday of the largest number of spectators of any day so far of the tournament.

All the matches yesterday were well contested, but it was in the events in which were noted probable candidates for the championship laurels that the interest principally centred. Russell's defeat by R. B. Powell disposed of his chances of meeting Mr. Foukes, while the decisive event between Powell and A. T. Goward, which commenced yesterday afternoon,

was not concluded owing to the intervention of darkness. The match is a five-set one, and is down for conclusion this morning.

One of the best events of the tournament, both from a player's and a spectator's standpoint, was that between A. T. Goward and H. Combe. Both were wary, experienced men, accurate and agile, and each had acquired in his previous life a considerable degree of renown, and consequently the keenest interest was manifested in the match. Mr. Combe may safely be designated a veteran, and he fully demonstrated that his hand had not yet lost its cunning nor his sight its plastic keenness, while his volleys were most accurate and at the same time somewhat disconcerting to his opponent. The latter, however, played in his usual brilliant manner, and his splendid skill and stamina were obstacles to victory that Mr. Combe found insuperable. Mr. Goward carrying off the palm.

The match between Powell and Russell was not so close as anticipated, the Victorian taking the event in two straight sets.

The scores yesterday, with the exception of those already published in these columns, were as follows:

R. B. Powell beat S. Russell (Seattle), 6-1, 8-6. B. G. Goward and Miss Macne beat D. M. Rogers and Miss Patton, 7-5, 7-5. H. Combe and Alexis Martin beat R. B. Powell and J. Rithet, 10-8, 7-9, 6-2. J. P. Foukes and A. T. Goward beat R. H. Pooley and R. Barkley, 8-6, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Kitto beat Miss Hulbert, 12-10, 6-1. (Finals, ladies' singles). R. B. Powell leads in his match against A. T. Goward, 2-6, 6-4, 8-6. (Finals in gentlemen's singles, five-set match).

(From Monday's Daily.)

FOULKES AGAIN CHAMPION.

The championship play in the men's singles has again been captured by J. P. Foukes, who is able to indulge in a retrospect in the world of tennis replete with triumphs, while to his prowess have fallen the laurels of championship for the eighth time. His contemporary in the ladies' singles, who for four years has held the championship, Miss Marie Goward, on Saturday resigned her premier position to another aspirant, Miss Kitto, after a battle stubbornly and scientifically contested, and as resolutely won. These two decisive events were undoubtedly the leading attractions of the day, and in anticipation of the presence of tennis rotaries and adherents en masse, the seating accommodation had been enlarged to a considerable extent. Expectations in this particular were more than realized, among the concourse of spectators being the Lieutenant-Governor. The day was perfectly favorable to what might be termed "great" tennis, and every factor essential to a fitting conclusion of a successful week was strikingly in evidence.

Mr. Foukes's opponent, R. B. Powell, played with his accustomed brilliancy, but he was confronted with one who has become a veteran tactician and possessed a steadiness which never failed him. The gentlemen's doubles was won by Messrs. Foukes and Goward over Messrs. Russell and Gillison, of Seattle, by three sets to one.

At the conclusion of Saturday's events the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Pooley, among the trophies of skill being a handsome mirror awarded by the Lieutenant-Governor to the winner of the ladies' singles.

The committee in charge desire to express their thanks to the ladies who provided tea and refreshments during the week; Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. A. P. Laxton, Mrs. E. B. Pemberton, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Loewen, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. James Dunsinuir and Mrs. Dunsinuir. Great credit for the enjoyment of the week and the success of the tournament is due to the indefatigable secretary, Alexis Martin, as well as his colleagues.

The thanks of the committee are also tendered those who acted as umpires and line-men, and in other duties contributed to the success of the tourney. The semi-finals and finals in the mixed doubles will be played to-day and to-morrow, the large number of entries necessitating the additional days' play. The results of Saturday's matches, which have not been published in these columns, are as follows:

J. P. Foukes defeated R. B. Powell for the championship, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Miss Kitto defeated Miss Goward for the ladies' championship, 6-4, 4-6, 9-7. J. P. Foukes and A. T. Goward defeated H. Gillison and S. Russell, 6-3, 6-4, 9-6, 6-3.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and

The limit table of subjects to be taken up by the school children of Vancouver, as drawn up by City Superintendent Cowperthwaite, has been approved in today by the council of public instruction, with the one exception of the item making provision for the reading of the Bible daily in the public schools, which the superintendent of education has seen fit to strike out without comment. The remainder of the clauses are "approved after careful consideration."

BIRTHS.

OWENS—On the 2nd inst., the wife of G. A. Owens, of Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, of a daughter. GARDINER—At 14 Pakington street, on the 31st inst., the wife of Geo. A. Gardiner, of a son. GREATER—At Kamloops, on July 22nd, Mrs. F. Greater, of a son. DAVIES—At New Westminster, on July 30th, the wife of W. V. Davies, of a son.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL-COOPER—At Dawson, on July 7th, the wife of H. Campbell, of a daughter. CUTLER-MILVAINE—At Vancouver, on July 30th, by the Rev. E. E. Scott, W. B. Cutler and Ethel, eldest daughter of S. McIlvaine, of New Westminster, Wash.

DIED.

DALE—At the Jubilee hospital, on the 1st inst., David Dale, a native of England, aged 74 years. MCELNEE—At the family residence, Burnside road, on the 23rd inst., Lilla Jane, aged 14 years and 10 months, youngest daughter of Angus and Mrs. McElneer. PITTS—On July 31st, at the family residence, St. Charles street, Margaret, beloved wife of Sidney John Pitts. GORDON—At Vancouver, on Aug. 2nd, Mary Dodge Gordon, the beloved daughter of John F. Gordon, of Vancouver, B.C., aged 4 years and 5 months.

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EXCESSIVELY MODEST.

Our sweetly modest and bashfully unobtrusive contemporary, it is clear, will never be under the necessity of offering up the prayer of the canny Scot, who desired to be endowed with a good conceit of himself. Sir Charles Tupper when he was at the zenith of his powers as an egotist never made greater claims as a doer of marvellous deeds than does the Colonist. The Conservative leader's speeches, it is true, were filled with capital "I's," but after the pronouns and the adjectives had been eliminated it was found that after all his chief claim to distinction and to the confidence of the electors was that he had made Canada and fashioned the policy of the people thereof, whereas our coy contemporary has reluctantly been forced (apparently) to admit that Lord Roberts has conquered South Africa as a result of his hint on tactics; that it guides the provincial government in its ways and steers the leader clear of the rocks artfully placed in its course by the deep, designing leader of the opposition; that it bestows upon the Finance Minister the benefit of its great knowledge of all matters relating to revenue and expenditure and sagely points out to him the best methods of extricating the province from the financial entanglements in which it finds itself; we have not been told so, but everyone knows that it was our versatile contemporary that prepared the speech from the throne that was lately read by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Legislature, and that upon its own responsibility it inserted the paragraph providing for a tax upon coal; that it also prepared the address it was proposed to present to the Governor-General, as it had on the day of his arrival a very accurate synopsis of the same, but was made somewhat ridiculous because of the unfortunate occurrence which prevented its reception at the hands of His Excellency; that it guided His Worship the Mayor in the paths of Municipal righteousness and directs the Municipality where it shall have its ships and its launches built, and performs numerous other services without which Victoria would be in danger of withering up and vanishing away with the first strong wind that blows. We have only mentioned a few of the virtues of our early rising neighbor, and we are not sure that they are even the chief ones. Its enterprise as a gatherer of news is proverbial and should not be passed by without suitable recognition. As a sample its special dispatch from Ottawa this morning dealing with the exploits of the Canadians, which was published more than a month ago in the British papers and reached us on the same day by mail that it did our swift-going contemporary by telegraph, and the telegram from the same place extolling the virtues of the renowned Col. Prior and his statesmanlike labors to prevent Canada from being overrun by foreign paupers; none of these things should be allowed to pass without the recognition which they deserve, and we propose to join our voice every evening with that of our neighbor in the morning in proclaiming the facts from the housetops.

FARMERS AND GAME LAWS.

The lovers of sport in British Columbia are circulating a petition asking the Legislature to make more stringent the game laws and avowing their willingness to submit to a tax on guns for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to aid in accomplishing this purpose. It is well known that to many persons "good shooting and fishing" are a great attraction and that many desirable people are induced to visit and even settle in counties where fish and game are abundant. In all the thickly-settled portions of the Eastern States and Canada the land has been almost entirely denuded of game because in the early days indiscriminate slaughter was permitted. Now we believe most of the residents would like to have it otherwise, and when it is too late almost laws are being enacted looking to the preservation and the possible increase of what remains. In the light of these undeniable facts we think there will be no objection to the enactment of such laws as are considered necessary for the prevention of such a state of affairs in British Columbia.

Of course the Legislature is not likely to forget, if the sportsmen should overlook it, that the man who owns the land over which the birds roam should have something to say on this subject. The letter which we publish to-day from Mr. Carmichael shows that the farmer has his own views as to the value of game and the ways of the ardent hunter. That our correspondent is not solitary in his position is proved by the placards which are raised all over the country bearing the device that "shooting is not allowed on this land." Sportsmen must not forget that the great object of the farmer's life is to raise crops rather than game birds, and that any law which is calculated to be healthy for the latter and destructive to the former will not be likely to meet with his entire approval. For instance, it is hardly reasonable from an agricultural point of view to contend that the cut worms shall not be molested because the poison that is put down for their extermination may in some cases execute game instead of vermin.

We have endeavored to show that there are two sides to this very attractive game question from a city point of view, and we only hope that the legislators in their wisdom will be able to reconcile

them, and if they consider it necessary enact further laws for the preservation of the game in British Columbia.

RIVAL LEADERS.

A movement was on foot among the Conservative leaders in the East in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper to bring Hugh John Macdonald from Manitoba and tour him through the country as the coming leader of the grand old party. But the Warhorse of Cumberland was informed of their purpose by one of his admirers, and he is going to come forth from his lovely retreat in the sylvan glades of old Kent and return to Canada with all haste for the purpose of putting the nose of his younger rival out of joint. He has evidently made up his mind that while he is king there shall be no heir-apparent even, other than the one of his own choice, and that the right of succession must be confined to the house of Tupper.

There is some sort of plot or conspiracy afoot is evident from the tone of the Conservative newspapers and the talk of the politicians. Our Tory friends are great sports and the leading spirits among them are always ready to wager a reasonable amount on anything from a horse race to an election. Amongst them the leadership has become a subject for speculation in a small way, and it is said two to one is now being laid that Hugh John will be the next Premier of Canada—probably with the saving clause—"after Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The Tory leaders are fond of conspiracies, and ever since the day of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's discovery of the Nest of Traitors there has been dissatisfaction and a feeling amongst the many who are convinced they have been endowed with the gifts of Sir John Macdonald that a mistake was made when Sir Charles was called upon to take the chief place in the party. They cannot agree amongst themselves as to who should be the appointed one, and so have decided to compromise the matter as they did before and fix upon an outsider, the amiable, weak, vacillating Hugh John, who is admitted to possess many of the good qualities of his father, but none of his abilities. The hope is that as they have not been able to find any flaw to speak of in the policy or in the administration of the departments by the Liberal government, the familiar form of the Old Man and his gestures and features will appeal specially to the people at the present time. But Sir Charles will soon be home, and in his usual forceful way he will deal with the pretensions of Hugh John and with the plots of the conspirators.

Dealing with the cause of the present troubles in China and with the responsibility therefor, the North China Daily Mail says: "From whom then, has the sense of wrong originated? From two sources—the one political, the other religious. If we could but for a moment see ourselves as the Chinese see us, we should recognize at once that our unblushing despoliation, and proposed despoliation, thinly veiled under the 'spheres of influence,' was sufficient to arouse the deepest animosity in the heart of every patriotic native, except such as have lost all hope of regeneration from within. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the political cause of the present unrest. Neither need we dwell upon the religious side of the question, for that too is allied to the political. The Chinaman of rank troubles himself no more than Festus did of old in matters of creeds, and formalities. He does resent interference with his temporal power, and properly so."

It was Sir Richard Cartwright who once set the Commons laughing at the expense of Sir John Macdonald by the remark, "I know the hon. gentleman is a great statesman. I am sure of it, because I've heard him say so himself." A live newspaper never requires to label itself as such; but such a suggestion, we presume, will be lost on the self-admiration bureau across the street.

It is hinted that Mr. Stables's motion in regard to hydraulic mining leases may result in some interesting developments. The contention of the leader of the opposition that Mr. Graham, the gold commissioner in Cassiar, should be held in a measure responsible for the leases granted sounded somewhat significant.

BAPTISMAL STORIES.

A lady well acquainted with Eastern affairs writes: "Perhaps this baptismal story may be new to your readers. It is from North Borneo. A Dyak chief had made his submission to the faith, and the time had come for his baptismal rites. With his followers he arrived at the Catholic mission house. Being a jungle station there was no church, but the clergyman had arranged everything neatly on a table. The chief was directed to come close to the toilet basin, which did duty for the font, and to place his head over it. This he did, and gradually bent down till his lips touched the water. The office of baptism was proceeding in the Latin tongue. Suddenly he lifted his dripping face, turned to the priest, and said: 'Duan Padre, do you expect me to drink all this water?' The prospect frightened him, and he was considerably relieved when informed that such a trial of his faith would not be required." This is another from Fledgling. "A mother took twins to be christened. 'What names?' said the clergyman. 'Oberum and Senaphim,' said the mother. 'What extraordinary names,' said the minister. 'Why do you wish to so name them?' 'Because they continually do cry,'" said mamma.

An ecclesiastical correspondent writes: "I heard of an instance where, after the baptism, when the clergyman was filling up the register, he said, alluding to the day of the month, 'Let me see, I think

this is the 21st?' looking at the mother. She was very indignant, and said, 'Certainly not; it's only the ninth.' Another mother wished her child to be christened Neuralgia, and when the clergyman remonstrated with her, she said, 'she had seen it in the newspapers, and thought it was a very pretty name.'

THE BALLAD OF A BACHELOR.

Ellis Parker Butler.  
Listen, ladies, while I sing,  
The ballad of John Henry King.

John Henry was a bachelor,  
His age was thirty-three or four.

Two maids for his affections vied,  
And much desired to be his bride.

And bravely did they strive to bring  
Unto their feet John Henry King.

John Henry liked them both so well  
To save his life he could not tell

Which he most wished to be his bride,  
Nor was he able to decide.

Fair Kate was jolly, bright and gay  
And sunny as a summer day;

Marie was kind, sedate and sweet,  
With gentle ways and manners neat.

Each was so dear that John confessed  
He could not tell which he liked best.

He studied them for quite a year,  
And still found no solution near.

And might have studied two years more  
Had he not, walking on the shore,  
Concocted a very simple way  
Of ending his prolonged delay.

A way in which he might decide  
Which of the maids should be his bride.

He said: "I'll toss into the air  
A dollar, and I'll toss it fair;

If heads come up, I'll wed Marie;  
If tails, fair Kate my bride shall be."

Then from his leather pocket book  
A dollar bright and new he took;

He kissed one side for fair Marie,  
The other side for Kate kissed he.

Then in a manner free and fair  
He tossed the dollar in the air.

"Ye fates," he cried, "pray let this be  
A lucky throw indeed for me!"

The dollar rose, the dollar fell;  
He watched its whirling transit well.

And off some twenty yards or more  
The dollar fell upon the shore.

John Henry ran to where it struck  
To see which maiden was in luck,

But, oh, the irony of fate!  
Upon its edge the coin stood straight!

And there, embedded in the sand,  
John Henry let the dollar stand!

And he will tempt his fate no more,  
But live and die a bachelor.

Thus, ladies, you have heard me sing  
The ballad of John Henry King.

HUGH JOHN'S SIZE.

Toronto Star.  
Hugh John Macdonald is a nice man, at a political picnic, but there is no ground for saying that the Dominion government shivers to learn that he is going to join in touring the country with Sir Charles Tupper. Hugh John did some touring in the last election, and everybody knows how he fared. He inherited some admirable qualities from his father, but he did not inherit the country.

HE'S THE WORST.

Chicago Journal.  
Of all the liars that ever lived,  
From Greenland to Hawaii,  
There's not one that's quite equal to  
The liar from Shanghai.

NOT A RESULT.

Montreal Star.  
There is not the slightest reason for believing that the drought prevailing in Manitoba is the result of Hugh John's Prohibition Act.

ABDUL AND LI HUNG.

Galt Reporter.  
The Sultan of Turkey professes to be horrified over Chinese barbarities. Wouldn't it make an Armenian weep.

THE MARCH TO PAARBERG.  
Was easy for the Canadian boys who had "FOOT ELM" in their shoes.

A letter from W. B. Bunting, "C" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment:  
The famous swift-march to Paardeberg, when Croft and his army were rounded up and captured, will live as one of the memorable achievements of the South African war. There was many a sore footed soldier though after that trudge through Africa hot sand. The Canadian boys who were provided with "FOOT ELM" came through with their feet in splendid condition. Here is a letter from W. B. Bunting, "C" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment, that tells about it:  
"Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. Dear Sirs:—Yours to hand of March 3rd, and I must thank you for sending me another box of your 'FOOT ELM.' It is the best cure for tender feet I ever tried, and I have tried several remedies. When I volunteered for active service and was accepted, the only fault I had was that I suffered from tender feet, and dreaded the thought of the long marches. Thanks to your remedy I have not suffered from sore feet at all. When 'FOOT ELM' was issued to us several men did not take it, so I managed to get two boxes, but those men were sorry afterwards. While on the march from Belmont to Paardeberg, I gave some of mine to those who had none and they were surprised at the benefit they received from it, and I can safely say that my feet were in better condition on that trying march than they have been for years, and I hope with the use of your 'FOOT ELM' they will remain so." (Signed) W. B. BUNTING. "FOOT ELM" is also a box at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

A dispatch received by the surgeon-general marine hospital, Washington, from London, says: "There have been four cases of plague and two deaths from plague in London. Diagnosis is confirmed by bacteriological examination. Do not think there will be further spread." (Signed) Thomas.

Massacre Of Christians

Over Ten Thousand Converts Reported to Have Been Killed Near Peking.

Situation in the Capital—Macdonald Arranged a Truce With Chinese.

London, Aug. 4.—A Shanghai dispatch dated Aug. 3rd says the advancing column of the allies was reported yesterday to have reached a point 35 miles beyond Tien Tsin. Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact the Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance, apart from preliminary measures, has not yet begun.

Tien Tsin dispatches dated July 30th tell of an action which is termed a "reconnaissance between the Japanese and Chinese" two miles beyond the Hsiku arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering 30 casualties. The Standard correspondent telegraphing under date of July 27th from the same place, declares that the Americans and Germans had been ordered to move forward without waiting for the British. A Chee Foo special, dated August 1st, announces the safety of all the Americans in Peking and the receipt of a letter from Dr. Chaitman, dated Peking, July 20th, saying that on the previous day Sir Charles Macdonald, the British minister, had agreed to a truce, provided the Chinese came no closer, and adding: "We hope that this means relief, but having defeated the Chinese, we are fearful now of treachery. All are exhausted with constant watching, fighting and digging trenches. The greatest relief is due to Mr. Squires, secretary of the United States legation, whose military experience and energy are invaluable."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express announces the arrival from San Francisco of Homer Lea, former time agent in the United States for the Society for the Reformation of the Chinese Empire, with \$60,000, which will presumably be utilized in connection with a revolutionary movement against the Empress Dowager, a movement quiescent since 1898 until within the last few weeks.

Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside of Peking, the correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenceless converts. Impenetrable troops, it is stated, did the ghastly work.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says one of the members of the Tsung li Yamen, mentioned by United States Consul Goodnow as having been benighted for pro-freedom tendencies, was the late Chinese minister to the United States. The correspondent says the Empress Dowager ordered his execution on the advice of Li Ping Hen. Li Hung Chang has been informed from Peking that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters in his peace policy are Gen. Yang and Wang Wen Shan, president of the board of revenue, whose influence is small.

Joint Action of Ministers.  
Washington, Aug. 3.—Another move was made to-day in the diplomatic situation by the return of an evasive answer by Li Hung Chang to Secretary Hay's peremptory demand of August 1st, to be put in communication with the foreign minister at Peking.

It is stated that Li Ping Hen, Li's answer is not final and leaves the matter open diplomatically. Li's action as reported by Consul Goodnow are unquestionably sinister, and will amount to a final rejection of the American proposition if persisted in.

Mr. Goodnow's dispatch contains some further information bearing on the question of responsibility for Peking conditions. In the statement that the commander of the Chinese troops, by inference, answerable to the Chinese government, ordered the Pao Tsin massacre. It is learned here that Li Ping Hong, the commander referred to, is a civil official and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti-foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan, and the association of these two in Peking affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

Simultaneously with Mr. Goodnow's dispatch came a characteristically diplomatic message from Yuan Shih Kai, governor of Shan Tung, repeating the story of two days ago, that the Chinese government was arranging to deliver the ministers in safety at Tien Tsin. No effort is made to reconcile that statement with Earl Li's refusal to allow communication with the ministers.

Gen. Chaffee's message as to the unexpected resistance offered to the Japanese reconnaissance is regarded by military men here as forecasting a greater degree of opposition to the international advance than had been anticipated.

It appears that some misunderstanding exists as to a St. Petersburg dispatch printed here this morning, saying that the Chinese minister there and his colleagues in Europe had cabled the governor of Shang Tung, demanding that free communication be opened between the Peking ministers and their respective governments. This communication was in fact a joint memorial to the throne, concerted in by all Chinese ministers abroad, including Minister Wu, in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Young Lu at St. Petersburg, because the latter is the dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the Governor of Shang Tung, to be forwarded to Peking.

This action is considered very important, as indicating that the Chinese ministers abroad have at last reached a unanimous conclusion that the situation is no longer to be trifled with.

Missionaries Safe.  
New York, Aug. 3.—The Rev. Dr. O. L. Rhodes, of the Baptist Publication Society, received word to-day that all

the Baptist missionaries of Eastern Central China were safe in Shanghai.

OPPOSITION FOR VICTORIAN.

The Rosalie Inaugurates Her Victoria-Seattle Service on August 15th.

Apropos of a statement in the Times several days ago, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "The steamer Rosalie, long one of the Alaska Steamship Company's Lynn canal fleet, will leave that run with the completion of the present trip, and in the future ply between Seattle and Victoria. She will be overhauled, making her first voyage August 15th, from Columbia dock, and one trip daily thereafter between the two cities. Manager Peabody, of the company, states that he had the Seattle-Victoria run in view for the Rosalie when he purchased the Dolphin. The latter takes the Rosalie's place on the Lynn canal route. She will be ready for commission between now and September. There is at present but one regular steamer, the Victorian, on the Victoria run. She also makes Tacoma, but the Rosalie will be operated exclusively between Seattle and the British Columbia metropolises."

BIG DAY PROMISED.

A Programme of Events for Celebration at Nanaimo Next Saturday.

By a glance at the appended programme it will become plainly apparent that the excursionists to Nanaimo on Saturday next will witness a list of attractions seldom offered on gala occasions in this portion of the country. One of the features will be the grand society parade, which will line up at 1 p.m. at Pimbury's drug store, and proceed to the Crescent, along Haliburton street to Dixon street; thence to Milton street; along Milton street to Fitzwilliam street; thence by Priddy street to Conroy road; thence around by Front and Commercial streets to the Green. The grand marshal will be Chief of Police Crossan. Prizes will be awarded for floats as follows: Best society representative float, \$30. Best decorated float, \$20. Best represented society, \$20. Society marching in best order, \$20. The athletic sports will commence at the Green at 2 p.m. The following being the officials: Starter, C. E. Shaw; handicapper and entrance clerk, J. G. McGregor; judges, Jos. Carroll and W. H. Thorpe; referee, Alex. Forrester.

The programme of sports follows: 100-Yard Foot Race (Amateur)—1st prize, fishing rod, by W. H. Morton, value \$5; 2nd prize, hat and shirt, by the G. D. Scott Co., Ltd., \$4.50. 75-Yard Foot Race (Boys)—First prize, fishing rod, by Randle Bros., value \$3.50; 2nd prize, pair shoes, by the Paterson Shoe Co., value \$2; 3rd prize, sweater, by Quigley & Co., value \$1.50. 100-Yard Foot Race (Professional)—First prize, cash \$7.50; 2nd prize, cash \$4.50. Standing Broad Jump (Professional)—First prize, cash \$5; 2nd prize, cash \$2.50. 50-Yard Foot Race (Married Ladies)—First prize, pair pictures, by W. M. Langton, value \$8; 2nd prize, fancy lamp, by J. H. Good, value \$3.50; 3rd prize, pair slippers, by Whitfield Shoe Store, value \$2.

200-Yard Foot Race (Amateur Handicap)—First prize, fancy vest, by Parkes & Aitken, value \$8; 2nd prize, suit (cloth), by D. Shattam, value \$5. 50-Yard Foot Race (Girls)—First prize, perfume case, by J. Sampson, value \$3.50; 2nd prize, box perfume, by F. Stearman, value \$2; 3rd prize, table, by C. M. Chong, value \$1.50. Running Broad Jump (Amateur)—First prize, cigars, by M. J. Booth, value \$3.50; 2nd prize, pair slippers, by Ed. Hughes, value \$1.50; 3rd prize, locket, by L. H. Hills, \$2-\$3.50. Nail Driving Contest (For Ladies)—First prize, fancy lamp, by Taylor, Smith & Co., value \$5; 2nd prize, lady's hat, by M. L. Masters, value \$3.50; 3rd prize, bread and cakes, by Jerome Willson, value \$3.

200-Yard Foot Race, Handicap (Professional)—First prize, cash \$10; 2nd prize, cash \$5. Society Tag-of-War—Cup presented by H. D. Heincken, M.P.P. (now in possession of Orangeman at Esquimalt) to be won three years in succession. 100-Yard Foot Race (Miners)—First prize, by Stanley Craig, \$5; 2nd prize, groceries, by J. H. McMillan, value \$3.50; 3rd prize, half sheep, by D. H. Beckley, value \$3. Running, Hope, Step and Jump (Professional)—First prize, cash \$7.50; 2nd prize, cash \$3.50. Tossing the Caber—First prize, cup. 100-Yard Foot Race (Fat Man's)—First prize, cash \$5; 2nd prize, bread and cakes, by G. M. Smart, value \$2. 75-Yard Sack Race—First prize, boots, by E. R. Smith, value \$3.50; 2nd prize, perfume, by H. J. Rogers, value \$2. 440-Yard, Fraternal Society Team Race, 3 Men to Each Team—First prize, cash \$20; 2nd prize, cash \$10. Tub Race (Contestants to furnish tubs)—First prize, violin, by A. Wheeler, value \$7.50; 2nd prize, groceries, by G. Bevilockway, value \$2. Floating Barrel Race (time limit)—First prize, cash \$5; 2nd prize, cash \$2.50. Greased Pole and Pig Contest—First prize, accordion, by Fletcher Bros., value \$8; 2nd prize, pig, value \$2.50. Scottish Dances—Highland Fling, for ladies, gold medal; Highland Fling, for gentlemen, gold medal.

An excellent programme of archery events will also take place. In the evening there will be an illuminated boat parade and a dance in the opera house. James Crossan is chairman, Wm. Bennett treasurer, and William F. Norris secretary.

FUNERAL OF KING HUMBERT.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The date of King Humbert's funeral has been fixed for Thursday, August 9th.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The King of Italy has sent the following message to President McKinley: "Monza, Aug. 3.—I heartily thank your Excellency and the great American people who, sharing my grief and that of my country, have strengthened the old bonds of friendship between the two nations."

With the Royal Canadian Spies, near Johannesburg, June 22.—Private Whiteley died on the 19th inst., at the hospital at Johannesburg. One of the most popular fellows in the company, he had gone to his last camp, and there many who will miss him. The Rev. Mr. Almond, our chaplain, was up with him during his last hours, the poor fellow breathing his last at 6 o'clock in the morning, after a brief illness.

I left Kroonstad on May 28th, and after an exciting adventure—which I hope to describe at some future date—rejoined the regiment on June 10th. Victoria is still represented here by Ptes. Cornwall, Court, Arderton (back from the Cape), Wood, Smithurst and Roberts, all well looking fit and anxious to get back home. Pretorius is in hospital at Pretoria with sore throat, but I expect he will rejoin us shortly. Since my return to the regiment I have learnt of the reported death of Mr. Blancheard, but unfortunately I have no particulars to give you. The last I heard of him was at Wolterbaek, where the junction of the main line and Heilbron branch, a few miles south of Willem's Drift, on the Vaal River. He was seen to drive away in a Cape cart in the company with an Imperial officer in a north-easterly direction, evidently bent on rejoining the regiment.

In my endeavors to find our regiment I visited Pretoria and Johannesburg. In the former city I was much struck with the handsome residences standing in the Johannesburg suburbs. The following town, and contains some fine buildings which bespeak the wealth of the city. To-day the city is dead, and except for the Russian and German Jews that wander about the store-closed streets or stand in groups at corners, the place would be devoid of people. Since our arrival here we have been sleeping in an engine house—round house—but to-day we have occupied some houses near the station, which is better as the coal gas and dust was anything but pleasant to breathe and to return.

We hear that there is a possibility of our recovering our mail. It is over two months since we read a line from our relatives and friends. Just think of it, you good people in Victoria. Imagine how anxious we are to get our letters.

There is no news of our returning home. When shall we return? SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

A Lamented Comrade

Victoria Boys Mourning the Death of Private Wm. Whitley.

Corp. O'Dell Tells of the Local Men Who Are Now in Camp.

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VICTORIAN IN MAFKING.

Engine Driver Brennan, Formerly of the E. & N. Road, Describes His Experiences With Baden-Powell.

Among those who formed part of the Garrison, so long besieged in Mafeking, was Harry Brennan, for many years an engine driver on the E. & N. railway. Mr. Brennan's knowledge of engineering was turned to good account during the siege, he being placed in charge of an armoured train, which rendered good service in the earlier stages of the war.

A letter from him received by John Evans, of Durban, will be read with interest by his many friends here. It is dated Mafeking, May 27th, and is as follows: "Dear John,—I am at last able to write you a letter that I am sure you will get. I have written you several while we were besieged, but it seems you have not received any of them. I got your letters—the last written on March 4th. I was pleased to hear from you, and that you were all enjoying such good health. I have had good health for the last eight months considering the hard living we have had; we came very near starving to death.

We were relieved on the 24th May, the siege lasting seven months and 12 days. There was a constant rifle fire night and day, and 12 big guns playing on us every day, from a 5-pounder up to a 100-pounder, which made it very lively for us. There was less than a thousand fighting men of us and over 7,000 Boers. We had several pretty tough fights, but we managed to stand them off. I had a great many narrow escapes, but never got a scratch. There was about 700 of them got into the town on the 12th May. We killed 50 and wounded 70, and took 108 prisoners. Our losses were 13 killed and 82 wounded. The fight lasted from 5 a.m. until 8 p.m., when they surrendered. That was the closest call we had of losing the town. The relief column from the south was a flying column of two thousand men, consisting of the Kimberley Light Horse, the Imperial Light Horse, with two batteries of artillery, and the Canadian artillery, which came in from the north and joined Plummer's command, who had been trying for months to relieve us, but was not strong enough, as we had only 900 men; but when both columns joined and tackled the Boers they made short work of them. The fight only lasted about four hours. The Boer losses were 600 killed and wounded, while our losses were five killed and 16 wounded. We expect the main column from the south about the 10th June, 22,000 men. They are bringing the railway with them. It is slow work, as the line is mostly torn up. They are bringing a large supply of foodstuffs, and as we are on half rations again, they will not let us have much food to start with. I was down to fighting weight when relief came—from 167 to 126. We have had a tough time of it; and hope to get home very soon now. I hope to get away by the 15th or 20th.

Hoping to see you all soon, with kindest love to all, I remain, yours, H. S. BRENNAN.

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# Provincial Parliament

## The Calling Out of the Militia for Steveston Again Discussed.

### Special Committee of Inquiry Appointed—Employing Young Persons in Stores.

Victoria, Thursday.

Less time was spent at to-day's session of the House in "gallery play," or, as some of the members call it, making political speeches, than at any previous sitting. There was an evident desire on the part of the House to get on with business, a necessity in view of the fact that the estimates are expected to be brought down at an early date.

While nearly all the time of the session was taken up with the committee stage of two bills, there were some moments devoted to the privilege members of legislature have, of saying what they please on the actions or motives of their opponents. The debate was on the Steveston affair, and it came out incidentally that the opposition had been dis- satisfied with the way in which the ar- rangement in connection with that af- fair had been laid on the table. Indeed, Mr. McInnes openly charged that some important portions of it were missing, and it was brought out that Mr. Brown's motion for a special committee was practically a consequence of the belief, the opposition held that something was being kept back.

Mr. Brown's resolution "That a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Kidd, R. Smith, Pat- low, Oliver and the mover, be appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the sending of the militia to Steves- ton, with power to send for persons and papers and report the facts to this House," called forth a discussion, as long as the connection and responsibility of the government in the calling out of the militia.

Mr. Brown in moving said: There were some conflicting reports as to the calling out of the militia that it was desir- able to put the blame on the proper shoulders. It was with a desire to have the facts laid before the people that he brought the resolution forward.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said, with reference to the remarks of the hon. Attorney- General last week brought down, he had said the government had nothing to con- ceal, but all the papers had not been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that an officer had been sent to the Mainland and had been given special instructions which he had communicated to the officer there.

Mr. McInnes—Unfortunately the hon. gentleman's explanation will not go down, for there are several important pieces of information not included in the papers brought down. The hon. gentleman had the hon. Attorney- General and to the Premier on July 21st and 22nd, respectively: "Steps being taken," and "Giving Webster full instructions." The country had not been put in possession of the facts. The government said they had nothing to do with calling out the militia, but corre- spondence showed that they had some- thing to do with it. He quoted dispatches from the canners that the militia were urgently required or else very serious results would follow. The inference was clear that in some way the government had something to do with the action.

The government had received word from Provincial Constable Lister at Steves- ton on the afternoon of July 23rd that "All was quiet," yet on the next morn- ing over 100 troops were on the ground. It was clear, first, that the action in calling out the militia was absolutely uncalled for, and secondly, that the gov- ernment did have a hand in it, come what it will warrants the hon. member from New Westminster in moving for the ap- pointment of a special committee to in- quire into the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—"You'll get the worst of it, Mr. McInnes." Hon. Mr. McBride—When I said last week, in discussing this matter, that the government had nothing to do with the calling out of the militia, I had expected the House would have accepted my statement. The hon. member from N. Nanaimo is evidently not satisfied with that. The stand he has taken is not one calculated to unite the several in- terests but merely to get a little political notoriety, and he has been doing some- thing like that all along. This was an attempt, apparently, to put the govern- ment up against the wall, as it were, in this calling out of the militia, but con- sideration for which they had been in no way responsible. He reiterated what he had said on the former occasion that the gov- ernment had not had anything to do with the calling out of the militia. When he went to the Mainland, in his capacity as a minister, there were, of course, cer- tain dispatches he had sent to the gov- ernment, which were treated as con- fidential. With the consent of the At- torney-General, he had no objection whatever to making these public. He referred to two, one of which was to the hon. Mr. Bullock-Webster, former chief constable of the district, should be sent, as he knew the district well, and was a very suitable man. Another he

had sent was to the effect that all was quiet. The government had had no other desire than to harmonize the con- flicting elements. But the hon. mem- ber for N. Nanaimo, who posed as the champion of labor, despite my statement that the government had no hand in the affair, practically gives me the lie by his persistent attack. If the Attorney- General will arrange to have the confi- dential dispatches I sent, I will be only too willing to have them put before the House.

Mr. Gilmour—The hon. Minister of Mines said the government had nothing to do with calling out the militia. Then they have nothing to fear from the ap- pointment of the special committee.

Mr. McPhillips—Waste of time. Mr. Gilmour—I am glad the hon. gen- tleman spoke of wasting time, for there is no greater offender in respect of wasting the time of this House than the hon. gentleman himself, and if he will only be careful in future how he wastes time the House will be very grateful.

On July 11th Provincial Constable Lister sent a letter to the Attorney- General which is referred to in the corre- spondence, but it was not on the table. He also said that nearly every telegram was a request to send the militia or special police. Mr. Webster had been in- structed to keep in touch with Steves- ton, and have him read the Riot act. Why had that not been done? It was only due to the people of the province; if the government were not responsible, then it should be made clear that they were not.

Hon. Mr. Turner was sorry to hear the hon. member for N. Nanaimo attack the government on the question of the government having had anything to do with this matter. The hon. Minister of Mines had said emphatically the gov- ernment had nothing to do with it. I say again, they had nothing to do with it. He believed private letters had been received in the city asking certain per- sons to urge on the government to take some action. The Board of Trade had also received letters. There was nothing in it to call for a special committee, but the government had no wish to oppose it if the House desired it. He would sug- gest that one name should be added, and proposed that of the Attorney-General, as he thought the government should be represented.

The committee this morning put in a long session on the application of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. for incorporation empowering them to build and operate lines anywhere on the Main- land. This bill is opposed strongly by the rival companies, and the progress made in committee was a straight fight of it all the way. Further consideration comes up at the Friday meeting session, when it is thought the bill will be re- ported.

The bill to incorporate the Vancouver & Westminster Rly. was practically fin- ished in the railway committee this morn- ing, and the bill will soon be reported. The Rock Bay & Salmon River Bill will also be completed in the committee stage soon as it was well advanced this morn- ing.

Victoria, Friday.  
Most of the afternoon session was taken up with a consideration of the new Liquor License Act, the bill being only partially digested by the committee when the House rose at 6 o'clock.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15. H. D. Helmenke reported on the standing committee on private bills and standing orders respecting the Diocese of New Westminster and the Vancouver city charter.

C. E. Pooley for the railway com- mittee reported the act to incorporate the Vancouver & Westminster Railway Co. Both these reports were received.

Mr. Curtis introduced an Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, which was read a first time and set down for its second reading at the next session of the House.

The same course was followed with Mr. Hall's amendment to the Extra-Pro- vincial Investment and Loan Societies Act; Hon. Mr. Eberts's amendment to the Land Registry Act and to the Judg- ment Act, 1890.

Mr. Smith moved the following sec- tion by Smith Curtis: "That considering the unsatisfactory nature of the present act intitled An Act to provide for the formation, from time to time as disputes may arise, of Councils of Labor Conciliation and Arbitration, chapter 109, Revised Statutes, 1897, to accomplish such purposes as are expressed in title, and in consideration of the labor disputes occurring repeatedly, which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an act would involve the expendi- ture of public moneys and cannot there- fore be presented to this House by any private member, that this House urges the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable."

In supporting the resolution the mem- ber for Nanaimo asked the indulgence of the House. Certain reflections had been cast on certain members of the House in the morning paper. He himself was not bringing in the resolution either for the purpose of pandering to any one or of wasting the time of the House.

The same method, he said, should be continued of settling disputes without al- lowing them to reach such a stage as was sometimes the case. Such a course was followed in Australia, and to a de- gree in Dominion affairs. He was not unreasonable. He did not even insist that the measure should be brought down this session. He thought both sides should have an opportunity of discussing and considering it. If a definite state- ment from the government that some such measure was to be brought down next session was given, it would satisfy him.

One feature he thought that ought to be made provision for was a labor bur- eau for the collection of data and statis- tics. Another feature should be a pro- vision for the incorporation of Trades Societies. If such were done the difficulty suggested by the Finance Minister a few days previously of compelling workmen to observe arbitration awards, would be overcome. They would then be a cor- porate body and bound to observe such awards as much as the canners.

There was a proposal that compulsory arbitration in Australia. In six years of its operation, there has not been a single strike there.

He did not desire to hamper the gov- ernment, but considering the two strikes which had been settled in this province found it necessary to add another of their number to the committee.

Some further debate followed, but the government had its way and Mr. Clif- ford was added to the committee.

By permission of the House the Kam- lic interests were endangered, the strong arm of the law should step in and inter- fere. He hoped the government would see their way clear to adopt the sugges- tion. (Applause.)

The Finance Minister, after compli- menting the mover upon his moderate speech, said that some misapprehension which had existed regarding the motion had been removed by it. The motion did not see forth, as was anticipated, that the House was in favor of compulsory arbitration. There was some difference on the advisability of this principle even among labor unions. The case he had instanced a few days previously as be- tween canners and fishermen was a case which illustrated the difficulties com- pulsory arbitration presented. Considering this difficulty he thought it advisable to adjourn the debate. In doing so he did not wish to commit the government for or against the principle. He thought it only fair that the debate be adjourned till Wednesday.

The leader of the opposition under- stood the difficulty the government had with a question of this kind, considering the circumstances of their existence. This was contentious legislation and therefore they were forbidden to express an opin- ion upon the subject. At any rate, no reason had been advanced for allowing the motion to stand over. It might stand for fifty years.

Continuing the leader of the opposition said that it was impossible to draw up a motion which meant less than the pres- ent one.

Hon. Mr. Prentice took repeated points of order to prevent Mr. Martin debating the main question; the Speaker finally ruling that the leader of the opposition must confine himself to reasons why the debate should not be adjourned.

Mr. Prentice said he had been repeat- edly called to order for attempting to de- bate such a question, and Mr. Martin re- ported that he was not aware that the Provincial Secretary had ever attempted to debate any question and could not therefore understand how he could have been out of order. (Laughter.)

The debate was finally adjourned. Rising to a question of privilege, the leader of the opposition combated a statement of the Attorney-General that night sessions did not commence in the 1899 session until February 17th. As a matter of fact they started on Janu- ary 5th and shortly afterwards sat all night.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that at least the opposition had compelled the govern- ment to sit all night. He quoted from a memorandum to show that the At- torney-General had been practically cor- rect. J. C. Brown said he wished to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that he was reflecting on two of his colleagues and also that he was ad- mitting that they had been obstreperous.

Smith Curtis also drew attention to some answers given him by the Minister of Finance. Some information regarding finance had been refused to him, but was published in the government organ the next morning. This was a gross dis- courtesy. He of course could not charge the minister with supplying this informa- tion, but it could only be obtained from his department. Members of the House could not get the answer, but a paper supporting the government could get it.

The Minister of Finance disclaimed all responsibility for the item.

Mr. Curtis—I say it came from you or your department; if not from you, from your officials.

Mr. Turner said almost any newspaper could make such an estimate. Any news- paper man could arrive at such a con- clusion with the data at his disposal.

Hon. Mr. Eberts also complained of some inaccuracies in the Colonist.

The House then went into commit- tee on the Evidence Act, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Tues- day.

Owing to the necessity of advancing the Jurors' Bill so that assizes might be held at Atlin, that bill was next taken up with C. W. Munro in the chair.

The labor dispute was reported com- plete without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Liquor License Bill. Mr. Martin attempted to have a fee of \$10 fixed for application for licenses, but as this was ruled to be a question of revenue and must therefore emanate from the govern- ment, it was defeated.

Mr. McInnes had a clause inserted providing that when a building is con- templated or in course of erection a li- cense may be obtained.

Mr. Curtis suggested an amendment to the "accommodation" clause, which re- quires each licensed hotel to have four bedrooms and stabling accommodation for his horses. He was favorable to the standing in the case of houses paying \$80 license fee, but it should be increased to eight people and ten horses for hotels paying \$100 and sixteen people and no horses in those paying \$200. His re- sponse for doing so was that under the present bill small houses that were little less than saloons came into competition with large and expensive hotels at points like Phoenix and Trail.

The Attorney- General recognized the force of the sug- gestion and promised to consider it.

The committee reached paragraph 43, when it rose.

The Finance Minister stated that the railway committee had been found to be short of a member and suggested that Mr. Clifford be added.

Mr. Brown pointed out that Mr. Mun- ro had voluntarily retired to allow a member to be put on and if another was to be added he should be restored.

Some debate followed when Mr. Gil- mour stated that the government had been turned down in the railway com- mittee in the morning and it was neces- sary for them to add another to have a majority.

Mr. Eberts—What are you talking about?

Mr. McInnes said the Minister of Finance had let the cat out of the bag. The government had been defeated and found it necessary to add another of their number to the committee.

Some further debate followed, but the government had its way and Mr. Clif- ford was added to the committee.

By permission of the House the Kam-

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loops & Atlin Railway Bill was intro- duced, although some formality in con- nection with the publication of the no- tice in the press had been omitted.

The House then rose to meet on Tues- day at 2 p.m.

In the Corridors.  
W. H. Hayward, senior member for Esquimalt, was jubilant yesterday over the success which had already attended the efforts of the Dairyman's Associa- tion, of which he is an active officer, to secure thoroughbred stock for the im- provement of provincial herds.

The good offices of Geo. McL. Brown, executive officer of the C.P.E., have been enlisted, and yesterday that gentleman wired the Minister of Finance as follows: "We will transport one carload of pure- bred stock from points on our line in On- tario to New Westminster exhibition free of charge, but as regards re-shipment of single animals from Westminster to interior points in B. C., company con- siderers in view of fact would have to haul many cars for few animals, that nominal charge of which exhibition people al- ready advised should be made. This is the same arrangement made with Manitoba exhibition."

This generous act on behalf of the C. P. E., obviates an expenditure of over \$200, which the association would oth- erwise have had to bear.

A touch of the old fighting times of last session which preceded the present piping days of political peace was seen in the railway committee yesterday. Even the maple doors of the room in which the committee met could not shut in the sounds of strife, while, as the members passed in and out, it was with the exultation of battle in their faces.

The heavy fighting was over the clause rendering it obligatory for employees on the Vancouver and Westminster to be able to read the regulations. This of course, was aimed at Oriental labor and the opposition finally carried their points though by a narrow majority of one. This incident was provocative of another when the House resumed, and the government insisted upon the addi- tion of another of their number to the railway committee.

A caucus of government supporters is summoned for Monday night, when it is expected that a final basis for the esti- mates will be reached. One of the min- isters stated yesterday that the estimates would probably be brought down about the middle of next week. The House will in all probability plunge into night sessions early next week, but there are members that state that notwithstanding this expedient to abbreviate the ses- sion the proceedings will not be over be- fore the end of August.

Nicholas Hopkirk, a pioneer merchant of Owen Sound, is dead, aged 81 years.

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## Veterans' Association

The Constitution Will Be Sub- mitted at General Meeting on Monday Evening.

Its Objects Set Out in Detail— Membership Fees and Officers.

The following constitution of the Vet- erans' Association was drafted by the special committee, which met at the Drill Hall on Monday evening last, and will be submitted to the general meeting to be held next Monday evening at the Drill Hall, at 8 p.m., at which all vet- erans are invited to attend.

Name—The name of this association shall be "The Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island."

Objects—(1) To promote good fellow- ship among comrades in arms; (2) the organization of a corps to act as a re- serve in case of emergency, should their services be required; (3) to take part in any public celebration held in commem- oration of any event of national or pa- triotic character; (4) the maintenance and improvement of marksmanship; (5) to encourage the formation of cadet corps; (6) to succor and render assis- tance, as far as possible, to members of the association in sickness or distress.

Membership—(1) All officers, non-com- missioned officers and men of the age of 30 years, who have retired or been honorably discharged after the completion of three years' service from (a) the regular army or navy, militia, volunteer or yeo- manry forces of Her Majesty's service; (b) the militia of the Dominion of Can- ada; (c) the Northwest Mounted Police; (d) the militia and volunteers, and all other military or naval services of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, or any of Her Majesty's colonies, possessions or de- pendencies. (2) All past members of any of the above branches, who, not having completed the term of service prescribed by Class 1, have a record of active service, irrespective of age. (3) Anyone who, having served in any of Her Majesty's forces, has been decorated by the Sov- ereign for any act of bravery.

Fees—The annual dues shall be \$2 (two dollars) payable quarterly in ad- vance. Any member paying the sum of \$10 (ten dollars) shall be entitled to life membership.

Officers—The officers of the association shall consist of: Patron and honorary colonel, lieutenant-colonel commanding, a major, one adjutant and one captain and two lieutenants for each company of 60 men.

Executive Committee—There shall be an executive committee, composed of the officers of the association, and three other members, five of whom shall form a quorum, three of whom shall be officers.

Discipline—The rules and regulations of Her Majesty's service, for the time being, shall prevail in all matters of in- terior economy and discipline on parades and at all meetings.

Changes—No change shall be made in this constitution or by-laws, except at the annual meeting or at a special meet- ing called for that purpose, on a two- third vote of the members present; ten days' notice of such proposed change to be given to each member.

The number of persons cremated in Ge- many from 1878 to 1899 was 3,110.



Final Day's Shoot

Some High Scores Made at Vancouver on Saturday-Officers Elected.

Team List From Which Provincial Representatives for Ottawa Will Be Selected.

The seventh annual meet of the British Columbia Rifle Association at Vancouver was terminated on Saturday, the shooting being a marked improvement over that of the two previous days. The principal events were the firing-off of the Ottawa team contest and the Vancouver Cup matches. The election of officers was also held, resulting as follows: President, Major C. C. Bennett, Vancouver; vice-presidents, Col. Gregory, Victoria; Major J. C. Whyte, New Westminster and the D.O.C. Council, Victoria members, Lt.-Col. Gregory, Major W. H. Lettice, Vancouver, Major C. C. Bennett, Capt. J. Reynolds, Tite, Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Q.M. Sgt. Kennedy, New Westminster, Major J. C. Whyte, Lt. G. O. M. Dockrill, Sgt. W. J. Sloan, P. W. Wilson, Nanaimo, W. W. B. Molnes, M.P.P.; G. E. T. Pittendrigh and J. McAllen. Captain J. Reynolds Tite, assistant; Captain E. H. Fletcher, secretary and Captain J. Duff Stuart, treasurer, were all unanimously re-elected.

The nomination of representatives on the council of the Dominion Rifle Association was left over till a later meeting. It was decided that the senior officer or non-com. of the Ottawa team should be fixed as captain of the team. The men entitled to join the Ottawa team was fixed for Tuesday, August 7th.

Mr. Taylor was named an honorary life member of the association, in recognition of the valuable assistance he has always given the association and the fact that he has performed generally in the interests of rifle shooting in British Columbia.

At the conclusion of the meet, Major Bennett presented the successful marksmen with the various trophies they had earned. In so doing he referred to the great success which had attended the meet and the unusually high shooting.

The Victoria Corporation Cup was then presented to P. T. Cunningham, who now becomes the permanent holder of the trophy, having won it before in 1897.

The B. C. Electric railway and the Nanaimo City Cops came to Vancouver, Capt. Henderson, of New Westminster, the former holder of the cup, presenting it to Captain J. Duff Stuart, captain of the Vancouver team, while Major Bennett presented the Nanaimo cup to Mr. W. H. Forrest and complimented him upon the magnificent score he had obtained.

The New Westminster Cup went to Private Pickard, of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, who won it by shooting the most and the Cornwall Cup of the Heilmcken match went to Nanaimo, Mr. G. E. T. Pittendrigh securing it by a score of 99 out of a possible 106.

P. W. Miller, of New Westminster, secured the grand aggregate and heads the list for the Ottawa team, with a score of 508, several points ahead of any other competitor.

Saturday's scores were as follows: Bankers' Match. For 40 cash prizes donated as follows: \$9 by the Vancouver Bankers with \$40 added by the B. C. Rifle Association. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$7; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$4; 7th, \$3; 8th, \$2; 9th, \$1; 10th, 50 cents; 11th, 40 cents; 12th, 30 cents; 13th, 20 cents; 14th, 15 cents; 15th, 10 cents; 16th, 5 cents; 17th, 4 cents; 18th, 3 cents; 19th, 2 cents; 20th, 1 cent.

For 40 cash prizes donated as follows: \$9 by the Vancouver Bankers with \$40 added by the B. C. Rifle Association. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$7; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$4; 7th, \$3; 8th, \$2; 9th, \$1; 10th, 50 cents; 11th, 40 cents; 12th, 30 cents; 13th, 20 cents; 14th, 15 cents; 15th, 10 cents; 16th, 5 cents; 17th, 4 cents; 18th, 3 cents; 19th, 2 cents; 20th, 1 cent.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo (508), Capt. Henderson, Westminister (508), Ottawa Team Match, Restricted to the twenty-four competitors being eligible for the Ottawa team, whose scores in the grand aggregate match shall be the highest: 600, 500 and 200 yards; 7 shots.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Pte. G. Turnbull, Westminister (401), Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver (400), Pte. B. Wilson, Westminister (399), Corp. Cunningham, Westminister (398), Pte. W. Miller, Westminister (398), Gr. W. Duncan, Victoria (397), Sgt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver (397), Col. Gregory, Victoria (396), Co-Sgt. Richardson, Victoria (396), Pte. G. A. Boulton, Vancouver (396), Q.M. Sgt. Winsby, Victoria (395), Col. M. Sgt. Kennedy, Vancouver (395), Col. Sgt. Kendall, Vancouver (393), G. T. Pittendrigh, Nanaimo (392), L.-Corp. Mortimore, Vancouver (392), Co-Sgt. Maj. McDougall, Victoria (392), Col-Sgt. Corbett, Westminister (391), Corp. Graham, Vancouver (390), L. Purnfrey, Victoria (390), Corp. Winsby, Victoria (390), J. A. Baxter, Nanaimo (389), W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo (388), Lieut. Dockrill, Westminister (387), Sgt. W. J. Sloan, Westminister (384), Vancouver Corporation Cup.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Match for the cup, presented by the Corporation of Vancouver in 1896, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice. Winners: 1898, Mr. W. H. Wilson; 1899, Gunner W. Miller; 1900, Corp. S. G. Pele, New Westminister. Competitors to fire 10 shots at 600 yards. Thirty-eight prizes, valued at \$108, given in addition to the cup. Highest possible score, 50; actual scoring: Corp. S. G. Pele, Westminister (45), Pte. W. Miller, Westminister (45), Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver (47), Col-Sgt. Corbett, Westminister (47), W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo (46), G. Carpenter, Nanaimo (46), Sgt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver (46), L.-Corp. S. O. Mortimore, Vancouver (46), W. H. Forrest, Vancouver (46), Maj. J. C. Whyte, Westminister (45), Corp. W. Winsby, Victoria (45), Corp. T. Cunningham, Westminister (45), Co-Sgt. Maj. Lettice, Victoria (45), Sgt. H. J. Ferris, Vancouver (45), Co-Sgt. Maj. Richardson, Victoria (44), Pte. R. Wilson, Westminister (44), Q.M. Sgt. Kennedy, Vancouver (44), Gr. W. Purnfrey, Victoria (44), J. A. Baxter, Nanaimo (43), Gr. D. Duncan, Victoria (43), Pte. G. Turnbull, Westminister (43), Co-Sgt. Maj. McDougall, Victoria (43), Pte. G. A. Boulton, Vancouver (43), In this event 15 prizes, valued at \$30, were restricted to Tyros.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Pte. P. J. McKenzie, Westminister (43), Corp. M. J. Knight, Westminister (42), Trumper J. Webb, Victoria (41), W. Tippett, Nanaimo (41), Gr. Brayshaw, Victoria (41), Lieut. Dockrill, Westminister (40), Capt. Henderson, Westminister (40), Pte. P. D. Pickard, Revelstoke (40), Bugler Thicke, Vancouver (37), Pte. W. Hunt, Vancouver (36), Sgt. J. Sperring, Vancouver (35), Corp. A. H. Bush, Vancouver (35), Gr. Burgess, Victoria (34), Pte. H. Earle, Vancouver (33), Reg. Sgt.-Maj. Bundy, Vancouver (32), Tyro Aggregate (43).

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Restricted to competitors entered in the Tyro match. For the aggregate of scores of matches Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. 1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$1; 6th, 50 cents; 7th, 40 cents; 8th, 30 cents; 9th, 20 cents; 10th, 15 cents; 11th, 10 cents; 12th, 5 cents; 13th, 4 cents; 14th, 3 cents; 15th, 2 cents; 16th, 1 cent. W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo (417), J. A. Baxter, Nanaimo (414), Corp. J. Winsby, Victoria (410), Lieut. Dockrill, Westminister (406), W. Purnfrey, Victoria (403), Pte. P. D. Pickard, Revelstoke (402), Sgt.-Maj. Bandy, Vancouver (402), Gr. Brayshaw, Victoria (398), Trumper Webb, Victoria (396), W. Tippett, Nanaimo (393), Capt. Henderson, Westminister (392), Pte. McKenzie, Westminister (376), Pte. I. V. St. G. Williams, Vancouver (370), Col-Sgt. Foster, Vancouver (366), Sgt. Sperring, Vancouver (363), Corp. J. Goad, Vancouver (361), Pte. Burgess, Victoria (358), Pte. Earle, Vancouver (351), Grand Aggregate (403).

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes For the aggregate of scores of matches Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. 1st prize, D.R.A. silver medal, B.C.R.A. gold badge and \$5; 2nd, D.R.A. bronze medal, B.C.R.A. silver badge and \$5, and \$5 cash prizes. Pte. W. Miller, Westminister (508), Co-Sgt.-Maj. Richardson, Victoria (501), Corp. Cunningham, Westminister (499), Pte. Turnbull, Westminister (499), Corp. Mortimore, Vancouver (495), Sgt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver (495), Co-Sgt.-Maj. McDougall, Victoria (490), Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver (490), Co-Sgt.-Maj. Lettice, Victoria (486), Pte. R. Wilson, Westminister (483), Pte. G. A. Boulton, Vancouver (482), Mr. G. E. Pittendrigh, Nanaimo (481), Sgt. Kennedy, Vancouver (480), W. Duncan, Victoria (478), Col-Sgt. Kendall, Victoria (478), Sgt. Sloan, Westminister (471), W. H. Forrest, Vancouver, scored 396, and Lieut.-Col. Hood, Montreal, 380 in the grand aggregate, not including the scores of the Ottawa team match, neither being eligible, but which are included in the totals above given.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Col-Sgt. Corbett, of New Westminister, scored 475; W. J. McAllen, Nanaimo, 472; and J. A. Baxter, Nanaimo, 472, full totals. Electric Railway Cup. Presented by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. in 1898. To be won twice in three successive competitions to become permanent property. Winner in 1898, Victoria; in 1899, New Westminister. Open to teams of ten previously named members, each representing any one of the cities of British Columbia, the aggregate

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Vancouver (cup) (925 \$10 00), Nanaimo (824 5 00), Victoria (813 0 00), New Westminister (608 0 00), The Ottawa Team.

Those successful in securing positions on the Ottawa team list are as follows: 1. Pte. W. Miller, New Westminister, score 508. 2. Co. Sergt.-Major Richardson, Victoria, 501. 3. Capt. Cunningham, New Westminister, 499. 4. Pte. Turnbull, New Westminister, 499. 5. Corp. Mortimore, Vancouver, 495. 6. Sergt. W. A. Taylor, Vancouver, 495. 7. Co. Sergt.-Major McDougall, Victoria, 490. 8. Capt. J. Duff-Stuart, Vancouver, 490. 9. Co. Sergt.-Major Lettice, Victoria, 486. 10. Pte. R. Wilson, New Westminister, 483. 11. Pte. S. A. Boulton, Vancouver, 482. 12. Mr. G. E. Pittendrigh, Nanaimo, 481. 13. Sergt. Kennedy, Vancouver, 480. 14. Gr. W. Duncan, Victoria, 478. 15. Color Sgt. Kendall, Vancouver, 478. Sergt. Sloan, New Westminister, 471.

To Visit Dawson

Their Excellencies Sailed This Afternoon on Their Northern Journey.

Delightful Dinner Last Night - Big Reception Promised at Klondike Capital.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Minto and suite embarked on D.G.S. Quadra this afternoon at 4:30 for a cruise up the northern coast and finally to visit the great Klondike capital, Dawson City. Owing to the lack of accommodation two of the distinguished visitors' children, as well as Sergt. Rogers and some of the servants, will remain in Victoria.

The trip will take up about five weeks, all the points of interest on the way being observed and stops will be made at the principal places.

The journey to Dawson from Skagway will be made by special train and steamer.

The officials of Dawson are preparing an elaborate reception in honor of the arrival of Lord and Lady Minto and will spare neither time nor money in giving them a fitting reception. Should the party travel incog. the representatives of the local government will receive them without any display and entertain them quietly.

Major Wood says: "I have not received any official notice that the Governor-General and party are to make a visit. It may be that they are going to travel incognito, in which case the reception will be a very quiet one. If, however, they are to be received publicly, we will receive them in the regulation military fashion. I have written to Ottawa about the lack of military dress for the officers here and am waiting for a reply. I have really given very little thought to the matter, as I have no authentic information that they will come here."

This afternoon at 1:30 o'clock their Excellencies visited the Jubilee hospital, and expressed themselves as very much pleased with the institution. They were received by President Heilmcken and the directors of the hospital.

The Governor-General was entertained last evening to a dinner at the Union Club. The chair was occupied by the Hon. D. M. Elbert, M.P.P., and the vice chair by A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P. On the immediate right of the chairman were His Excellency the Governor-General, and Rear-Admiral Beaumont, while Sir Henri Joly, E. G. Prior, M.P., and Thos. Earle, M.P., sat on his immediate left. The toasts drunk were those of the Queen, the Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor, and the Army and Navy. There were a large number of guests, and at a late hour the banquet broke up. Leaving his office under the splendid success, and Lord Minto and Lady Minto expressed themselves as delighted with the reception they had received at the hands of the Victoria authorities.

AN ISLAND CRUISE.

Charming Voyage to be Made by the Rithet on Saturday.

A large number of those who were unable to go to Seattle to-day, by the Victoria will no doubt be glad to notice the advertisement in this issue announcing a proposed excursion to Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, and the route, which is well out of the track of the daily steamers, is a beautiful and interesting one, and essential and places where obstructions to easy navigation exist must be avoided. Caribou Crossing and White Horse rapids will always be great drawbacks to Bennett.

The Town Of Bennett

Scenes in the Freight Sheds During the Blockade in June.

Where Scows Are Built and Launched in a Day-Plenty of Work.

Bennett is full of surprises to those who visit it for the first time. When we reached Bennett early in June every one was busy. The all absorbing topic was "When can we start for Dawson?" or "Shall I take my goods in scows or wait for the steamers?" The first question asked in the morning was: "Has the lake raised any?" or "Has any ice come out of Linderman yet?"

The long rosette twilight, the soft air, the delicate opal tints in which the rugged hills are bathed give to the evening hours an irresistible attraction, and only the imperative need of rest forces one to abandon the charming scene.

I said that every one was busy. The cause is not hard to find. Piled up roof high in the temporary freight sheds at the railway terminus was over three thousand tons of freight, a large quantity of which laid there all winter, having suffered too long a winter on the shore. This pile had been added to all winter, increasing as the spring opened, and in the early part of June was coming in at the rate of two hundred tons a day. Little wonder if the transportation agents gazing at the ever increasing pile wondered how and when it would reach Dawson.

Perishables formed no small proportion of this heterogeneous. Here and there in all the sheds men would be found sorting and repacking onions, eggs, lemons and oranges, so intent on their work that they did not even heed a "good day" or an innocent query, their whole being absorbed with the idea how to get to Dawson. I managed to engage the attention of one man who confided his troubles to me. He said: "I have just got a telegram from Dawson to say that onions are quoted there to-day at fifty dollars a sack wholesale, and lemons sixty dollars a box, and here I am watching my onions sprout and my lemons spoil; Caribou Crossing so low that a loaded scow can't get over. I'm up again in this time of year."

This was the situation in Bennett: only in June—a bare market in Dawson, an abundant supply in Bennett; a late season, numberless bars and very low water preventing profitable business.

The railway company treated the owners of freight very fairly, and on shipments, where freight charges had been prepaid to destination, gave the shippers a refund for the unearned proportion of the haul. The shipper could then go on with his venture by scow or otherwise.

Scows and boats were of course in very great demand, and the quick time in which a 15-ton scow is finished is marvellous. In the morning you see a scow being commenced and by night time she is finished, caulked, pitched and afloat on the lake. Up to June 10th over 300 scows and boats were built and started from Bennett and still the pressure kept on. Some reached Dawson in good time to realize well and went home their faces wreathed in smiles and a well filled pocket in their grips. Others are here waiting to scratch enough to pay passage home. I think that if a balance were struck between profit and loss on bringing perishables down the Yukon in scows, the balance would be on the loss side. I must leave this question of business until I get to Dawson and skip back to Bennett.

And how a through ticket "Victoria to Dawson," and when I reached Bennett I at once demanded transportation. I found out, however, that I was not "the only pebble of the beach" and that there were a few hundreds in just the same fix. Each and every one of us would wander once, sometimes twice a day, to the office of the Canadian Development Co. and ask the same question: "When will we start?" "River open?" "Any steamers at White Horse?" "What's the matter with your blooming old line anyway?" I envy the manager's (Mr. Elliott) equanimity; the smooth and easy manner of calming an irritated passenger. Always a name came from down hill drunk. Leaving his office under the soothing influence of one of his Havanas (and they are good ones), he would go away with the impression that he was the aggrieved party. He came near convincing me that I ought to be grateful to him for staying a week in Bennett.

I had ample time to take in Bennett and all its beauties. While all was bustle and energy, the preponderance of tent and temporary over permanent structures convinced me that it was only a "pro tem" town, and that the activity now prevailing in Bennett would be transferred to White Horse in 1901. Bennett will eventually be nothing more than a way station, White Horse the temporary terminus. The transfer station for the Atha-trade must be at Caribou, and a spur must be built from the main line here to deep water to avoid the shallow water. I do not doubt, but a great deal of freighting in scows may originate at Bennett, but to make this class of business profitable quick time is essential and places where obstructions to easy navigation exist must be avoided. Caribou Crossing and White Horse rapids will always be great drawbacks to Bennett.

There was plenty of work in Bennett at good wages, and money circulated freely. A floating population, most of whom came from home and its restraining influences, are not very particular as to their form of enjoyment, and there were those in Bennett who catered to and supplied that which brought in the nimble dollar. I was informed that the "wide open, let her go, boys" principle obtained here. To Britisheers who pride themselves on their decorum their better parts must revolt when flagrant vice is allowed to flaunt itself unchecked.

Opinions favorably and otherwise were freely expressed. Some simply shrugged their shoulders and said in a new town filled with a constantly moving population queer things will always be seen and must be expected. If this is the rule Bennett as I saw it was certainly no exception.

CHARLIE VARDON. HIS LAST FIGHT.

The Late W. Whitley Describes His Engagement With the Gordons.

Ex-Chief of Police Sheppard last night received a belated letter written by his stepson, W. Whitley on June 1st, and which was probably the last written by that deceased soldier before his death. In it he describes an engagement in which he was engaged with the Gordons outside of Johannesburg, as follows: "I thought I would write a few lines to let you know we are 24 miles from Pretoria. We were in a stunning fight on the 2nd of May, all afternoon. The Gordons lost 108 killed and wounded. We had seven wounded, but none killed. I can tell you the Gordons are grand fighting men. The way they took kopje after kopje was a wonder. They charged them on the hill under a terribly hot fire and won the day. It was a grand sight to see the bayonets glittering in the sun as they rushed the position. When they marched into camp we gave them cheer after cheer, which they richly deserved.

"At present we are six miles from Johannesburg. We are camped among the mines, of which there are plenty here. I got thoroughly wet in the river about a week ago, and since then I have suffered a great deal with my legs. They pain me all night long. For a few days, I could not walk at all, but they are better now. I guess they will be all right by the time this reaches you. I hope so any way."

"We had their artillery shelling us for a while on the 29th. "We had a letter read from Lord Roberts, who said that he was pleased with the way the regiment had worked, and he also thanked the Gordons. He said he was sorry we were short of rations, but that there was a train load coming for us. We have been living on meal flour; it is pretty tough. "Well, papa, I hope you are well at home and that Charlie is getting strong again, and that my dear little sister is well and going to school. "I don't know whether I will get a chance to mail this or not, but will try. Your loving son, W. WHITLEY.

LATE MRS. TOMPKINSON.

Her Career in Victoria, and the Large Place Which She Filled in the Hearts of Citizens.

The untimely and much lamented demise of Mrs. Tompkinson, referred to in Wednesday's Times as having recently passed away at Santa Monica, California, will almost certainly be a domestic calamity to many a household in Victoria, especially among old residents, by whom she was ever most warmly welcomed as an attached friend.

The acquaintance of many with her began in the sixties, some thirty years ago, when she made her first visit to Victoria as Fanny Morgan Phelps, and appeared at the old theatre which stood upon the site on Government street lately occupied by the Colonist building. She was a born artist, and often delighted her many patrons by her finished and charming impersonations. Hers was a "soul of sympathy," and whether as the rollicking "bonnie fishwife" or as Prince and pauper to the "Lady of Lyons," her rendition of character was a delight which always crowned her efforts with success in a much wider field than the one to which she was destined—really, the more attractive to her. Ardently attached to Victoria and her people, it was little wonder that her hearty welcome was always awaited her awakened a love of quiet and domesticity that entirely subordinated her undoubted talents for the stage and possibly fame and fortune.

After leaving Victoria and undergoing the trials and tribulations incident to the loss of her first husband, she returned as the sorrow-stricken one with her only child to the friends she loved best, for the support and sympathy of which she stood in need and was sure to get. Subsequently she became the wife of Lieut. Tompkinson, R. N., and with the assistance of her husband, who had purchased a country house in California, she thoroughly enjoyed with him an extended season of happiness and home contentment.

Reduction In Time

W. P. & Y. Trains Now Make White Horse From Skagway in Eight Hours.

Amur Arrives With Latest Northern News-Brick Yard Begins Operations.

A delay of eight hours in a fog off China Hat was the only interruption in the otherwise pleasant voyage of the G. P. N. steamer Amur from the north, completed at 1 o'clock this morning. She brought but 22 passengers, comparatively few of whom had wealth in any considerable quantity, and as the money of these was represented by paper there is no approximating the amount of treasure received on the vessel. The fortunate Klondikers are A. H. Feru, John Roberts and H. D. Wright. The other arrivals on the Amur were John McCormick, Dr. E. D. Dunn, R. E. Punnett, W. Godfrey, Neil McArthur, John Roberts, Mrs. Leonard, A. Small, W. McGill, Thos. Bennett, E. Wallace, Alan Hendrix, A. H. Fern, Mrs. J. Hendrix, Mrs. Godfrey, J. L. Beckwith, H. D. Wright, H. B. Wilson, R. Small, W. Bristol, Mike Johnson and S. Ford.

Which the Amur left Skagway the through train service to White Horse there had been established. Hereafter a passenger train will leave Skagway each morning, and one will leave White Horse each morning. The crews will run one way one day and return the next, thus lying over nights at White Horse and Skagway alternately. The schedule is not yet made out, but the time will be approximately eight hours each way, which time will be improved on when the road has been fully ballasted.

The hull of the unfortunate steamer Florence S., which was wrecked several days ago in Thirty-Mile river, lies covered by fifteen feet of water. The hull of the vessel has been swept away and wreckage from the craft is scattered down the Yukon 200 miles below the scene of the disaster.

A gentleman named Young has started a brick yard west of White Horse, and now has a kiln of 50,000 nearly ready for delivery.

The large Camden, which took a load of lumber to Skagway from Everett, has been prevented from leaving the former port. Complaint was made to Commissioner Schibredé by H. M. Winfield, one of the crew, that the vessel was unsafe. Thereupon a report was immediately made, and the report showed that the vessel was totally unseaworthy, and furthermore, that she was inadequately equipped for going to sea. It was found the vessel is over fifty years old, and that some of the seams were open and that the hull was in such a condition that it could not be repaired. The vessel, the examiners found, was not provided with life boats, life preservers or any of the customary life saving appliances. The commissioners in consequence refused to allow the vessel to leave port.

The White Pass & Yukon Company has announced its intention of taking part in the war for White Horse-Dawson passenger business. The company announced a rate on all its steamers of \$30 first-class and \$20 second-class from White Horse to Dawson. The cut by the railroad company is effective on the steamers flying the Canadian Development Co. flag. Regular rates from White Horse to Dawson are \$60 first-class, and from Dawson to White Horse \$80 first-class. The independent lines, meaning those not belonging to the railroad combination, have been fighting the last several days. Their rate has been \$15 from White Horse to Dawson with no second-class. The Klondike Corporation has had three boats in the fight, and the Yukon Flyer line two. The only independent boat on the run is the Gold Star. Whether she has been cutting rates is not known. The fact the Canadian Development Company has cut the rate makes the conflict more sanguinary for the reason it has nine steamers of its own on the run, and is having considerable through passenger business.

Skagwayans got very little satisfaction out of the conference they had with Secretary Spaulding, of the United States treasury department. The Chamber of Commerce presented its strongest pleas and arguments, but all it was vouchsafed in reply was that Canada should be appealed to for fair treatment. Then if the state department should become convinced that the citizens of Skagway were not receiving fair treatment the port might be closed and foreign ships and foreign goods shut out.

Charles Stewart, Seattle manager for the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company, now at Skagway, announces that his company has engaged the new steamer Aberdeen for the Skagway-Seattle run, and that she will make her first trip on August 16th. The Aberdeen will take the place of the Parallon, recently sold to the Alaska Steamship Company. It is the intention of the Washington & Alaska to have several more steamers on the Skagway-Seattle run by next year. They will, says Mr. Stewart, be steam schooners of the class of the Ruth, and with accommodation for about fifty passengers. They will cater largely to the cannery trade and to the service of mines along the coast.

SPIDPO ESCAPES THE LAW. Brussels, Aug. 3.—In reply to the note of the British government, expressing regret that the proceedings against Spidpo, the assassin of the Prince of Wales, should have had such an inadequate ending, the Belgian government says that, as a strict observer of the laws, it was unable to violate them, however strong its desire to proceed rigorously against the culprit.

According to the Belgian law, Spidpo had three days to appeal to the court of cassation. Living with his parents he had a legal domicile; and therefore he could not be arrested for three days. He profited by the delay to take flight. The Belgian government says that it regrets the incident, but cannot be held responsible for it.

OFFICERS FIGHT A DUEL. Outcome of Lieut. Bressi's Resignation From the Italian Army. (Associated Press.) Milan, Aug. 4.—A duel at Bressi has been fought between Capt. Tani and Capt. Bacchioli on the subject of Lieut. Bressi's course in resigning from the army because his brother was the murderer of King Humbert. Capt. Tani had sympathy with the lieutenant, whereupon Bacchioli declared that he could no longer offer his hand to Lieut. Bressi. Bacchioli was wounded in the head during the sixth onslaught.





# Canadian History

### Verbatim Report of the Address of Miss Fitz-Gibbon on Tuesday Evening.

### An Eloquent Appeal For a Closer Study of Our National Affairs.

The address of Miss Fitz-Gibbon, of Toronto, on Tuesday evening last, on the subject of "Canadian History," has aroused so much comment that the Times gives to-day a stenographic report of it, so that its readers may better judge of its merit.

After being introduced by Mayor Hayward, Miss Fitz-Gibbon said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is the privilege of such a large and beautiful city as Victoria to be nervous in addressing such an audience, you will have some compassion on me if my woman's feeling overcomes me, and I have been asked many times to speak to the Canadians of their own history, but it has never been my privilege to stand before such an audience as this."

I want to speak to you, first, of why a woman should take an interest in Canadian history and then, something of what Canadian history is to the Empire. We Canadians know less of our own history than we should, but it is only lately that the means of knowledge has been within our reach—within the last few years. I, as a girl, often wondered how a small yellow book of thirty or forty pages could contain the history of a country like ours, while so much time was spent in studying Roman and Grecian affairs—but so it did. If my words to you to-night can bring to you a tenth, or even a hundredth part, of the appreciation of the knowledge of our history which I feel, but cannot express, I shall feel that my coming to Victoria has not been without some good.

Why should women take an interest in Canada and Canadian history? It is because none of the histories we know of in the world owe so much to women. You all know that it was the prayers of a woman's Jew who got Columbus the means to sail to the West. It was two native women who pointed the way to the opening of the St. Lawrence and led Cartier to Quebec. But these are not the only instances. Anyone who has been able to go down to the early records and study the remains of the native races. When Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence he carried back with him some natives. This is how he tells the story:

The chief, his brother, and three daughters came in a canoe to the side of his vessel. They remained on board, and three returned, and later eight canoes with eight or ten men in each came out to bid farewell to the chief's daughters and give them gifts. When he returned on his second voyage up the river he was met by Donnacona and the natives he had brought with him were landed. Donnacona offered him one of his daughters, evidently as a bribe to depart, but Cartier remained.

Later on, when Canada was settled by the French, it was a woman's money that provided the means; it was a woman, Madame de la Malabrie, who began the education of the people, and so on through almost every period of Canadian history does woman appear on its pages.

Some years ago it fell to my lot to write the history of a soldier who had done his duty to his Queen and country on Canadian shores, and who had been helped by a woman. But while I was searching for the records of his life I found here, there and everywhere the same story—the women had destroyed the records as old rubbish, old papers, because they did not appreciate their value or understand that they might be of some service to future historians. Hence the reason I am privileged to stand here to-night, because I represent the Women's Historical Society, who are affiliated with the National Council of Women. Throughout all our work in the Historical Society we have found everywhere a lamentable ignorance of Canadian history, but we have also found an intense desire to know more of Canadian history. A very excellent book on Canadian history is that written by Charles T. Roberts. It was not accepted by the school boards on the ground that it read too much like a novel. To my woman's mind that is what we want. Canadian history has been made so dry and uninteresting; this should not be. But, nevertheless, such is the case, and I know many of the schoolmasters will agree with me that it is a very difficult lesson to teach. Just think of what Canadian history has been. Take the achievements of the last one hundred and fifty years. In one hundred and fifty years what has Canada done? A conquered race has been made happy and content; two nations, two religions, two creeds, in former days open to persecution's fire and all other terrible things, now grow side by side on Canadian soil in peace. From Canadian shores sailed the first steamship; the greatest railway that ever spanned a continent has been built from ocean to ocean. Canada has held her own—her many miles of frontier with less than five thousand soldiers against three armies of upwards of eight thousand. Her women stayed at home amongst the forest and guarded the hearthstone while the men went out to hold their own against the invaders. She has done what no other nation has ever done—she has maintained responsible government without separation from the mother country. To-day, on Canadian shores, we have every language, every nation, every climate and every product, and we are all united now under the greatest flag that has ever waved, and the flag which has ever carried with it civilization and Christianity.

But why is Canadian history of such importance to the Empire? Trace it back to the earliest days, when Cabot sailed from the British shore believing that through the West he would reach the great regions of the Orient. It was left for British Columbia, in consenting to become a part of Canada, to strike the blow which made it possible to give Britain an Imperial highway to the East. Canada has been called the keystone of the arch of Imperial Federation, for without Canada the English Empire would not encircle the globe. One of your last governors, in speaking of the joining of British Columbia to Canada, said that it was your privilege to consent to the most important event in Canadian history, and that it was you who had succeeded in striking the last blow which would make Canada one of the most important countries in the world. The West has its heroes in addition to those on the field, for what a history of daring lies in the survey of the Canadian Pacific railway! Just think of the great achievement in the building of this line; the tremendous engineering skill which has overcome such difficulties! Shall we leave it to the grandchildren of to-day to realize what the C. P. R. is to the world? British Columbia has been for long sheltered behind its mountains, and it will take some time for it to fill its noble destiny in Canadian Confederation. But things were not built in a day. Federation was born in 1783. There is a book extant by Governor Pyle, of Virginia, outlining exactly what our confederation is to-day. His letters were to Lord Grenville, and no doubt appreciated what it would be, but the time was not then ripe. The Treaty of Paris was one of the noblest and most just treaties of peace that was ever signed between two nations.

I could talk for hours, and never weary, though I fear I'd weary you, of the glorious Canadian history. We have heard to-night of the flags and their histories, and all the technicalities of each. There are other stories of other flags, but had I time I could tell of no less noble deeds than those related which have happened under the flag of Canada, and which are like gems on the pages of Canadian history. I want to arouse your curiosity; I want you to be so interested in Canadian history, that you will leave no stone unturned, no book unread, that will give you an idea of what it is.

It is an old, but trite, saying, that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," but it is none the less true, though trite. Women have every power to influence for good or evil. It is women's hearts and women's love that make men what they are. It is women who make men heroes; it is women who strengthen men to strike the blow for their Queen and country. If women could only realize what power they have to do good! These are but indications that this woman's age, and it is women who do our duty nobly and well. We must live for truth, for honesty, for all things lovely, for all things pure. It is recognized that the rise and fall of nations was due to their women. Cast your eyes over the history of other nations—over the history of Rome, and you will read plainly there the women were the reason of the fall. And if we do not do our duty, keep our literature pure, our homes lovely, and our men content, we have lost the greatest opportunities that have ever been given to women in the world before.

Our men are fighting now for the Empire on Africa's shores, when the war is over and our soldier boys return, how many a heart will be aching, how many a home will be empty, but through it all will not the Canadian woman's heart rise in grateful acknowledgement of the fact that to them has been given the privilege of giving their best and their lives to the Empire? Nothing ever gained except by sacrifice. You will all recognize this, that "by blood all things were purified, and out of the woman came the salvation of the world." So we should follow our heritage; we should take up our duties and do them no matter how little they appear to be. It is only to teach our children love and loyalty to their country, only to wipe out those provincialisms, those narrow lines that separate this great land of Canada—this Canada of ours. The word "colony" has to be wiped forever off the page of history. We are all Imperialists, and one of the things the National Council had thought of doing was to suggest that after every address, in every country under the British flag, we should add the words "British Empire," so that throughout the future history of Canada we will be one with the history of the greatest empire the world has ever known or will ever know, because it is our desire to make it so. We will know that we are all one in heart, loyal to our homes, to our cities, to our provinces, to our country, and, above all, to the Empire. Wipe out those provincialisms! Forget that we are Ontario, or Quebec, or British Columbia; make the Canadian Pacific railway a greater bond than it is to-day—make it a bond in reality between Imperial Canada and Britain.

I am afraid that I have tired you by taking up to much of your time, but I should like to say one little word more about the Historical Society. We are all very busy women; we have a great deal to do in our homes; our districts to look after, and so on, and the way we manage is this: One or two members of the society study a period of Canadian history and afterwards, at the meetings, they read a paper on the subject to the other members, who thus have it boiled down for their benefit, and in that way the older members of us who have not had the opportunity of studying Canadian history before become familiar with it. If anyone reads the Canadian history in full, they cannot help finding it a very busy woman; we have a great deal to do in our homes; our districts to look after, and so on, and the way we manage is this: One or two members of the society study a period of Canadian history and afterwards, at the meetings, they read a paper on the subject to the other members, who thus have it boiled down for their benefit, and in that way the older members of us who have not had the opportunity of studying Canadian history before become familiar with it. If anyone reads the Canadian history in full, they cannot help finding it a very busy woman; we have a great deal to do in our homes; our districts to look after, and so on, and the way we manage is this: One or two members of the society study a period of Canadian history and afterwards, at the meetings, they read a paper on the subject to the other members, who thus have it boiled down for their benefit, and in that way the older members of us who have not had the opportunity of studying Canadian history before become familiar with it.

I will give you one: On the shores of a dark little isle, opposite a walled city, stood men who had fought well for their flag, waiting in sadness and grief—their commander waited. The night was dark and an angry cloud hung over the mountain. There was a pause, and in stentorian tones the commander called out: "The colors to the front!" And with slow, funeral paces they turned their steps to the guns. They were a conquered army, but their superior had signed the capitulation. The soldiers, though wounded and despairing, with one voice cried: "We will never surrender the colors; we will burn them!" And there on the shores of St.

Helen's Isle they burned their banners. So that when the English commander asked: "Where are the banners of France?" they said there were none. And that is how the French laid down the lilies of France.

Another: A dozen women stood in a house on the side of a ravine, where a great number of the enemy had departed. The flag was unceremoniously kept reverently by the regiment. And when, a few years ago, it was found tattered and torn, it still bore the impress of the crown of England and a motto. And that motto is the one which the Historical Society would like to see women are to do, and this motto was, "Deeds, Speak." And so it has been in the whole history of Canada. It has not been talk; it has been deeds, and with us remain to be done the deeds of the future.

### CHILDREN OF THE HAREM.

The customs of the Persian household are very interestingly described in Blackwood's Magazine under "Children of the House of Kajar," from which the following is an extract:

The boys, being born of different mothers, at first remain in their own quarters, until they reach the age of puberty, when they leave the harem. They are allowed to visit each other but seldom, and the "agha bashi," or chief eunuch, whose permission, as the ruler supreme over every soul within the sacred portals, it is no easy matter to gain, seeking with not a little success to stem the current of intrigue by keeping each family cribbed, cabined and confined. There is an immense compound, it is true, which the Zill's wives have in common, but even there the belligerent sex is held in check by the presence of eunuchs, which enforces order. In the harem was made in the case of Feridun's mother, who, as a Princess of the House of Kajar, had a garden all to herself. The name she goes by in the harem is that of the "Little Lady."

"You should see the big garden at night in summer-time," said Feridun Mirza in French. "In the hot weather the wives of His Highness sleep out of doors. All the beds used for the purpose are brought out into the garden, and placed along the paths between the flower-beds, and the mosquito-curtains are hung above them. Everything is white, just like a camp, but the wives of His Highness are really prisoners when they are in bed, for the beds are so high from the ground that the women can only get into them by means of a ladder, and when they are in bed the eunuchs come and take the ladders away!"

Then Akbar Mirza, assuming a man-of-the-world air, contributed his quota of information in voluble English.

"Yes, sir," he said, rolling for me a cigarette in shape of a sugar-loaf; "it is very droll. When the time commences to make cold, then two wives of His Highness sleep in one bed for to keep them warm. They do not marry yourself, do they, ser? It would be more gay, less said—yes, ser?"

"And less free, my boy," I replied.

"It is the women who are not free in Persia, but the men, they are free!" was Akbar's reply, quick and spirited.

"And what do the ladies of the harem do all day long?" I asked in French.

"Well, monsieur," replied Feridun, "they eat; they say their prayers; they smoke the kalyan; they sleep; they go to the baths in the afternoon; they make cakes a little, and they sew a little; and, if they have a very little to do, they receive their guests sometimes; and then—well, monsieur, that is all. There is nothing else for them to do. They are only women."

"But how about their children?" I exclaimed. "Do they not educate them?"

"Sometimes," said Feridun Mirza; "but the ladies of the harem had no right to be heard in a word. That done, he handed me the cigarette, saying, "You see, ser, His Highness loves not them to have children, and they are not very clever. You see—yes, ser?"

"The obvious conclusion was that the ladies of the harem had no right to be heard in a word. That done, he handed me the cigarette, saying, "You see, ser, His Highness loves not them to have children, and they are not very clever. You see—yes, ser?"

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Manager Whyte of the C. P. R. yesterday explained the company's action in laying off the staff at the shops at Winnipeg. It was done with a view to cutting down expenses, the necessity for which the company feel in the face of the poor crop prospects for this fall. The mechanical department has been made to feel this because the rolling stock will not be required to be increased.

The Algoma Central railway has acquired the charter and privileges of the C. P. R. on the Bay and Strait Ste. Marie Railway Company and intend extending their present line under construction from its terminus at Missanabie to Moose Factory, on Hudson's Bay, about 250 miles.

# Skagway To Bennett

### Trip Over the White Pass and Yukon Railway—An Interesting Journey.

### A Perfect Road Bed—Some of the Obstacles Which Had to Be Surmounted.

At 8:30 next morning we secured a seat on the train leaving Skagway for Bennett. The line is a narrow gauge one, the cars comfortable. Every available seat was taken. The train consisted of three passenger coaches, two baggage cars, one caboose, and two engines, both in front. We travelled slowly through the town. Our first stopping place was at "Sheeps." Here the railway company has some houses, supply stores and machine shops. Here the climbing commenced, the speed averaging about ten miles an hour. Every half-hour we had to stop to give the engines a chance to get a full head of steam. Passengers have an opportunity then of getting off, using their kodaks and cameras to take scenes from different points of vantage. The scenery is ever changing, sublime in its splendor, majestic in its grandeur. As a feat of engineering every mile of the road attests to the genius of the master mind which planned it. Although I am not qualified to express a professional opinion, I think that as a feat of engineering it does not compare with the C. P. R. road in the canyons of the Fraser. These latter-day engineers have the experience of the past twenty-five years for their guidance, improved appliances, and higher grade explosives. As against this the long distance from the supply markets had its attendant disadvantages, which necessitated constant attention in the supply office. There is one thing above all that must strike any one who gives the matter the slightest consideration, viz.: the very short space of time which elapsed from the inception of the road to its completion. And again in the winter months, when construction was being pushed forward, the oft-recurring delays caused by snow storms and snow slides. No difficulty was too great to surmount, and no obstacle allowed to delay the progress of the road. I think this success was due to a happy combination of forces—"English gold," "Yankee push," and "Canadian brains." I was told that the engineer was a Canadian. Such a combination would bridge the Pacific, or drive a tunnel through its waters to the prairies. The climb is a steady one as far as the summit. After climbing about twelve miles we see Skagway far below us and about three miles off as the snow flies. The roadbed is of excellent condition, for miles it is just hewn out of the solid rock, now sand stone, then granite, sometimes of a hard steel blue, then red in process of disintegration, and met again in more advanced stages like gravel, which will crumble in your hand. With all this available all along the road, and with the large force of men employed, in a very short space of time this railway will have a perfect road bed. We had heard a great deal about the dangers of this road. We saw none. No doubt in the winter months heavy falls of snow have their attendant dangers, and delays. The snow as we saw it enhanced the beauty of the scene—rugged peaks covered with a livery of pure white, glistening and scintillating in the sunshine, gradually melting under the warm influence of a June sun, little rivulets scurrying down the mountain side to feed the stream which was rushing along hundreds of feet at the base of the canyon below us, is a picture worthy of the brush of a great artist, but beyond the compass of my pen.

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companion, slightly younger than herself. I will relate the conversation I overheard when we were nearing the summit. "My dear, have you anything in your telescope-basket that is new? We will have a Canadian policeman on board in a few minutes, and he will take charge of it. If you have, do as I do. I have crossed this place several times. Take everything that might be suspicious, place it at your feet and draw your skirts over it. That is what I do. Last fall I covered a pick and shovel for a man and it went through all right. Then leave your basket open on your lap, and when questioned as to what it contains say "Nothing." It is needless to say that the old lady's instructions were carried out in detail, with satisfactory results. Skirts with ample folds are serviceable in this country, and, like charity, can be made to cover a multitude of sins.

The "Summit" does not present a very attractive appearance as a stopping place, and to those who have to do duty there in the winter months we extend our hearty sympathy.

Here we reach an altitude about 3,500 feet above sea level. The air is very invigorating. We travel for some distance on a level plateau, a natural railway bed in places, and then through tea-swamps. When we saw these we could realize how difficult to traverse these were, and that the stories we had read of horses and mules that could not be extricated and were simply left to wallow, sink and die, were true.

We pass Log Cabin, once a busy spot, now deserted, then we strike a country of sand, nothing but sand. We pass the head of Lake Linderman and notice that the ice has only melted a very short distance from each side. The sight of this confirms our suspicions that we are here too soon, and try and console ourselves by thinking that this is a country where changes are sudden, and we hope the warm weather is in our favor.

Sharp at noon we reach Bennett. The platform is thronged with people. The musical ring of the caulking mallet is heard on all sides. We are soon surrounded by a host of old Victorian friends anxious for news from home, each one of whom greets you with the same query. "Well, well, Mr. Yarrow, what are you doing here?" followed by "Well, how's every one in Victoria?" After a day or two we fall into the same habit.

We at once proceeded to hunt for quarters, get a rest, and to take in the town.

In a few days you may expect to hear how Bennett impressed you.

CHARLIE VARDON.

# Missionaries From China

### Nagasaki Overcrowded and Refuses to Accommodate Any More Refugees.

### Two of Fleeing Ones Arrive on Steamer Glenogle This Morning.

When the Northern Pacific steamer Glenogle left the Orient a feeling of unrest permeated the cities of the "Chinese" coast. This was best demonstrated, so far as the officers of the Glenogle saw, at Shanghai, where 10,000 Chinese were on the wharves, with baggage and all personal effects in hand, ready to take their departure on the first steamer which would take them out of the country. Passage on board the Glenogle was applied for, but was refused the anxious hordes. The vessel did not call into Shanghai, Wosung being the nearest regular port of call for the Northern Pacific fleet, and therefore the ship had no trouble in leaving the mob behind.

Several of the ship's officers went up to Shanghai from Wosung, a distance of fifteen miles, and were amazed, they said, at the scenes there presented. At Nagasaki, Japan, the Glenogle's officers report that the city authorities have issued circulars for distribution throughout the different prefectures of China notifying missionaries that the town is already full of refugees and that the place cannot accommodate any more of the fugitives. There were two of these aboard the Glenogle. One, a Mr. King from Saravannah, Georgia, whither he is now going, has been in China nine years and to a Times representative told a very interesting story of his flight from the Celestial Kingdom. He was living at Tai-an-fu in the prefecture of Shantung, where a Methodist missionary's family and one or two foreigners also resided. Up to the last of June there had been no trouble from the Boxers, the prefecture except in a desultory way, but the conflict was every day becoming more inevitable and finally the governor of the province, who had all along been keeping the riotous mobs from uprising, gave notice to all that he could no longer be held responsible for the lives of the foreigners. Mr. King received a letter from Mr. Verity, who closed in at Pekin, where he had gone to attend a Methodist conference, asking him to take Mrs. Verity in charge and leave for Chinkiang. This he did, leaving of June 9th in company with Mrs. Verity and Mrs. Barrow, the latter of whom came across on the Glenogle. Other missionaries remained at Tai-an-fu until hearing a letter from Mr. Verity, who was closed in at Pekin, where he had gone to attend a Methodist conference, asking him to take Mrs. Verity in charge and leave for Chinkiang. This he did, leaving of June 9th in company with Mrs. Verity and Mrs. Barrow, the latter of whom came across on the Glenogle. Other missionaries remained at Tai-an-fu until hearing a letter from Mr. Verity, who was closed in at Pekin, where he had gone to attend a Methodist conference, asking him to take Mrs. Verity in charge and leave for Chinkiang. This he did, leaving of June 9th in company with Mrs. Verity and Mrs. Barrow, the latter of whom came across on the Glenogle.

Mr. King believes that a combination of influences have brought about the present crisis in China. The building of railways and telegraphs and telephones, the great advancement of the missionary work throughout the country during the past few years and the taking of the various ports by the different powers have all tended to arouse a feeling of hostility. These moves were regarded by the Chinese as encroachments on their country. The Empress, too, has undoubtedly been assisting the Boxers. This fact Mr. King is aware of from personal knowledge of events. Some five or six years ago Boxerism had its origin in the prefecture of Shantung in a band of robbers and pillagers, who went about the country committing all kinds of depredations. The governor of the province, however, kept them well under subjection, and would have continued to do so had he not been removed. The one who succeeded him was most lenient with these desperadoes and he was likewise a personal friend of the Empress. He allowed the Boxers a free hand and the organization soon became a powerful force. Last fall the Empress recognized the good services of the governor and presented him with a beautiful piece of scroll work. Mr. King says there is an element in China which he calls the "modern" people, and if some of the powers can succeed in getting a representative of this class on the throne that reform will be instituted in China which will be of benefit to all nations. If this can not be done then, to his mind, China must be partitioned.

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The many ingenious methods by which natural difficulties are overcome on this road interested me. One especially, how they got over a very awkward curve. The track is shaped like the letter Y. When we reached this point one of the engines was detached and ran up the base of the stem of the Y. Here the engine was turned and switched on to the other area and run ahead, then the operation was repeated for the coaches, and we were soon on the main line, with an engine in front and one in the rear. We go for a short distance and on the apex of a peak there stands the grand old Union Jack. We are once again on our own country. (We do not for a moment concede that the ground we have just covered is not ours as well.)

"Summit!" shouts the brakeman, "ten minutes' stop, get your hand baggage ready for examination by a Canadian officer." It comes a corporal of the N. W. M. P., "spick and span," the embodiment of law and the terror of evil-doers, who takes charge of the baggage which contains that which cannot be satisfactorily explained, and which is to be consigned to the "Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea" air of perfect innocence, and as each is in turn asked "What is in this?" the invariable reply is "Oh, nothing." Here again we found human nature asserting itself. Directly in front of me sat a charming old lady and her travelling

The Old are improv... Tenderfo... Clans... wowed by... samples at... Mabel gro... located at... Messrs... meeting w... their work... Haskins c... The wor... present... resulted in... fair grade... The Vir... and other... being oper... these prop... Messrs... completed... claim on... that they... containing... Ed. and... Columbia... property of... joining the... to the isafactory... A shaft... Jim at the... work up... uncovering... copper and... G. W. C... busily eng... promising... They are... vein. Sev... which gi... when they... Another... the front... claims, sit... the Silver... led to be... turned... The vein... comprising... and gale... ceedingly... into sack... wagon ro... Pat Hu... creek, wh... his claims... lead wher... is about... several st... in the m... of the cl... nickel wa... mile from... A deal... Moyer, S... Silver gr... became b... cate. Th... months... and falls... tion of... these cla... men. Th... to from t... the situ... of stress... Lardeau... out, in th... markable... its grade... ounces in... where th... of solid... gold, th... ounces s... is located... tain than... lead.

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Mining News

The Lardau.

The Old Gold and Primrose properties are improving with development.

Tenderfoot creek is alive with prospectors and owners at work on their claims. Claims on Canyon creek are vigorously worked by their owners, and splendid ore samples are brought down.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the Melat group and Early Bird properties, located at the head of Eight-Mile.

Messrs. Hayes and Schonberg are meeting with very gratifying results in their work on the Maid of Erin group on the Haskins creek.

The work done on the Kootenays up to the present is very satisfactory, and has resulted in exposing a body of a very fair grade of ore.

The Virginia group, Lucky Jim group, and other claims on the rich ore belt are being operated vigorously. Assays from these properties are very high.

Messrs. Smith and Murphy have just completed their work on the Fayal, a claim on Haskins creek, and they report that they have uncovered a fine ledge containing galena and iron.

Ed. Andreen is hard at work on the Columbia group, another Canyon creek property of great promise, located adjoining the Pedro group. The work done up to the present has resulted very satisfactorily.

A shaft is being sunk on the Lucky Jim at the head of Eight-Mile, and the work up to the present has resulted in uncovering ore running \$116 gold, \$55 copper and \$8 silver to the ton. The Silver King and the Dewey, are being actively engaged developing the Dewey, a promising location on Murray creek. They are driving a crosscut to catch the vein. Several leads cross this property which give indications of good values when they are more fully developed.

Another property, namely, the Trine group of claims, situated a half-mile northwest of the Silver Cup. The group has been leased to some enterprising miners, who are turning out some magnificent ore. The vein has two feet of shipping ore, comprising black sulphides, carbonates and galena, the whole of which runs exceedingly rich. Two tons a day are put into sacks, which will be packed to the wagon road.

Pat Huffman has returned from Haley creek, where he has been doing work on his claims for the past three months. The lead where he did the work this season is about eight feet wide and contains several strings of the mineral containing the nickel. The Crystal is the name of the claim on which this strike of nickel was made, and is located about a mile from the mouth of Haley creek.

A deal has been put through by M. L. Moyer, whereby the Pedro and Ruby Silver groups, comprising nine claims, became bonded to a Philadelphia syndicate. The figure of the bond is \$300,000, and the payments cover a period of 18 months. The first payment is for \$2,000, and falls due in 60 days. It is the intention of Mr. Moyer to begin work on the Pedro and Ruby Silver groups in about eight weeks, and to add to from time to time to the exigencies of the situation calls for it. The Pedro and Ruby Silver groups are two of the richest and best known properties in the Lardau. On the former the ore taken out in the course of the past season is marked, even in this camp, because of its grade, assays running from 2,000 ounces in silver up. On the Ruby Silver, where there is exposed a two-foot ledge of solid ore, some very high assays have been obtained: one kind running \$110 in gold, the other giving returns of 500 ounces silver and \$25 gold. This is located somewhat higher up the mountain than the Pedro, and on a different lead.

Rossland Camp. The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: The amount of expensive machinery which is at this moment being installed on the surface of the mines on Red Mountain with especial reference to that on the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Le Roi No. 3 and the War Eagle and Centre Star is attracting a good deal of attention, and crowds of interested and curious observers are to be seen daily watching the progress of the work. This is now all but complete, and the undertakings which were contemplated last year will be begun during last fall will be practically finished during the month of August. Work on the Le Roi No. 2 is so far ahead that shipments ought to begin next week and it is not unlikely that the Le Roi No. 3 will also commence the same week or the following. The completion of the compressor at the Black Bear will mean an additional 750 tons to the daily capacity of these mines which without the extra power thus gained are at present shipping over 5,000 tons weekly. The management of the War Eagle and Centre Star state that the end of their development work is now in sight, and that the probabilities are that they will be shipping before October next. The mine reports themselves are particularly encouraging.

Appended is a list of shipments for the past week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	5,633	88,244
War Eagle	10,903	88,834
Centre Star	7,017	88,834
Iron Mask	1,435	88,834
Evening Star	351	88,834
I. X. L.	219	88,834
Monte Carlo	274	88,834
Iron Colt	29	88,834
Giant	42	88,834
Total	5,633	88,244

The Le Roi—This mine is shipping to-day as it has never shipped before, but despite the rain this made upon the series of the management of the outside work, which will greatly increase the capacity of the Le Roi, is being rapidly put into shape. Below the surface the ordinary work is proceeding all over the mine in the stopping of ore and the extending of the levels for development. On the 900-foot level a station is being cut from which to begin raising a sec-

tion of the five compartment shaft to meet a similar section being sunk from the 800 foot level. All sides of this station are in ore, a grab sample of which gives one ounce gold and the usual percentage of copper, giving a total value of \$27 as good. Mr. Macdonald declares, as anything in the mine. On the 500-foot level in the south, or Black Bear, vein the sill floors of what will be a gigantic stope going right through to the surface and on which will be erected square sets of timber to keep the walls apart are now being cut. This stope is on a vein which is 40 feet wide, and which is all shipping ore. As yet only 2,000 tons have been taken from the south vein and it will readily be seen that a vast reserve of ore is here contained.

Le Roi No. 2—Josie and No. 1—A station is being cut at the 500-foot level on the Josie preparatory to further sinking. The station at the 300-foot level in the same shaft is being raised. A third compartment in this shaft has been started at the lower level and will be brought right through to the surface. The winze on the 300-foot level to connect with the 500-foot level is now extended down 120 feet, and is in ore the whole way. On the Poolman stope on the upper level, which is communicated with by a surface tunnel, is ready for shipping, and another stope on a lower level is being prepared for the same purpose. The body of ore exposed in these backs is of good quality, and will not tend to bring down the average shipments of this mine, which has been officially stated by the general manager to be not less than \$14 per ton. On the No. 1 the winze and raise between the third and fourth levels has holed through, and was in ore the whole way. This will be proceeded with downwards so as to develop the ore bodies similarly between the fourth and fifth levels. On the Annie, a fault cut into this ore body at the 100-foot level, and by swinging round it the ore body was cut into on the foot wall side about 20 feet from the entrance of the drift. The face of that drift is now three-quarters way ore of good value.

On the east of the joint shaft from the north Le Roi vein is showing up. When these drifts have gained sufficient headway to allow of work being resumed on the shaft, the sinking will be continued so that the ore bodies may be developed at lower levels. Le Roi No. 3—Nickel Plate—A station is being opened at the 500-foot level, where a crosscut is being driven to explore the body of ore opened at the 400, 461 and 600-foot levels. On the latter level the north crosscut struck the north Ore-or-no vein at a distance of about 158 feet. The cut has been extended to the west further, and it is now the intention to drive east and west on this ore body. On the same level to the south the crosscut has reached 175 feet, or thereabouts, and will probably cut into the south ore body during the coming week. The drift on the line body of ore in the station at this level has been discontinued, inasmuch as there are no facilities at present on the surface to allow of this ore being stored away preparatory to shipment. On the 200-foot level, although sufficient ore has been taken out of the stope across the south crosscut, where it blocked the way, lying broken down on the floor, that all the way, and it is now the intention made to the workings south so as to connect with those at the eastern shaft, still the remainder is left in the stope, as there is no place to store it above, and as double handlings of ore do not conduce towards economical mine working. These eastern workings connect through the series of tunnelling with the ore bodies on the Golden Chariot, which have so far proved to be of good value.

Columbia-Kootenay—A splendid showing is being made in the winze which is being sunk upon the 500-foot level of this mine down to the 600. This is now down 50 feet and is in ore, and good ore at that, all the way. This winze is a continuation from the levels above, and was started a few weeks ago at a point in the level a few feet west of the raise to the levels above in the anterior portion of the tunnel. The ore seems inclined to dip towards the foot wall. The station at the 1,000-foot level has been completed. It was run to the south of the three-compartment shaft to a distance of 25 feet. In the shaft, which is a vertical one, sinking was started at the 600-foot level, and despite the dip northerly of the ledge, was within it the whole of the way. At the foot of the shaft, it was recorded in this weekly review that the ore body was in view. The crosscut south took the work out of the ore, but not out of the ledge matter. On Saturday, when starting to drift to the east and north so as to catch the vein exposed at the bottom of the shaft, the first round exposed another body of ore on the foot wall. A drift is also started in the opposite direction. The drifting camp made, was over the same ore bodies in the 800-foot level will not at the present be gone on with till the drifts below are some distance in so as to permit the work being carried on without danger to the men below.

Spitzee—This property, which is owned by the Indian Chief Mining Company, and of which Mr. F. A. Hewer is president, and Mayor Goodhue and Mr. James Hunter among the directors, is likely to make a trial shipment to the smelter this week, and if the returns are satisfactory the property will be operated. It has not been worked for something over a year. During the week a number of samples were taken from the old railway cut across the ledge and surprising results were obtained which certainly seem to justify the owners in considering that they have there an undeveloped property of much promise. The average values obtained from these samples was \$11 per ton, and there is much reason to believe that this will be increased by development.

I. X. L.—Work has been started on the tunnel which is to be driven partially through the ground of the Midnight. The tunnel will be 100 feet in length and will tap the ledge at a point 110 feet below No. 3 level. When this tunnel taps the ledge and the vein has been drifted on it will give something over 300 feet of back stopping ground, and will largely increase the present available tonnage. The value of the last car load of ore sent to the smelter is \$5,500. The I. X. L. has made \$8,000 over expenses since it was started up under the management of Mr. Roy H. Clarke. Twenty-five

thousand dollars' worth of ore has been sent to the smelter, and \$18,000 of this has been shipped in the last three months. Considering that very little ore beyond that taken out during the progress of the development work has been sent to the smelter, and that there are large reserves of ore in the mine, showing is an excellent one. The object of the management is to open up the mine so that when shipments commence regularly the ore can economically be handled.

Giant—Drifting along the ledge on the 75-foot level continues. The ore found is similar to that encountered when the ledge was first broken into. The intention is to drift eastward and west on the ledge for a considerable distance, and when a favorable place is found to sink upon the ledge and follow it down no matter in what direction it may dip. The showing is of an encouraging character.

Iron Mask—Work is still continuing at the Iron Mask on the lines laid down by the experts on their visit to the mine the week before last. There are 25 men being employed, but the schedule of work laid out will take this force the best part of this and the following month of August to complete.

Douglas-Hunter—Work on the lower drift tunnel continues, and of late some fine chutes of pay ore have been cut through. The ore in the last chute cut through is of the best grade that has yet been found in the mine.

War Eagle—The shaft is still in progress on the War Eagle and is approaching the 1,000 foot level closely, and should be completed to this depth during the week. On the seventh level the north vein is being drifted on both ways; that to the south has not as yet been reached in the crosscut. The usual work is proceeding in the levels above, the sixth and fifth.

Evening Star—Work on the winze continues, and it is now down for a distance of something over 90 feet. For most of this distance it is in ore of a good grade. The Evening Star is looking exceedingly well.

Velvet—Drifting along the vein on the 300-foot level continues, and the ledge is composed of ore of a pay grade.

The Sloan. The Sloan, near the Wakefield, will be worked this summer.

Daring May 80 tons of galena shipped from the Bonn gave returns of \$4,908.

The Young Bear, near the Bondholder, is being ground slowly to find the lead.

A foot of high grade ore has been touched in the Iron Horse, near the Enterprise, Ten Mile.

The lengthy tunnel on the Ivanhoe will be completed in September.

Room 4 to 18 inches of ore has come into the tunnel on the Storm, next to the Noodin ledge, and it is now showing on the Frank F., an adjoining claim.

The Galena Farm is shortly to have a concentrator. It has very large bodies of concentrating ore, embracing zinc, galena and other values.

The crosscut tunnel on the Ajax has tapped the lead at a distance of 400 feet. There are 18 inches of ore in sight and drifting on the vein will be commenced immediately.

The Vancouver has let the contract for the proposed tunnel, the longest on the lake shore. It will be the main artery of the property. There are zinc veins in the mine, and the idea of this lower tunnel is to strike galena below the zinc.

Allan & Corey bring encouraging reports from their property on Silver Mountain, above the California. They have several good showings of ore and the ledge exposed for several hundred feet on the surface. Ore is showing in the face of all their tunnels.

The mountain properties continue to improve as work is pushed upon them. The showings of rich gold-silver ore there encountered are not dimmed by the rich galena strikes that have been made on Silver Mountain.

The Ruby ledge was sampled last week from the tunnel at the face of the drift with very satisfactory results. Every assay made from the ledge matter gave gold returns, and the ore itself showed an average value of over \$200 to the ton.

The most encouraging reports are brought down from the Hartney. The lower tunnel, which taps the ledge at a depth of 400 feet, has come into the ore chute encountered in all the workings above. The ore chute was encountered only a few days ago and is proving better as work proceeds on it. It is steel galena, and there is plenty of it.

The Northern Light is a claim below the glacier across the lake from New Denver, owned by Harry Hever and partners. It has an immense iron-capped ledge, from which slight values in gold, silver, and copper have been obtained. The owners have built a camp and will drive 50 feet of tunnel this summer.

The Emily Edith has a vein of concentrating ore 15 feet wide, which is supposed to be the widest in the Sloan. That of the Ivanhoe runs from 10 to 20 feet. During the past three years, the Silvertonian says, one mile of underground workings have been made. The property has some of the best buildings in the country. The new company are likely to erect a mill and work the property on an extensive scale.

The south fork of Kaslo river is one of the most promising districts in the whole mining region. The Excelsior Company, the Pactolus Company and Mr. Mansfield have spent quite a large aggregate sum up there, and now one hears of renewed activity. The companies named are busy at work while the Bismarck has just re-started. McLean & Mackay, C. Sampson and other local parties are interested.

Perhaps the best strike since the Fidelity find was made recently by Messrs. Thompson on their Silver Mountain claims, situated southwest of the Bismarck. They have spent many months prospecting the property and have done a great amount of sluicing, but nothing of consequence was unearthed until last week, when by mere chance, Russ Thompson stumbled upon a vein of rich ledge. This was exploited further with the result that one of the finest surface showings of galena ever shown in the camp was uncovered. It is from 6 to 18 inches thick and consists of ore weighing hundreds of pounds and can be taken out with a pick. Three claims are embraced in the group, the Star, Atwood and World.

"It seems to me I see you coming out of public-houses a good deal," said the old gentleman.

"Well, that's a good sign," replied the youth.

"A good sign!" exclaimed the old gentleman.

Provincial News

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gallop are the happy parents of the child born in Canterbury. There arrived at their residence on Wednesday, July 25th, a bright little baby girl.

Some very fine nuggets have been taken out this year from the drift mines operated by Coughlan and partners a few miles from town.

S. A. Rogers is building a new hotel for the accommodation of the travelling public.

The Waverly mine has had a successful season and the output, while not large, has been satisfactory to the owners.

An Italian was brought down from the Glacier on Thursday and taken to the General Hospital, suffering from injuries sustained through the steam shovel falling on him, breaking several limbs.

Last Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Hood, her daughter, Christina Nield, and Archibald M. Langlands, were held in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. W. D. Turner, B.A. George N. Donaldson stood by the groom, while the bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Mary S. Hood.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Grand Forks smelter, has quoted rates to nearly every mining company in the Boundary. He is authority for the statement that he has offered to treat the ores from certain mines at a figure ranging between \$3.50 and \$4.50. This includes freight and treatment.

The Miner-Graves syndicate has secured a diamond prospect, the object of making deep borings at Phoenix in order to obtain a water supply.

The C.P.R. has established a station at the Grand Forks smelter. The telegraph wires were strung along the spur on Friday. The station will be called Granby. The agent has not yet been appointed.

The committee on incorporation is busily engaged seeking information on the subject from all quarters. Another public meeting will be held this week, when a report will be presented.

Inspectors are complaining greatly of the unusual number of bears prowling around this season, owing doubtless to the heavy berry crop. They are exceedingly destructive and are playing havoc with isolated camps. At the head of Springer creek is a regular rendezvous of the bear family. Sunday evening last Bob Allen's pack train brought down the remains of the McNaught camp from Hampton. The bears had got at the outfit and left their mark, tearing the tent in shreds and demolishing the cooking utensils and supplies. Many bears have been killed this season, but there are still many left.

Miles Barrett has arrived here to assume the position of foreman of the Grand Forks smelter. He was foreman of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson for four years, but has recently been employed at the Kootenay City Consolidated Smelting & Refining Co.'s plant in Kansas City.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Pathfinder mine on Saturday Thomas I. Parkinson, W. A. Pfeiffer, J. S. Cox, C. N. Johnson and John Ross were elected directors. Colin Campbell was appointed secretary, vice D. M. Watters, resigned.

There has been an influx here of Chinamen, who were driven out of Greenwood owing to the agitation being conducted against them by the Chinese Celestials came over by rail on Saturday.

A meeting of the Liberals of Ashcroft was held in the town hall on Tuesday evening. J. B. Brown was elected chairman and H. L. Roberts secretary. The chairman opened the meeting by reading the following letter from H. Bostock:

July 16, 1900. To the President of the Ashcroft Liberal Association:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly inform the members of the association that I have decided not to come forward again as a candidate for the constituency of Yale and Cariboo at the coming Dominion election. I find that owing to the rapid development of the constituency in every direction it is impossible for me to attend to the requirements properly and at the same time look after my own private affairs. I have decided therefore not to contest the constituency again.

I desire to thank the members of the association for the assistance they have given me and I hope that they will continue the same to whoever may be chosen as my successor from the supporters of the Liberal party. Believe me, yours truly, HDWITT BOSTOCK.

The following resolution was moved by J. C. Shields, seconded by L. McKay, and carried unanimously:

Whereas, by letter to the president of the Ashcroft Liberal Association of date July 16th, 1900, Hewitt Bostock, M.P., states that he has decided not to come forward again as a candidate at the coming election;

And whereas, we the Liberals of Ashcroft, here in mass meeting assembled, feel that Mr. Bostock has rendered valuable services to this constituency and to the country at large, and that he is the only one in the entire constituency who has anything approaching an accurate knowledge of the advantages, needs and requirements thereof;

Be it resolved that this meeting do ask that Mr. Bostock, in the public interest, reconsider his decision mentioned in his letter and consent to carry our banner to victory when the Governor asks parliament to again seek the suffrages of the people.

A cigar maker named Schayler, at Kelowna, was stricken with paralysis last Sunday evening. He appears now to be getting on well, and hopes are entertained for his complete recovery.

About 30 applications were received by the school trustees for the position of principal rendered vacant by the resignation of R. Sparling. A meeting of the board was held on Saturday, when the choice fell upon K. W. Suter, of Victoria. Mr. Suter is an honor graduate of McGill, and had considerable teaching experience in the East before coming to this province. He was for a time a teacher at the Columbia College, New Westminster, and has more recently occupied a position in one of the Victoria schools.—News.

At a meeting held in Raven's hall on Saturday afternoon the Kamloops District Farmers' Institute was properly re-organized in accordance with the provisions of the act. The officers elected some weeks back were reappointed.

D. J. O'Donoghue, the Dominion government "fare wage" commissioner, was in town on Monday. Mr. O'Donoghue interviewed local contractors and builders in regard to the standard rates of wages in this district. His report has been forwarded to Ottawa, and immediately upon the receipt of it tenders will be invited for the erection of the government building in this city.

His Excellency Lord Minto, who has been invited to stay off here on his way to the Coast, regrets he will be unable to do so, but may find time on his return to the East.

John Wilson, the cattle king of Savona, had the misfortune to break his leg at the ankle, on the steamer Iroquois, when he was on his way to the Coast, getting out of his buggy, a few miles from the station.

The steamer Iroquois on her Wednesday and Saturday trips among the islands of the Gulf carries a large number of Victorians, who take the trip for pleasure, and are well repaid.

Sidney and North Saanich are popular resorts where city people spend a portion of the warm weather. Among Sidney's guests are the following: R. H. Smith, Mr. and family, of Nanaimo; R. L. Drury and family and Mr. Godson and family, and at North Saanich hotel Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Levy.

E. J. Harrison has secured the position of purser on the steamer Iroquois. Miss Edith Smith, who has been attending college in Toronto, has joined her family here to spend her holidays.

Phesants are being largely slaughtered by eating poison intended to destroy cut worms.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The death occurred here on Sunday night of Carl August Lundberg, an inmate of the provincial hospital for the insane.

The Columbian relates the details of what may be termed a case of almost suicide which occurred at St. Mary's hospital on Saturday night, as, although the would-be suicide's attempts at self-destruction were frustrated, they were possibly indirectly the cause of death which ensued on Sunday night. A few days ago a Chinaman named Ah Wing was accidentally run over by a tram, and he was conveyed to the hospital with a crushed leg. He seemed to be progressing favorably, but on Saturday night, when all was quiet, he evidently determined to put an end to his sufferings. While his attendant was absent from the ward Ah Wing (charitably) stripped off his bandages from his foot, possibly with the idea of doing his own doctoring. He subsequently secured some cord and, fastening it round his neck, mounted a table, tied the end to some pipes above, and jumped. But the cords could not support his weight and he dropped to the floor, a noise which quickly brought his nurse to the rescue. During the next 24 hours, however, blood-poisoning set in, and in spite of all that could be done he expired.

RELATION. The officials of the Baptist church have received a reply to the invitation extended to Rev. H. H. Hall, of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Hall is considering the matter favorably.

A great deal of building is going on in many places in the district surrounding Nelson, and every day orders for building materials, especially for brick, are being received by local dealers.

About 12:30 o'clock on Friday fire was discovered in the premises of the Nelson Furniture Company, composed of E. C. Cordingley and A. W. Purdy. The flames were located in the sheet iron addition at the rear of the building and spread so rapidly that the destruction of the entire building was quickly threatened. The fire department did excellent work, however, and by 1 o'clock had practically extinguished the fire. A large quantity of furniture was stored in the addition, which was also used as a workshop, and much of this was a total loss, while the damage throughout by smoke and water was heavy. A rather startling sequel to the fire was the arrest in the evening of E. C. Cordingley, one of the partners, on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Purdy, alleging him to be guilty of arson.

Clarence Ogilvie, yardmaster at the C. P. R. depot, was badly hurt on Monday. In stepping on the footboard of the switch locomotive his foot slipped between the ties, and the engine forced the limb over until both bones broke clean across about six inches above the ankle. He will be laid up for several months. Mr. Ogilvie had just returned to duty, after recovering from a broken leg.

The infant daughter of Mrs. Robert Ritchie, of Mill street, died on Monday morning.

Maurice Vetter, one of the best as well as one of the best known engineers on the Spokane & Northern railroad, is in danger of losing his hand. A bad scald caught a sore in the palm and the doctor cut a hole clear through in order to remove the public poisoning, and he says and unless this can be arrested his hand will have to be amputated.

D. J. O'Donoghue, special officer in connection with the department of public works of Ottawa, to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons regarding the payment of current wages on the public works and Coal Harbor special mission here is to ascertain the current wages in Rossland so that they may be immediately embodied in the contract for the erection of the new post-office in this city. Everything is prepared for the letting of the contract for the building and the department was in such

a hurry for these that the figures concerning wages were telegraphed on Thursday. This apparently indicates that the work will be inaugurated on the postoffice building without delay. From here he proceeds to Nelson, and from thence to Kamloops upon a like mission.—Miner.

Mr. N. E. Kendall, receiving teller of the Bank of Montreal, leaves to-morrow for New Westminster, where he takes a position with the Bank of Montreal there. Mr. Kendall has been in Rossland for the past 18 months and previous to coming here was with the Guelph (Ont.) branch of the Bank of Montreal, vice-president, W. G. Harvey; treasurer in accordance with the advice of the deputy attorney-general, Magistrate Boulbee on Monday morning committed Ernest Chenoweth for trial on the charge of murdering Mah Lin. He received the following telegram on Saturday from that official in reply to his letter in regard to the admission of the boy's confession: "Victoria, July 28.—To John Boulbee, police magistrate, Rossland: Have read your letter 24th inst. and deposition Regina vs. Chenoweth. Think you should commit for trial. H. A. MacLean."

While four men were shovelling out the ore brought down by a blast in the stope above the seventh level of the Le Roi mine a great mass of rock fell on them, killing two and severely injuring another. The two dead men are Mills and Daniel Colvie, who are horribly crushed, and the injured one is August Bress. The latter escaped through being among the timber close to the hanging wall, and these warded off the rock from him. He had a severe scalp wound on the back of his head, was struck by a rock between the shoulders and had an abrasion on the left leg.

Miss Minnie Burdick, who was seriously injured in a bicycle collision on Wednesday, is reported to be recovering most satisfactorily.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard, of Powell street, are mourning the loss of their two-year-old son Sydney. Hammond Willard, whose death occurred on Thursday.

The following officers have been elected by the newly-formed Vancouver Merchants' Association: President, C. Nelson; J. G. C. Wood; committee, Messrs. G. E. Trorey, H. T. Lockyer, E. J. Faller, W. Clubb, F. W. Welsh, C. F. Foreman, M. P. Thompson, F. Buscombe, A. O. Campbell, W. D. Muir, C. E. Hutchings, H. McDowell, C. Woodward, J. Tamura.

On Saturday morning Kate, daughter of the late W. Walker, of Huddersfield, Eng., and sister-in-law of J. D. Byrne, of this city, and Joseph Robert Reardon, first officer of the C.P.R. steamship Athenian, were united in marriage by the Rev. Father McGuckin at the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary. Mr. Byrne gave the bride away; she was attended by Miss Farron, maid of honor, and little Miss Bernadette McFeeley, train-bearer, Walter Walsh attending as best man.

The city will entertain delegates of the National Council of Women at lunch in the Y.W.C.A. Home upon their arrival on Thursday, and will place carriages at their disposal for a drive round the park in the evening. Mr. Butzen, of the British Columbia Electric Railway, has promised to place a special car at their disposal to convey the visitors to New Westminster.

The finance committee will recommend the council to accept the offer of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to increase the percentage of the earnings transferred to the city in consideration of the city consolidating the leases of all its lines, so that they would all terminate in the year 1918.

Dr. Montzambert, director of Dominion quarantining stations, arrived in Vancouver on Tuesday to inspect local quarantine arrangements and to organize similar matters in the Yukon district, if the Cape Nome smallpox scare should prove serious. He is provided with vaccine lymph and will make all necessary arrangements for isolation of suspected cases, quarantine, etc. if occasion arises.

Mr. Tache, Dominion government engineer in charge of the work of improving the navigation channel of the Yukon water-ways, arrived in the city on Tuesday, accompanied by his wife and family. Mr. Tache leaves for the North shortly to superintend the blasting out of rocks and other work to aid the navigation of the White Horse Rapids.

During the month of July 111 cases came up for trial in the city police court, the total being a decrease of nearly 50 as compared with the record for July, 1899.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is just now busily engaged on the mountain section between Donald and Palliser, a distance of 30 miles, relaying the steel rails. It is not on account of any defect in the present rails that the change is being made. The rails that are being taken up are almost as good as new, but the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has so increased the size of its motive power, that it was necessary to relay this section of the road, with the new standard steel rail, adopted by the company, which is very heavy.

Twenty-two men were let out at Revelstoke yesterday and

# Rewarded For Valor

### Victoria Crosses For Five More Heroes Who Distinguished Themselves in Africa.

### Three of Decorations Awarded for Conspicuous Gallantry in Defence of Mafeking.

Five more Victoria crosses have been bestowed for instances of conspicuous bravery in the Boer war. The gallant fellows who have won this, the most prized of all the distinctions which can fall to the lot of a British soldier, are Capt. E. B. Towse, of the Gordon Highlanders; Capt. C. FitzClarence, of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London regiment); Lieut. (now captain) Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart., of the Tenth Hussars; Sergt. H. R. Martineau, of the Protectorate regiment; and Trooper H. E. Ramsden, of the same corps. Both Capt. Towse and Capt. FitzClarence have qualified more than once for the honor conferred upon them. Three of the decorations are awarded for gallantry in the defence of Mafeking, and the ways they were won are described in the Gazette in the following words:

On October 14th, 1899, Capt. FitzClarence went with his squadron of the Protectorate regiment, consisting of only partially-trained men, who had never been in action, to the assistance of an armored train which had gone out from Mafeking. The enemy were in greatly superior numbers, and the squadron was for a time surrounded, and it looked as if nothing could save them from being shot down. Capt. FitzClarence, however, by his personal coolness and courage, inspired the greatest confidence in his men, and by his bold and efficient handling of them, not only succeeded in relieving the armored train, but inflicted a heavy defeat on the Boers, who lost 50 killed and a large number wounded, his own losses being 2 killed and 15 wounded. The moral effect of this blow had a very important bearing on subsequent encounters with the Boers.

On October 27th, 1899, Capt. FitzClarence led his squadron from Mafeking across the open and made a night attack with the bayonet on one of the enemy's trenches. A hand-to-hand fight took place in the trench, while a heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear. The enemy was driven out with heavy loss. Capt. FitzClarence was the first man into the position and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword. The British lost 6 killed and 9 wounded. Capt. FitzClarence was himself slightly wounded. With reference to these two actions, Major-Gen. Baden-Powell states that had this officer not shown an extraordinary spirit and fearlessness the attacks would have been failures and we should have suffered heavy loss both in men and prestige. On December 26th, 1899, during the action at Game Tree, near Mafeking, Capt. FitzClarence again distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and was again wounded (severely through both legs).

On December 26th, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree near Mafeking, when the order to retire had been given, Sergt. Martineau stopped and picked up Corp. Le Camp, who had been struck down about ten yards from the Boer trenches, and half dragged, half carried him towards a bush about 150 yards from the trenches. In doing this Sergt. Martineau was wounded in the side, but paid no attention to it, and proceeded to stanch and bandage the wounds of his comrade, whom he afterwards assisted to retire. The firing while they were retiring was very heavy, and Sergt. Martineau was again wounded. When shot the second time, he was absolutely exhausted from supporting his comrade, and sank down, unable to proceed further. He received three wounds, one of which necessitated the amputation of his arm near the shoulder.

On December 26th, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree, near Mafeking, after the order to retire was given, Trooper H. E. Ramsden picked up his brother, Trooper A. E. Ramsden, who had been shot through both legs and was lying about ten yards from the Boer trenches, and carried him about 600 or 800 yards under a heavy fire (putting him down from time to time for a rest) till they met some men, who helped to carry him to a place of safety.

The first of the deeds of daring which stand to the name of Capt. Towse was performed at the disastrous battle of Majesfontein, or Majesfontein, as it is called in the official documents. It may have been forgotten that, after the Highland Brigade had been surprised and decimated, at the commencement of that engagement, the Gordon Highlanders advanced on the British right to back them up. In doing so they were raked by a heavy fire, under which Capt. Towse made his brave though unsuccessful attempt to save the life of Col. Downman. Later, in the advance from Thaba Nchu, at the end of April, the Gordons were once more hotly engaged and Capt. Towse was again particularly to the fore. His official record follows:

On December 11th, 1899, at the action of Majesfontein, Capt. Towse was brought to notice by his commanding officer for his gallantry and heroism in assisting the late Col. Downman when mortally wounded, in the retirement, and endeavoring, when close up to the front of the firing line, to carry Col. Downman on his back, but failing in this, he was carried by Color-Sergt. Nelson and Lance-Corp. Hodgson.

On April 30th, 1900, Capt. Towse, with twelve men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize this same plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but 100 yards apart. Some of the Boers then got within 40 yards of Capt. Towse and his party, and called on him to surrender. He at once caused his men to open fire, and remained firing himself until severely wounded (both eyes shattered), succeeding in driving off the Boers. The gallantry of this officer in the defence of the plateau is described in the following manner:

but charged forward) saved the situation, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Boers.

Sir John Milbanke's fearless behavior in the reconnaissance from Coleberg was described in detail at the time it took place. The following is the extract from the Gazette:

On January 5th, 1900, during a reconnaissance near Coleberg, Sir John Milbanke, when retiring under fire with a small patrol of the Tenth Hussars, notwithstanding the fact that he had just been severely wounded in the thigh, rode back to the assistance of one of the men whose pony was exhausted, and who was under fire from some Boers who had dismounted. Sir John Milbanke took the man up on his own horse under a most galling fire and brought him safely back to camp.

# Tupper's Informants

### Lawyer Woodworth, of Dawson, Has Been Arrested Charged With Fraud and Forgery.

### Supplied Sir Hibbert With Information on Which to Base His Charges.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Information has been received here that Lawyer Woodworth, of Dawson City, has been arrested for fraud and forgery. This is the gentleman upon whose statements Sir Hibbert Tupper made charges against Yukon officials. There were three parties from whom Tupper had obtained information. They were Eugene Allen, formerly of the Klondike Nugget, who is a defaulter; Temple, one of the Nugget, who has skipped from Dawson and is a fugitive from justice in no less than three places, and now Woodworth makes the third.

### THEIR ANNUAL DANCE.

Tennis Club's Enjoyable Function at Hotel Dallas Last Evening.

The ballroom of the Dallas hotel last evening presented a very animated scene, the occasion being the annual dance of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club. The spacious apartment was ablaze with light, and the general effect was appreciably heightened by artistic decorations and other accessories. The electric railway company had instituted a special tramway service for the event, and every other arrangement conducive to convenience and pleasure was perfected. It is certainly a most appropriate and opportune custom on the part of the tennis club to hold their annual dance during the summer tournament when visitors from the neighboring cities to the North, East and South are here with the intention of representing in friendly rivalry on the courts their various clubs.

The competition and excitement of the day, however, gave place to animation of a different character last night, and there was none present, it is quite safe to say, who would be willing to assert that the event did not justify the expectations of those in charge. The music was provided by Finn's orchestra of seven pieces in their usual excellent manner, among the selections being Mr. Finn's setting of Finn's Coon Medley to the two-step, comprising a potpourri of the latest coon songs. A new two-step, "A Princess," was also introduced and evoked very favorable comment.

An elegant repast was served at midnight, the excellence of which well sustained the high standard established by the hostess in the past. The dancing was continued until an early hour, this morning, the programme complete being as follows:

- Extra Waltz....."La Poupée"
- Lancers....."Lons College"
- Waltz....."Remembrance of Naples"
- Two-Step....."Georgia Camp Meeting"
- Barn....."The Coon Wedding"
- Waltz....."The Coon Wedding"
- Two-Step....."Bride Sweet"
- Waltz....."Olas del Danubio"
- Waltz....."Gedésia"
- Two-Step....."Hunting Bats"
- Waltz....."Ben Bolt"
- Barn....."The Parrot"
- Waltz....."Haunt of the Nymphe"
- Two-Step....."A Princess"
- Waltz....."Blue Danube"
- Two-Step....."Finn's Coon Medley"
- Waltz....."Jolly Fellows"

The committee in charge of the arrangements were Messrs. Alexis Martin, A. T. Goward, and R. H. Pooley, president of the club; and C. E. Pooley, secretary; A. C. Clumfer, vice-president; E. B. Ward, treasurer; Alexis Martin, secretary; and Messrs. G. V. Cuppage, A. T. Goward, R. H. Pooley, R. B. Powell, committee.

### TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldier still suffers from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He needs Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"Ball tells me that although he has inherited a fortune he sets his alarm-clock for six in the morning just the same as ever."

"Habit, eh?"

"No; he says he likes to wake up and enjoy the sensation of not having to get up to go to work."

She: "You don't kiss me the way you did before we were married."

He: "No! And before we were married you never tried to kiss me with your mouth stuffed full of this."

The toy trade may be traced back in Thuringia to the middle ages; it is the predecessor of the doll trade, which is of much later date, the first doll having been manufactured about 40 or 50 years ago.

# "Woman in Medicine"

### Many Centuries Ago She Was Renowned for Her Medical Skill.

### Various Fields in Which She is Working To-Day—Hospital Conducted by Women.

The following paper on "Women in Medicine" was read at the recent meeting of the Women's Council by Mrs. H. Mackenzie Cleland, M.D., C.M., licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and member of the British Medical Association:

By right of inheritance the care of the sick is woman's province. Through all ages it has been the mother, the sister, the daughter, the sisters who performed the duty of nursing the sick, always displaying courage, patience and enormous powers of endurance, and ministering to their needs with all the tact, tenderness, gentleness and loving sympathy which characterize their natures. How much more helpful, then, must be the woman physician who, with all these qualifications, combines an understanding of "the meaning, inevitableness and loveliness of natural laws," cultivated powers of observation, a knowledge of diseases, their causes and preventions, and the power to remove, or relieve, or soothe. Her influence must necessarily be far-reaching, as in the exercise of her professional duties she diffuses something of her personality amongst those who are thus dependent upon her.

A review of the history of medicine, characterized by this central idea, the earliest authentic records, all showing the well recognized status of women physicians. 300 B.C. in Athens, Agnodice was famous as a physician, and in imperial Rome women were, according to law, placed upon the same level as men in their professional duties. They often quote women physicians, and Galen more than once does them the honor of adopting their prescriptions. Coming to the 11th century we find many women renowned not only for their skill in healing but for their medical teaching.

Rugosa, a more popular reputation and practised as a physician in Salerno, and was the author of numerous treatises on subjects ranging over nearly the whole field of medicine. Dorothy Bocelli not only received the degree of doctor but was made the professor of medicine at the University of Bologna. Since then two other women have been professors of medical subjects in the same university, but the fame of these learned women has been eclipsed in our own time by Professor Cattani, whose name is associated with the discovery of tetanus-antitoxin. We also read of women graduates from the Moorish universities, and other women physicians who won distinction in their profession in various parts of Europe before the middle ages.

Natural, a more general, moral, and educational eclipse that surrounded all Europe during this period, women, as usual, suffered the most, and with the revival springing from the Reformation, while their position was vastly improved, yet when society was again becoming a more refined and advanced position held by women in former times was forgotten and for a long period ensuing her condition as an inferior, the result, wholly of a turbulent state of society, was generally, but wrongfully, held to be her fate only. In due time, however, a more ready response to the appeal of women was made by the younger communities, less weighted with traditions and customs, and the first woman's medical college was opened in Philadelphia, in 1850, the first to admit women to medical education and the first to recognize the equality of women with men in the scientific study of medicine.

In 1853 Dr. Blackwell opened the New York Medical College for Women. Some years later the University of Paris opened its doors to the medical examination of women. Following followed in its example, and so on, one after another many of the time-honored seats of learning in the older countries have been removing the barriers and welcoming women to their lecture halls and degrees, until now no degree is desirable in any of the great schools of medicine is withheld. It is not at all surprising, then, that hundreds of women are availing themselves of their privileges. In Edinburgh, since the Royal Infirmary admits women, the finest clinical teaching is received. There are about two hundred women students, a still greater number at the London schools, besides those who study at Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester and other smaller schools.

In America John Hopkins's, the most excellent, best equipped and best financed medical college on the continent, has a large class of women attending, besides members to be found at many of the other well known medical schools. In this respect Canadian women are peculiarly favored. In Toronto, the University of Toronto, followed by the University of Toronto and Victoria, confer their degrees in medicine upon women. The Ontario Medical College for Women, which has been in existence since 1883, being in addition with the above named universities, makes it possible for women to receive the very best educational and professional advantages Canada affords. Every year sees an increasing number of graduates from this college for women, many of them reflecting credit upon their school by their standing they take at the university ex-

aminations, frequently distancing the men—proving, not that they are wiser than their brothers, but that they devote themselves earnestly and conscientiously to their work, losing no opportunity for improvement. Huxley, referring to the examinations passed by students from the London Medical College for Women, said: "There are hundreds of women who have the capacity and power to do the work of the medical practitioner just as well as it is done by the majority of their brothers," and as a matter of fact many of our women physicians of to-day are attracting attention by the brilliancy of their career, thus demonstrating beyond question the fitness and ability of women for the profession.

The British Medical Association, admittedly the foremost and most influential medical body in the world, recognizing this fact, several years ago admitted women as members, and at their annual meetings many of these women read creditable papers and take an able part in the discussions, and it is a matter of rejoicing that some of the other learned societies are exercising an equally liberal policy, thus extending to women physicians every opportunity of working by the responsible position of members and opinions of the most active workers in the various departments of scientific research.

Considering the various fields in which women physicians are working to-day we are struck by the fact that as civilization progresses their work unfolds and extends. The mission fields are supplied with especially qualified women, amongst whom are many clever surgeons. In India the Countess of Dufferin's fund has been the means of educating numbers of young women in medicine, many of whom are now practicing in the hospitals, equipped and supported by this fund, are offered by these women. Native Chinese and Japanese women have also proved their ability in this line, and are practicing medicine successfully amongst their own people. Women are receiving positions in laboratories, where their dexterity and skill in the delicate manipulations of research are so highly valued. In London the new hospital for women is entirely officered by women. On the staff are the distinguished Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., to whom English women are so deeply indebted, and the physicians of Toronto are hoping soon to enjoy the same advantage. Women physicians are now appointed as assistant medical officers in hospitals for women, hospitals for children, asylums, and some few are holding responsible positions of chief officers in these institutions. During the Spanish-American war a woman physician received the appointment as officer in entire charge of the examination and assignment to duty of all the women nurses in the army. In Germany and some parts of the United States women are appointed as health inspectors of schools, and in Russia women hold many public offices, some in rural districts being the public health officers—and why not? Public health is now one of the important branches of the profession, and it is one of the encouraging features of the present time that an intelligent interest is being taken in the subject by people generally, who are becoming more and more concerned with it in every-day life.

Naturally this is a work for which the woman is peculiarly fitted, centuries of domestic occupation in which the woman was the housekeeper and health officer of the family have bred in her an instinctive love of order, cleanliness and beauty. As a physician she does not lose that innate desire to make her surroundings pleasing and attractive. Her sphere of influence on public life may be daily expanded by extending the art, of which she has such special knowledge, of making the home orderly, beautiful, and beautiful, to circles far beyond the home, and in this way she becomes a great factor in the ordering, the comforting, and the beautiful adornment of the state. And in this progressive age when prominence is given to women's work socially, intellectually and scientifically, the comparatively few who are not willing to accept the idea of women in positions of trust and honor, that they are woefully behind the times and that the judgment of this new era differs from theirs. It is quite true nothing lifts us into a more serene atmosphere for ourselves or endows us with a larger opportunity of being useful to the world than the small world, than genuine independence of thought and action governed by good sense, but in the practice of medicine women meet many disturbing elements and discouragements. Ignorance, prejudice and distrust are their chief enemies, and they also frequently amongst the women who profess to be enthusiastic advocates of women's advancement. Consistency to their principles could be so beautifully and satisfactorily expressed by showing in a tangible manner their appreciation of the efforts and sacrifices of the woman physician, whose sacred mission yields precedence only to the church in extending, especially to the young practitioner, that practical endorsement and recognition for which she so often hinders, and which is so much more encouraging than an unlimited amount of abstract eulogy.

### MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—All the machinists in the P. S. shops here went out on strike this morning in obedience to orders received from Winnipeg. Thirty men quit work this morning, as many more having been laid off recently because of slackness of business. Machinists throughout British Columbia are on strike to-day.

### SEAWANHAKA CUP CONTEST.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—The first of the fourth series of the Seawanhaka Cup races for the seawanhaka Cup, which has been successfully defended by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the last three years, was won again to-day by the Canadian Club. The contest was between the "Minnesota" of the White Star Yacht Club, St. Paul, Minn., and the Redcoat of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. The latter won by six minutes.

# A Man Of Mystery

### Little is Known of Prince Tuan, Who is Making Trouble in China.

### He is a Great Athlete and Read of Several Chinese Secret Societies.

On the blood-red dawn that "comes up like thunder under China 'crosst the bay," there is one figure that looms into sudden direful prominence and another that shrinks into lamentable any mysterious nothingness.

The first of these is Prince Tuan, head of the Boxer movement. The second is Kwang-Su, the boy Emperor of China. This is Prince Tuan, and to what end is he the instrument of destiny? Where is the emperor, and is he dead or alive? These are questions to which all Christendom in arms awaits an answer.

Prince Tuan is a newcomer on the stage of international affairs. He is a man of mystery. Recent terrible developments point to the conclusion that in China he is "The Man on Horseback." What manner of man is he that commands the hordes who have established a reign of terror in China by every means of modern warfare? His personality, his ambition, his aims, his intellectual force, adds to the fascination and the terror that his name already inspires in the civilized world.

Two things about him are certain. He is not a few years old. It is "China for the Chinese!" That is the abstract idea. More especially, the Boxer motto is, "Drive the foreign devils into the sea!" It is thus that Prince Tuan, brother of the late Emperor and uncle of the sickly young Emperor whose fate is in doubt, spurs to deeds of barbarity the hordes that he has mustered under his bloody standard. But what end does he see? Does he honestly believe that he can prevail against the united powers of Christendom? Is he really a bigoted patriot fighting sincerely for a cause he believes to be righteous? Or is he a scheming pretender lusting for the throne and ignorant of the force which civilization can bring to bear against him?

These are things that Europe and America have yet to be informed upon. They have no means of gauging Prince Tuan's character, because until a month or two ago the man was unknown. He had done nothing to draw attention to himself, nothing to indicate the possibilities of mischief and murder that lurked in his brain, nor the ambition that would hold a horrified world at bay.

Prince Tuan is the son of the fifth Prince Chen of the house of Tankwang. He is about forty years old. He is the father of Pu-Chun, the boy of fourteen who was named as successor to the throne in the remarkable edict issued by the Emperor Kwang-Su last January. It was when that edict was called all over the world that the attention of Christendom was first directed to Prince Tuan. No small curiosity was felt in his personality, but not much could be learned about him, except that he hated foreigners. It was interpreted as a bad omen that his son, designated to become the next Emperor of China, was under the instruction and influence of two intensely anti-foreign tutors.

It was learned, furthermore, that Prince Tuan was the head of the great secret societies known as "The Great Sword" and "The Boxers," which had been responsible for the murder of Mr. Brooks, the missionary, and the influence of which extended over the provinces of Chili, Siamtung and Honan. This was at a time when the Boxer anti-foreign movement was first beginning to excite alarm.

One thing more Christendom knows about Prince Tuan. He is an athlete. He keeps his body in a condition of perfect vigor. He has been enthusiastic in persuading the young men of China to follow the same course. This in part accounts for his influence. Beginning as an athletic leader, he became successively a political and martial leader. The Boxers were athletes before they became assassins.

As for the Emperor Kwang-Su, he has never at any time been more than a figurehead on the throne, a puppet in the hands of the astute Dowager Empress. He is a son of the seventh Prince Chung of the House of Tankwang, and therefore a nephew of the late Emperor, Tung-Chee. Tung-Chee was completely under the influence of his mother, the second slave-wife of the Emperor Hien-tung, seventh monarch in the present dynasty of Ching.

It is customary in China for an Emperor to name his successor. Tung-Chee toward the close of his short, wild life, named the infant Kwang-Su. This was the Empress Dowager's choice. She selected Kwang-Su as the youngest and sickliest of her nephews. She had ruled her husband, she had ruled her son, she means to rule a third Emperor. The edict of last January pointed to the conclusion that she was desirous of ruling a fourth, but from what Prince Tuan has shown of his methods it seems likely that if his son ever comes to the throne of China Prince Tuan will be desirous of doing some ruling on his own account.

But then no one knows that he and the Empress Dowager have not been playing into each other's hands. Kwang-Su, at all events, has led a miserable life. He has had no shadow of authority—not even of liberty. When he succeeded to the throne he was only four years old. From that moment he was a prisoner in the imperial palace at Peking. The Empress Dowager administered the empire and minded her nephew's character to suit her own plans.

It suits her that he should be sickly, self-indulgent of feeble will, given over to gross pleasures, timorous of responsibility, dependent upon her in every respect. So she bent the twig, and so the tree grew. The Emperor of China was the mannikin. His aunt was the ruler of the empire.

He has been described as a small, delicate, intellectual looking youth, with large black eyes and a thin, pale face. His grandfather, many years ago was Tung Hoo, a bigoted Chinese mandarin, strongly opposed to foreigners and their ways.

His enforced resignation two years ago was immediately followed by imprisonment and flight of the leaders of the "Reformers" who had prematurely hailed with satisfaction some indications of imperial intentions to welcome European civilization.

Kwang Su's marriage in 1899 was the first occasion of fatal variance between the young Emperor and his aunt, the Dowager. He had chosen the daughter of a high Manchurian official, but the Empress Dowager had already made a match for him, having chosen her own niece for the honor, and her will prevailed. The Emperor submitted.

In the edict by which he appointed Prince Tung's son his successor the Empress insisted that he really signed it—referred to the fact that when he was appointed successor to Tung-Chi it was in the expectation that he would raise up heirs to that monarch.

"Now because of ill-health I am childless," the edict continued, "and have found it necessary to appoint a successor. Most reluctantly and after much solicitation on my part the Empress Dowager has acceded to my request."

### ANTIQUITY OF GAELIC.

Anon.

Before Apollo had a fute,  
More than a hundred year,  
Macgregor played his ala bapplies,  
His Heelant clays to cheer,  
He had a heart too, of his ain,  
Made out of Heelant wad,  
Which saved the Macgregor's futes  
From droonin' at the flood.

For you must know the Gaelic tongue  
Was spoken in Glen Eden,  
Because you see the Heelant songs  
The time his sheep were feedin',  
And Mrs. Adam's name was Grant,  
She came from Aberdeyry,  
She was a postess, and wrote  
"The Birks o' Aberdeyry."

Moreover, too, old Tubal Cain—  
His name was Dougal Dhu,  
But was misprinted in the Book  
When the printer had got foud,  
He was a blacksmith till his trade,  
And made the first claymore,  
He also made the coat of mail  
That Noah's father wore.

And furthermore, 'tis gospel truth,  
He did invent the bell,  
Because you see he sold a dram,  
And needed it himself,  
Young Donald Vulcan served his time  
With this same Dougal Dhu—  
Five years he shoed Macgregor's horse,  
And Dougal's bellows blew.

Now, "Noah" is a Grecian word,  
In Gaelic it's "Macpherson";  
He instituted Heelant games  
Just for his ain diversion,  
MacCallum Mohr, his son-in-law,  
Was Lord Duke of Argyle;  
His mother's name was Janet Gunn,  
A sister of King Coll.

And Samson, too—that's more of Greek—  
Was a famous hero,  
He felled a bullock with his netve  
When he was just a boy,  
They took him off to Strirling jail,  
They little kent his might;  
He walked off with the gates and all  
At the dead hour of night.

And furthermore, our Heelant chiefs  
Have all got pagan names,  
Such as Achilles—bless my soul!  
The more's the burning shame,  
Bugal was Ajar, or the like,  
Osdan they made a Spartan;  
Macgregor was—who can tell what—  
Twas something about tartan.

There's no use talking about Greek,  
It's just a kind of gabble,  
A portion of the Gaelic tongue  
Spouted at the Door o' Babel,  
The Greeks, you see, were not a clan,  
Although of the same bone,  
But just a sort of laboring men,  
That carried bricks and stone.

For instance there's the "Hlad" noo,  
It's ruined altogether,  
Twas first wrote in the Gaelic tongue  
By Homer in Balquithier;  
And Greeks they got it at the last  
And spoiled it as you see,  
'An then wrote that Homer was a Greek—  
A most tremendous lee.

And no doubt you would like to know  
Where fair Glen Eden stood?  
Och hoo! It was the bonnie place  
Before the awful flood!  
Awell, 'twas just in Inverness,  
Some say 'twas in Argyle;  
There's nae use fechtin' 'boot a word—  
'Twas the Heelants all the while.

### THE LAND OF THE LITTLE FACES.

James Buckham.

I wonder, oh I wonder, where the little  
faces go,  
That come and smile and stay awhile, and  
pass like flakes of snow—  
The dear, wee baby faces that toward  
the world  
has never known,  
But mothers hide, so tender-eyed, deep in  
their hearts alone.

I love to think that somewhere, in the  
country we call heaven,  
The land most fair of anywhere will wait  
to meet them,  
A land of little faces—very little, very  
fair—  
And everyone shall know her own and  
cleave unto it there.

O grant it, loving Father, to the broken  
Thy hearts that plead  
Thy "why" be best—yet O, to rest in per-  
fect faith indeed!  
To know that we shall find them, even  
them, the wee, white dead,  
At Thy right hand, in Thy bright day,  
be living waters led!

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