

inside of Rose's Reef, in Canadian waters. It appears that the fishermen...

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 8.—Dr. Reed, one of the men brought here from Denver, charged with being implicated in the Farnsey outrage...

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 4.—In response to the demand made by Sheriff Board of El Paso County, the Bull Hill prisoners, Brigadier General...

Ebensburg, Aug. 4.—The striking miners of La Borsenboro today burned the coal tipples and several other buildings of the Cambria company's mines...

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Henry Duhan and killed his wife and himself today. Jealousy was the cause.

Wineland, N. J., Aug. 7.—A number of people living in the country near this place assert that they have been hypnotized and advised to do strange things...

INCURRED A PENALTY. Sir John Thompson breaks the law relating to fish.

PEIKOTO CAUSING TROUBLE. Every Means Adopted to Maintain His Position.

STARVED HIS SON. A Father's Means of Saving His Own Soul.

WELLMAN RELIEF PARTY. Cutters Start From Norway to Bring Back the Explorers.

London, Aug. 12.—Following quickly on the heels of the disaster that befell the Wellman expedition steamer Bagavald-Jar, which was crushed in the ice of Walden island after Mr. Wellman...

FIJI DEVIL WORSHIP.

Return of Discontented Natives to Old Practices Suppressed by Government.

Canibalism Revived for First Time Since 1876—Native View of Religion.

News was received by the Arawa to the effect that a native revolt in the island of Vanua Levu, Fiji, had been suppressed by the government forces.

The 'devil worship,' known amongst the natives as 'dive ni wai,' though not permitted by law, finds secret observance in some quarters, notably in one or two of the more backward sections of the island.

It was reported by the Arawa to the effect that a native revolt in the island of Vanua Levu, Fiji, had been suppressed by the government forces.

Every Means Adopted to Maintain His Position.

WELLMAN RELIEF PARTY. Cutters Start From Norway to Bring Back the Explorers.

ALL QUIET AT HONOLULU.

Registration of Voters for the Coming Election Actively Progressing.

Our Commissioner Arrives—Absurd Fears and Jealousies—British Influence.

On account of the defection of the Honolulu, which advises the royalists to register, Bush's paper, Ka Leo, has been quiet.

The Von Kots scandal was revived in the courts this week. Schmidt and Senner, who obtained so much money from the courts...

Prof. Helmholtz has recently recovered from the stroke of paralysis from which he has been suffering for some time past.

OTTAWA NEWS. Arrivals from Abroad—Prince Galt's Inspection Tour.

RUINED BY HIS SONS. Former Mayor of Louisville a Member of Kelley's Army.

SATURDAY'S NAVAL BATTLE.

Merchantmen, Not Armored Cruisers, Comprise the Japanese Fleet.

Chinese, Greatly Alarmed When They Hear of Attack on Wei Hai Wei.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Chefoo says that the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton (Port Arthur) yesterday evening, and were repulsed.

Washington, Aug. 13.—A meeting of the house leaders was held in the room of Speaker Crisp this morning for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken with reference to the tariff bill.

OTTAWA NEWS. Arrivals from Abroad—Prince Galt's Inspection Tour.

RUINED BY HIS SONS. Former Mayor of Louisville a Member of Kelley's Army.

BAR TO LYNCH LAW. People of Georgia Devise a Means of Preventing It.

SWALLOWED SUGAR AND ALL.

House Caucus Decides to Accept the Senate Tariff Bill as it Passed.

Separate Bills to Place Sugar, Coal, Barbed Wire and Iron on the Free List.

Washington, Aug. 13.—A meeting of the house leaders was held in the room of Speaker Crisp this morning for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken with reference to the tariff bill.

OTTAWA NEWS. Arrivals from Abroad—Prince Galt's Inspection Tour.

RUINED BY HIS SONS. Former Mayor of Louisville a Member of Kelley's Army.

BAR TO LYNCH LAW. People of Georgia Devise a Means of Preventing It.

AMERICANS, GA., AUG. 13.—The people of Americus, Ga., have determined to stop lynchings if possible in their neighborhood.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Gold—Australian Elections—Damon's Ideas.

Royalists Forced to Pay Taxes—Queen Lill on Restoration—Kilgus Rising.

News from Hongkong states that the plague is now abating. Two Japanese experts who went there to investigate the disease reported that they had discovered microbes...

Fuller results of the Australian elections received yesterday show that the new parliament will consist of 50 free-traders, 39 protectionists, and 27 labor members...

OTTAWA NEWS. Arrivals from Abroad—Prince Galt's Inspection Tour.

RUINED BY HIS SONS. Former Mayor of Louisville a Member of Kelley's Army.

BAR TO LYNCH LAW. People of Georgia Devise a Means of Preventing It.

PLUNGER PARTRIDGE.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Ed. Partridge, the little plunger who sells the entire wheat crop every year, has lost his head since the wheat was cut.

He Loses His Head and Makes Things Lively.

CHICAGO, AUG. 13.—Ed. Partridge, the little plunger who sells the entire wheat crop every year, has lost his head since the wheat was cut.

ENTHUSIASTIC WORSHIPERS. Forty Thousand Dollars Contributed for Missionaries.

OTTAWA NEWS. Arrivals from Abroad—Prince Galt's Inspection Tour.

RUINED BY HIS SONS. Former Mayor of Louisville a Member of Kelley's Army.

BAR TO LYNCH LAW. People of Georgia Devise a Means of Preventing It.

# The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, August 17, 1894.

## DOMINION VOTERS' LISTS.

As the revision of the Dominion voters list for Victoria will shortly be commenced it may do no harm to again remind intending voters of the need of registration. There are four alternative qualifications for electors, who are pre-supposed to be of full age, to be British subjects, and not to be disqualified by any law of the Dominion. In addition to this the would-be voter must (a) own real estate within his electoral district of the value of more than \$300; (b) be a tenant of real property at a rental exceeding \$24 per annum, and have been a tenant of real property within the Dominion of Canada for more than a year previous to his application; (c) be a resident in the electoral district, and have been a resident of Canada and derived an income therein of more than \$300 per annum, for more than one year previous to his application; or (d) be the son of a real property owner, residing with his parents, where the property is of the value of more than \$300 for each person claiming to be registered in respect thereof. Owners of property and tenants are supposed to have their names on the assessment roll, which is taken by the revising officer as the basis of the voters' list. All persons who know that their names are on the assessment roll may assume that they will be transferred to the list, and therefore need not trouble themselves at the commencement of the revision. It might be well, however, for all to take a look at the preliminary list when it is published in order to make sure that their names have been correctly transferred. Income voters and property owners' sons must make application to the revising officer to have their names placed on the list. We may once more repeat the caution to bear in mind that this must be done at every revision, for there may still be some laboring under the wrong assumption that because they were registered in 1891 their names will be transferred from the old list to the new. Those who desire to register should do so while the preliminary revision is in progress, as registration is more certain than at a later stage. The revising officer, Mr. Wood, will probably in a short time announce his readiness to receive applications. The Times will, as on previous occasions, afford all the information and all the facilities within its power to those who wish to secure the franchise. It should not be forgotten that in all likelihood the list as now revised will be used at the next election for the house of commons, and that no person who desires the privilege of casting a vote at that election should miss the opportunity of putting his name on the list.

## HON. MR. LAURIER'S VISIT.

At Nanaimo, Vancouver and Winnipeg the Liberals have already organized to arrange for the reception of Hon. Mr. Laurier. This will be the first time in the history of the west—certainly the first instance in the history of British Columbia—when the leader of the Liberal party has made what may be called an official visit to the country. Many prominent Liberals have visited Victoria, and political addresses have been made in this city by Messrs. Charlton, Paterson, Trow and others, but Mr. Laurier has never been in British Columbia. Our people recently heard Finance Minister Foster and the minister of agriculture, the former being the sponsor for the financial and trade policy of the government. Probably all that is now remembered of the utterances of these two apostles of protection and high taxation is the practical and common sense advice given by Mr. Angers to our agriculturists, to go more into mixed farming. Otherwise their addresses were "state and unprofitable"; every person, even the solitary protectionist in the city, was sadly disappointed. The time is therefore opportune for the leader of the Liberal party—the freer trade party—to place before the people of Victoria the policy which they are seeking for have adopted by the people of Canada. Our citizens have been surfeited with Conservative doctrine and protectionist fallacies. They want to hear the other side, and especially do they wish to hear the high-minded and gifted Liberal leader. Victoria Liberals meet to-night in Philharmonic Hall to make arrangements for Mr. Laurier's visit. Whatever may be done to extend a welcome to the distinguished gentleman will, we feel satisfied, meet with the hearty approval of all our citizens, for Victorians are generous in their sympathies and always rise high above party in dispensing hospitality to visitors of eminence in the political world. As a prominent Canadian, as the leader of a great party and as the probable premier of the next government, Mr. Laurier will be made to feel that Victoria is not opposed to the general principles of government which he so eloquently expounds, nor to the trade policy which his party stands pledged to enforce whenever the country commissions them to do so.

## NATIONS AND TRADE.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of protectionist editors that "we are having comparatively smooth sailing in Canada" in a commercial sense; and the complacency with which they persistently assure us that we are very much better off than somebody else, the average British Columbian will be apt to conclude that the unpleasant frequency of strikes from dependency, induced by business troubles; the number of mortgage foreclosures and sales under dis-

train for rent, and the difficulty which the most careful and prudent among us experiences in making both ends meet, furnishes more reliable evidence of the true condition of things and the urgency of the need of change in our industrial and commercial system than any quantity of paid editorial platitudes in defence of protection. Intelligent men suffering from commercial depression are not likely to think less seriously of their difficulties because someone else suffers even more, and once awakened by their own practical experience to the delusive character of the claims made on behalf of protection, it is but reasonable to expect that they will prefer their own judgment to the representations of those who profit at their expense.

In periods of commercial prosperity the advocates of protection are not slow to claim for protection the credit of promoting them, and to enter into an assumed investigation of the details of the process by which protection's beneficent results are accomplished. But when protection fails to do what is claimed for it; when it fails to make good times, they carefully avoid any critical investigation of the subject, and content themselves with the assertion—in protection countries—that protection is "gaining ground" in free trade England. Just now we in Canada are assured that protection is being more favorably received than ever by English "agriculturists." From this they would have us believe that English farmers and farm laborers are discarding free trade opinions, and accepting those of protectionists. In the palm days of corn laws, who were the class that most strenuously exerted themselves to perpetuate protection in England? Agriculturists who will have themselves addressed as my lord and his grace and whose only agricultural occupation was to collect the proceeds of some other people's farming in the shape of rents, resisted to the utmost in the hereditary branch of the British legislature the act of repeal. The signs of a revival of protection in England have as yet been confined mostly to the upper house, and only there has any public man in the capacity of a legislator boldly and openly avowed himself in defence of it. This pathetic solicitude for the "farm laborers of England," on the part of men who never turned a furrow or reaped a sheaf of grain, and who in fact look upon such occupation as reserved for a semi-degraded class, is of a piece with all other protection not for the benefit of the working man. It is incumbent upon the defenders of protection to show from the evidence of local facts that protection here and now is of a benefit to the people of this city and province, or to admit the falsity of the whole protectionist theory. When called upon to undertake the task of explaining why with protection in full swing we are suffering from severe commercial depression; why when the earth yields bountifully in response to our toil; when millions of men are able, willing and anxious to work and other millions are willing to exchange with them for the products of their toil anything they may need; why when all the factors are here which go to make plenty and prosperity and capable of being put into active operation, we still suffer from want and depression; protectionists take refuge in the assumption that our periodically recurring depressions come from some mysterious influence beyond the power of human intelligence to discover and understand. If so, do not our prosperous times come in the same way and does not the claim of protection making them fall to the ground?

If human exertion is the only means by which human want can be supplied; if by the division of labor the efficiency of that labor can be vastly increased; and by the process of free exchange all who labor may share in that efficiency; the natural law, will not this natural law be as efficient for its purpose as any other? As the law of gravitation? If labor, division of labor and trade, produce plenty, and freedom produce equality, all that is required is that men be free to labor, and trade, to be prosperous. Freedom promotes trade, and trade promotes production. Protectionists themselves recognize this truth. We find them rejoicing at the success of the C. P. R. in establishing trade between Canada and Australia, or Japan, or China, and congratulating themselves on the benefits that will accrue in consequence to the producers of Canada, and they are so convinced of the good flowing from it as to advocate the paying of large subsidies to encourage it. But protectionists only believe in trade when it goes through channels of their own choosing, and enables them to pay big subsidies to rich companies, who can furnish election funds. Trade with Australia many thousands of miles distant is good, but trade with the United States at our very doors is bad. The Americans impose a protective tariff against us, and in self defence we must retaliate. But the reason is less slight in dealing with protected Australia. Protectionists assume that trade may be good with one nation and bad with another, and that national sentiment should dictate its course. The truth is nations do not trade as nations; it is only individuals who trade, and individuals (who are not fools) do not trade on sentiment but for gain. Interference with freedom; interference with trade; interference with labor; alone can prevent prosperity. There is nothing very mysterious in this; nothing beyond the comprehension of any ordinary mind, and to understand this clearly is to understand the method, the essence and the effect of protection.

## INTRA MUROS.

### RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company has been found guilty

of doctoring its accounts so as to show a gross income of \$1,750,000 a year more than was actually received. This seems to have gone on for four years, making a total of \$7,000,000 between the actual receipts and the amount of income shown in the books. In response to an enquiry as to what became of this missing amount the information came out that it had been given in the way of secret rebates to certain shippers. The San Francisco Examiner in commenting on the matter says:

"This revelation has been received with some surprise by the public, but with entire unconcern by railway men. The officials of the Atchison remark that 'secret rebates are common on all railroads,' and a well informed western authority says in comment that 'it is safe to say that there are not ten railroads being built in the United States and not giving rebates to shippers at the present time; there is not a line running out of Chicago to-day but what is allowing rebates to shippers.'"

"In a state of affairs so scandalous and like to the railroads and to the United States government. It is but a few weeks since the associated managers of the railroads were calling frantically on the federal courts for blanket injunctions 'against any and all persons from doing or causing to be done any act or acts which would openly or covertly aid or abet the strikers to obstruct interstate commerce law, and in demanding the aid of the federal officials in suppressing trusts and combinations which restrain and restrain free trade.' The government's prompt response would have been a good deal more praise-worthy had it not previously allowed the law to slumber, while it was being habitually and notoriously broken by the persons for whose correction it was enacted by congress. The most important part of the statute is that which forbids the discrimination that railroad managers admit is common and practically universal. The second section of the act forbids any railroad to give to any shipper 'any special rate, rebate or drawback,' or to receive greater or less compensation from any person than it receives from other persons." Our ledger shows that a large number of shippers secure secret rebates that other shippers cannot get. One firm is built up and another ruined at the caprice or the private interest of railroad managers. The same system of corruption among railroad men and the same requirement of favoring subservience among merchants that the interstate commerce law was drawn to suppress is in force to-day as it was before 1886.

We do not believe the Examiner exaggerates in the least as to the prevalence of the practice of discrimination on the railroads. It is a well known fact that our own "great national highway" is guilty of many offenses of this kind, discriminating not only as between firms, but between cities. There is no interstate commerce law in Canada, but if there were no doubt King William Van Horne would feel himself quite superior to it.

### FRASER FLOOD RELIEF.

About the time when the Fraser flood was at its height the people of the east were asked to lend aid to those who were suffering. Everybody remembers the appeal made by Mr. Corbould in the house of commons, and everybody remembers how generously the people of the east began to respond to the requests for aid. Then came a sudden check to their generosity when Premier Davie sent a letter east saying there was no need of outside relief, that the province could do all that was required in that line. Naturally the people of the east were surprised at this after they had been appealed to. They must be a good deal more surprised now by the appeal to them for aid being renewed, after Mr. Davie's repulsion of their generous offers. How much success can be hoped for in answer to this new appeal to eastern sympathy after the rebuff administered by the premier? Most people are naturally at a loss to account for this juggling with a matter so serious, and Mr. Davie should come forward with some explanation. He may perhaps find this all the more advisable when he reads the following editorial reflections in the Vancouver World:

"It is hoped that some of those in our midst who made complaint at the time that the local papers exaggerated the relief work being done in this issue, when it was decided to appeal to the great heart of the Dominion for assistance, are those who at the time meditated some scheme by which they might have obtained a position now to write themselves down foolish, and it is hoped they have been taught a lesson that will stand them in good stead in the future. They had not been near the river, knew absolutely nothing about its inroads on the settlers' farms, and in their opulent homes could not sympathize with the suffering. It is a great pity that a few self-conscious persons, arrogating to themselves the claim of representative men, should have interfered with the well directed efforts of those who had accurate knowledge of the situation and were endeavoring to do good. They were not the men who would have next time the Tooley street tailors speak, unasked, on behalf of the community. It is to be hoped they will fortify themselves with facts and show that they have a moderate degree of presence at least in their mental headpieces.

Those who interfered in the manner deprecated by the organ were Lieutenant Governor Dewdney and Premier Davie, and in all probability the latter was responsible for the former's action. We trust Mr. Davie is duly humbled by the severe lecture read to him by the World. We trust also that he will come forward with an explanation of the failure of the province to provide all the relief needed, as he undertook on its behalf to do, and thus checked the receipt of aid from the east.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is to be hoped that Major-General Herbert will avail himself of the opening for retirement from Canada afforded by the vacancy in his regiment. The incidents connected with his career would seem to show beyond a doubt that he is much more likely to succeed as a colonel of the Guards than as commander of the Canadian militia.

Says the Toronto Mail: "When a verdict of guilty is accompanied by a recommendation to mercy the jury should state clearly the grounds of the recommendation. Hugh Lynn, who has been sentenced to be hanged in British Columbia for a double murder, is asking for a respite because the jury asked the judge to be lenient. The only sentence the court could impose under the circumstances was the gallows, and now the condemned man is looking to Ottawa for relief. The simple recommendation to mercy is not very effectual, because the duty of the jury, if there is any doubt, is to give the prisoner the benefit of it. In many cases it is only a means of shifting responsibility."

FREE TRADE AND THE UNION JACK.  
To the Editor: Nature interposes a limit to the isolating tendencies of protection by the difference in soil and climate which exists in the various parts of the globe. There are certain articles in every day use which nations must import or deprive themselves of altogether. No amount of protection would enable Canada to produce tea, cotton, rice and tropical fruits, therefore the protectionist cannot wholly suppress the humanizing influence of international trade. Another influence which operates most effectively against the complete application of the protection principle is the intense desire on the part of all nations to export as much as possible. Since it is clearly impossible to export goods without importing goods to the same amount the most that protection can accomplish is to abridge foreign trade. If we determine not to purchase from abroad we must be content not to sell to the foreigner. If we insist on importing only \$100 worth of goods we must be content to export only \$100 worth of goods. Such must of necessity be the final result of commercial transactions with reference to large quantities of goods. Our ledger shows that we have exported to one country a large amount and imported from that country a small amount, but we will find that there will be some other country from which we have imported largely and to which we have sent but a small amount in exports, thus establishing equilibrium; and in the aggregate imports and exports, beyond loaning and debt paying, will balance each other.

It is impossible to gratify our desire to sell without indulging to an equal degree our antipathy to buying. In vain do the protectionists delude themselves with the idea that they can compel the foreigner to pay in cash. It is impossible to get rid of the gold that would be only a disaster instead of a benefit. Let us take an example by supposing a case. Suppose it possible for a nation to export largely and import nothing in return except specie, and, with the result that the gold would be sent to the wealth of the country, the result of doubling the number of the counters would be not to increase the wealth of the country, but simply to diminish the purchasing powers of the counters and their ability to buy. Let us present the same commodity which was previously represented by one.

## IN THE INTERIOR.

### Bush Fires - Doing Damage - Successful Hop Culture.

A heavy rain at Sxiamon on Monday night had the effect of putting out some of the bush fires in that section. An auction sale of horses was held last Saturday by Mr. Piltown at the Victoria hotel stables. The animals sold were part of a band brought over from Washington, and realized from \$25 to \$35 each. In spite of the dry summer, which is generally considered favorable to the increase of feathered game, prairie chickens and grouse appear to be remarkably scarce in this district.

Bush fires are raging in all sections of the district, and large areas of timbered lands in Creighton valley and the Shuswap river district have been burned. Unless checked by an immediate rain, the whole country from the head of White valley to the Columbia river will probably be overrun by fire. Mr. W. Thompson, of Fairview, was in town this week, and reports that the mining deals which he has been negotiating for properties at Boundary creek have been satisfactorily completed with English capitalists.

The hydraulic company, who were sinking a shaft to reach bed rock on Mission creek, have suspended operations for the present owing to water coming into the shaft at a depth of about 60 feet in such quantities as to make further progress impossible. The hop crop at the Mission promises to be an extremely large one this season. Hop culture has now passed beyond the experimental stage in this district, and an extensive addition to the acreage of this crop will be put in next spring.

Work on the public roads has been suspended in the Mission and White valley districts until after harvest. Mr. Leonard Norris leaves on Saturday for the southern country to make final arrangements for the completion of the Boundary creek road. About eighty men are employed in the Lower Okanagan and Kootenai river districts on this work. Harvesting throughout the district has been much delayed this season through the scarcity of binding twine. The local dealers state that they have had shipments on the road for several weeks, but until this week no twine has been available either in Vernon, Armstrong or Enderby, and much inconvenience has in consequence been entailed upon the farmers.

### CAPTAIN GEORGE DEAD.

The Aged Chief of the Chehalis Tribe Departs This Life. Captain George, head chief of the Chehalis Indians, died in his tent in the Indian camp about the wooden mills on Tuesday morning. Until four years ago he was known as Captain Bob, but for some reason unknown (although probably a good one, as a more cunning Indian could not be found from the mouth of the Fraser to the height of land in Cariboo), he changed his name to Captain George. Every year he accompanied his tribe down to the salmon fishing to watch over their morals and see that the children were properly brought up. He had great influence with the whites, and his word was law with all on all occasions. He was a staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and until this week he had caused general mourning among the tribe. Captain George had the honor, some twelve or thirteen years ago, on the occasion of the visit to the city of the Marquis de Lorne and the Princess Louise, of presenting Her Royal Highness, on behalf of his tribe, with a pair of silver bracelets and some baskets of Indian make. In return he received the thanks of the Marquis and the Princess and their photographs, and that was all. Captain George looked upon the bracelets and baskets as gifts of enormous value and fully expected to receive a warship in return. He could not believe that the Marquis and the Princess had intended more than the photos, and for many months he daily vished for the arrival of the big war vessel that was to make him the sloop of the year passed away, and then another, but no ship came, and finally Captain George abandoned all hope, and in revenge never lost an opportunity of regretting the valuables he had wasted on the Marquis and Princess, and telling his friends what a delicate pair they were. To his dying day he thought he had been shamefully treated.

Captain George was considered a mighty warrior in his youth, and if the truth is told, he hunted many a Douglas brave to the happy hunting grounds. This was before the gold excitement in 1858. George's mode of fighting was to make a trip into the enemy's country with a few chosen warriors and lie hidden until they could pounce upon a party inferior in numbers to themselves. Usually he surprised and butchered his enemies while they slept, but occasionally, when commanding an overwhelming force, he tackled them in daylight. He was a terror to the Douglas tribe and greatly feared by them and hated beyond expression as well. The old Indians tell some frightful stories of Captain George's depredations, and while his own tribe mourn the death of their chief, the Douglas Indians are glad to know that he has gone at last. So bitter is his feeling even now that to-day a party of them went to Indian Agent Devlin and kicked up a row because the body of the hated chief was allowed to remain close to where they are encamped.

The body of Captain George has been found up and placed in a tree until the fishing season is over. Then it will be taken in state to the Chehalis village and interred with all the pomp and ceremony due to the chieftain of the royal and kingly line of Chehalis—Columbian.

### STORIES OF BRET HARTE.

How the Famous Humorist Fooled Labouchere of Truth.

During a trip over the Pennsylvania circuit, Harte found himself one evening in a small town the very atmosphere of which was depressing. Turning to the committeeman who waited upon him at the house in the hotel, Harte said: "Is this a healthy climate?" "Passably," responded the committeeman.

## JAPAN HELD

### The British Govern- Liable For Death And For Life

London, Aug. 10.—The British Govern- ment is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The British Govern- ment is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

### ADVERSE TO THE LIGHT.

The Strange Story Told About an Indiana Woman.

A most remarkable case has been developed near the village of Winthrop, in Warren county, Indiana. Forty-three years ago Mrs. James became insane, her peculiarity being an aversion to company and a desire to be perfectly alone. She was not dangerous, but great wish to become seclusive was so great that she was provided with a dark room at her home, where she lived a hermit life for forty-three years, being cared for by her husband until she died four years ago, and later by her two daughters. So close did she keep herself that neighbors moved into the community and children grew to manhood and womanhood without knowing of her presence. And it is even said that a son-in-law, while doing everything possible for her comfort, lived in the same house for many years without seeing her. The afflicted woman's eccentricities were apparently satisfied by the seclusion granted her, for she lived in that room contentedly and with little trouble to those about her from young womanhood until old age, she being now in her seventi-fifth year. Recently she began to show the return of reason, and made inquiries concerning relatives and neighbors whom she knew before her mind became affected. Many of them had moved to other parts, some had died, but there were three or four who still remained, and when she expressed a desire to see them they were brought into her presence. She conversed rationally on common subjects and evinced a desire to once more emerge into the world and become one of its actors. Her aversion to people has disappeared, her peculiarities are dissolving, and upon subjects with which she is conversant she talks with freedom and clearness. There are indications that she will fully recover her mental faculties if her life is spared. One of the hallucinations that have attended her was that the air was full of balloons filled with men all coming toward her.

### THE BLUE GLASS THEORY.

Wonderful Stories of Cures Received by Its Inventor's Death.

The recent death of General A. J. Plessanton, the inventor of the famous blue glass theory, has revived some of the wonderful stories that were told during the prevalence of that craze regarding the curative and stimulating effects of the sun's blue rays. The general began his experiments in 1890, and after trying the effects of sunlight through blue glass on grapes and pines, with results that were considered astonishing, he made a test in 1870 on a newborn colicky child, so puny and feeble that it was not expected to live many days. The animal was placed in a blue glass pen, and in 24 hours his feedings began to improve, and in a few days he was decidedly vivacious. Five days after birth the calf had grown noticeably. In 50 days it was six inches taller and had developed laterally in proportion.

The experiment created a great sensation, and in the rage that followed for blue glass treatment many strange cases of cures and improvement of health were told. A woman who had been ill for a long time with some constitutional ailment was not only strengthened but able to go out in the open air in the day in blue light, and a man whose arm was crippled by rheumatism declared that when the arm was thrust within the violet rays. A child that was not expected to live gained 15 lb. in four months, or an average of 4 lb. pounds a month, from the blue-glass treatment. General Plessanton purchased a mule that had been in the army and had been rendered deaf by the discharge of artillery and rheumatism by exposure, and began experimenting with the animal. Pains of glass were arranged on the mule's neck, head and shoulders all day. In a short time the mule recovered his hearing and was able to be led from the stable. The experiment passed away, but the mule's "Blue Glass" always remained there after with the general.

## CAPTURE OF B

### Nicaraguans Inflicting on Prisoners

New York, Aug. 10.—The British Govern- ment is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The British Govern- ment is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

### IMPEDIMENT TO

Congress Postpones a

Washington, D. C. Congress is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

The house of today is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

### THE END OF A SHORT

St. John's, Nfld., has been held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

St. John's, Nfld., has been held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

### CONGRESS POSTPONES A

Washington, D. C. Congress is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

The house of today is held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

### THE END OF A SHORT

St. John's, Nfld., has been held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

St. John's, Nfld., has been held liable for the loss of life and property of British subjects in Japan.

"What's the mortality of this city?" "About one a day."

The British Government Hold Her Liable for Destruction of Life and Property. Exodus of Japs From Shanghai Begins—Reliable News to Come by Steamer.

London, Aug. 10.—A Shanghai dispatch says the final exodus of the Japanese residents has begun. Some six hundred Japanese will leave Shanghai tomorrow for home. The Japanese consular office has been shut. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any hostilities from breaking out.

ADVERSE TO THE LIGHT.

The Strange Story Told About an Indiana Woman. A most remarkable case has been developed near the village of Whitrop, in Warren County, Indiana.

CAPTURE OF BLUEFIELD. Nicaraguans Inflicting Terrible Cruelties on Prisoners of War. New York, Aug. 10.—A cable dispatch from Colon, Colombia, says: The Nicaraguans about Bluefields are inflicting terrible cruelties. It is reported, upon reliable authority, that the Nicaraguans have taken prisoners. It is believed the Nicaraguans intend to destroy the fruit crop so as to finally cripple the Indians.

THE BLUE GLASS THEORY.

Wonderful Stories of Cures Revived by Its Inventor's Death. The recent death of General A. J. Pleasanton, the inventor of the famous blue glass theory, has revived some of the wonderful tales that were told during the prevalence of that craze regarding the curative and stimulating effects of the sun's blue rays.

IMPEDIMENT TO ARBITRATION. Congress Postpones an Arbitration Resolution. Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—In the course of the discussion on the Boutelle resolution in the house today it transpired that Mr. Hastings, representing Hawaii here, had been recognized as chargé d'affaires ad interim of the new republic.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT. The End of a Short and Energetic Session Reached. St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 9.—The legislative session closed today after the briefest of sessions, having been open only one week. All the financial measures, revenue, supply, road loan, and bills which met with the refusal of the Whites were passed.

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE. The Specifications Drawn Up by the Dominion Government. Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Specifications for the proposed Pacific cable have been prepared by the Dominion Government.

THE FLOOD DISTRICTS. Starting of Relief Committees in the East Announced. Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Relief committees for the British Columbia flood districts are being started. They were started after the disaster, but were stopped by Premier Davie, who said the province could relieve all the sufferers.

THE KOREAN WAR. Japan Most Aggressive—Typhoons Expected to Restrict Naval Operations. London, Aug. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that according to advices from Yokohama and Nagasaki, Japan is pouring reinforcements into Korea, using for the purpose all the available fast steamers flying the Japanese flag.

THE GOLDEN STATE. Trial of Train Wreckers at Woodland—A Desperate Prisoner. Woodland, Cal., Aug. 10.—At the beginning of this morning's session of the train wreckers' trial Carroll Cook began his argument against the motion to dismiss the defendants.

DECISION FOR BOTH. British Naval Court at San Francisco Gives a Decision. San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The British naval court convened to consider charges brought by the captain and mate of the ship Dechlor rendered a decision substantially that Mate Jones was guilty of neglect of duty in keeping the ship's log improperly and in refusing to carry out the orders of the captain.

BATTLE FLAGS. The Tattered Flags of Iowa—Permanent Home in the Capitol. Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 10.—Amid patriotic orations, with the music of bands innumerable, and amidst the acclaim of a multitude, the treasured battle flags of the Hawkeye state were today removed from the arsenal, where they have hitherto found a resting place.

ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS. American Presbyterian Church in China Burned. San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The steamship City of Peking arrived from Yokohama this morning. There have been anti-missionary riots at Tunkun and Shekiang of the most alarming character.

AGREEMENT NOT REACHED. Hill Wants to Touch Up the Conferees But the Other Senators Objected. Washington, Aug. 10.—In the senate today Hill offered a resolution to request the conferees on the tariff bill to report to the senate what progress they had made and what prevented an immediate agreement.

THE TERMINAL CITY. McCroney's Bail Considered Excessive—To Receive Laurier. Vancouver, Aug. 10.—The Liberals of this city met last evening to arrange a reception for the Laurier party. Numerous representative committees were appointed, with E. P. Hayes as chairman.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES. London, Aug. 10.—F. L. Winter, a professor of music and stage manager of the Garrick theatre, under the name of H. Montague, was arraigned in the Bow street police court today on a charge of swindling.

PARIS. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the loss of Paris suffers from a recurrent malady and is critically ill. The Countess of Paris has shortened her annual stay at Maribaud and returned to England.

AMERICAN NEWS. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10.—The militia was ordered to the packing house district today. There was no outbreak. Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The earthquake shocks were felt today. No damage was done. Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 10.—The caisson of the big stone dock at the navy yard which collapsed yesterday still lies in the mud at the entrance of the dock.

WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT RETARDED BY A CHICAGO FAILURE. Chicago, Aug. 10.—The Women's Baking Company, which began its existence less than three years ago with a capital stock of \$250,000 under the sole guidance of progressive womanhood, has passed into the hands of a receiver.

HE'S ALL RIGHT. Richard Harrison Has Backache for Some Years—It Was Due to Kidney Disease—No More Backaches Now. Hall's Bridge, Ont., Aug. 6.—Richard Harrison is well known here and everywhere.

SIAM BANKRUPT. San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Dr. McKeen, an old resident of Siam, was a passenger on the City of Peking. He says that since the payment of one million dollars by Siam as indemnity to France the country has been nearly bankrupt.

ADMITTED TO BAIL. H. P. McCroney's Case—Plenty of Liberals in Westminister. New Westminster, Aug. 10.—H. P. McCroney, the Vancouver real estate dealer, arrested three days ago on a charge of embezzling \$500 from Major & Pearson, this city, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$30,000, of which he is personally responsible for \$20,000.

CAPTAIN GEORGE, CHIEF OF THE CHEHALIS (The Indians, is dead. He was a noted warrior, and fifty years ago had a wide reputation. After the great battle he embraced Christianity. The Princess Louise was here presented here with a pair of silver bracelets of Indian make and got her photograph taken. He expected something much more valuable, and considered himself badly treated.

RETIROENT RUSSELL SAGE. He Will not Say What He Intends to do for Charity. New York, Aug. 10.—A morning paper says: When Russell Sage was shown a dispatch from San Francisco saying that he is preparing a surprise for the great American public, and that when he is called on to pay, he will be able to do so.

GRIEVOUS SET BACK. Woman's Advancement Retarded by a Chicago Failure. Chicago, Aug. 10.—The Women's Baking Company, which began its existence less than three years ago with a capital stock of \$250,000 under the sole guidance of progressive womanhood, has passed into the hands of a receiver.

HE'S ALL RIGHT. Richard Harrison Has Backache for Some Years—It Was Due to Kidney Disease—No More Backaches Now. Hall's Bridge, Ont., Aug. 6.—Richard Harrison is well known here and everywhere. He has been highly respected. That he has been a sufferer for some years from backache and other kidney troubles was a well known fact that gained much sympathy for him.

SIAM BANKRUPT. San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Dr. McKeen, an old resident of Siam, was a passenger on the City of Peking. He says that since the payment of one million dollars by Siam as indemnity to France the country has been nearly bankrupt.

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR. The following items were received by the editor of the Times: A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ... A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ...

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR. The following items were received by the editor of the Times: A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ... A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ...

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR. The following items were received by the editor of the Times: A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ... A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ...

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR. The following items were received by the editor of the Times: A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ... A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ...

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR. The following items were received by the editor of the Times: A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ... A copy of the book 'The History of the City of Victoria' by Mr. J. H. ...



THE FARMERS PARLIAMENT.

Convention of Agriculturists at Agassiz Debate Important Questions.

The Fruit Growers Meeting—The Horticulturists—A Successful Meeting.

The convention of farmers, fruit growers and dairymen at Agassiz on Friday and Saturday was the largest and by far the most important gathering of representatives of the agricultural inter-

GRAPH PHONE

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

HOLERAS MORBUS... DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

Thousands who had attended in anticipation of another victory for the Britannia.

(Later.) It is now said the suggestion of another victory for the Britannia.

The Britannia crossed the finishing line at 5.38 this afternoon.

THE OAR. SARATOGA REGATTA. Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The great aquatic event of the year—the annual regatta of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen—opens here this afternoon.

THE WHEEL. ZIMMERMANN'S CHALLENGE. London, Aug. 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that nothing short of an accident can prevent Zimmerman from winning every bicycle race he enters.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 13.—A cave in occurred yesterday in the Mullan tunnel, a big bore through the main range of the Rocky Mountains on the main line of the Northern Pacific.

It quickly cures... Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Sorrows.

Wholesale Agents for B.C.

water which can get out in the required time, and as it must find an outlet somewhere it overflows the banks, flooding the nearest lands and causing damage.

JOHN KIRKLAND, Pres. Victoria, Aug. 9, 1914. A. H. B. McGowan, Vancouver.

Continuing, Mr. McGowan expressed the opinion that the greatest good had resulted from the Spokane convention of fruit growers.

The first step towards organizing a farmers' central association, which proposes an aggressive policy looking to the protection of the farmers' interests, was taken.

W. J. Harris, who presided as chairman at the principal sessions, is one of the substantial men of the Fraser valley.

Mr. Palmer said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—Having been asked by your worthy secretary to read a paper before you to-night upon the recent flooding of the Fraser valley and upon the consequent necessary work of dyking which will have to be constructed in the near future.

The general meeting opening the convention was called to order in the hotel dining room at 8 o'clock on Friday, the 10th.

A. H. B. McGowan, Vancouver, Aug. 9, 1914. Dear Sir: I exceedingly regret that I had it impossible to leave home just now for the purpose of being present at the meeting.

carried on to such an extent as it has been in the past, will be far too small, and it will cost more in the end to extend the water works to build down to build up.

The chairman said that in the recent floods the water had exceeded the limit of 1888 and there were certain broad questions affecting the general welfare of the country which demanded attention.

Donald McGilivray said that in many places the foundation for the dyke was of silt, logs and leaves, which had filled in a great basin.

Mr. C. Wells did not believe that another mouth to the Fraser, as suggested, would be a success.

Mr. McRae believed that British Columbia is a land of opportunity, and that it is our duty to develop it to the fullest extent.

Mr. Cade returned to the charge and said the grasses were not favorable.

Mr. Wells suggested, mildly, that they were drifting, and everybody agreed.

There are at present many small dykes in use and under construction, which in the course of a few years, if dyking is

feeling about the meeting, but it was only 9.30 o'clock and Mr. Renouf took the floor. He said that there were certain broad questions affecting the general welfare of the country which demanded attention.

Mr. Renouf said that there were other questions needing legislation and hoped they would be covered in the course of the day.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

There was a sort of a breaking up



Mr. Renouf speaking at the meeting.

Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

that there were large holdings of unimproved land. Mr. Henry said there were other questions needing legislation and hoped they would be covered in the course of the day.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Mr. Renouf said that the directors of the exhibition had adopted the association prize list.

Will go on the stage. Madeline Pollard to Act Under the Management of Nelson Roberts. New York, Aug. 12.—A morning paper says the many rumors relating to the probable appearance on the stage of Miss Madeline Pollard, the heroine of one of the most famous legal fights of the century, received the stamp of authority last night, when the announcement was made that the famous litigant is to appear under the management of Nelson Roberts, a well-known theatrical man, and until recently connected with Daniel Frohman. According to Mr. Roberts, Miss Pollard will begin her season in the middle of October in Chicago, and it is expected that New York city during the winter. There are still many details to be completed and for that reason many of the points of the engagement are withheld. Mr. Roberts states emphatically that the subject of the recent trial will not be touched in any play in which Pollard may appear.



CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Father Teefe has retired from the editorship of the Catholic Register. Dr. McArthur, C. C., the prominent oculist, is dead, aged 77. Father Teefe has retired from the editorship of the Catholic Register.

Mr. Hope, Ont., will soon call for tenders for the construction of water works for the city of Port Colborne. A door mill will be erected at Port Colborne, Ont., by Mr. Drury, at cost \$1000.

White Fan Tan. McDonell and Jackson in the Police Court for Running Games. The gambling cases came up again in the police court this morning.

Ah Hoon was called to the box. Mr. S. Perry Mills, for the defence, insisted that the witness be sworn in true Chinese fashion, and stated that the witness was ready.

Witness at this point entered into a lengthy description of the method by which Fan Tan is played. The counters consist of "cash," brass coins with a square hole in the centre.

At the opening of the court for the afternoon session the press table was turned into an impromptu counter and by means of a portion of a "lay out" borrowed from Chinatown the court proceeded to study the Fan Tan as she played.

Pythian News. A committee was appointed at the last meeting of Far West Lodge, No. 1, to make arrangements for society day at the forthcoming exhibition.

Grand Chancellor J. C. Byrne, accompanied by supreme representatives C. L. Behnen and J. Crossan, will leave for Washington, D. C., on the 16th inst.

Past Chancellor E. E. Leason, C. L. Work and Chancellor Commander J. Kirkwood are completing arrangements for the Pythian excursion to Seattle, which will take place on Saturday next.

In connection with the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line to be subsidized by the Canadian government. The project seems to be certain if passenger traffic can be worked up from Europe to Halifax or Montreal.

The Winnipeg exhibition directors have recommended the permanent exclusion of P. O'Connor from all race tracks and the suspension of John Carleton for two years for alleged illegal driving at the recent fair.

Mr. Charles Tupper called Hon. MacKenzie Bowell that no new treaty had been arranged between Spain and Norway. A year ago a treaty was arranged but not ratified, which gives Norway the same treatment in the Spanish Antilles as the States get.

Cows running at large on the public highways of Brookline, Ont., have died lately from some cause which baffles all veterinary science.

An aged priest. He served at the Altar During Ninety-Nine Years. There died in Trirkhal, in Thessaly, recently a Greek priest, aged 120, according to the reports.

Will Write on Glass. Latest Use Discovered for the Metal Aluminum. The latest application of aluminum is in the form of pencils for writing on glass.

AN AWKWARD GLFT. Sir Walter Scott's Perplexity Over the Two Emus. Sir Walter Scott, who was the recipient of many gifts, had his fair share of vexatious experiences.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes. All cases of organic or sympathetic heart cured. The patient, however, was not cured by the treatment, but died.

Good Ships, Well Manned, but Poorly Officered. When Captain Lang, R. N., was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally conceded that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake.

The Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own on the high seas. When, therefore, he was intrusted out of the service by his own superiors, who probably had some other object in view, it is not surprising that he should have done so well.

ADAPTED TO COLD STORAGE. A Tough Pittsburg Story About Rats and Cats. In the cold-storage warehouses of Pittsburg there were no rats or mice. The temperature in the cold rooms was too low for the kepers.

There are rats in the cold-storage warehouses of Pittsburg. The temperature in the cold rooms was too low for the kepers. The rats were at work in the rooms where the temperature was constantly kept below the freezing point.

THE CHINESE NAVY. The concentration of the naval strength of China in the north is due to two things - that the Gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the vicerey of the northern province who is the actual leader in organizing the national defence.

THE CHAMPAIGN OF HER RACE. Ida B. Wells on the Subject of Negro Lynching. The world is asked to forget the wrong and injustice done us, the disgrace to civilization, and the insult to law, order and decency by these lynchings.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Good Ships, Well Manned, but Poorly Officered.

When Captain Lang, R. N., was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally conceded that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organization of the nascent fleet had made astonishing progress under that devoted officer.

ADAPTED TO COLD STORAGE. A Tough Pittsburg Story About Rats and Cats. In the cold-storage warehouses of Pittsburg there were no rats or mice. The temperature in the cold rooms was too low for the kepers.

THE CHINESE NAVY. The concentration of the naval strength of China in the north is due to two things - that the Gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the vicerey of the northern province who is the actual leader in organizing the national defence.

THE CHAMPAIGN OF HER RACE. Ida B. Wells on the Subject of Negro Lynching. The world is asked to forget the wrong and injustice done us, the disgrace to civilization, and the insult to law, order and decency by these lynchings.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

THE CHAMPAIGN OF HER RACE.

Ida B. Wells on the Subject of Negro Lynching.

The world is asked to forget the wrong and injustice done us, the disgrace to civilization, and the insult to law, order and decency by these lynchings and remember only the cases of white women's falsehood and go three, and when he gets them contents himself with calling me a liar.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.

But sir, I would beg them to consider the lynching question instead. The alarming frequency of the spectacle of whole communities turning out to see a human being hanged, shot, or burnt alive, no matter for what offence, is disgracing the nation.





KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Contains in its simple and novel history...

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. Cures Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Dropsies caused by Abuse of Wine, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness...

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

UPTURE. More OUBERS. Perfect ease to wear, than by all other devices...

WEAKNESS OF MEN. Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured. By a perfected scientific method that can not fail unless the case is beyond human aid.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y. O WEA K MEN - Sufferers from nervous debility and sexual weakness...

NOTICE. Enterprise Co., Timon Creek. There is delinquent upon the following described interests in the Enterprise Co., Timon Creek, Cariboo, on account of assessment levied for the year 1893...

CHICNECTO SHIP RAILWAY.

History of the Attempt to Revive the Lapsed Charter of the Company. Statistics from Criminal Records of the Country During the Year 1892-93.

From our own Correspondent. Ottawa, Aug. 7. -In connection with the Chicago ship railway scheme there is a little piece of history which so far has not been given to the public...

MEDICAL.

THE large increase in indictable offences for 1893 is due to the fact that in previous reports all application of charges were struck off. If a person was charged with larceny and against those two charges were given, but if another person was charged two or three more times of larceny alone one of these charges was left in the report and all the others struck off.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Rejection of the Evicted Tenants' Bill by the Lords. London, Aug. 15. -Reports from Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield indicate that the English manufacturers of woollens are greatly benefited from the passage of the German bill.

NOTICE.

Enterprise Co., Timon Creek. There is delinquent upon the following described interests in the Enterprise Co., Timon Creek, Cariboo, on account of assessment levied for the year 1893...

NATIONS TAKING SIDES.

England and Germany, and Russia and France Choose Their Favorites. Fifty Thousand Japanese Soldiers in Corea - War Fever in Japan.

San Francisco, Aug. 16. -The steamer City of Peking will sail to-day for China and Japan with another large cargo of flour and milled goods. She will take about 1500 barrels of flour and 2800 cases of canned meats and fruits.

WANT BRITISH PROTECTION.

No General Engagement Has Occurred in Samoa. Auckland, Aug. 16. -Dispatches from Apia, dated the 10th inst., state that four or five thousand natives are encamped near the government troops.

CAPTURE OF BLUEFIELDS.

The Mosquito Flag Fired from a Cannon by Nicaraguans. Mobile, Ala., Aug. 16. -The steamer Semvira arrived last night from Bluefields. She brings news that on August 15th the Nicaraguans occupied Bluefields.

FLOOD COMMITTED.

Ex-Cashier of the Donohoe-Kelly Bank Sent up for Trial. San Francisco, Aug. 16. -John W. Flood, ex-cashier of the Donohoe-Kelly Bank, on an indictment charging him with feloniously altering a deposit tag which accompanied a check for \$19,000.

COMPLETE FAILURE.

Hawaiian Commissioners on the Their Way Home. Washington, Aug. 16. -Four members of the Hawaiian commission who came here to secure redress for ex-Queen Liliuokalani or prevent the recognition of the new republic by the United States.

FAILED TO CONNECT.

The Earthquake and Tidal Wave That Were to Destroy New York. New York, Aug. 16. -There are no outward and visible signs this morning of the approach of the earthquake and tidal wave that, according to Professor Palb of Vienna, are to-day to cause the destruction of the leading city of the Empire State and the eastern gateway of the continent.

WELLMAN'S RETURN.

His Wife Believes He Made His Contemplated Journey. Washington, Aug. 16. -Mrs. Wellman, wife of Walter Wellman, the leader of the Arctic expedition received a cablegram from her husband to-night, announcing the safe return of the expedition to Tromsø, Norway.

LABOR COMMISSION.

An Ex-employee of the Rock Island on the Stand. Chicago, Aug. 16. -An ex-employee of the Rock Island was the first witness before the labor commission to-day. He testified that the company refused him work, assigning no reason.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Frees Political Offenders. Sofia, Aug. 16. -Prince Ferdinand upon his anniversary as ruler of the principality of Bulgaria has granted amnesty to all political offenders, including those connected with the Franks conspiracy and the Botev murder.

CAESARIO GUILLOTINED.

He Shows His Courage and Has to be Carried up the Steps. Lyons, Aug. 16. -At 5 o'clock this morning Santo Caesario, the assassin of President Carnot, was guillotined at a point about 50 metres from the prison.

TRAGEDY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Aug. 16. -Reports from Pretoria state that the Kaffirs continue to kill the Boer farmers. Troops are expected to arrive at the scene to-day.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 14. -Lord Ripon, secretary for the colonies, has requested Governor Sir Terrence O'Brien to retain the governorship of Newfoundland for another year, in order to administer the government of the colony until the by-elections are over and the normal condition of affairs is restored.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Mass., Aug. 16. -The centennial of the birth of the late poet William Chullen Bryant was celebrated to-day on the old homestead here by a fitting ceremony. South Bend, Ind., Aug. 16. -By a recent explosion of the country yesterday one man was killed and several injured.

FAVORABLE FOR ENGLAND.

Activity Already Apparent on Account of the Passage of the Tariff Bill. Free Sugar and Iron Bills Passed by the Senate Finance Committee. London, Aug. 16. -The Daily News, in a financial article states there has been great activity in all markets since the passage of the American tariff bill.

LABOR COMMISSION.

An Ex-employee of the Rock Island on the Stand. Chicago, Aug. 16. -An ex-employee of the Rock Island was the first witness before the labor commission to-day. He testified that the company refused him work, assigning no reason.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Frees Political Offenders. Sofia, Aug. 16. -Prince Ferdinand upon his anniversary as ruler of the principality of Bulgaria has granted amnesty to all political offenders, including those connected with the Franks conspiracy and the Botev murder.

TRAGEDY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Aug. 16. -Reports from Pretoria state that the Kaffirs continue to kill the Boer farmers. Troops are expected to arrive at the scene to-day.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 14. -Lord Ripon, secretary for the colonies, has requested Governor Sir Terrence O'Brien to retain the governorship of Newfoundland for another year, in order to administer the government of the colony until the by-elections are over and the normal condition of affairs is restored.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Mass., Aug. 16. -The centennial of the birth of the late poet William Chullen Bryant was celebrated to-day on the old homestead here by a fitting ceremony. South Bend, Ind., Aug. 16. -By a recent explosion of the country yesterday one man was killed and several injured.

VENEZUELAN REBELLION.

Rebels Driven from Their Position at Aroa. New York, Aug. 16. -A Caracas, Venezuela, cable says the rebels at Aroa were driven from their position at Aroa by the government forces.

GIVES UP HER QUEST.

Mrs. McCall Leaves Newport and H. H. McAllister. Newport, Aug. 16. -Mrs. McCall, who has created a mild sensation here by making several ineffectual calls upon H. H. McAllister, son of Ward McAllister, left Newport to-night for New York.

DETROIT BOODLERS.

Mayor Pringle Has Four School Directors Arrested. Detroit, Aug. 16. -Mayor Pringle indulged in his second boodle sensation last night. He went to the rooms of the board of education while that board was in session, and six policemen followed him.

LABOR COMMISSION.

An Ex-employee of the Rock Island on the Stand. Chicago, Aug. 16. -An ex-employee of the Rock Island was the first witness before the labor commission to-day. He testified that the company refused him work, assigning no reason.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Frees Political Offenders. Sofia, Aug. 16. -Prince Ferdinand upon his anniversary as ruler of the principality of Bulgaria has granted amnesty to all political offenders, including those connected with the Franks conspiracy and the Botev murder.

TRAGEDY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Aug. 16. -Reports from Pretoria state that the Kaffirs continue to kill the Boer farmers. Troops are expected to arrive at the scene to-day.

THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Alien Anarchists to be Excluded and Deported. Washington, Aug. 16. -The senate passed a bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists.

SCIENTISTS MEET.

A Large Attendance at the American Associations Convention. Brooklyn, Aug. 14. -It is estimated that at least three thousand delegates to the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which opens to-morrow, are in the city.

LABOR COMMISSION.

An Ex-employee of the Rock Island on the Stand. Chicago, Aug. 16. -An ex-employee of the Rock Island was the first witness before the labor commission to-day. He testified that the company refused him work, assigning no reason.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Frees Political Offenders. Sofia, Aug. 16. -Prince Ferdinand upon his anniversary as ruler of the principality of Bulgaria has granted amnesty to all political offenders, including those connected with the Franks conspiracy and the Botev murder.

TRAGEDY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Aug. 16. -Reports from Pretoria state that the Kaffirs continue to kill the Boer farmers. Troops are expected to arrive at the scene to-day.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 14. -Lord Ripon, secretary for the colonies, has requested Governor Sir Terrence O'Brien to retain the governorship of Newfoundland for another year, in order to administer the government of the colony until the by-elections are over and the normal condition of affairs is restored.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Mass., Aug. 16. -The centennial of the birth of the late poet William Chullen Bryant was celebrated to-day on the old homestead here by a fitting ceremony. South Bend, Ind., Aug. 16. -By a recent explosion of the country yesterday one man was killed and several injured.

**The Weekly Times**

Friday, Victoria, August 17, 1894.

THE LATE SESSION.

The other day in Montreal Sir Richard Cartwright in conversation with a Star reporter summed up the late session as follows: "It was very much like going up the hill and coming down again. It was barren of results. The government gave evidence of an unsettled policy, and though an attempt was made by it to have tariff revision, the concessions made towards the end, under pressure, nullified the government's original intentions. From a merely tactical point of view it would have been better for the government to have left the tariff alone. The session, which will be remembered as a tariff session, was much too long, and the government fatigued itself and the house to no practical purpose. From a purely political point of view the most interesting feature of the session was the government's capitulation to Sir Charles Tupper in the matter of the French treaty. The two Sir Charleses were too many for the remainder of the government. There is not the least doubt but that the government's policy made manifest by Mr. Foster's declarations early in the session were reversed by the Tupperes. The local elections in Nova Scotia were of course taken into account. As to the treaty itself I may say that I do not expect any appreciable results. The advantages to Canada will be very small indeed, because the minimum French tariff is higher than we can face. As to the other side, France will reap whatever may be obtained. The treaty will be a dead letter without steamship communication, and that is not in view. Any importations from France will probably come through the United States. This brings me to speak of the fast steamship line, and I can well say that no progress has been made during the past session. Unless the British government assists Canada in this matter there is very little to be expected. Sir Richard said: "Well, it was what might be called a very pleasant gathering of the members of the British family. It was the laying the foundation of a better understanding between us all. I fear, however, that it will not have any practical results for some time at least, because we would be looked upon in colonial markets as competitors rather than customers. The Australians came to us, I fear, for the purpose of furthering their cable and fast steamship lines more than for anything else. There was very little done of any importance. The party in power made a desperate attempt to break away from the old lines, but unsuccessfully. In the 'whitewashing' as in the other lines the old policy remains in full force." And in regard to the coming contest: "The Liberal party, as it must, is standing to its arms, and is prepared for the fray whenever the government makes up its mind to bring it on."

THE WAY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Vancouver World comes forward to express its objections in regard to the Fraser river relief affair were not directed against the premier. It is well that the organ should thus have explained itself, for all who read its words will bear witness that the shot could not have more neatly "pinned" Mr. Davie if it had been directly fired at him. But it seems the World was shooting more accurately than it knew, since it describes its own method of aiming in this way:

Our reflection concerned alone a little knot of malcontents in this city who somehow induced one or two sensible people to lend countenance to their nefarious attempt to injure the reputation of this journal because of its insistence that the crisis was a serious one and should be so recognized. Time has proved that we were right and they were wrong, although we were fully aware that their unmerciful conduct was only intended to injure the World in the eyes of its patrons and the electorate. These impracticable individuals now recognize how culpable was their fault and freely acknowledge that this journal took common sense ground in its treatment of one of the direst calamities that has ever befallen a people.

Unfortunately for the organ, and for its beloved master, it was the latter, and not the "little knot of malcontents" who stood before the public as the deterrent to the flow of eastern sympathy. It was Mr. Davie who told the eastern people that the reports were exaggerated and that the province could do everything needed in the way of relief. It was he also, we believe, who inspired the Lieutenant-Governor to send a similar notification. It was in consequence of their statements, not of anything done by any knot of Vancouver malcontents, that the appeals made by Mr. Corbould and Mr. Beggs to the eastern people were checked. We repeat, therefore, that it was Mr. Davie who received the World's shot, not matter for whom aimed. The World further hastens to put itself in line with the government and the Colonist, by finding fault with those who are now appealing to the Dominion for help. This is not the impression that would have been gathered from its utterance of the other day, but of course the World must always be given time to get back into the traces after it has given its heels a little liberty. As might have been expected, too, both organs seek to let the premier out of his difficulty by abusing the Times. It seems that we are "willing to stab under the fifth rib," that we are "capitulations," "inconsistent," and "disingenuous" because we have ventured to condemn the actions which have placed the province and the flood sufferers in a

ridiculous light before the people of the east. We are afraid that this device of defending the government by scolding the Times does not emanate from intellects of a high order; any brain above the simian level would be apt to appreciate its ineffectiveness.

The point of the matter, as the British Columbia public sees it, is this: Why did not the premier act up to the declaration that the province would look to the relief of the sufferers? Why has the government left an occasion for the relief committee to issue its appeal? Having undertaken the work it should have completed it, or else it should frankly have confessed failure and asked aid from the public. Plainly the government had made a miserable mistake. Nor will the reason for the government's helplessness carry much reassurance to the minds of the public. In point of fact, the treasury is empty—so completely empty, indeed, that the ordinary business can hardly be carried on, to say nothing of extra calls on the public purse. Even the payment of salaries has in many cases to be deferred for the want of money. Borrowed money, ordinary revenue, trust funds and all have disappeared, leaving not a cent behind. No wonder the government can do nothing in the way of relief or repair work. To such a pass have wicked extravagance, corruption and incompetence brought the affairs of the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Winnipeg Free Press: It is urged by a ministerial journal that, despite the French treaty, the Pelee Island wine growers still enjoy a reasonable protection under the Canadian tariff, and that they will probably find that the item of freight leaves them an ample margin of profit. As the freight from the Pelee wine district is greater than from Bordeaux to the same place, the advantage is not as clear as it might be. But if the reduced tariff on French wines and brandies still leaves a reasonable protection to Canadian wine manufacturers, wherein is the necessity for taxing the general consumer on British goods of daily use? Why should not other commodities come under a reduced tariff, and still leave a reasonable protection? Man does not live by wine and brandy alone.

Says the Winnipeg Free Press: "The Kamistiquia river is to be still further improved as a lake port by dredging certain parts. This by order of the government who figuratively speaking took their hair at Mr. Mackenzie's folly in making Fort William instead of Port Arthur the terminus of lake navigation. His plans were changed, his folly cursed and Port Arthur was declared to be all that the present government's heart could desire or fancy paint. But Port Arthur was abandoned as the terminus and the belestated Fort William adopted with the best results and its merits are acknowledged by the intention of further improving it. So with a good many other things. Mr. Mackenzie said that a revenue tariff was the policy of Canada, but Foster-Bowell et al. think otherwise, and it has taken some years and cost the country a good deal of money to discover that Mr. Mackenzie was right."

The following from the Nelson Tribune is respectfully commended to the attention of the Colonist: "The coast papers are much exercised over what the Hume committee of Nelson is alleged to have told Mr. Davie in regard to Mr. Hume's position. As a matter of fact, the Hume committee of Nelson did not tell Mr. Davie anything, for the simple reason that the committee did not call upon Mr. Davie on the night of election day or at any other time. If Mr. Davie took part in the general hilarity on election night, it was at the invitation of one man, and not of 75 as the premier stated on his arrival at the coast. That the premier enjoyed himself will not be disputed, but it could not have been otherwise, for he was among jolly good fellows, even if they were his political opponents." Perhaps the Colonist will condescend to tell us on what evidence it bases its classification of Mr. Hume as a ministerialist.

The Colonist persists in classifying Mr. Hume as a government supporter, and thereby makes a total of 22 ministerialists to 11 oppositionists in the new legislature. We cannot understand why it should be content with stealing Mr. Hume from the opposition. Why not also steal Mr. Graham, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Sward and others? Why not, indeed, by this convenient process reduce the opposition down to three? Then the government would have ten to one instead of two to one. Our worthy neighbor should feel obliged to us for this hint.

Halfyard, the bluejacket of the Blake who was awarded a gold medal for saving life in New York harbor at the naval review is now in disgrace. He has a very bad temper which has brought trouble upon him. He has been court-martialled on the Blake for threatening the life of one of the officers and was sentenced to 15 months in prison.

A party of six gentlemen, among whom are C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, returned to Toronto after a canoeing trip of over 300 miles in the wild country north of Georgian Bay. They visited some of the only known to the Hudson Bay officials and Indians. Some excellent tracts of agricultural land were discovered. Great abundance of fish appeared in all waters the party passed over.

The Montreal Star's London cable says: "Wood's report (an authority) on the prospect of the Canadian apple trade in Great Britain this year is unusually brilliant. It is said that prospects for trade are even better than in the bonanza years of 1891 and 1892. The report is in fact states that there is scarcely any fruit worthy of attention in the British Isles, or on the continent, and that importation of apples must necessarily be heavy."

CAPTAIN IRVING'S MAJORITY.

His Election for Cassiar District Assured—Splendid Run of Salmon on the Naas.

Skeena Cannery Men Have Another Year—Norwegian Settlers for Bella Coola.

The steamer Danube, gaily decorated with flags, was received with tootings of whistles and other manifestations of approval as she entered the harbor this morning from northern ports. She brought the first news of the election in Cassiar, showing that Capt. John Irving had received 102 votes to 47 for W. Dalby in the lower part of the district. As there are very few votes in the upper portions of the district, Capt. Irving is undoubtedly elected. The returns follow:

Irving, Dalby	102
Port Eslington	44
Laverness	23
Naas	7
Skidgate	4
Rivers Inlet	12
Total	192

Mr. Dalby retired from the contest after the returns were made known, expressing the opinion that he was in a bad position. His contention is that the polling is not yet over, as in the interior voting takes place later than on the coast. From the Skeena river comes the news, which all along maintained that last year, is very poor, all the canneries closing down after having put up half a pack, averaging about 6,000 cases each. Only one reached 9,000 cases. On the Naas and Rivers Inlet, just the opposite is the case, every cannery at those places making full packs. The Warnock cannery at Rivers Inlet has 18,000 cases and the two British Columbia canneries 28,000. The south have made a large pack if they had had the cans. Fishermen were still at work on the Naas, the run being the best in the history of the river.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Calceola is lying on the beach, twenty-eight miles below Hazelton, in a disabled condition, and her engineer, P. Hickey, is in the city to obtain the necessary castings to repair the damage. On the Skeena river was the river with supplies for the company's posts. One of her wheels struck a bar, lifting the shaft casting out of place and smashing things generally. The two hundred pound castings, like a mortar, and the castings will be taken up by the next steamer and the repairs made where she is.

A boy named Nicholson, aged 17, came down on the Danube with the bullet removed from his leg. He was playing with a revolver at Rivers Inlet when it was discharged, the bullet entering the leg just below the knee and lodging in the ankle. The bullet was removed by a surgeon on the other coast. Word has been received at Bella Coola that a party of 100 families of Norwegians, who have been farming in Minnesota, intend settling on the lands near Bella Coola, which were recently purchased by the government. On the other side several Norwegians there now, and two men came out from Minnesota to examine the land. As a result the party is coming from Minnesota. They will arrive this fall, negotiations are now pending between them and the government. They will go into farming and fishing.

WEST KOOTENAY.

News of the Mining District—New Vein on the Salmon River.

Nelson Tribune. Paddy McCue has bonded the Uteca, Alice and Rocky Boulder, three claims on 12-mile creek, a tributary of Kaslo river, to G. J. Atkins. The price nominated in the bond is \$20,000, of which \$1,000 was paid in cash at Nelson this week.

John G. McGuigan, one of the owners of the Noble Five group, in Skioan district, was in Nelson on Thursday saying that he had a half-ton of ore in the breast of No. 2 tunnel in the World's Fair, and that the mines never looked better than at present. Three tunnels were started on the Bonanza King, two of which are now in the World's Fair. No. 1 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an upraise made from it to the surface. No. 2 tunnel is in 310 feet, and an upraise connects it with No. 1 tunnel, near the mouth of the latter.

The level was run from the upraise for a distance of 102 feet. This level is connected with No. 1 tunnel by a winze. No. 3 tunnel is in 100 feet. On the World's Fair a tunnel is in 75 feet. There is one in the breasts of all the tunnels except No. 1. A thousand tons will be shipped this winter, part of which is now being sacked.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, after encountering and overcoming all the obstacles, natural and artificial, incident to mining in Kootenay, is in a fair way to prove the value of its ground on Forty-Nine creek. About \$15,000 have been expended in the process. The boxes, the flume and ditch is over a mile long, and the head of water is upwards of three hundred feet.

A party of four prospectors have returned from a trip made to the range of mountains that lies between the south end of Kootenay Lake and Salmon river, and report discovering an immense vein of gold-bearing ore. The vein, on which three claims were located, is described as being in contact with dolomite for the hanging wall and granite for the foot wall. It is thirty feet wide on the surface and stands out like a street for a distance of 600 feet. The ore on the surface carries 10% in gold to the ton and is free milling.

Fred Ritchie and Tom O'Farrell have returned to Nelson from Trail creek district, where they put in three months surveying mineral lands. They have been pretty well searched for miners during the past summer. Although no important discoveries have been made, yet several prospectors think they have indications encouraging enough to warrant them in doing development work. Six men are at work on the Northern

Belle No. 2, in Skioan district, on which the vein is from eight inches to two feet wide. Ore has since been struck in the R. E. Lee tunnel. Both these claims are in the neighborhood of the Washington. In sinking a shaft at the mouth of the tunnel on the Josie, in Trail creek district, a fine vein of ore was struck at a depth of 60 feet.

One running \$12,500 in gold has been struck on the Sao Francisco, in Trail creek district.

H. G. Stimmet, formerly agent of the Northern Pacific at Spokane, has been appointed general travelling passenger and freight agent of the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Port Sheppard railways, with headquarters at Nelson. The "Corbin" road going to have a share of the business of Kootenay or know the reason why.

The plant of the Kaleo Times is being moved to New Denver, where it will be used in printing the Skioan Times. D. "Boggs" will edit the new paper and Bill Hanks will be its business manager.

KOOTENAY POLITICS.

Provincial and Dominion Political Rumors—Hume's Position.

The Nelson Tribune is responsible for a number of interesting political intensions. It says:

A government party man, who has returned from a pilgrimage to "Victoria," is reported to have learned that something will get but little hereafter in the way of appropriations. How will the 258 good and true government men who voted for Mr. Buchanan like such news, when they all along maintained that the Davie government was the personification of fairness. The four hundred odd men who voted for the opposition candidate know how to get what the district agent says is a combination of the most by-bellching for appropriations before they are due.

In these dull days every rumor heard is taken up and discussed by the boys. The latest going the rounds is that member-elect will resign his seat for the north riding to allow Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Vernon to get a seat, and that in return he will be appointed gold commissioner and government agent for the district of which Revelstoke is the commercial centre. Every man is said to have his price, but we never thought Kellie's price was so low.

The north riding is opened to allow defeated candidate Vernon of East Yale to get a seat, so that he can remain chief commissioner of lands and works. The fight will be a hot one. "The south end of the riding has a man that can knock the socks off Vernon," is the way an enthusiastic Trail Creeker puts it. And the Trail Creekers will be backed up by the five men in every other portion of the riding.

Even our own John Andrew Mara is looking forward to the day when Canada will stand without support from the mother country, for did he not say, when urging the establishment of a mint in Canada, that "Canada occupies a peculiarly favorable position for doing a large portion of the world's commerce, and if our soil is to be the highway between Great Britain on the one hand and Australia on the other, it is our duty to think we might look forward to the day when we will have our own coinage, and when the beaver and the maple leaf will be stamped on one side of our coinage."

It is safe to say that John Andrew Mara, our member in the Dominion house of commons, made more sensible speeches during the last session than all the other members combined. In British Columbia put together; yet he did not accomplish anything, for he is afraid to back up his convictions with his votes. What British Columbia needs at Ottawa is a man who will have his convictions on his backbone. Our own John Andrew is getting the right kind of convictions knocked into him by a sturdy and independent press, and by the time of the next election he will have to prove that he has backbone or get an awful licking. "Both mean the same thing," is the heading for the following: "The Victoria Times has entitled its editorials on the subject of the 'Corrupt Practices of the Davie Government.'"

INLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Registration of Revelstoke Lands—Mining Developments.

Revelstoke Mail. Mr. Clarence P. Hume has been appointed post master at Trout Lake city. The postmaster-general has decided to establish a post office in that coming town, which is almost in the centre of the rich timber country of the north. Jack McDonald, owner of two galena claims in the Glenogary group up Fish creek, came up on Wednesday with some specimens from his claims. The samples were assayed by Mr. A. H. Holdich, and he found nearly 500 rough-bearings, 1000 or more carries considerable copper and a percentage of gold.

A letter from the deputy registrar-general at Victoria, written to a Revelstoke strong fellow who had just been put in the snuffer estate for registration, was short, but of vital importance. It said: "Dear Sir—Your deeds are placed on registry. Registration fee \$1." So the long winded fellow has at last come to pass. Last year the same gentleman sent the deeds to Victoria for registration, but had them returned with the intimation that the whole townsite was "registered in the name of A. S. Farrell, and until that name was removed no other could be placed on the register in connection with lots in Revelstoke." What has happened? Is Farrell's name removed? If so, the "dispute" must be nearing its end. Whatever the cause, the effect is clear—Lot owners in this town can now register their titles free from in other parts of the Dominion. Now we want a registry office here.

The bridge across the Thompson river has been repaired and is now open for traffic. It would be greatly improved if it was replanked.

John P. Smith made a start on Thursday with a party to visit the Louis Victor mica mine at Tete Jaune Cache. For the trip he secured the services of two experienced miners, Messrs. Maurice W. Farrell and George F. Dorr. They went along over the quartz-strewn hills and through shallow valleys, all clothed with a gorgeous profusion of strange shrubs and flowers, and saw myriad birds of brilliant plumage. From the tiny patch of two hundred feet high. If this should be a success it will redeem thousands of

**DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING**

**YOU** will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.



**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

Agents for British Columbia: **BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.**

**COUPON. America Photographed. PART 18**

Bring or send this coupon with you to the Times office and Part 18 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 20c extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn on the 1st of September. All requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

aces of good hydraulic claims not available for want of water. Colonel Underwood, representative of this company, has just received letters patent from the Dominion government on a novel dredging machine for mining on the Fraser and other gold-bearing streams. The machine consists of a combination of the suction process with a dredge. It is shaped like a plough and of heavy steel bars terminating in a plough point, but enough apart to admit only such boulders as will readily pass through the suction pipe and thence to the sluice boxes. This device is attached to the end of a beam, similar to the ordinary stream shovel or dredge, and is to be operated in the usual manner. The colonel is of the opinion that this machine will practically dispose of the question of handling the 60 to 80 per cent. dead work to be overcome in subaqueous mining on the Fraser. A machine of this kind will be put to work on the Quenneville river at an early date. Incidental to these and other improvements, almost every department of business notes a healthy change.

**GOLD DIGGERS IN AUSTRALIA.**  
Travelling Miles for a Word or a Token of Home.

No one should think he knows all that it is to be homesick until he has turned his back not only on home, but also on native land. Here are a few incidents that fell under my own observation during a sojourn in Australia:

We were gold digging on the banks of the river Loddon and had been hard at work for many months. In those early days nearly all the men on that particular diggings—indeed on all the gold fields—were British subjects, either from the "old country" itself or from some of the North American colonies; but my own mate, just then, was a New Yorker, a young married man named Wells, who by dint of looking a hundred times a day at a heavy finger ring which held a small dagger-point of his far-distant wife, managed to fight down his homesickness as successfully as any bachelor of us all—though that is not saying much. On a certain morning—it was my turn to cook, and I had risen a half hour before my partner when I looked into our little tent to announce breakfast, I found Wells crying like a baby, and, on enquiring the cause, found that, during the night, for some inexplicable reason, the counterpane of his wife's features had vanished so completely from his mind's eye that he was actually incapacitated for a day.

About a month after this a rumor circulated through our camp that an immigrant, lately from England and located some distance further down the stream, had brought with him an English lark. The news spread far and wide, from river to hill and from hill to gulch, and when, the next Sunday, forty or fifty of us went to see the precious songster, we found nearly 500 rough-bearings, 1000 or more carries considerable copper and a percentage of gold.

A letter from the deputy registrar-general at Victoria, written to a Revelstoke strong fellow who had just been put in the snuffer estate for registration, was short, but of vital importance. It said: "Dear Sir—Your deeds are placed on registry. Registration fee \$1." So the long winded fellow has at last come to pass. Last year the same gentleman sent the deeds to Victoria for registration, but had them returned with the intimation that the whole townsite was "registered in the name of A. S. Farrell, and until that name was removed no other could be placed on the register in connection with lots in Revelstoke." What has happened? Is Farrell's name removed? If so, the "dispute" must be nearing its end. Whatever the cause, the effect is clear—Lot owners in this town can now register their titles free from in other parts of the Dominion. Now we want a registry office here.

tralian sun, our spirits rose to the point of ecstasy and each one of us felt sure that this time he would certainly receive the long-expected missive.

O cheerfully, then, we trudged along and at last came to the brow of the bench overlooking the commissioner's headquarters and there, on a level space in front of the tents, about one-third of a mile from us, were drawn up, in their scarlet uniforms and with flashing arms, some two hundred men of the British Fortieth regiment of the line.

Up to this moment none of us were aware that a single English soldier was in the colony, and the effect of this unexpected sight was simply astounding. Almost as suddenly as if we had run against a stone wall our little crowd came to a dead halt, and while, for a time, not a word was spoken, each man sought to read in his comrade's eyes an answering thought to his own overpowering emotion.

As we thus stood, in a kind of benighted bewilderment, the splendid regimental band struck up; and, most strangely, the musicians selected as the first piece, "Home, Sweet Home."

Then, indeed, the "fountains of the great deep" were broken up, and we, roughly-clad, clay-begrimed miners, threw ourselves upon the ground, totally overcome by the rush of tender memories awakened by the familiar old air; while boyish tears, of which all forgot to be ashamed, trickled down each sunburnt cheek.

For nearly an hour, until the band had gone through its whole repertoire, we lay there, hushed and silent, but all with such unutterable thoughts of far away homes and loved ones, never, perhaps, to be seen again.

By-and-by we rose and wandered slowly down the slope towards the large canvas tent which served as a post-office. While we were taking our places in rear of the long line of diggers awaiting their turn at the wicket, a young fellow of our company wistfully said: "Oh, boys, how shall we live through it if we don't hear from home this time?" And the question found an echo in each expectant heart, but also only three men of our twenty received letters that day, and the homesick wretch was not one of them.

As we sadly walked back to camp our party more nearly resembled a funeral procession than a squad of usually reckless miners—the three fortunate individuals considerably restraining their exuberant joy and sympathy for the luckless seventeen.

While working on the Australian gold fields I have frequently known men who were fast making money, suddenly drop all their bright prospects and, as suddenly start off homeward, for no other reason than because they did not receive letters. I myself was one of these. For over two years I toiled in the diggings and soot, during all that time, but not a batch of letters, although on my return home I found that my people had written me regularly once a month.

**LORD ABERDEEN'S ESTATES.**  
Evidence Given Before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Before the Royal commission on agriculture, presided over by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. George Muirhead, factor for Lord Aberdeen's estates in Aberdeen shire, in the course of his evidence, said that the acreage of Lord Aberdeen's estate was 53,000 acres. The rental was about £40,000 a year. Since 1872 Lord Aberdeen has spent over £200,000 in improvements on the estate. In 1880 £21,000 was returned to the tenants owing to the disastrous season of 1879; in 1886 £5008 was returned; and in 1892 £2039. In 1886 a revaluation was offered to every tenant, and to those who accepted it it brought a reduction of about 22 per cent, but nothing like all the tenants asked for a revision. The rents under the revision were generally less than the old rents, but the improvements on the estate, which were raised 11 per cent. All the tenants were under lease. He gave details of the number of years' rent at 18-30, acre, which it took to equip holdings of different sizes, ranging from £120 for holdings of five acres to £2300 for holdings of 500 acres. He had at least 100 applications for farms lying in his district to-day. The farms which came into the category were generally less than 50 acres, but he was generally willing to give, justifying the regularity with which applications were paid he had no reason to suppose that the agricultural depression was not the depression generally. His opinion was that the consequent appreciation of gold. The only remedy he could suggest was an addition to the supply of gold.

**RULERS OF SPRINGFIELD.**  
Alleged Does Some—After the C.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—The following is a list of the names of the trustees of the Springfield Free and Beneficial Association, which was organized in 1850 and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and has helped its own foreign members west of New York City, for our soft coal is not as cheap as it was then, and the price for the coal has been so high that it should not stand in the way of the country, and it is very well passed at the Attorney-General's office. Besides the trustees, there are a score of corporate trustees in the city, who are organized in Illinois, and have been since 1850 into the hands of the Free and Beneficial Association, which has been organized in Illinois, and has since been the only benefit Free and Beneficial Association in the city, and

HER WASH-DAY... MOUT USING

MICHAEL... SOAP

Photographed. PART 18

Italian sun, our spirits rose to the point of ecstasy...

As we stood in a kind of dazed bewilderment, the splendid regal band struck up...

For nearly an hour, until the band had come through its whole repertoire...

LORD ABERDEEN'S ESTATES.

Evidence Given Before the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Before the Royal commission on agriculture, presided over by Mr. Shaw Lefevre...

STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Commissioners Appointed by the President. Meet in Chicago To-Day.

Vice-President Debs Talks To-Morrow.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—One of the most important inquiries in the history of the labor movement in this country...

Whereas the president of the United States has appointed a commission to inquire into the labor question...

Whereas, the questions involved in such controversies affect all interstate railways and other public utilities...

Whereas, it is desirable that the report of this commission and future legislation, if any, upon the labor question...

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The labor commission appointed by the president to investigate the recent strikes...

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The labor commission appointed by the president to investigate the recent strikes...

RULERS OF ILLINOIS.

Alfred Does Some More Letter Writing After the Corporations. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—Governor Alfred Wood...

A PERSISTENT LOVER.

Mrs. McCall Becomes Infatuated With Heywood McCallister. Newport, N. Y., Aug. 15.—About two weeks ago a woman from New York...

THE MINERS' EIGHT HOUR BILL WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The house of lords was yesterday the scene of a debate...

Baron Balfour of Burleigh, a Scotch peer, moved the rejection of the bill...

TO-DAY'S CANADIAN NEWS.

First Excursion to the Northwest Starts from Toronto To-day. Montreal, Aug. 15.—Next Monday evening the North American squadron...

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 15.—The sailing yacht Isis, of Oswego, with Messrs. Swift and Ames on board...

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15.—The first of the fall excursions to the Northwest went to-night in a heavy rain...

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

The American Association's Meeting in Brooklyn—Committees Appointed. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The 43rd annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science...

DISTILLERS ACTIVE.

Whiskey to be Taken Out of the Kentucky Distilleries. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15.—Everywhere in Kentucky distillers are busy drawing whiskey from bond...

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Report of a Combination Against Chili-Troops Sent to Nicaragua. New York, Aug. 13.—A Valparaiso, Chile, cable says...

HATES THE WHITES.

Colored Murderer Anxious to Kill White Men. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 15.—Lloyd White is being tried here for waylaying and murdering 16-year-old Bert Tricker...

SENATOR HOAR'S REWARD.

Alabama Democrats Send Him a Coffin Filled With Corn Cobs. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.—A coffin stood in the doorway of the baggage car of the North Atlanta and West Point train yesterday...

TOUGH LASHERS.

Corbett and Jackson Meet in New York and Do Some Talking. New York, Aug. 13.—After two years of long distance fighting through pulp magazines...

MORE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Congressmen Now Discuss the Separate Bills for Sugar, Coal and Iron.

Washington, Aug. 15.—In the senate today a letter from Secretary Carlisle was read in which the secretary opposed the placing of sugar, iron, coal and bird wire on the free list...

When the house of commons took up the miners' eight hour bill this evening...

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, will start for America on September 12...

Paris, Aug. 14.—The board of pardons announced yesterday that it maintains the sentence of death imposed upon Cesar...

Rome, Aug. 14.—Several anarchists were arrested yesterday at an open air meeting in the suburbs...

The president had said, Vest declared, before sending his letter to Wilson that he would support a bill as it is now...

In the house the tariff was signed by the speaker and in the senate the resignation of Beckwith, of Arkansas, was announced...

AT LOURDES.

Arrival of the American Pilgrims—Presentation of Banner. New York, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Paris says...

According to the pilgrims who remain in Lourdes during the past century...

The court of appeals in Paris has decided to ask the government to prosecute the Intrigue newspaper for printing Henri Rochefort's insulting criticisms...

Messrs. West and Elliott, who are reported to have been given a large financial aid by the Nicaragua canal company...

The Kabyles have revolted, it is reported from Morocco city and called the name of Kalifa and Kalifa are fleeing...

COLORED MURDERER ANXIOUS TO KILL WHITE MEN.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 15.—Lloyd White is being tried here for waylaying and murdering 16-year-old Bert Tricker...

Washington, D. C., paid Home Market Club \$5,000. Herein bury your hopes of splitting the white south...

California News. San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The strikers now being in the county jail and Alameda prison have had their bills reduced...

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 13.—Henry Knox, ex-strike leader, will run for sheriff of Colusa county...

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Finding of a Mutilated Body Settles a Mystery.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—Two sons and one daughter, now Mrs. Beckard, of a Mrs. Kichoway, a resident of Posen, came here two years ago, where they still live...

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

England and France Crowding the Little Empire Out. San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Rev. J. G. Collins and J. W. McKean, missionaries for several years past in Siam...

CORN LAND DISTURBANCES.

A Lawyer Causes the Trouble That Leads to the Death of Four Men. New York, Aug. 13.—The schooner G. W. Whitford has arrived from Corn Island...

During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but did not get excited as did Manager Brady...

Corbett clinched his hand and fairly bled the other man. "You are another big bluffer, and I am dying to fight you..."

"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett. "In south of Mason and Dixon's line," answered Jackson.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

"Get your brains together, that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson.

"Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the south," continued the Australian.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

"Get your brains together, that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson.

"Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the south," continued the Australian.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Finding of a Mutilated Body Settles a Mystery.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—Two sons and one daughter, now Mrs. Beckard, of a Mrs. Kichoway, a resident of Posen, came here two years ago...

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

England and France Crowding the Little Empire Out. San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Rev. J. G. Collins and J. W. McKean, missionaries for several years past in Siam...

CORN LAND DISTURBANCES.

A Lawyer Causes the Trouble That Leads to the Death of Four Men. New York, Aug. 13.—The schooner G. W. Whitford has arrived from Corn Island...

During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but did not get excited as did Manager Brady...

Corbett clinched his hand and fairly bled the other man. "You are another big bluffer, and I am dying to fight you..."

"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett. "In south of Mason and Dixon's line," answered Jackson.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

"Get your brains together, that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson.

"Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the south," continued the Australian.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

"Get your brains together, that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson.

"Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the south," continued the Australian.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club..."

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen..."

The Weekly Times Friday, Victoria, August 17, 1894. "CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY."

The remarks made yesterday by the Times in regard to the state of the provincial finances seem to have caused something of a sensation in the ministerial bosom. With unusual promptitude, and with more than the customary indulgence in strong language, the Colonel comes forward with a denial of the statements which we made. "Deliberate and unscrupulous attacks on the credit of the country," "absolutely and unequivocally false," "unscrupulous extremes," and "falseness" such as the epithets hurled at our devoted head. Further, we are told "the province is in no financial embarrassment of any kind whatever." There is not much cause for surprise in the organ's course, however; more or less profuse denials on behalf of the government are strictly in the line of its duty as an organ. But Premier Davie took the trouble to come in person to the Times office to repeat the Colonel's denial and to find fault with the statements which we offered yesterday. This was certainly an unusual proceeding, and one that bespeaks a rare state of uneasiness in the premier's mind.

Conservatives will remain steadfast in their advocacy of the new policy, will tend simply to emphasize the natural line of cleavage between them. The Liberals have set up British free trade as the goal of their tariff policy, and have already declared for a reduction of duties on British goods. They will not be terrorized by any action which may make for the injury of the paramount interests of Great Britain in the markets of the world. If the extension of trade is to be held a good thing, British colonies should be wise enough to hold with Britain herself that the extension should embrace the whole world. The Conservatives on the other hand propose that Great Britain should be subjected to the paralyzing influence of protection; that her energies should be confined within the limits of the empire. On this basis the Liberals are most anxious to differ with the Conservatives in their definition of loyalty and their estimate of the expediency of preferential trade. Montreal Herald.

The Hamilton Spectator seeks to make Mr. Laurier responsible in the eyes of the Ontario people for the attacks of the Quebec hoodlums on Protestant missions and the Salvation Army. That is a depth of meanness to which we should not have expected the Spectator to descend, nor should we expect that it will succeed in its apparent purpose of arousing a riotous feeling in Ontario against Mr. Laurier by so contemptible a dodge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PROTECTION.

No great question affecting the rights and liberties of mankind can ever be settled until it is settled right. To cure the evils which come through a violation of any fundamental principle of justice, no mere palliative will serve. However skilful, no pruning of a thistle can ever make it grow green. We cannot afford to support any government conducting large and general interests on a wrong principle, because of prospective profits likely to accrue to us from expenditures on small and special ones. The profits reaped by the French people from the extravagance of Louis were a poor return for the plundering of France, and only served to fan in the hearts of its maddened and impoverished people the flames of revolution. Nor can we afford to shape our political course with the single object of being on the side of the majority. Whether we will or not, and whether now or at a future time, we must act on the tariff question, and we must act for ourselves. It is not possible that protection can among any intelligent people be so fully accepted as not to have a minority earnestly seeking its overthrow. And even if it were, the changes and "modifications" demanded and continually renewed by the various interests created by protection, serve to keep it prominently in sight, and create in the public mind a disposition to question its soundness. Of this history of protection in Canada furnishes abundant proof. From 1870 to 1894 it was found every year necessary by the Ottawa government to do some tariff tinkering. Before the last session the government announced with a flourish of trumpets that it was their intention to "reform the tariff" by "lopping off the mouldering branches." But their pledges resulted only in an inglorious surrender to protected interests. Experience proves conclusively both in Canada and the United States that the only way protectionists will reform a tariff, is by increasing it.

The difficulties of a government intrusted with the work of carrying out a protective policy, is not so much with its opponents as with its friends. Every year sees our legislative halls invaded by a host of lobbyists whose business it is to bully and bribe the representatives of the people. Surrounded by such influences, governments are occupied not in legislating for the public good but in dealing and bargaining with monopoly, and the functions of our law makers are degraded into a scramble for private interests. Under such a system, how has British Columbia fared? Compelled to pay a tribute to the manufacturers and monopolists of the older provinces of the Dominion, in prices enhanced even where they are produced from 20 to 50 per cent, by protection, and as much if not more by the distance we must bring them over the "national highway," on food, clothing, luxuries, hardware, tools, machinery, in almost endless variety—how much of the products of our forests, our mines, our fisheries, do they take in return? For how much coal, how much fish, how much lumber, how many seal skins, do we find a market in the other provinces of the Dominion? Trade is a circle of exchanges, and it is very rarely that goods sent from one country to another are paid for by goods sent directly back in return. Lumber is sent from British Columbia to Australia; tin from Australia to the United States; wheat or bacon from the United States to England; literature, luxuries,inery, from England to Eastern Canada; clothing, tools, machinery, food, etc., from Eastern Canada to British Columbia; and this circle is complete. Our fish and our seal skins must be sold principally in a free trade market in England, our lumber and coal must frequently find exchanges in the same free trade market where we can get a return for them. There we must sell in competition with all other sellers the world over.

We buy most of our exchanges in older Canada, where other sellers are excluded, and draw them home two thousand five hundred miles over a railroad protected from all competition by custom house inspection, by red tape bonding for

INTRA MUROS.

NANAIMO, Aug. 14.—Chief McKinnon left for Vancouver this morning, where he will be married to Miss Smith, also of this city. Both bride and bridegroom are popular, and their large circle of friends will join in the usual kind wishes.

The city schools opened yesterday with a very large attendance. Miss Sharples consented to fill Miss Hart's place during her absence in the east. The local orchestra are endeavoring to arrange a sculling match between Scott of Victoria, and Johnson, of Vancouver, the champion oarsman of British Columbia.

The New Vancouver Coal Company's mines have been idle for the past two days, but the outlook for work is again bright. Already the bark Carleton and ship India have arrived, while the Crown of England is expected here to-night and six others are on the way up. It is reported that the company is now occupying the attention of the council. It is to be hoped they will conclude it by placing it in the hands of the corporation at an early date, the purchase of the works is a simple matter. Very little money would have to be borrowed for the purchase as the principal stockholders are in favor of taking debentures at 6 per cent for the above mentioned reasons.

The meeting will be in increasing the size of the present small pipes branching off from the mains. This may involve the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars in the case of the Kootenay Hydroelectric power company. The works have been erected for their accommodation.

Work on the different claims is progressing rapidly. Superintendent Ferguson addressed the B. W. League in the Wallace street school rooms last evening. Never has any society furnished so rapidly as the Nanaimo Literary, Athletic and Temperance Association. It started with a membership of fifty and now, after a few weeks' life, numbers 170 members. The rooms are fitted with every requisite and the attendance every night shows that it is keeping the young men out of the saloons.

Nanaimo, Aug. 15.—The grand performance party held their picnic on Newcastle island last evening, on which occasion addresses were delivered by Bishop Perin, Dr. E. B. McKenzie, Mr. J. H. Land and Ralph Smith. Music and recitations were rendered, and the evening and a good time was enjoyed. The moonlight excursion by the silver comet band last evening was well attended, and the trip on board the steamer City of Nanaimo was delightful. It is pleasant to note the ready response of the citizens to assist this deserving band, and it is to be hoped their patronage will continue.

Superintendent Wilson of the C. P. R. Telegraph company has instructed the Nanaimo operator to keep open until 10 p. m. in future. This decision is in response to a petition sent from Nanaimo for that purpose.

The Nanaimo district agricultural society have decided to hold their show in the city this year instead of in the district. The show will be held in September, and it is expected that it will be a great success.

The case of Spencer v. Raymond has so far been settled by the magistrate dismissing the case. W. W. B. McInnis, solicitor for the plaintiff, has intimated that he is prepared to go on with the case and has furnished bonds necessary to being the case before a jury.

NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, Aug. 15.—Special Fire Extinguisher destroyed Carter's brick kiln building. The passage of the bridge by-law has created a better feeling in all circles. The salmon run averaged 60 to the boat last night. Col. Prior held an investigation last night into the troubles about the new officers of No. 4 company. The proceedings were not made public. As the inspection of the company, the curious fact developed that only a few men of the whole strength were sworn in and that the service roll was missing. A Chinaman was found dead last night on the Hastings road. There are no signs of foul play. Motesby is investigating.

AMONG THE MINERS. Operations and Developments in the Kootenay District.

Nakusp Ledger. A shipment of 20 tons of ore from the Josie and O. K. mines at Trail creek went to Tacoma to-day via Revelstoke and C. P. R.

During the past week, for a brief period, Nakusp had telegraphic communication with the outside, but fires did not allow it to exist very long. About forty Russians were aboard the Lyton Sunday. They were going to settle near Calgary, having grown tired of trying to make a living in Idaho.

A number of men arrived this week from Revelstoke to work on the grand road, Three Forks. Tracking was very busy on the N. & S. last week by the men having to fight bush fires.

Assessment work is being done on about 60 claims in the Lardeau. On the north and south fork of the Lardeau river, high water still bothers them. Some are working for wages at \$3.50 per day but most of them are hoisting the gauge entirely in their own interests.

John D. Macdonald, who has been prospecting in the Kootenay district for five years, was in Nakusp this week. Macdonald is one of the men who located Bear Lake, and just missed finding the Lucky Jim. He is interested in five claims on the Lardeau. He has secured the rights to the Lardeau, and has completed the assessment work for the Glangarry. He has two tons of ore on the dump and expects to make a shipment as soon as the wagon road reaches Avon Lake. The ledge from which the ore is taken is 15 feet wide carrying a twenty-two inch vein of ore. The assay runs as high as one thousand ounces, the average for silver being 315 ounces, with a strong tracing of gold and gray copper.

The Lardeau is a country of fine granite, bluish white granite and porphyry. It seems to be a country of fine bodies of ore with numerous stringers leading from the mother lodes.

About 75 men are working at the diggings on Cariboo creek. It is reported that the Waneta company made a cleanup and got an assay of 4000 ounces of gold in the gravel, bedrock not being in sight yet. S. S. Fowler, a mining engineer from Golden, has spent several days upon the grounds of the Calgary company, having been engaged by Geo. Alexander to examine the claim. He has reported that the company propose working. His report was favorable. He states that the mountains were not precipitous, which is a good sign for rich placer grounds. The colors found are evidently this year's. It looks as though there would have to be considerable deep digging to reach bedrock. There is quite a large amount of white ground above mineral creek. The formation is a copper and quartzite. A fault is liable to be on bedrock one hour and off it the next. There are traces of platinum here and there and some iridium. After receiving Mr. Fowler's report Mr. Alexander returned to Nakusp and will make arrangements with his partners for the thorough development of their property.

Men in the employ of Captain Adams have made another new strike on Bounded Lake, near the S. K. camp. Several fishing parties are camped on the Kootenay between Nelson and Sloon crossing, and excellent sport is reported from all. The numbers caught are prodigious. There is every reason to believe that the trout season will be a day with ease. No large fish have yet been brought to basket, though several have been hooked. The fish at present run from one to two and a half pounds.

The manager of the Kootenay Hydroelectric power company has been paying a visit to the Eastern States in the endeavor to raise capital to finance further works at Waneta. He now telegraphs to Mr. Holley, the bookkeeper, to have the company's books placed in order. A sufficient stock to cover all the company's present liabilities. He has also entered into a contract with another company to supply twenty-four million cubic feet of water per day from the Bend of Oroville river for hydroelectric purposes. The total funds now in hand are said to be \$30,000.

A New Denver correspondent wrote on August 4. The fires in the hills continue to rage with the greatest ferocity. A large fire at the north end of the town a smaller but fiercer fire made considerable damage. Fears were entertained that the trestles on the railway between here and Wilson creek would be burned; but fortunately only very slight damage was done to them. The fire on the Kootenay river, near Tip Carpenter creek the cabin on the "Egypt" (an extension to G. W. Hughes' "Mountain Chief"), was the last lost reported. At the Mountain Chief fifteen men are employed, all of whom are now fighting fire, so far successfully. There is no immediate danger, either here or at Silverton. Since writing the above we hear a report that the Washington cabins have been burned and also McGowan's cabin at McGowan lake.

RACE POSTPONED. Prospector Bay, Eng. Aug. 15.—The race between the Vigilant and Britannia arranged for to-day has been postponed until Saturday, on account of the prevalence of a severe gale.

SATANITA WINS. Ryde, Eng. Aug. 14.—The Vigilant, Britannia and Satanita competed in a race to-day over a course two circuits of which made fifty miles. The race was for the Ryde Town Cup, valued at 500 pounds sterling. A good northwest wind prevailed. The Satanita and Britannia led the Vigilant across the starting line by several seconds. The Satanita drew away quickly and soon had a good lead. The Vigilant succeeded in overhauling the Britannia, but her advantage was not long maintained, the Britannia soon after overtaking and passing the Yankee. The time of the yachts at the first mark

ing clusters of piles in the Narrows, as requested by the Vancouver council. New Westminster, Aug. 14.—An intoxicated lap fell off the wharf at Steveston on Sunday night into four feet of water and was drowned.

The estimate run last night was so heavy that the canners laid off nearly all their boats until this morning, having all the fish they could handle. Catches of from six hundred to eight hundred salmon were common. The run dropped off a little to-day. Saltners are now working full blast on the surplus fish.

Representatives of several large bridge building firms are in the city to tender on the Frank river bridge contract. Both by-laws were carried to-day by overwhelming majorities, the vote being as follows: Bridge loan—For, 376; against, 42. Street loan—For, 249; against, 151.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

THE RING. CORBETT AN ACTOR. New York, Aug. 15.—It now seems that Bob Fitzsimmons will have a chance of fighting Jim Corbett by putting up a reasonable forfeit and accepting a challenge to the world. This announcement is made on the authority of Corbett. In other words, Corbett says he never saw the color of Fitzsimmons' money, and that if he wants to fight it is up to him to come like a man. Police Captain Giori of Newark, who is Fitzsimmons' backer, received the following telegram to-day from W. A. Schell of the Olympic Club of New Orleans: "Have wired Corbett at Ashbury Park offering him a purse of \$25,000 to meet Fitzsimmons, the winner to take it."

Fitzsimmons at once accepted the offer, and Captain Giori set about arranging for an interview with Corbett at Ashbury Park, to take place within the next few days.

The news that Fitzsimmons had accepted the offer to fight at New Orleans was telegraphed to Corbett this afternoon and the following answer came back: "I have never seen the color of Fitzsimmons' money. Why does he not come out like a man and issue a challenge to the world, backed by cash? If no one accepts it then it is my duty to do so. (Signed) J. J. Corbett."

Peter Jackson said this afternoon that he did not believe that Corbett would fight Fitzsimmons. He said Corbett wants to be an actor, and he won't be dragged into any more fights if he can help himself. I came all the way from San Francisco to arrange a fight with Corbett, and see how he has treated me. I have not been treated like a man. Corbett has been unfair.

Parson Davies said that if Jackson had been a white man Corbett would have dared to bluff about wanting to fight as he did. Jackson said that as for himself he had made no plans yet for the future. He had not fully decided to go to Europe. Sporting men, discussing the subject, generally express the belief that Corbett would rather act, than fight. Not that he is afraid, but because he believes that there is more money in acting for him.

THE OAR. GAUDAUR WANTS A RACE. Toronto, Aug. 10.—Jake Gaudaur, the sculling champion of America, has been engaged by H. J. P. Good of this city to make a sculling match with Thos. Sullivan of Australia; at present in England, for \$1000 or more a side. Gaudaur will take \$250 expenses and row on the Thames or the Tyne, or he will give \$600 expenses if Sullivan will row in America. Immediately Sullivan posts his forfeit Gaudaur's money will be transferred to W. H. Innes, of the London Sportsman.

SULLIVAN AND GAUDAUR. London, Aug. 13.—Thomas Sullivan, the Australian oarsman, now in England, says he is willing to accept the challenge of Jacob Gaudaur, the Canadian oarsman, but cannot allow Gaudaur \$250 for expenses. He says he had to pay his own way to England and he thinks Gaudaur ought to do the same.

J. B. A. REGATTA. The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic association met last evening and arranged the following programme for the regatta to be held on August 25th: Four-oared race for lapstreaks—For the Pinnermet cup. Four-oared race for novices—Prizes. Senior single scull—For the Heimeken cup. Junior single scull—For the Mallandain cup. Doubt scull, landed boat—Prizes. Four paddle race for Peterboros—Prizes. Tandem race for Peterboros—Prizes. Single paddle race for Peterboros (single blades)—Prizes. Usenet race for Peterboros—Prizes. Sailing race and canoes—Prizes. Swimming race and tilting match. Slush canoe race, 15 paddles—J. B. A. vs. V. C. C.

LAWN TENNIS. FOULKES WINS AGAIN. J. P. Foulkes (oved 30) and A. C. Elm (scrub) yesterday played the final in the club singles handicap. Despite his heavy handicap Foulkes won three straight sets—7-5, 7-5, 6-1.

YACHTING. RYDE REGATTA. Ryde, Eng. Aug. 14.—The Britannia and Satanita sailed to-day in a race of fifty miles for the commodore's cup, offered by the Royal Victoria club. The wind was strong from the west. The Vigilant did not start. The Satanita led from the start and won by one minute and 48 seconds. The failure of the Vigilant to start caused much disappointment. Her crew passed the day preparing for to-morrow's race.

FRUSTRATED. Prospector Bay, Eng. Aug. 15.—The race between the Vigilant and Britannia arranged for to-day has been postponed until Saturday, on account of the prevalence of a severe gale.

SATANITA WINS. Ryde, Eng. Aug. 14.—The Vigilant, Britannia and Satanita competed in a race to-day over a course two circuits of which made fifty miles. The race was for the Ryde Town Cup, valued at 500 pounds sterling. A good northwest wind prevailed. The Satanita and Britannia led the Vigilant across the starting line by several seconds. The Satanita drew away quickly and soon had a good lead. The Vigilant succeeded in overhauling the Britannia, but her advantage was not long maintained, the Britannia soon after overtaking and passing the Yankee. The time of the yachts at the first mark

of the second round of the course was Satanita, 1:43.07; Britannia, 1:44.55; Vigilant, 1:46.07. The Satanita won the race.

THE TURF. DIRECTUM AND ARION.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the famous trotting stallions Directum and Arion are to meet in a match race over the Washington park track in this city Wednesday, August 29, for a purse of \$7,000. Directum has the fastest record for a trotting stallion of 2:05 1-4, and also for a four year old trotter of any sex, 2:10 3-4, made on a high wheel sulky. He is owned by J. Malouff, Forbes, who paid the late Senator Stanford \$125,000 for him. Bob Doble will drive Arion and Orrin Hickok will drive Directum.

CANADIAN NEWS. News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Rev. S. Baring Gould, of the Church Missionary society, is expected to arrive in Winnipeg from Friday next. The building in Berlin containing the American livery stables, Brewer Bros. carriage works and Bartlett's outfit factory was burned. Loss \$8,000; insured, Henry Teakie, one of the best known men in Essex county, died at his home in Sandwich, Ontario, result of a paralytic stroke. He was a veteran of 1871. A Grand Trunk freight train was wrecked at Cornwall. A misplaced switch caused the train to leave the track. Ten cars were smashed up. Nobody was injured.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Wall bridge's brick block on Front street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, O. D. Stantlebury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Crop bulletin No. 44 has been issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture. The estimated yield for the province is placed at 15,761,838 bushels, or an average of 15 bushels per acre. The present population of the province is estimated to be 192,000.

The large grand stand in the Bay View Athletic park at Sarnia was destroyed by fire along with the large open stand erected to accommodate a large number of spectators attending the bicycle race, to be held on Wednesday. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Capt. Spain has reported to Sir C. H. Topper on the charges of J. H. Mahony, grocer, of St. Andrew's, N. B. against Capt. Pratt, of the Dominion steamship company, of obtaining a commission as ship stores purchaser in St. John. The report finds the charges false and malicious.

A very brilliant wedding was that of Miss Alice B. Patterson to Mr. Arthur St. George Ellis, which took place at St. George's church, Ottawa, on Wednesday, the second daughter of Hon. J. C. Pape, minister of militia. The popular young groom is a lawyer of Windsor, Ont. There was a large and fashionable turnout of Ottawa society to witness the ceremony.

Charles Sharpe, of Emerson, who was brought up before the chief justice of Manitoba on August 7, and then pleaded guilty to a charge of indecent assault on a little girl, was flogged in jail as part of the punishment inflicted upon him by the chief justice. In addition to which he has to serve a term of six months. The prisoner did not cry out at all, but grunted during the first few strokes.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Winnipeg was held to consider matters relating to Catholic schools. The attitude of the government with respect to school legislation was condemned and it was decided to make a formal protest to the ministers against the position in which the Catholics have been placed by the public school act. It was decided to continue separate schools as at present. The following resolution was moved and unanimously carried: "That a committee be named to wait upon Hon. Wilfred Laurier for the purpose of interviewing him on the school question, and also to lay before him the true state of the schools in this province."

"Only the Scars Remain," Says Hazen, Father of the James Bay Fishery. Speaking of this report of the colonies negotiate their own treaties, while we are negotiating a treaty which is absolutely impossible to be the death blow to that there are not the Australian colonies favor of such a view, we have quite a number who urge that view, the advantage of treatment, and having discussed occasions, and on all overwhelming sense of parliament has been destroyed the relation which has broken and the mother if we chose to throw the power to negotiate the mother country, but if we wish to have better trade having our treaties now. What would have the right to negotiate a treaty that right with the America. But the vast sat down to negotiate United States of America place? It would us certain duties on give you will be what you give to us? What does that? Great Britain herself not you do that, Britain would raise a general government and who salt? Immediate withdrawal

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mother Urged Me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cures others, will cure you!

INTERCOLONIAL COLLEGE. Views and Votes of Delegates Who Met in Ottawa.

Domination Ministers' Views Always Accepted Without Objection.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The colonial conference given to the public. So much of the meetings have been seen, but in a very short book itself will be about the resolution of Sir James Spence, the first day was opened by Sir Henry W. Watson, the provincial governor, and the provisions made by imperial legislation into agreement of count into agreement of count into agreement of count.

the dependencies of count into agreement of count into agreement of count into agreement of count. Another without foreign entitled to share there in a cheaper rate of duty than Australia and other colonies. Mr. Foster replied as follows: "I wish to see that my country were to agree to such a tariff that we can come in at the same rate as the Australian colonies in a new charge. France, we would have to add to that lower rates than we now charge. France, we would have to add to that lower rates than we now charge."

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Sir, I am glad to see that you are not giving that to other parts of the empire. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. J. A. Thynne in that I did not include arrangements with the other colonies. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Sir, I am glad to see that you are not giving that to other parts of the empire. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. J. A. Thynne in that I did not include arrangements with the other colonies. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Sir, I am glad to see that you are not giving that to other parts of the empire. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. J. A. Thynne in that I did not include arrangements with the other colonies. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Sir, I am glad to see that you are not giving that to other parts of the empire. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. J. A. Thynne in that I did not include arrangements with the other colonies. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Sir, I am glad to see that you are not giving that to other parts of the empire. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

Hon. J. A. Thynne in that I did not include arrangements with the other colonies. I do not think the mother country would give such a special rate for a country, which she is Majesty's dominions.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Views and Votes of the Colonial Delegates Who Recently Met in Ottawa.

THE TURK.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the famous trotting stallions, Directum and Arion are to meet in a match race over the Washington park track in this city Wednesday, August 29, for a purse of \$7,000.

ONTARIO NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Rev. S. Baring Gould, of the Church Missionary Society, is expected to arrive in Winnipeg on Friday next. The building which contained the American livery stables, Brickell Bros.' carriage works and Bartlett's coffee store, was burned. Loss, \$8,000; insured, \$15,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Fire in Belleville destroyed Geo. Walbridge's brick block on Clark street, in which were situated Clark's drug store, C. D. Stantibury's book store and John Grant's boot and shoe store. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$22,000.

parliament of a great dependency like Canada or Australia had decided that it would do so and so for the best interests of this country it would not refuse from that position, and consequently there is immediate collision. I am entirely at one and so are the people of Canada, entirely at one, as well as the parliament of Canada, with the sentiment that as we are all parts of one country and we are under the imperial government, the imperial power must legislate with regard to these treaties, but at the same time we have all the freedom that is necessary and all the voice that we could possibly desire. I suppose we would like to see an arrangement made by which all the colonies and the mother country would trade with each other on better terms than with foreign countries. That is where we are. There is no doubt about that, that there should be imperial trade on the basis of imperial favor. There is no necessity for that now so long as the mother country has no duties upon products. The time may come when we can negotiate a commercial reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. That treaty would mainly be deferred, however, until Great Britain puts duties upon goods which come into her country, on which she would give us some form of concession. No one knows what my happen, but taking that for granted we would all like to have that. Suppose today we make a proposition to Great Britain to put 5 per cent. upon food stuffs that the colonies must largely supply as against all foreign countries, and we say we will give you a percentage on what you manufacture and give to us. Suppose we carried out today, however much we want it; but it is not possible for us, or it is not possible for Great Britain to accede to the colonies, which are not free trade and which have taken the principle of protection for revenue purposes or otherwise? Is it not possible for all these colonies to give a preferential right, one in favor of the other, and have it all under an imperial trade union, or an international trade union? Then my friend Mr. Playford spoke in reference to wine. My friend was a little bit unfair. He says the idea of giving France what you won't give to Australia. That looks unfair on the face of it. But my good friend, France pays us for giving her that. Won't you pay for giving her the same concession? What are you here for? To make trade relations I take it. There are some things you want to get into our markets. We will give you the chance of something you want to get into our market. If you give us a chance in your market, you surely would not want us to give to you what France had bought from us, and if France proposes to give us canned goods and other things, the list of which is in the treaty, at the minimum rate, and we pay her for it as all a financial transaction after all—and we pay her by taking 30 per cent. off certain kinds of wine, why would you see us to take 30 per cent. off your wine and not give us something on our agricultural implements? We do not tie ourselves to France.

Mr. Fraser.—We thought you had. Mr. Foster.—We did not. We carefully avoided that. We are in the position today that we can give Australia thirty per cent. off the same goods, if you allow us for something else. Mr. Playford.—Your principle is an absolute one. It is that if Great Britain did anything of that sort to France and not do the same for the colonies, Great Britain would never have the last of it. Sir Henry De Villiers.—There is a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper, in which he says that it is clearly understood that the preference given to France by this treaty, would not interfere with preferential arrangements with other colonies—any of the colonies. Mr. Foster.—I do not know that; they are shared in by all the colonies. Sir Henry De Villiers.—I think a very strong impression that there is a telegram in the proceedings. Mr. Foster.—I just want to argue the point for a moment with Mr. Playford. I think I heard a gentleman say all this about the French wine, that this international trade was a matter of dollars and cents. Now, my hon. friend goes back to sentiment, and he says: That if France pays you dollars and cents for a certain concession, there is another dependency of Great Britain in the Australian colonies who has paid Canada nothing, but for the sake of sentiment it ought to get the advantage the same as France did by paying for it. Mr. Playford.—Supposing Great Britain was to enter into a treaty with France or any other foreign country in which she would not give her wine cheaper than she would admit the wine from the colonies, she would sacrifice us to France. Mr. Foster.—That would be stretched to a certain extent, and it might be stretched too far, she is simply doing that to a dependency for a concession. Great Britain might say in answer: You give Canada an equivalent as France did, and you will get exactly the same benefit. I am working on business principles, too. Outside of all sentiment, I think there is a business point of view. I am just as loyal as anyone, and I want to see Britain's trade strongly developed, but you can search the annals through and you will find that British looks after Number One, and her colonies have to look after Number One, as well, and when it comes to business, her colonies ought to look after Number One. Great Britain has common sense to give way as far as she can for the good of her colonies, providing it does not hurt her too much. She has already told us time and again that she is prepared to do that and she has done it to some extent in our treaties with other nations. This is a matter chiefly for the Australian colonies, but it is one that affects all the other colonies, and I am heartily in favor of the resolution, and without its passage we meet in vain. Mr. Fitzgerald favored the resolution. Mr. Adolphe Caron thought the resolution was indispensable. It was adopted by the conference.

The next important resolution discussed was that of Mr. Foster's in regard to trade within the empire. It has been published in full in the Times already. Mr. Foster spoke at length on this motion. He said in part "The flag is a bond without doubt from what it typifies, the queen is a bond because of her position, because also of her estimable qualities, because she has lived the whole life of the present and almost the whole of the past, and because the bonds or the ornaments which exist towards a ruler are thus stronger and deeper because of the affection which centre about her personally, considered as the queen of our great dominions." The resolution is that Great Britain, wide and elastic as it is, is a bond, the institutions which, in common with the mother country, we possess are bonds, on account of their strength, on account of their freedom, on account of their beneficent character; that a bond of unity, and a bond of strength, but underneath all this there is one thing which is stronger in the than any other, and which is, in my mind, essentially necessary in order that that unity shall be preserved between parts of an empire so far removed from each other, and in some respects, with divergent interests, as the British Empire. Put a cordon around England for 24 days and what will become of her people? Hon. Mr. Fraser.—They will starve. Hon. Mr. Foster.—Allow me to come in and say a few words to her people? That cordon could be pretty nearly as effectively done if it is 500 or a thousand miles away from England as if it were just about her coasts, and in the evening she would see the shadows of the hostile countries with which she may be engaged. A war with Russia would cut her off from the wheat of Russia. A crisis of the year 24 days would cut her off from the wheat from Russia to Great Britain. A great war carried on with Russia or some of the other powers would make them conserve their food supplies and prevent them sending them to Great Britain. It might, in touching that, without going into it further, point out this, that the only food supply and the strategic food supply of Great Britain is in her own colonies and her own dependencies with whom she will be at war. By twelve noon and here a very interesting story for her to keep continual connection and continual communication. So I think it is a wise point to look at it from, from a British point of view, that in proportion as the British Empire has colonies so in proportion these colonies will become the supply centres of food for Great Britain. Further on he said: It may be done in two ways. For instance, the government of Canada could propose in their tariff, and carry that they would, for every British colony which gave a like reciprocity or adequate reciprocity, enact, with reference to the goods coming into Canada, that they should be charged a differential rate of 20 per cent. for the products of that colony. A small differential rate would give the advantage. The result would be to direct trade under that small advantage, which does not know how that trade might be turned, and that a very small percentage nowadays will have the effect of drawing and directing trade in channels which it has not hitherto been accustomed to take. I think this, with a five per cent. profit on the value of the goods, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

confronted to what has been done before. Sir Henry Wrixon asks the mother country to give us power to make this arrangement. The resolution affirms that provided we get power, we shall make the arrangements as we like. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—I would like to have it altered if it means that. To me the resolution seems to be a hostile resolution to England. Hon. Mr. Foster—If she does not wish to make the customs arrangements, between her and the colonies, let the colonies make the arrangements amongst themselves. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—The view I take of it is that it is not entirely removed, though considerably lessened. Hon. Mr. Foster—Perhaps it does not convey the meaning which it was the intention of the resolution to do. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—If it is affirming simply what we have already adopted, what is the necessity of the resolution? Hon. Mr. Foster—Granted we get the power to do the thing, shall we say that we would like to hear the explanation of Hon. Mr. Wrixon—It is the practical application of what we have previously done. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—The thing is taken very much out of it by that explanation. It would like to hear the explanation before I give my consent to it. Hon. Mr. Foster—It is the opinion of the conference that it is not done, it should be done. Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—We have the strongest objection to taking any action which may by anticipation convey to the home authorities an expression of opinion that this conference has any reason to suspect much less to believe, that the resolutions carried here, the expression of opinion moderately made with regard to these resolutions, will not be received with attention at home, and acceded to by the home government. Having that feeling, I desire to avoid in every possible way any action which might be construed to have the effect of lessening our chance of succeeding, and certainly of introducing a breach, or some extended departure from the friendly relations that now exist between the colonies and Great Britain, and between the colonies themselves, which I hope may be enduring and lasting. (Hear, hear.) Lord Jersey—Then I would point out that that last resolution, to which Mr. Fitzgerald took some exception, does appear a little bit stiff, it may use the word "provision," because my resolution moved by Sir Henry Wrixon, which that provision should be made by imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity including the making of a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Mr. Foster.—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given. Mr. Leif Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can see clearly that it is to be done in the future. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world, and she has done it to help us, she would have to put a duty on those goods which we would be selling. You can see that it would be a disaster for us to have a differential rate with Great Britain or with one other. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included it is desirable that the colonies, of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps, and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

General Citizens' Committee on the Agricultural Exhibition Met Last Night. Last night the general citizens' committee appointed to act in connection with the old agricultural association directors, met in the city hall to consider ways and means, appointed sub-committees and generally inaugurated the campaign, which bids fair to make the coming exhibition the most attractive and successful in the history of Victoria. The attendance was large, the entire membership with few exceptions being present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. Hoslock, who took the chair by proclamation. Mr. Hoslock stated the object of the meeting, which he considered worthy of the best efforts of those present and of the citizens generally. Mr. T. Elworthy consented to act as secretary pro tem and read the names of those belonging to the committee. To these the committee added by general consent Messrs. J. H. Dobbs, J. H. Moss, P. J. Hall, J. J. Handcock, C. H. Cole, George Gilbert, S. E. Leeson, R. F. John, J. Kirkwood, W. Croft, J. Hall, O. Jenkinson, George Russell and A. Walker. Mr. J. J. Scott wished to know if this general committee would be given full charge of all the sports and games, arrange their own programmes and collect their funds. It was better to have an understanding before going any further. In reply Mr. Milne stated that the directors would, as far as possible, have all the games within the grounds of the exhibition. What they wished was for the committee to act in conjunction with them. This would be necessary to secure the desired effect. The directors should be made members of this committee and all act together. So moved and carried. The work of appointing the various sub-committees then proceeded. As a result of the work of the evening the following were nominated and duly elected: Finance committee—Messrs. G. Powell, J. Holland, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Tullock, J. Braden, C. Hayward, J. L. Feltner, J. H. Falconer, R. Seabrook and F. C. Holdrege, A. C. Plummer, treasurer, and F. Elworthy secretary. Sports and games committee—Messrs. S. D. Schultz, J. Braden, T. Deary, R. L. Dreyfus, J. H. Falconer, Dr. Quinlan, R. F. John, E. S. MacLure, W. Templeman, F. C. Holdrege, A. C. Plummer, J. E. Eckhart, H. Petticrew, Ald. Humphrey, H. A. Munn, A. H. Scaife, T. Burnes, H. L. Salmon, C. H. Gibbons with Mr. Sheldon as secretary. Street railway committee—Messrs. Teague, Milne, Bostock, Renouf and Paterson. Societies committee—Messrs. Warren, Leiser, Leeson, Behnen, Deary, Hall and Mason. Reception committee—The mayor, Ald. Bostock, A. G. Pryor, Messrs. Plummer, W. L. Chalouder, W. H. Ellis, Dr. Milne, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Holland, H. Bostock, W. Templeman, Thos. Earle and the local M. P. Election committee—Captain Irving, B. Bosker, A. H. Scott, J. F. Pell, D. Ker, T. J. Burnes, W. K. Tullock, T. Deary, M. Young and Charles Hayward. Children's day committee—The school trustees and inspectors and secretary of the school. On suggestion of Mr. Humberstone the programme outlined at the meeting was thoroughly discussed. On behalf of the yacht club Mr. Sealey said that the club was prepared to take charge of the regatta on Monday. The club had been trying to arrange a regatta for some time and a favorable one. He thought the company had a very liberal franchise, the gift of the city, and they should have the fact impressed upon them. Have them face the citizens and let us know where they stand. There are a number of people who wish to crowd which would attend the exhibition a five cent fare should not be granted. An endeavor will be made by the street railway committee to bring the company into line. Mr. Young then remarked that it would be an excellent idea to secure the militia for one of the days. It would be a great attraction. He would like to hear from Major Quinlan. Major Quinlan replied that Col. Prior, the commanding officer, was the one to see. Personally he would do all that he could to aid in the matter. The suggestion was a good one and would no doubt receive a favorable consideration from all concerned. Secretary Elworthy was instructed to write to Col. Prior to learn what arrangements can be made. Beaumont Boggs was appointed secretary to the general committee, to be assisted by a secretary from each of the sub-committees. In conclusion Mr. Renouf briefly addressed the meeting. On the Mainland he had met a great many who were personally interested in the exhibition. At Agassiz he found a large and representative gathering of men who would nearly all send exhibits to the fair. He could state from what he had heard that the feeling over there was of the best. Victoria should lose no opportunity to do credit to herself on this occasion. The meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the chair. The finance committee will hold a meeting this evening.

SEALING AND SMUGGLING. Consul Myers Gives His Opinion of These Industries. U. S. Consul Levi W. Myers was interviewed by Post-Tribune and in the interview he said the prevailing opinion in British Columbia sealing circles was that it would be better to subsidize the sealing circles in order to keep the industry from going to the dogs. He said that the sealing circles were now overstocked and skins are noted as low as \$5 each. It is believed that if Great Britain and the United States agree to this proposition that a similar request to other nations to prohibit sealing would also be recognized. The impending proposition in congress to lower the duty on opium to \$0 a pound, said Mr. Myers, "has been means of closing down nearly all the opium factories in British Columbia. Opium manufactured in China, which is far superior to the Victoria product, commands a higher price in American markets, and with the duty at \$0 the former opium can successfully compete with the northern opium that is smuggled into the United States. The business of opium and Chinese smuggling is about as usual. For more than three months past the Chinese government has not allowed any opium steamers to land at home. The consul further says that a great many Americans are going to British Columbia to seek employment, and he wants them to remain away, saying there is very little work there, and that there is given to Canadian citizens.

SHORT CARD MEN. Chicago Club Men and Travellers Contribute Fifty Thousand. Chicago, Aug. 11.—A detachment of central station police made a raid on a faro game in the well Great Northern hotel to-day. The raid was on a warping party by Charles Avery, a young club man, who would resent any insinuation on his honor. A game has been operated in Room 16 C for a month or more in this hotel, and numerous lambs have suffered. Avery is no greenhorn, but he fell into a trap. He did not know how to play faro, but Blake, one of the proprietors, took him to his "office" and taught him. Last night Avery and Blake went to the hotel and found six other well dressed men playing faro. The six were Blake and company, and they soon had all of Avery's money, about \$1,200. He realized that he had been robbed, but when Blake consolingly said: "Better luck next time, old man," he did not complain, but went to Inspector Shea and told his story. A detail of detectives went with Avery this evening to the hotel. They peered over the transom and saw the gamblers with another victim. The door was burst open and the men were arrested. Their booty consisted of a portable combination table that could be packed in an ordinary satchel, with ivory chips, and a trick box from which "short" cards were dealt. A patrol wagon rushed up and carried to the prisoners to the armory. In the crowd were many of well known crooks, who recently escaped a travelling salesman for a Chicago house out of \$2,300, and it is believed their plunderings have netted them \$30,000 in the two months. The boys say they did not know any gambling had been going on in the house. Avery says he will prosecute them under the habitual criminal act. FACTORY WRECKED. Big Fly Wheel Bursts Wrecking Every-thing in its Vicinity. Nashua, N. H., Aug. 11.—The big fly wheel in the engine room at the Nashua Manufacturing Company burst yesterday afternoon. The report was heard all over the city. The wheel weighed 50 tons and was 30 feet in diameter. It was situated about midway in the mill in the basement. When it burst a large piece struck a massive iron overhead beam and cut it off short filling the room with steam and hot water. The brick wall on the north side of the room was smashed out for a space of about 40 feet high and 50 feet wide. Beyond it, on the lower floor, was a spinning room. The two-inch plank flooring was torn out for many feet by the bricks and iron hurled against it, as was the floor of the slashing room above. Everything in the way of the wreck fell in the basement. It is thought that if the big wheel struck the east corner of the engine room and smashed up the slashing room. Several people were injured. ELECTION PROTESTS GALORE. Thirty-One Protest Against Recent Elections in Ontario. Toronto, Aug. 11.—James Hannan was stabbed and probably fatally wounded. The commanding officer was the one to see. Personally he would do all that he could to aid in the matter. The suggestion was a good one and would no doubt receive a favorable consideration from all concerned. Secretary Elworthy was instructed to write to Col. Prior to learn what arrangements can be made. Beaumont Boggs was appointed secretary to the general committee, to be assisted by a secretary from each of the sub-committees. In conclusion Mr. Renouf briefly addressed the meeting. On the Mainland he had met a great many who were personally interested in the exhibition. At Agassiz he found a large and representative gathering of men who would nearly all send exhibits to the fair. He could state from what he had heard that the feeling over there was of the best. Victoria should lose no opportunity to do credit to herself on this occasion. The meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the chair. The finance committee will hold a meeting this evening. SEALING AND SMUGGLING. Consul Myers Gives His Opinion of These Industries. U. S. Consul Levi W. Myers was interviewed by Post-Tribune and in the interview he said the prevailing opinion in British Columbia sealing circles was that it would be better to subsidize the sealing circles in order to keep the industry from going to the dogs. He said that the sealing circles were now overstocked and skins are noted as low as \$5 each. It is believed that if Great Britain and the United States agree to this proposition that a similar request to other nations to prohibit sealing would also be recognized. The impending proposition in congress to lower the duty on opium to \$0 a pound, said Mr. Myers, "has been means of closing down nearly all the opium factories in British Columbia. Opium manufactured in China, which is far superior to the Victoria product, commands a higher price in American markets, and with the duty at \$0 the former opium can successfully compete with the northern opium that is smuggled into the United States. The business of opium and Chinese smuggling is about as usual. For more than three months past the Chinese government has not allowed any opium steamers to land at home. The consul further says that a great many Americans are going to British Columbia to seek employment, and he wants them to remain away, saying there is very little work there, and that there is given to Canadian citizens.

DOWN TO WORK.

General Citizens' Committee on the Agricultural Exhibition Met Last Night. Last night the general citizens' committee appointed to act in connection with the old agricultural association directors, met in the city hall to consider ways and means, appointed sub-committees and generally inaugurated the campaign, which bids fair to make the coming exhibition the most attractive and successful in the history of Victoria. The attendance was large, the entire membership with few exceptions being present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. Hoslock, who took the chair by proclamation. Mr. Hoslock stated the object of the meeting, which he considered worthy of the best efforts of those present and of the citizens generally. Mr. T. Elworthy consented to act as secretary pro tem and read the names of those belonging to the committee. To these the committee added by general consent Messrs. J. H. Dobbs, J. H. Moss, P. J. Hall, J. J. Handcock, C. H. Cole, George Gilbert, S. E. Leeson, R. F. John, J. Kirkwood, W. Croft, J. Hall, O. Jenkinson, George Russell and A. Walker. Mr. J. J. Scott wished to know if this general committee would be given full charge of all the sports and games, arrange their own programmes and collect their funds. It was better to have an understanding before going any further. In reply Mr. Milne stated that the directors would, as far as possible, have all the games within the grounds of the exhibition. What they wished was for the committee to act in conjunction with them. This would be necessary to secure the desired effect. The directors should be made members of this committee and all act together. So moved and carried. The work of appointing the various sub-committees then proceeded. As a result of the work of the evening the following were nominated and duly elected: Finance committee—Messrs. G. Powell, J. Holland, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Tullock, J. Braden, C. Hayward, J. L. Feltner, J. H. Falconer, R. Seabrook and F. C. Holdrege, A. C. Plummer, treasurer, and F. Elworthy secretary. Sports and games committee—Messrs. S. D. Schultz, J. Braden, T. Deary, R. L. Dreyfus, J. H. Falconer, Dr. Quinlan, R. F. John, E. S. MacLure, W. Templeman, F. C. Holdrege, A. C. Plummer, J. E. Eckhart, H. Petticrew, Ald. Humphrey, H. A. Munn, A. H. Scaife, T. Burnes, H. L. Salmon, C. H. Gibbons with Mr. Sheldon as secretary. Street railway committee—Messrs. Teague, Milne, Bostock, Renouf and Paterson. Societies committee—Messrs. Warren, Leiser, Leeson, Behnen, Deary, Hall and Mason. Reception committee—The mayor, Ald. Bostock, A. G. Pryor, Messrs. Plummer, W. L. Chalouder, W. H. Ellis, Dr. Milne, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Holland, H. Bostock, W. Templeman, Thos. Earle and the local M. P. Election committee—Captain Irving, B. Bosker, A. H. Scott, J. F. Pell, D. Ker, T. J. Burnes, W. K. Tullock, T. Deary, M. Young and Charles Hayward. Children's day committee—The school trustees and inspectors and secretary of the school. On suggestion of Mr. Humberstone the programme outlined at the meeting was thoroughly discussed. On behalf of the yacht club Mr. Sealey said that the club was prepared to take charge of the regatta on Monday. The club had been trying to arrange a regatta for some time and a favorable one. He thought the company had a very liberal franchise, the gift of the city, and they should have the fact impressed upon them. Have them face the citizens and let us know where they stand. There are a number of people who wish to crowd which would attend the exhibition a five cent fare should not be granted. An endeavor will be made by the street railway committee to bring the company into line. Mr. Young then remarked that it would be an excellent idea to secure the militia for one of the days. It would be a great attraction. He would like to hear from Major Quinlan. Major Quinlan replied that Col. Prior, the commanding officer, was the one to see. Personally he would do all that he could to aid in the matter. The suggestion was a good one and would no doubt receive a favorable consideration from all concerned. Secretary Elworthy was instructed to write to Col. Prior to learn what arrangements can be made. Beaumont Boggs was appointed secretary to the general committee, to be assisted by a secretary from each of the sub-committees. In conclusion Mr. Renouf briefly addressed the meeting. On the Mainland he had met a great many who were personally interested in the exhibition. At Agassiz he found a large and representative gathering of men who would nearly all send exhibits to the fair. He could state from what he had heard that the feeling over there was of the best. Victoria should lose no opportunity to do credit to herself on this occasion. The meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the chair. The finance committee will hold a meeting this evening.

SEALING AND SMUGGLING. Consul Myers Gives His Opinion of These Industries. U. S. Consul Levi W. Myers was interviewed by Post-Tribune and in the interview he said the prevailing opinion in British Columbia sealing circles was that it would be better to subsidize the sealing circles in order to keep the industry from going to the dogs. He said that the sealing circles were now overstocked and skins are noted as low as \$5 each. It is believed that if Great Britain and the United States agree to this proposition that a similar request to other nations to prohibit sealing would also be recognized. The impending proposition in congress to lower the duty on opium to \$0 a pound, said Mr. Myers, "has been means of closing down nearly all the opium factories in British Columbia. Opium manufactured in China, which is far superior to the Victoria product, commands a higher price in American markets, and with the duty at \$0 the former opium can successfully compete with the northern opium that is smuggled into the United States. The business of opium and Chinese smuggling is about as usual. For more than three months past the Chinese government has not allowed any opium steamers to land at home. The consul further says that a great many Americans are going to British Columbia to seek employment, and he wants them to remain away, saying there is very little work there, and that there is given to Canadian citizens.

SHORT CARD MEN. Chicago Club Men and Travellers Contribute Fifty Thousand. Chicago, Aug. 11.—A detachment of central station police made a raid on a faro game in the well Great Northern hotel to-day. The raid was on a warping party by Charles Avery, a young club man, who would resent any insinuation on his honor. A game has been operated in Room 16 C for a month or more in this hotel, and numerous lambs have suffered. Avery is no greenhorn, but he fell into a trap. He did not know how to play faro, but Blake, one of the proprietors, took him to his "office" and taught him. Last night Avery and Blake went to the hotel and found six other well dressed men playing faro. The six were Blake and company, and they soon had all of Avery's money, about \$1,200. He realized that he had been robbed, but when Blake consolingly said: "Better luck next time, old man," he did not complain, but went to Inspector Shea and told his story. A detail of detectives went with Avery this evening to the hotel. They peered over the transom and saw the gamblers with another victim. The door was burst open and the men were arrested. Their booty consisted of a portable combination table that could be packed in an ordinary satchel, with ivory chips, and a trick box from which "short" cards were dealt. A patrol wagon rushed up and carried to the prisoners to the armory. In the crowd were many of well known crooks, who recently escaped a travelling salesman for a Chicago house out of \$2,300, and it is believed their plunderings have netted them \$30,000 in the two months. The boys say they did not know any gambling had been going on in the house



ther than to the markets of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The demand that could be created at these various small towns and places within these regions is, I believe, much greater than any of us imagine. That is, we could well find our fruit there. We all know the fruit is put up in parts amounts to nothing. This in those gives us the towns people for customers, but all the farmers and residents of the climate during the dry, hot weather there is great need of fresh fruit to satisfy the appetite, and who can fill that demand better than we with our plums to a great extent. I do not think many of us realize how cheaply our large, prolific plums can be produced. In an extensive way of growing them, proven methods. Under the present conditions we all know that they are produced at about half the cost per pound (marketable fruit), and, of course, good apples can be produced much cheaper. Apples are grown in Ontario, where most of the points are supplied. Provided our plums and prunes could be grown from the sea as now, there certainly is very little expense in caring for an orchard to what there is of other varieties of fruit and our climate seems to be less favorable to the production of the fruit of these countries. The curculionid plums, I think, will ever injure us very badly here, partly owing, no doubt, to there being so much rainy weather at the time they do their injury, and the amount of damage does not seem to thrive. The "black knot" does not seem to be a great enemy of plum culture in the east. In the markets mentioned there is also a great demand for cherries, and although the cherry crop does not seem to be as certain as the plum, yet I believe, we can produce very large quantities, and I am satisfied we shall always have a ready demand for them in the Northwest, as it is too far for the California cherries to be shipped to our markets. We have within the last two years sent a number of notices to merchants in the principal towns along the C. P. R. and on the branch road in the Northwest, giving them quotations on plums and requesting them to place orders for them. Orders are coming from them now, and some for sample lots, others for the season, and I have no doubt but that we shall be able to sell all the good shipping plums in these parts that we can handle. We also have found quite a market for early rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, etc., in fact, all such fruits as we can ship with safety. The high export rate is, of course, at present very much against the trade. The demand, no doubt, would be greater for something of your fruit put up in that way shipping into Vancouver and New Westminster markets, where the freight is so small and they can be sold the next day, but when in cans you get 75 cents per pound freight and you get something of it you would be far more likely to find yourself out the cost of freight instead of anything in your fruit.

In answer to Mr. Renouf, Mr. Henry said that the price for plums was 4 cents per pound, and for large lots of a half car load or a car load better inducements might be given. The freight rate with duty added made it about the same over the Northern Pacific. He believed the price for plums was very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to the market, as they were very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed a green grade could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound box.

the meeting with the idea of letting the matter go over until the Chilliwack fair, and have a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sword, Sharp and MacGowan. They had a partially written report ready, and it was for and and Mr. MacGowan was the secretary of the organization. That the object of the Association; that the object be to promote agriculture; that membership cost \$1 a year; that there be central district organizations; that delegates from the district organizations form the central body, and that the officers be a vice-president and secretary.

After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter until the Chilliwack fair. Mr. Renouf announced that cold storage would be in operation in Victoria a few days. The building was of brick and of ample size. The firm was generally reliable, and business would be done on credit. Any inquiries could be had by writing to MacGowan.

Mr. MacGowan again called upon the matter of organizing the farmers' association and urged that it be done at once. Mr. Laddner did not believe they were in a shape to proceed now. He believed they could organize more successfully at Chilliwack.

Mr. MacGowan was not prepared to press for organization in face of opposition. After considerable discussion, at times rather warm, points of order and calls to order, the subject was dropped. Mr. Renouf, Mr. Gough, Mr. C. J. G. Gough, Mr. Vernon and New Westminster exhibitions falling on the same dates, and Mr. Renouf explained that Victoria was not conscious of the situation when the date was fixed. He said he believed Chilliwack would change late.

Mr. Hutcherson paid his respects to the "power of the press" in a vote of thanks to the papers for their treatment of the salmon case. Mr. Davidson and G. Smith, Mr. Mackereith, Mrs. Grace and nurse, Col. Arthur, from Fiji—Hon. E. Emerson. From Honolulu—J. A. McAnestis, J. B. Stuart, Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dolie, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Count Bismarck, Miss Breckempeid, Miss Winters, Mr. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Haffler, nurse and child. Second class—From Sydney—C. Guiseppe, M. Agostino, A. Gramena, A. Burmatti, J. Bell, S. Taylor, J. Stanton, J. S. Banks, W. Hunt, M. Lindsay, Miss Gascoigne, G. Mulholland, B. Hewitt, J. Johnston, W. McElroy, Miss Bolton. From Honolulu—A. Pereira, F. Perkins, F. A. and G. S. Young, H. Temple, Lee Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Kuba, H. H. James, E. S. Fader, Mr. and Mrs. Grew and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Barkar and child, Miss Carter, J. Burns, S. A. Oamerford, W. Vane, J. A. Reagan.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 13.—A few particulars regarding the Trendle mine robbery have been secured from a passenger who came down on the Topeka. The gentleman said the news developed shortly before the Topeka left, so that no newspaper has as yet printed the facts.

According to the story the principal one of the three thieves was named "The Kid." He was suspected, and was subsequently discharged from the mine, when he escaped on a ranch near Juneau. The company sent two detectives after him and they played working dogs and got quite friendly with the rancher. They discovered that he had brought billion 90 per cent. pure gold to Juneau at intervals and when he had gone far enough they had him show them where the whole lot was, in all \$1000. Upon securing the billion they proceeded with their man to the city.

It is thought this man will turn state's evidence and thus expose a gang of thieves who have carried on their work in an extensive manner.

The sewerage committee met this afternoon to award the contracts for the continuation of the sewers. At the time of going to press they had awarded the contract No. 1 to Coughlan & Mayo. Their tender was \$8,585.80. Contract No. 1 is for the main on Government street from Port to Yates, and Yates from Government to Broad. No. 2—View from Douglas to Broad, from Port to Douglas. No. 3—Broughton from Government to Douglas and Courtenay from Douglas to Yates, Yates from Langley to near Government, and Port near Government to Langley. No. 5—Port from Langley to Wharf, Bastion from Court alley to Wharf, and Yates from Langley to Wharf. No. 6—Courtenay from Douglas to present sewer near Government, and Fjsgard from Store to Douglas. No. 7—Herald from Store to Douglas.

Lower Than Ever.

Steamers Cannot Run on the Illinois River.

Alton, Ill., Aug. 13.—Calhoun county, a long, narrow strip of agricultural land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is cut off from the world by the lowness of the water. It has no railroad communication and boats cannot reach it. A horseman forded the Mississippi on Saturday without getting his saddle wet. The oldest inhabitant never heard of the like. One light draft steamer still touches on the Mississippi river side.

The Irrepressible Small Boy.

Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green plums and greener apples, and doing his little mischief, seeds and all. His voracious stomach invariably leads to cramps, diarrhoea, or dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent people they will have a bottle of Ferry's Pain-Killer, ready for such emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all sell it. Only 25 cents per bottle, new large size.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

Sewerage Construction.

Tenders on the Work Opened Last Night—An Appeal for the Militia.

Board of Aldermen Wish to Have a Tank With a Steel Flank Man.

The full aldermanic board gathered at the desks for the regular city council meeting last evening. After waiting a few minutes for the arrival of the mayor, and the registration of voters for the coming elections appear to be about all that was creating any special stir when he left.

Col. Arthur returned much improved in health.

Mrs. Coats, wife of the thread manufacturer, is on her way home to Scotland.

J. B. Stuart, of the Bank of B. C., Vancouver, was glad to get home. He was of the opinion that trade relations with Hawaii could be greatly extended by judicious handling, and stated that a number of moves were on foot to that end.

The newspaper files secured from the Arava contain nothing very startling. Extensive strikes of rich ground in the Coolgardie country, results of the recent Australian elections and a resumption of cannibalistic practices during some of the expeditions in Fiji covers the range of the Sydney file. The taxing of members of the ex-royal family, preparations for the forthcoming elections, the formation of a Republican party and unusual disturbances in the Kilauwea volcano are the leading points from the Honolulu papers.

The full passenger list is as follows:—

First Class—W. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, J. M. Sinclair, Lady and Miss Stotell, Mr. and Mrs. Drew and two children, Mrs. and Miss Coates and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and maid, G. Smith, Mr. Mackereith, Mrs. Grace and nurse, Col. Arthur, from Fiji—Hon. E. Emerson. From Honolulu—J. A. McAnestis, J. B. Stuart, Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dolie, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Count Bismarck, Miss Breckempeid, Miss Winters, Mr. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Haffler, nurse and child. Second class—From Sydney—C. Guiseppe, M. Agostino, A. Gramena, A. Burmatti, J. Bell, S. Taylor, J. Stanton, J. S. Banks, W. Hunt, M. Lindsay, Miss Gascoigne, G. Mulholland, B. Hewitt, J. Johnston, W. McElroy, Miss Bolton. From Honolulu—A. Pereira, F. Perkins, F. A. and G. S. Young, H. Temple, Lee Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Kuba, H. H. James, E. S. Fader, Mr. and Mrs. Grew and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Barkar and child, Miss Carter, J. Burns, S. A. Oamerford, W. Vane, J. A. Reagan.

Robbing the Mine.

Gang of Thieves Steal Billion from the Trendle Mine.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 13.—A few particulars regarding the Trendle mine robbery have been secured from a passenger who came down on the Topeka. The gentleman said the news developed shortly before the Topeka left, so that no newspaper has as yet printed the facts.

The sewerage committee met this afternoon to award the contracts for the continuation of the sewers. At the time of going to press they had awarded the contract No. 1 to Coughlan & Mayo. Their tender was \$8,585.80. Contract No. 1 is for the main on Government street from Port to Yates, and Yates from Government to Broad. No. 2—View from Douglas to Broad, from Port to Douglas. No. 3—Broughton from Government to Douglas and Courtenay from Douglas to Yates, Yates from Langley to near Government, and Port near Government to Langley. No. 5—Port from Langley to Wharf, Bastion from Court alley to Wharf, and Yates from Langley to Wharf. No. 6—Courtenay from Douglas to present sewer near Government, and Fjsgard from Store to Douglas. No. 7—Herald from Store to Douglas.

Lower Than Ever.

Steamers Cannot Run on the Illinois River.

Alton, Ill., Aug. 13.—Calhoun county, a long, narrow strip of agricultural land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is cut off from the world by the lowness of the water. It has no railroad communication and boats cannot reach it. A horseman forded the Mississippi on Saturday without getting his saddle wet. The oldest inhabitant never heard of the like. One light draft steamer still touches on the Mississippi river side.

The Irrepressible Small Boy.

Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green plums and greener apples, and doing his little mischief, seeds and all. His voracious stomach invariably leads to cramps, diarrhoea, or dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent people they will have a bottle of Ferry's Pain-Killer, ready for such emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all sell it. Only 25 cents per bottle, new large size.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

ALASKA NEWS.

Mining Discovery at New Metlakatla—Schooner Wrecked.

The steamer Topeka brought news from Alaska of the wreck of the schooner Alice off Anchor point, Cook's Inlet, on July 10th. The schooner was at anchor when a storm raised driving her on the rocks.

A new mining discovery has been made on Annette Island, an Indian reservation, near the British boundary, and there have been fifteen quartz claims staked out. A large number of miners have gone there from Juneau and vicinity and located sites. On this island the Metlakatla Indians are situated, in charge of Rev. Mr. Duncan, a missionary, and there seems to be considerable doubt as to whether mining claims can be located on Indian reservations. The Indians are well civilized, have a sawmill and salmon cannery in operation, and backed by Mr. Duncan, are objecting to their rights being conceded to upon. Some of the miners apprehend trouble because of the excitement subsiding.

A new fifty-stamp mill is being erected on the rich Apollo mine at Unga. This mine is owned by the Alaska Commercial company. The ore is fabulously rich and runs from \$10 to \$1,000 per ton. At present there are about 130 men employed in the building of the mill.

The canneries at William sound have done pretty well this season. The Pacific Canning company, Superintendent Story, has put up 25,000 cases of red salmon and has closed down for the season. The Steam Whaling company, Superintendent Humphrey, has so far put up 26,000 cases of red salmon and is now waiting for the river salmon to be given by the Indians. This application was said to have been granted by the Taung-i-Yamen and board of admiralty. It is also reported that Wong Kin-mun has been ordered to take part in the action against Japan.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

Incidents Preliminary to the Outbreak of War Between China and Japan.

The Attitude of the Two Empires in Regard to Internal Government of Corea.

Recent numbers of the Shanghai Mercury contain the following notes on the Korean embroilment:

From native sources we learn that the empress-dowager is very anxious that China should go to war with Japan, and that she has summoned the directors of ceremonies for her coming birthday and told them that China's honor was of more importance than her birthday, therefore she was willing that they should take fifteen million taels from the same set apart for her birthday celebration and use it for war expenses.

From a native source we learn that a sum of \$2,000,000 has been granted for the purpose of war, and should that be sufficient, a moderate large sum will be given from the empress-dowager's birthday celebration. We also learn that Li Chung Chang has applied to select five hundred thousand soldiers from Hunan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Szechui, to be put under the command of Li Yuan and Li Yuan and Li Yuan. This application was said to have been granted by the Taung-i-Yamen and board of admiralty. It is also reported that Wong Kin-mun has been ordered to take part in the action against Japan.

A certain pensioner recently returned from Corea having been interviewed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbum's representative, made the following observations: "Minister Otori, in pursuance of instructions received from home, has given advice to the Korean government to introduce reforms. The principal officials of the Korean government belong to the Chinese party, and even those that stand aloof from that party are afraid of China. Moreover, the Chinese resident is secretly engaged in thwarting the Japanese policy. Under circumstances it will be very difficult to carry out the friendly purpose of the Japanese government. There are not wanting men favorably disposed toward Japan, but they are afraid to move at the present juncture, lest, like Kim and Bo they should be subsequently disavowed by the Japanese government. However, Kim Kachin and Yu Kichiel have already received appointments, and it is expected that Li Kan-wo and Shin Kizen will also be related to high positions. The presence of these men in the government will materially tend to diminish the influence of the Chinese party. The so-called policy of winning Corea's goodwill by forbearance and magnanimity may be useful at some other time, but at present such a course cannot be effectively pursued. What is absolutely necessary is that China's influence in the peninsula should be definitely destroyed. In order to effect that object the shortest and most practical way is to fight with China. A shower has fallen on the ground, as the saying goes. So a war between China and Japan at the present juncture would lead to the inauguration of a new epoch in the history of Corea. As I left Seoul on the 13th inst., I cannot say anything about the alleged march of the Chinese troops from Asan to the capital. But I am inclined to believe that Seoul is not their objective point. I understand that Li Chung Chang had ordered the Chinese commander at Asan to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the report about despatches between Mr. Otori and Major-General Oshimi, I have seen the rumor circulated in the papers. When war breaks out there may be a chance of some disputes between them, but at present the minute instructions of each are the recipient presents him from intruding into the sphere of the other. We in Corea were surprised to see such absurd reports published by the papers of Tokyo. Our troops are in the best of health and spirits. The rigorous discipline maintained among them has evoked the admiration of both Koreans and Chinese. The Chinese residents in Corea are fast going home. The true reason of their hurried departure is that they fear being robbed by the troops of their own country. In their eyes the deprivations committed by their soldiers in the vicinity of Asan are nothing compared with what would be practiced on the Chinese residents themselves should the troops come among them. As to the Togaku-to, a few days previous to my return to my residence at Asan, I received places announcing a revival of their activity."

Our readers, we presume, have formed from what has already appeared in these columns some general ideas about the nature of the diplomatic correspondence between the governments of China, Japan and Corea. We have stated on the subject is confirmed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbum, which has just published very interesting notes throwing valuable light on the proceedings of the governments concerned. At the present stage our contemporary and not in a position to reveal in full what has thus far passed between the three governments. Consequently, several important facts are withheld from publication; nor has the Tokyo journal given even, so far as our contemporaries are concerned, notes enable us to gather tolerably clear ideas about the course of events during the past few weeks. We will therefore produce the gist of these notes somewhat in full.

Concerning Corea's application for Chinese assistance in the suppression of the Togaku-to disturbance, the Nichi Nichi states that, although the step was taken by Ming Eishun, he acted at the instigation of the Chinese resident, Mr. Yuan. Ming must have been aware that the dispatch of troops by China would be followed by a similar step on Japan's part. But his misgivings in this direction seem to have been silenced by Mr. Yuan's assurance that Japan need not be taken account of. The Korean government, however, soon discovered its mistake. Armed at the prompt dispatch of a large force by Japan, the Seoul ministry made repeated requests to the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Corea, and it is as a result of these requests disturbance had been quieted. At the same time the Chinese government preferred a similar request to Japan. As for the Korean government, the Japanese government is to be seen from the fact that it could not withdraw its troops, seeing

FROM THE ORIENT.

The Steamer Tacoma Arrives With But Little Information on Korean Matters.

Japs Eager for War—Preparations Being Made for War-Readiness on All Sides.

The steamer Tacoma, fifteen days out from Hong Kong, arrived at this port shortly after noon to-day. Her log is brief: Left Hong Kong July 19th, Shanghai July 24th, Kobe July 29th, Yokohama August 1st. Files of the late Hong Kong and Yokohama papers proved rather unsatisfactory, as the most important points have already been covered. Among the passengers by the Tacoma were Dr. McDonald, of Toronto, who is returning home on an Oriental trip; Prof. Dittrich, of the chair of music in the Tokyo college, who is on the way to Austria; C. H. McGee and A. Miller, of the same institution, the former booked for England and the latter for Germany. C. Luna and L. Frank, guest funders, were also among the passengers. The freight consisted of teas, sugars and curios, the consignment for this port being light.

So far as could be gathered the popular feeling in Yokohama is at a cobweb pitch. A number of leading merchants have made contributions of rice and saki, and it is busy, bustle and fighting talk. Lieutenant-General Takashima is said to have expressed himself as follows at Ootari: "The attention of the world to the country became perfected by degrees since the organization of divisions in 1885, and at present the Japanese army need not fear any country in the world, with the exception of three or four powers. In comparing the strength of the army of China Japan is inferior in point of tonnage by some 3,000 tons, but China has vessels with a speed of only twelve knots, while Japan has a vessel with a speed of eighteen knots."

The sewer construction tenders for the following bids were received: Harrison & Walker (No. 1), \$9,248.95; (No. 2), \$7,267.25; (No. 3), \$9,068.83; (No. 4), \$9,202.05; (No. 5), \$6,238.34; (No. 6), \$11,589.19; (No. 7), \$7,059.50; Elford & Smith (No. 4), \$13,824.42; (No. 6), \$9,047.00; (No. 7), \$9,964.36; G. Glover & Co. (No. 3), \$3,383.45; (No. 6), \$13,424.80; (No. 7), \$9,981; Coughlan & Mayo (No. 1), \$8,585.80; (No. 2), \$7,054.75; (No. 3), \$5,699.49; (No. 4), \$10,715.90; (No. 5), \$7,192.91; (No. 6), \$14,921.19; (No. 7), \$7,192.91; J. J. Jones & Co. (No. 1), \$14,138.05; (No. 2), \$3,149.28; (No. 3), \$7,106.24; (No. 4), \$12,611.29; (No. 5), \$8,330.60; (No. 6), \$17,100.29; (No. 7), \$8,980.72; McDonald & McBeth (No. 1), \$5,751.20; (No. 2), \$4,585.70; (No. 3), \$7,106.24; (No. 6), \$15,292.95; (No. 7), \$6,651.55.

They were turned over to the sewerage committee without discussion.

Bills amounting to \$498.21 reported by the finance committee were ordered paid. The report of the streets and bridges committee was read, it recommended that steps be taken to render the wharves along the inner harbor more secure. Strong gates and an hand rail of some kind were suggested. The railroad company was cautioned to attend to the gates when the swing bridge is opened. The report was received and adopted.

Ald. Ledingham then called the attention of the council to the talk about establishing a steel plant in British Columbia. He had been informed that the promoter, after spending some days in Victoria had gone over to Vancouver and had been eagerly received by the council. The speaker was of the opinion that Vancouver Island had advantages in this line not exceeded anywhere in the west. If this industry is located elsewhere it will be for lack of proper information. The city clerk should be asked to communicate with this man and offer him the services of the council in gathering facts about the island.

Considerable discussion followed. Ald. Humphrey did not like the idea of running after anyone and Ald. Vigelius agreed with him. Ald. Wilson did not believe in paying a bonus but thought the proposed steel plant might be set forth as an inducement to investors. After some further expression of opinion the city clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Withrow tendering the services of the council in the selection of a site for the proposed steel plant.

Ald. Styles announced that Captain Irving had presented the park with a fine bear and a vote of thanks was passed for the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

LONG LIFE OF RUSSIANS.

Many of the Czar's Subjects Become Centenarians.

It has long been a well-established fact that abnormal longevity is more common among the Russians than among any other of the European nations. From an official report collated from well authenticated local registers, it now appears that the Government of Kieff takes the first place of all Russian provinces in this respect. During the year 1894, it is officially stated, there were 14 centenarian deaths registered in that Government. In the city of Kieff one man died aged 110 years, and whilst within the suburban circle another man died aged respectively 102 and 104 years; in Berdicheff two men reached the respective ages of 101 and 114 years. In Vassilkoff, another patriarch died in his 115th year. In the same district there died a Jewess aged 105; in Severyngorodka, a man of 110 years; in Tarsescha, another of 105; in Upan, two men aged respectively 106 and 102 years; in Radomytzal, a Jew aged 107 years and a Christian aged 103; and lastly, a man of 105 years died at Tcherkassy. There are 14 persons, dying within the same year and within the limits of one district, whose united ages amount to 1,489 years. According to the Saratoff journals there is still living in that Government an ancient veteran of the First Napoleon's army, formerly named Savin, and since 1812 known as

BRIEF LOCALS.

St. James' Episcopal Church. The services were held at 11 o'clock this morning. The choir was led by Rev. Father Nichols and the organ by Rev. Father Latsch.

Lieut.-Governor in council as soon as the commission. The government has so notified the mayor and council. The council, it is understood, is divided on the question.

tion one of section 273 she corporation may pass by-law for providing the cost of determining what real property will be immediately benefited by any proposed improvement, the expense of which etc.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. Great Britain Proposes to Interfere if Japan Attacks City of Peking. Russia Would Rather See the War Continue—Chinese Fleet Disappears.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Mail Clerk Arrested for Raising a Registered Letter Pouch. San Jose, Aug. 14.—A man was found dead in the yard of the Southern Pacific this morning.

THE COREAN. The Whole Japanese Fleet Will Be Deployed With One Humiliate. San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Ship China arrived this morning at the Asiatic ports.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—C. J. Rosecrans, post office clerk on the Helena & St. Paul road, arrested for raising the registered letter mail pouch, was paroled from Sacramento to New York via Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, Helena and St. Paul.