The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 74. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

...ental Press News Budget

...resting Comments on Many Live Topics of the Day.

...the Japanese and Chinese Papers View the War.

...census returns show that the white ...ation of Natal numbers 97,100 and ...dian population 100,916. The Kaf... ...nclusive of native areas, are estimat... ...about a million.

...South Australian branch of the ...Geographical Society last month ...n expedition under Captain Barclay ...r. Ronald McPherson to explore the ...unexplored region of South Aus... ...between Lake Eyre and the Arltun... ...d fields. This is a great arid sandy ...The expedition will keep a lookout ...mains of Ludwig Leichardt's party, ...perished in 1848.

...public of Hongkong will soon be ...o avail itself of he electric tram as ...ns of transit in the city. A success... ...al run was made on the 2nd instant, ...portion of the line is expected to be ...for public traffic early next month.

...stated that Mr. Morton Fullerton ...ston has been appointed Paris cor... ...dent of the London Times in suc... ...to the late M. de Blowitz. Mr. ...on is said to be the only American ...staff of the Times. He was for ...years an assistant to De Blowitz, ...the time of the latter's death it ...derstood that the young American ...succeed him. Mr. Fullerton is a ...te of Harvard and a relative of ex-...resident Morton.

...total number of cases of plague ...d in Hongkong from January 1 to ...is 384, of which 372 proved fatal.

...rding to the census taken in India ...the results of which have just ...published, the British dependency ...population of 294,361,056. The ...e of Bengal contains 78,500,000 in... ...ts, one-twentieth of whom live in ...over 5,000 inhabitants. The most ...settled part of India is a rural ...with an agricultural population ...0 persons to the square mile.

...announcement of the death of ex-...nt Kruger lends interest to an incl... ...eported in recent London papers. ...president, it is stated, was recently ...00 by a man named Chabousseau, a ...aster. The £1,000 was all his es... ...nd he cut off all his relatives to ...Mr. Kruger. Upon these facts be... ...known, says the report, Mr. ...assigned the legacy to the next-...of the testator.

...eavy duty on tobacco naturally en... ...smuggling. According to the ...Herald, a Chinese tried to smug... ...boxes of cigars from the Em... ...India, landing them at Honmuku, ...30th ult., but was detected. The ...were confiscated by the Yokohama ...authorities, who ordered the Chi... ...pay a fine of $46 yen, three times ...out of duty. The Chinese re... ...o pay, however, and is being pro... —Kobe Chronicle, July 19.

...ficial reporter to the Calcutta cor... ...and the Bengal legislative council, ...ian named Elliott, has been charged ...eeling with fabricating and caus... ...legram to be despatched to certain ...ers, purporting to come from Mr. ...Newman, the Times of India cor... ...nt with the Thibet mission, to ...ct that a Russian force was op... ...he mission's advance. It is alleged ...liott sent a bogus message to an ...t Darjeeling, who handed it in at ...graph office there. The accused ...ased on bail. The Times of India ...hat the telegram referred to above ...eived by them, but was suppress... ...contents being regarded with in... ...y. Subsequently, an official as... ...was received that the statements ...ained were wholly inaccurate.

...number of steamers removed from ...anese shipping register since the ...t of hostilities is, the Osaka Asahi ...venty-three, of 51,600 tons gross. ...jority of these were sunk by the ...navy in blockade the harbor of ...rthur. If the Hitachi-maru, the ...maru, the Taiwan-maru and the ...-maru are taken into account, the ...onnage will be increased to 65,703 ...he foreign steamers sold to Japan... ...owners from January to June of ...r were forty of 104,406 tons.

...ussians at Mukden have issued a ...to the Chinese that the Japanese ...ng for supplies with counterfeit ...notes, so that the Chinese must ...pt Russian notes from Japanese. ...warning says, "from the Rus... ...can accept them without fear, ...ssian will ever give a false note." ...ese are also warned not to ship ...o down the Liao river to New... ...as it will only be destroyed by ...nese when the fighting begins.

...panese are changing the gauge ...anchurian railway taken by them ...andard width.

...hefu correspondent reports hear... ...rrific noise from the direction of ...ur. This may mean that another ...struck a concealed mine, or that ...rumor has been exploded.

...t sketch made by Vassili Verest... ...t Port Arthur has been secured ...atched to St. Petersburg. It was ...day before the catastrophe to ...opaviovsk, and is said to be a ...epresentation in black and white ...l Makaroff and his chief of staff, ...iral Molias, who also went down ...ill-fated battleship. Admiral ...is portrayed in the act of an ...consultation with Rear-Admiral ...The expression on the features ...he late officers is said to convey ...nly the gravity of the position ...sultation. A very high value is ...this last product of the pencil ...stinguished Russian battle-scene ...made, as it was, under such ...cumstances.

...inted out by a home paper that ...Japanese loss of 3,500 in storm... ...an may appear large, in Gener... ...tkin's experience such a list of ...must dwindle into insignificance ...thousands moved down before ...t Plevna. In the attack of July ..., the Russians lost 6,000 men, ...the sanguinary assault on the ...redoubt on September 11-12 the ...did not desist from the attack ...men had fallen. In five months ...e total Russian losses amounted ...Turkey and Asia Minor.

...g to several observers a won... ...age was visible at Singapore on ...s the Straits Times. Away on ...n was a full-rigged ship, and ...eeping the vista with a glass, ...tor was astonished to notice ...vessel—masts, spars and sails, ...e captain on the quarter-deck— ...ed hanging in the sky. One ...upright, the other upside down. ...feature is that it is seldom, if ...the phenomenon of the mirage ...reported at Singapore, and ac... ...he sceptics might be inclined to ...the story. But as it was seen ...y morning before the sun had ...meridian, there seems to be no ...the story should be disre... ...disbelieved. An honest Ameri... ...w the mirage and could depict ...et of blotting paper, with the ...l accuracy of the late Phil ...ost anxious to let it be under... ...that there was no 4th of July story, ...genuine exhibition of the won... ...world. The mirage disappear... ...ship slowly crawled out of

Folks Can't Stand

...ging medicine, but invariably ...amilton's Pills of Mandrake ...nut the mildest cure for ...and sick headache. No ...ns; sure cure. Price, 25c. ...Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Russians on The Offensive

Drive the Japanese out of one of Their Positions Before Port Arthur.

War Office Doubts Reports of Capture of Two Forts By Japanese.

All Military Operations in Manchuria Are Stopped By The Rains.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—The report from Chefoo that the Russians have driven the Japanese out of the positions at Palichang (Paliucheng), from which they had been bombarding the forts of Port Arthur, was received with considerable gratification at the war office, where it was regarded as evidence that the defenders are strong enough to even take the offensive when the occasion demands. For this reason the war office is not inclined to credit the reports that the Japanese have captured forts No. 3 and No. 4, just beyond Nagomi hill, five miles northeast of Port Arthur. It is admitted that the possession of those forts would render the situation of the besieged desperate.

The war office has no official information from the fortress going beyond August 8th, 9th and 10th, which probably was sent through the captured Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, although this is not admitted. This report tells of the desperate character of the Japanese attacks, which continued practically without intermission for forty hours.

General Stoessel's reports of the assaults of August 14th and 15th are expected at any hour. According to private information coming from Port Arthur by way of Chinese junks, when the Japanese sent in the flag of truce, Friday, they conveyed a message to both the general commanding the fortress and the admiral commanding the squadron.

According to the admiral the battleship Retvizan was the most unlucky ship in the harbor before the sortie of August 10th. Out of 153 shells entering the town, five struck the Retvizan, wounding her captain and three other officers. She was also the only ship hit when the Japanese fired over Liaoto mountain, the extreme southern part of the Kwantung peninsula, during the earlier stage of the operations.

All the military operations in Manchuria have, it is asserted here, been stopped by the rains. Telegrams to the war office describe the terrific effect of the torrent downpours.

Many bridges have been swept away and even traffic on the railroad is temporarily suspended. During this heavy weather Gen. Kuropatkin has been busy inspecting the defences of Anshanshan, Liandiansian and Aiping. It is understood that the garrison of Anshanshan consists of only four divisions.

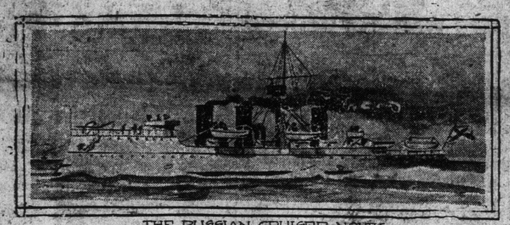
The defeats which the Russians have suffered only seem to increase Russia's determination to hurry reinforcements to the front. The imperial ukase published this morning, ordering the mobilization of forty-five additional districts, calls to the colors the reserves of about one-tenth of European Russia.

Considerably over half the first class reserves of European Russia have now been called out and practically all the reserves in Siberia.

It would appear that the latest news from the front had not been made public in St. Petersburg when the above despatch was filed, as it was announced from Tokio this afternoon that the Japanese troops had occupied Anshanshan and that the Russians had retreated northward. Anshanshan is situated midway between Haicheng and Liaoyang. The latter was defended by a fortified semi-circle of positions enabling the Russian forces to be concentrated easily and moved along inside the lines. The other main Russian positions in the semi-circle referred to, were at Anpiug, about half way to Liaoyang, and some twenty miles southeastward of it, Sikhaien, about forty miles due east of Liaoyang, and Liandiansian, twenty-four miles southeast of Liaoyang. It was pointed out in a recent despatch from Liaoyang that the main Russian position would be stronger when they retired from Anshanshan.

RUSSIAN CRUISER NOVIK SHELLED AND STRANDED

Two Japanese Vessels Overhaul the Fugitive Near Sakhalien Islands And Forced Her Ashore To Prevent Sinking.



THE RUSSIAN CRUISER NOVIK

Washington, Aug. 21.—The American state department today received the following cablegram from United States Minister Griscom, Tokio: "The Japanese fleet sunk Novik off Sakhalien today."

The following details of the attack on the Novik have been received at the Japanese legation:

"The captain of the cruiser Chitose reports that the Chitose and protected cruiser Tsushima attacked the Russian cruiser Novik at Karsakovsk, Sakhalien Island on the morning of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st the Novik, which had been heavily damaged, was stranded and partly sunk. The Tsushima was hit once in the coal bunker, but the damage has been repaired. There was no other damage, nor was there a single casualty on either of the Japanese vessels."

Tokio, Aug. 21.—(5 p. m.)—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, the greyhounds of the Japanese navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred today. After it the Novik in a sinking condition was run ashore in Korsakovsk harbor, on the island of Sakhalien. Details of today's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Japanese vessels caught up with the Novik yesterday and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early this morning. The captain of the Chitose reported the engagement in a brief telegram, which reached the navy department here this afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damage on her. The Novik nearly sank, but was beached.

N. W. M. P. TROOPER SHOT.

Duck Lake, Saska., Aug. 21.—Constable Charles Beckwith of the Northwest Mounted Police, accidentally shot himself at Muskeg Lake, 28 miles from here, on Thursday. Dr. Munro, of Saskatoon, and Dr. Penner, of Rosthern, were called upon to attend him, but the wound was of such a nature that the patient was beyond hope before they reached him. He died yesterday at 11 o'clock. Beckwith leaves a mother in New Brunswick and a sister in Massachusetts. Interment will take place at Prince Arthur.

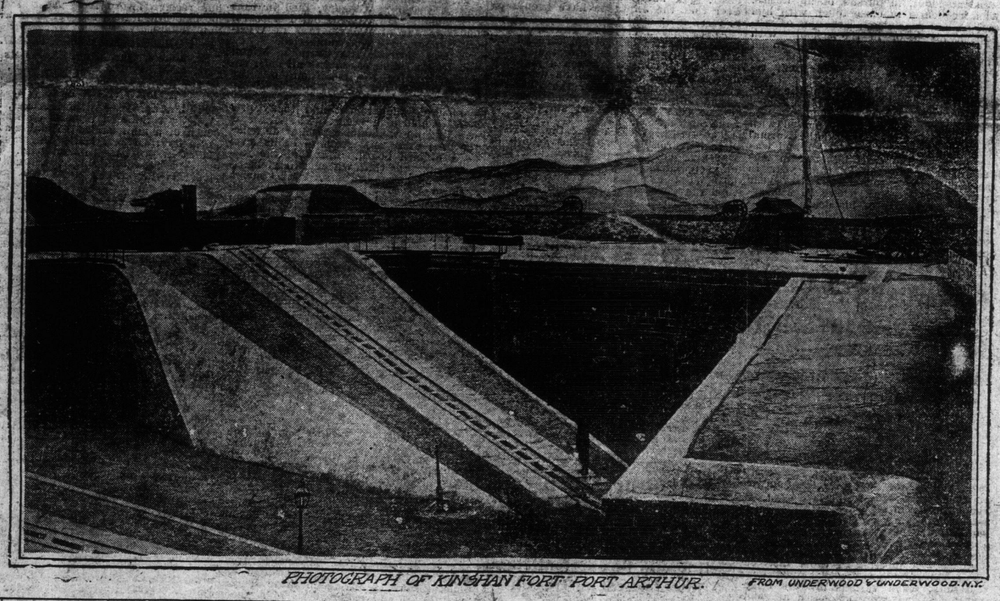
LATEST FROM PORT ARTHUR

Chefoo, Aug. 22., 11 a.m. The Japanese have swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northern most fort of the western line of inner defences at Port Arthur. The Russian artillery prevents the Japanese from occupying the Fort on Pigeon Bay.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22: 4.50 a.m.—The latest reports from Port Arthur indicate that the garrison there is holding out with wonderful tenacity in the face of persistent and desperate assaults. The only question is how long any body of troops can withstand such awful punishment and whether the garrison in the fortress can outlast the Japanese ammunition and men.

The report that 30 regiments have been drawn from Gen. Oku to strengthen the attackers is believed to indicate that the Japanese have not enough men to prosecute simultaneous campaigns of great magnitude in the north and south.

One Of The Forts At Port Arthur Claimed to Have Been Captured By The Japs



PHOTOGRAPH OF KINSHAN FORT PORT ARTHUR. FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS EN ROUTE TO THE WEST

A Special Train Reached Winnipeg Yesterday And Will Resume the Journey to the Coast This Evening.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—The special train carrying President Hays and a party of Grand Trunk Pacific directors arrived here over the C.P.R. today. This afternoon the party visited Fort Garry. Tomorrow they will inspect Winnipeg and continue westward in the evening.

Huge Fires at Island Points

Hornby Island In Flames From End to End—Many on Texada.

Conflagration at South Wellington—Union Bay to Cumberland Afire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Aug. 19.—Within the immediate vicinity of the city the fire situation is very much improved over last night. The wind has dropped down and the atmosphere is much clearer.

At Northfield a big fire is yet burning. The Hamilton Powder Company have a large gang fighting it with a back fire. A big force of men are watching the city water main. A big blaze is reported from South Wellington. It is believed that the school house at this point has been destroyed.

The steamer City of Nanaimo from Comox brought word that Hornby island is ablaze from end to end, and that big fires are burning all over Texada. Along the railroad between Union bay and Cumberland is a sheet of flame.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Estimates of Ontario crops in August show a falling off in the total yield of wheat of over seven million bushels compared with 1903.

There is a decrease of over five million bushels of oats, and nearly a million bushels of rye. Barley shows an increase of nearly a million bushels. There is an immense increase in hay and clover, the total yield being estimated at over five million tons, compared with little over three hundred thousand tons in 1903.

An Unfortunate Mistake Made

An Innocent Man Sent to Prison For Many Years Through Error.

Attempt Made to Make Case Analogous to Dreyfus Affair.

New York, Aug. 21.—In a special cable today from London the New York Herald has the following: "That the much-vaunted system of police identification at Scotland Yard can send an innocent man to penal servitude for a long term of years is a fact that has been rudely brought home to the British people in the case of Adolf Beck.

"As compensation for a gross miscarriage of justice in the conviction of the unfortunate Swede, first in 1880 and again in 1896, the treasury has granted him the sum of $10,000 as a solatium.

"All England is discussing the disparity between the suffering inflicted by the law on a man guiltless of any wrong, and the compensation offered when the mistake was discovered.

"One or two newspapers have tried to work up a sensation by the amusing head lines, "An English Dreyfus Case," but in the main the press has taken this really extraordinary story soberly and seriously.

"The Times points out that while no money can really compensate an innocent for spending several years of his life in a prison, as a convict, for the treasury to make any grant whatever is an extremely rare event. Not more than ten times in the last hundred years has the treasury done anything of the kind.

"The term "English Dreyfus case" is in every way a misnomer. In the first place the home office interfered as soon as it saw good reason to doubt the justice of the sentence; secondly, while Mr. G. R. Sims, a dramatist and writer, made himself Beck's advocate in the columns of the Daily Mail, every paper in England, without exception, raised its voice for the victim as soon as it was evident that truth was on his side. On the work of justice neither petty jealousies nor rival papers nor politics played a part. Both press and bar are advocating an investigation of the whole case by an independent authority.

"Mr. Simms, who has known the victim for twenty years, has shown that the case has a far more serious aspect than was first believed. He proves step by step that the conviction was not merely a most extraordinary case of mistaken identity, but that Beck was a victim of what is nothing short of conspiracy to procure the conviction of the prisoner by suppressing facts which would have insured his triumphal acquittal."

The fact is clear that Beck was originally convicted of stealing rings from unfortunate women, largely because it was believed that he was a certain John Smith, who had been convicted in 1877 of the same offence under exactly similar circumstances. Yet, while his identity with John Smith played a preponderant part in the evidence against him, it was ruled out of court and the prisoner was not allowed to prove an unquestionable alibi.

Medical evidence was also forthcoming to show that while John Smith was a Hebrew, Beck was not, but all that the government did in the light of this fact was to remove from Beck's prison garb the lettering which indicated previous conviction.

SENATOR HOAR'S CONDITION.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 21.—At 6 p. m. General Roackwood Hoar issued this bulletin concerning Senator Hoar: "The senator is resting comfortably, and has been rather more comfortable this afternoon. He has taken a little more nourishment today than yesterday."

PARISIAN GOWNS RUINED.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Magnificent Parisian gowns, valued at $500,000, are in a ruined condition in the palace of manufactures as the result of the heavy rain storm which swept over the world's fair. The valuation is placed by Marcel and the acting commissioner general of France, who has investigated the havoc wrought by the water.

BARGES LOST.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 20.—Four barges, in tow of the tug Bully, from New London for New York, and seven barges out of nine, in tow of the tug Resolute, from New York for New Haven, have been lost in the sound off this port. It is believed no lives were lost.

STORM VISITS MANITOBA.

Farmer Is Killed by Lightning and Town Is Struck, Causing a Fire.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 20.—Reports of a disastrous storm have been received here from Pierson and Moosomin, but so far nothing has been heard from intervening country seventy miles wide. At Moosomin Archie Latimer, a farmer, was killed by lightning while working in the field. For violence and velocity the storm surpassed anything ever seen in this neighborhood. It is impossible to state the extent of the damage to standing crops. Lightning struck Lyleton, causing a fire that destroyed the following houses and stores: R. McCabe, general store; Henry Brothers, hardware; M. Bird, hardware; Harley Brothers, general store, and James Murray, implements. The loss will run into the thousands. A heavy thunder storm, accompanied by hail, passed over Melita. Crops suffered much damage and barley in the stack was discolored.

Has an Eye On Russia

Britain Issues New Rule Regarding the Coaling of Belligerents' Warships.

Comment at Ottawa On Weakness of Railway Construction Commission.

A Schedule of Farewell Visits By the Governor General's Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The secretary of state for the colonies has cabled the government to the effect that the rules allowing belligerents' warships to coal in British ports does not apply to the case of a belligerent fleet proceeding either to the seat of war or to any position on the line of route with the object of intercepting ships on suspicion of carrying contraband of war. Such a fleet cannot be permitted to make use in any way of any British ports for the purpose of coaling, either directly or from colliers accompanying the fleet.

The general comment upon the railway construction commission is that its composition is purely political, not one of the four members having any practical experience whatever in the letting of contracts for extensive works. Reid, of London, is a bookbinder, and the only office he has ever held is that of license commissioner.

Militia general orders contain the following: Victoria College, British Columbia, to be cadet captain, H. R. N. Cobbet; to be cadet lieutenant, H. Sargison; to be cadet second Lieutenant, L. Macrae.

Lord and Lady Minto propose making a final tour of Canada. The schedule of dates of farewell visits is as follows: Leave Ottawa for British Columbia and the Northwest, August 29th; arrive Victoria, via Great Lakes and C. P. R., September 5; leave Victoria, September 5th; arrive Vancouver, September 6th; arrive Calgary, September 8th, leave September 8th; arrive Edmonton, September 9th, leave September 9th. His Excellency will ride through the Saskatchewan valley by Battleford to Prince Albert, September 9th; arrive Regina, September 22; arrive Winnipeg, September 23, leave September 24; arrive Ottawa, September 26th. These are approximate dates, all subject to modifications. The departure of Their Excellencies for England is set for October 21st.

MR. LEMIEUX FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 20.—Rudolph Lemieux, solicitor-general for Canada, arrived from Europe today on the steamer Lucania.

SOCIALISTS AND UNIONS.

Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 20.—The international Socialist and trades union congress at its final sitting today adopted a resolution calling on all Socialists and trades unions to organize annual demonstrations in favor of an eight-hour day and to stop work on May Day. A resolution that the trusts, which was also passed, set forth that Socialists ought to direct their efforts towards the socialization of production.

FIRES SOUTH OF THE LINE.

Many Rendered Homeless in Washington and Much Timber Destroyed.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—Twelve adults and twenty-three children are homeless as a result of what is thought to be the incendiary fire which has burned over Fourth Plain, five miles east of Vancouver, Washington, for two days. It was controlled though not extinguished since it had devastated an area of five by three miles.

Kalispel, Mont., Aug. 20.—Forest fires still rage in this county and there are fires in all directions from this city from one to three miles wide.

Seattle, Aug. 20.—Five serious forest fires are raging in this country. Fire are destroying all the snowsheds from Lester to Burrel.

NEGOTIATING FOR A NEW CHALLENGER

Sir Thomas Lipton Urging Watson to Undertake Task of Construction.

Gourock, Scotland, Aug. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton is facing some difficulty in securing a designer for the Shamrock IV. After discussing the matter with leading Clyde yachtsmen he decided that George L. Watson was the most likely to succeed and opened negotiations with him. But Mr. Watson replied that his health did not warrant his undertaking the strain of designing another challenger for the America cup, and he, therefore, declined. Outside pressure was brought to bear, however, and Mr. Watson visited the Orin today for another conference with Sir Thomas, and they will further discuss the matter tonight.

At the Clyde Yacht Club, where Mr. Watson dined with Sir Thomas, the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed by a confidential friend that a definite order to design a challenger has again been urged on Mr. Watson, and that if he consents, a formal challenge will immediately be issued.

BORIS GOING HOME.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—Grand Duke Boris, who is on the way to St. Petersburg from the Far East, is bringing a letter on behalf of Gen. Kuropatkin and his army congratulating the Emperor on the birth of an heir to the throne.

EMPRESS AND SON WELL.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—The imperial family will remain at the Peterhof palace until August 28, when they will go to Tsarskoe Selo. The Empress and the Czarevitch are progressing satisfactorily.

ALASKA TELEPHONE CO.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Among the stock companies incorporated in New York today was the Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, capital $100,000. The directors are all of New York city except A. ... Boyd of Nome, Alaska.

RUSSIAN SHIPS MUST DISARM

An Ultimatum Issued By the Authorities at Port of Shanghai.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—The report that the Tao Tai has ordered the Russian torpedo boat desroyer Grozovoi to cease making repairs at once and to leave this harbor before noon today or disarm, and the Russian cruiser Askold to leave Shanghai before noon on Monday, or disarm, is confirmed.

It is said to be impossible for the Askold to cross the bar before the spring tides, and official circles believe that both the Grozovoi and the Askold will disarm.

THOUSANDS OF HARVESTERS.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Officials of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways are preparing for handling a big crowd of harvesters who have decided to go West. Already the railways have been furnished with a list of 2,300 of Ontario's best sons who are prepared to go, and before the trains pull out of the Union depot it is expected that 500 more names will be added.

AT CAMP ROSSLAND.

Collecting the Fine From the Miners' Union—Forest Fires.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 20.—An order was made in the Supreme court at Victoria naming Charles Vernon Jenkins as interim receiver Rossland Miners' Union to collect monies up to $12,500 the amount of the recent verdict in favor of the Centre Star Mining Company. The union and trustees and officers are restrained from parting with funds and monies on deposit at Royal Bank are attached under the order. An application comes up for final argument at Victoria on 29th inst.

Forest fires were common near Rossland during the past week, but in no instance was the mining industry endangered, and the loss in timber was light.

The Lundy's buildings had a narrow escape from destruction, but escaped completely. One man was hurt removing machinery.

Cyclone Strikes The Twin Cities

Terrific Windstorm Visits St. Paul and Minneapolis and Plays Havoc.

Five Lives Lost and Two Million Dollars of Property Destroyed.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 21.—A cyclone storm swept through the Twin Cities shortly after 9 o'clock last night, killing at least five persons and probably many more, injuring scores, wrecking, twisting or unroofing hundreds of buildings and causing a property loss in St. Paul alone of $2,000,000. The total loss will probably reach $3,000,000.

The deaths so far as known were all in St. Paul. The injured number fifty or seventy-five in each city.

Throughout the cities windows were blown in, and in the business streets the pavements literally are covered with broken glass, bricks, splintered boards, tin roofs and other debris.

The high bridge across the Mississippi river was wrecked by wind, and one end of the Wabash street bridge also was damaged. It is reported that several person have been blown off Robert street bridge into the river.

All wires were prostrated and street car service rendered useless. According to the weather observer the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. Buildings in the down town district were unroofed, plate glass windows blown in, and the air filled with flying debris.

Brief reports that have been received from Minneapolis state that conditions are equally bad in that city.

The Tivoli theatre building, located on Bridge Square, was wrecked by the wind, and one man was killed and a number of persons seriously injured.

The Empire theatre, just across the street, was unroofed and there was a panic among the performers and the audience, but so far as known no one was severely hurt.

The high bridge, an immense steel structure crossing the Mississippi river at a height of about 200 feet, was almost totally wrecked. One of the huge stone piers was cut off by the wind as smoothly as if done with a knife.

Huge iron beams crashed down upon the roofs of a number of small houses and badly wrecked them. It is reported that two persons were killed, but this report is not verified. A number of persons were injured, some of them seriously.

No news has yet been received from the outlying districts, and it is feared that when they are heard from the casualty list will be increased.

It is thought much damage was wrought in the midway district between the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. All trains for the East originating at Minneapolis and passing through St. Paul were injured.

SMOKING AND HANGING.

London, Aug. 21.—That smoking may steady a man's nerves under the most trying circumstances is exemplified in the case of Samuel Holden, executed at Birmingham calmly smoking a cigar. This was commented on as showing that the murderer was callous and unrepentant to the last. But the priest who attended him, states that the condemned man merely did it to steady his nerves, that the cigar had the desired effect, and that instead of apparent callousness, he died with a prayer on his lips.

JEFFRIES AND MUNRO.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Champion James Jeffries left his training quarters at Harbin Springs today and arrived in Oakland tonight, where he will complete his training with the Reliance Athletic Club. Jeffries is in the pink of good health and goes at his work in a vigorous style. The only fear expressed by his trainer and advisers is that he may again injure himself, owing to the zeal with which he carries on all his work. At Munro's camp at Sheehan's tavern, the beach here, a feeling of satisfaction prevails. The big miner is said to have made wonderful advance and to have never been in s... condition for battle.

Complications Likely to Arise

A Japanese Destroyer Enters Shanghai and Anchors Next Askold.

An American Gunboat Immediately Follows and Interposes

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—Shanghai was thrown into a fever of excitement this afternoon by the arrival of a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, which was sighted coming in from the south at half-past four o'clock. She passed Woosung at full speed and started up the river for Shanghai. The United States torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey slipped her cable and followed the Japanese vessel. The Japanese boat was cleared for action. She anchored off the Cosmopolitan dock, where the Russian cruiser Askold is undergoing repairs. The Chauncey came out and anchored practically between the dock and the destroyer. A foreign pilot ship reports having seen a Japanese battleship and two cruisers cruising 60 miles outside of Woosung. There are at present no Chinese men-of-war in this port, but the Taotai has asked that a Chinese cruiser be sent immediately.

The Russian consul-general here flatly refused to disarm the Askold and the destroyer Grosvoi, or to order them to leave the harbor.

The Taotai has notified American Consul Goodnow, who is dean of the consular body, that China cannot protect the foreign settlements. He contends that Russia ignores the orders issued by China and that China has not the means of making her obey them. Consul Goodnow has called a meeting of the consular body to take joint action for the protection of foreign inhabitants.

The Askold has docked adjacent to warehouses here of the Standard Oil Company, which are valued at over $1,000,000. The Standard Oil Company has demanded protection for its property from Consul Goodnow. The dock where the Askold lies is owned by British interests. On one side of dock is German and Dutch property, and on the other side American property. There are eight American, one German, two British and four French warships here.

London, Aug. 21.—The intervention of the American squadron at Shanghai in the Japanese operations against the Russian cruiser Askold created surprise in official and diplomatic circles here. The Japanese legation was at first inclined to believe that the report that the United States torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey steamed into a position between the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer and the Russian cruiser was a Shanghai fake, as it had been understood that the American government would not object to offensive action against Russian warships in case of their failure to observe Chinese neutrality. It is believed at the Japanese legation that if the American commander intervened to preserve Chinese neutrality the American government will take measures to enforce it.

The foreign office has asserted from the time of the arrival of the Russian vessels at Shanghai that it was not the business of Great Britain to interfere, but that it was China's duty to observe strict neutrality, and it has gone so far as to urge her to adopt this policy. In the opinion of British officials, if the Russian ships fail to disarmament they must take the consequences.

Fighting Raging Fires

Town of Wellington in Greatest Danger of Being Wiped Out.

Flames Making Straight For Nanaimo City and All Are Anxious.

Bands of Men Working Night and Day to Stay Destruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Aug. 18.—Just in the nick of time this morning a fire was discovered in the trestles supporting the big main which carries the city's entire water supply at a point where it crosses a gully some miles from town. Had the trestle burned through the main would have been broken and the reservoirs considerably depleted at a time when every drop is needed. Twenty men are now fighting the bush fire to save this and other trestles.

This morning Jas. Haddow, a miner, married, was killed at Extension by a fall of rock. He was a well-known association football player. Another miner was injured seriously.

The situation here tonight is decidedly serious. A dense pall of smoke on the northern outskirts marks where the raging bush fire is driving before the wind straight for town. At Wellington the worst conflagration in the history of the place this afternoon destroyed the big eight-roomed school house, the finest in the province outside of the municipalities. The new depot machine shops and store room of the E. & N. have been in the greatest danger since noon, a big hole having been burned in the roof of the latter and fires which started on the other building repeatedly were put out. All the company's men are fighting the flames. Four locomotives are constantly bringing up water. A fire engine and hose have gone out from Nanaimo.

If the flames clean out the railway buildings and Hamburger's store, it is almost bound to attack Wellington townsite, where are the homes of the machine shops' men and other employees. As this will endanger the Hamilton Powder Works' property, the men from there have joined forces with the railway men in a fierce battle against the devouring element. The smoke is so dense that it is not known whether St. Matthew's church and rectory, and the former residence of John Bryden and other fine houses are still standing, it being impossible to get down to that end of the town to find out.

Another fire is raging a mile beyond the city limits of Nanaimo. Should it reach the grove of white pine nearer town the situation in Nanaimo will become most serious. The city has men out watching the fires, and it is likely more will be sent as a strong breeze is blowing the conflagration straight towards the city. Tonight will be a most anxious one for the residents of the northern suburbs. On the "five-acre lots" fences, haystacks and much valuable property has been destroyed over an area miles in extent. Residents are watching night and day to save their homes. Teams are engaged moving effects from the endangered houses to places of safety.

The situation at 11 o'clock at Wellington is very much improved. After a desperate struggle, the fire fighters succeeded in getting the fire under control, thus saving the town from complete destruction. The wind is decreasing.

STRIKE IS FEARED SOON ON C. P. R

Increase in Wages Demanded By Carmen and Machinists —Ultimatum Issued.

Trouble is anticipated on the C. P. R. during the coming fall, says the Winnipeg Free Press. There are persistent rumors of dissatisfaction among certain of the employees, and it is learned that these men are trying to get other branches of the company's service to join them.

During the last two months there have been several consultations between the brotherhoods of railway carmen and machinists and the company with regard to certain demands from these employees. Deputations have been in consultation with Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president, and Mr. William Cross, his assistant, every day for weeks at a time, but the arrangements arrived at have not been entirely satisfactory to the employees. The last meeting of this kind was held about two weeks ago, when both the machinists and the carmen from all points west of Fort William had representatives in the city.

Mr. Dorey of Woodstock, N. B., chief organizer of the maintenance-of-way men, has also been in the city for several weeks, and has been in consultation with the different leaders of the organization. This branch of the company's service had an understanding with the company, but a short time ago when several changes in the constitution were adopted and approved by the company. They have no personal cause of complaint, but it is expected that they will support the other organizations in a demand for a satisfactory settlement.

The trouble has not come to a head yet, though report has it that the employees have delivered an ultimatum in which is embodied their terms of settlement. If this is not agreed to within a certain time limit, they will walk out. It is their expectation that in view of the rush of fall work, which will develop within the next few weeks, the company will not be in a position to refuse them. The chief demand is one for an increase of wages.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

London Times: A party of 488 trained boys and girls sent out by the National Waifs' Association (Dr. Barnado's Homes) left London on July 21st for Liverpool, en route to Canada. This patry is the largest individual group ever sent out during the twenty-two years of the organized emigration effort of the homes. They are traveling by the steamship Southwark (Dominion Line) to Quebec and Montreal, and on board they will be under careful supervision and control by experienced agents of the homes. Including these, the homes have now emigrated 15,785 emigrants, who, up to the present, can show the record of less than 2 per cent of failures.

NO ULTIMATUM YET.

Chinese Authorities Say Difficulty as to Russian Cruiser Will Be Arranged.

Pekin, Aug. 18.—The Chinese authorities here steadfastly refuse to talk concerning the situation. The rumor that Japan has sent an ultimatum to China regarding the Russian ship at Shanghai is strenuously denied at the Japanese legation here, where it is said this matter will be settled amicably so far as China and Japan are concerned, although no conclusion has yet been reached. The members of the foreign board are conferring constantly with the ministers here of Russia, Japan, France and Germany.

JOHN REDMOND COMING.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, and Messrs. Patrick O'Brien and Capt. Bonelan, Nationalist members of parliament, sailed for New York today on board the White Star line steamer Teutonic. Mr. Redmond and his companions, who are going to the United States to attend the convention of the Irish League in New York, August 30 and 31, were given a hearty send-off.

POLICE CAPTURE BIG NUGGET.

Results of Pilfering From Employers Represents Twenty Thousand.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Rochester discounted the Klondike on gold nuggets tonight, when the police took possession of a nugget weighing nearly two pounds, worth $5,000, and arrested David Eber, a jeweler, on the charge of receiving stolen property. In some respects it is the most remarkable case with which the police have ever had to deal. A short time ago Bausch & Lomb, of the well-known optical works, notified the police authorities that their inventory of gold showed a shortage used in manufacturing eyeglass frames, covering a considerable space of time and amounting to several thousand dollars. An employee was suspected who had access to the vault, and the police obtained a confession. They were told that scraps of gold regularly each week were taken, selling to Eber for $10 gold worth $125. These scraps, it is alleged, Eber melted together and formed the nugget which was seized tonight. The total amount of gold taken is estimated at $20,000.

Fearful Execution Of Japanese Fire

Commander of the Vladivostock Cruisers Reports Recent Action to Viceroy.

Half the Officers and a Quarter of the Crews Were Lost.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has received a despatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated at Vladivostock August 17th, saying that the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi, of the Vladivostock squadron returned to Vladivostock August 16th, and communicating the following from Rear Admiral Jessen, commander of the squadron:

"At dawn on August 14th the Rossia, Gromoboi and Rurik arrived at 42 miles off and parallel with Fusan, and 30 miles from the northern lighthouse of Tsu island. When to the westward I saw a Japanese squadron of armored cruisers six miles to the north, traveling parallel with our course. This squadron consisted of four vessels of the Iwagta type and was putting on full steam. I was obliged to engage in battle, which commenced at 5 a.m. with a distance of 60 cables between the two squadrons.

"In the straits to the south came a second-class cruiser of the Nanaiwa type to join the enemy.

"We rapidly turned to the right, intending to approach the Korean coast, and, by increasing our speed, we seemed to be succeeding, but the enemy directed his course toward us to hinder our design.

"Within five minutes the Rurik signalled that her steering gear was disabled. I replied, 'Steer with the engines.'

"All of the Japanese cruisers concentrated their fire on the Rurik, and our subsequent manoeuvring was to enable the Rurik to repair her rudder. I attracted to myself the enemy's fire.

"At this time two warships, a second and third class cruiser, joined the enemy.

"The Rurik hoisted the signal, 'Cannot steer.'

"Some manoeuvring on the front alone gave the Rurik a chance of going in the direction of the Korean coast, and at 7 o'clock the signal was hoisted, 'Go east.' The Rurik took the requisite course at full speed.

"The battle continued for two hours in this manner.

"We suffered considerable damage. The Rossia had three funnels pierced, preventing her from keeping up good steam, and three of her boilers were useless.

"At 9:30 the Rurik began to lag behind and again turned her bows toward the shore, at the same time fighting against the two second-class cruisers which had joined the enemy's squadron. The Rurik soon afterwards began to get out of sight.

"Vice Admiral Kamimura, with four armored cruisers, kept us from assisting the Rurik. The Rurik continued fighting.

"We continued our efforts to attract the enemy further north in the hope that the Rurik would dispose of her opponents and repair her rudder, and would be able to reach Vladivostock.

"Shortly before 10 o'clock the enemy's fire was the most terrific of the battle, but the whole Japanese squadron left us after the most deadly fight, which had lasted five hours.

"The Rossia had eleven holes at her water line and the Gromoboi six. Both cruisers lost more than half their officers and the losses among the men totalled 25 per cent.

"We stopped our engines and began to repair our vessels so as to proceed to Vladivostock.

"Captain Berlinsky, of the Rossia, was killed and several of his officers were wounded. On the Gromoboi two lieutenants were killed other officers injured. Both cruisers had 135 men killed and 307 wounded."

FIERCE RIOTS AT CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

Hungry Mob Attempts to Capture Stray Animals and Fight Results.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—The fiercest riot of the stock yard strike occurred tonight when the hungry dwellers in the packing house district sought to capture and kill eight steers which had escaped from the yards. The mob numbered 4,000 persons and the streets were cleared only after 120 police, in five squads, had charged the rioters on four sides. Shots were fired and scores of rioters were clubbed. A bullet grazed the cheek of Police Lieutenant Prime and a police sergeant was stripped of his star and club by a woman. One man was so severely battered that he was sent to a hospital. Few arrests were made. The temper of the police was shown, however, when a call for reinforcements was answered by a number of patrol wagons, followed by an ambulance. In no previous scrimmage were clubs used so freely.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 18.—In a head-on collision between a construction train and a relief train of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road about nine miles south of Calintes, Nevada, seven trainmen were injured. That section of the road is in the hands of the construction department. At the point where the collision occurred is a dry creek about ten feet deep and all of the injured were hurled into this. All of the injured will recover.

JAPAN WILL TAKE THE ASKOLD AND DESTROYERS

Gives Notice to the Ruler of Shanghai That Fleet is Coming to Take Possession of The Russian Vessels Now Being Repaired.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—M. O. Dagira, the Japanese consul-general, has notified the Taotai of Shanghai that a Japanese fleet is coming to seize the Russian cruiser Askold and the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi.

The chief engineer of the customs reports that the Russian vessels are seaworthy. The repairs being made by the Russians on the Grozovoi will be completed in about ten days. It is uncertain when the repairs to the Askold will be finished. There is no uneasiness here, although the situation is thought to be acute. The foreign consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port.

Teacher Drowns At Shawnigan

John A Coates of Victoria Dives to Death From Bow Of Boat.

Intended Bathing But Is Believed to Have Struck a Rock.

John A. Coates, one of the best known and most popular members of the teaching staff of the Victoria public schools, was drowned yesterday in Shawnigan lake under peculiarly distressing circumstances. With his mother and other members of the family, who were on a holiday camping trip at the pretty lake resort, deceased was out in a boat. He was dressed ready for bathing, and, the day being warm, decided to take a plunge. Diving from the side of the boat, he sprang to his death, for he never reappeared, greatly to the consternation and alarm of those with him. It is believed he struck a rock which rendered him unconscious, death then ensuing from drowning.

The body has been located in 30 feet of water, and will be recovered this morning. The provincial police were notified and, with grappling irons, will recover the body. Undertaker Hanna and deceased's father will go up to the lake this morning to bring the body down.

Deceased, who was born in Barrie, Ont., was 22 years of age, a member of the Baptist church, a member of the Fifth Regiment and resided with his parents at No. 8 North Chatham street.

From F. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools, the Colonist yesterday evening obtained a few particulars regarding the career of deceased. Mr. Eaton, who heard the sad news as a great shock which pained him exceedingly, said he could not speak too highly in appreciation of the energy and ability of the late Mr. Coates. The superintendent, in pursuit of his duties, was frequently in close touch with him and he had special opportunities of witnessing his labor in the school with which he was connected. He found him possessed of remarkable industry, ability of a high order and great resourcefulness.

Deceased was educated in the Victoria High school. In the High school he prepared for the McGill matriculation examination, which he passed with credit in 1901. He attended the Normal school in the session of 1901-02 and was appointed to the teaching staff in August, 1902. He taught that year in the South Park school, and last year in the Boys' Central, where he was assigned at the time of his death.

The late Mr. Coates only this week received an offer of a position in Cranbrook with a high salary, but he had decided to remain on the Victoria staff.

IRON WORKS FOR TOWN OF LADYSMITH

Satisfactory Outlook of Project to Establish the New Industry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, Aug. 18.—The Ladysmith Iron Works, of which Messrs. Freel and Davidson are the proprietors, are about to be incorporated with the intention of going very largely into the manufacture of stoves of all kinds on a very extensive scale in addition to the work now being conducted on the premises. A meeting of those interested in this new project was held here yesterday, when various matters relating to the deal were discussed at some length. The capital of the new company will be placed at $50,000, but it is only proposed to call up at present $20,000 to start the business. The present proprietors are so satisfied and sanguine of the ultimate success of the new venture that they have decided not to accept any money for the property but at a fair valuation, of course, will take the amount in shares. The necessary capital has already nearly been subscribed, and there remains but very little, if any, to be placed upon the market. Very extensive additions to the present plant are proposed, and will be put in hand almost immediately, and that there is a big field for this new enterprise, seeing that stoves are now being imported from the other side, is admitted on all hands, and there is only one opinion as to the result, namely, that it is bound to prove a great financial success. The most prominent citizens of Ladysmith apparently are also of this opinion, otherwise they would not have been so anxious to snap up the shares so quickly.

The steamer Selkirk arrived this morning with about 190 tons of copper ore from the Marble bay mines on Texada island, for the Tyee smelter. This is the first shipment from these mines to Ladysmith, but in future there will be regular monthly quantities sent to this smelter. The Tyee Company also receive all the output of ore from the Van Anda mines, Texada island.

Mr. Jack Macdonald, and others, interested in the King Solomon mines at Seokosilah, have struck a remarkably fine body of copper ore on their property, and are naturally jubilant over the fact. A trial shipment is being prepared at the mines, which will be sent to the Tyee smelter during the course of the next few days.

SWEDISH LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Christiana, Norway, Aug. 18.—Sivert Nielsou, former president of the Sporthing, is dead.

ALMSCLIFFE WINS.

London, Aug. 18.—At the Stockton summer meeting today the Durham county produce plate of $5,000 was won by Almscliffe, the favorite, ridden by "Dannie" Maher. Maher rode two winners, two seconds and one third today. His record for the meeting is ten wins, four seconds and one third out of seventeen mounts.

Twenty Thousand Men Sacrificed

A Battle of Huge Proportions Raged Around Port Arthur During Week.

Crushing Attack on Left Wing Rushes Some Important Positions.

London, Aug. 18.—A despatch to the Central News from Tokio says it is announced that the Japanese commander in front of Port Arthur has been unable to accede to a Russian request for truce in order to permit the removal of non-combatants from that place.

Chefoo, Aug. 18.—A battle of huge proportions raged around Port Arthur August 14th and 15th and was resumed August 17th. The Japanese, it is reported, sacrificed 20,000 more men, but gained important advantages in the matter of position.

The news was brought here on junks, one of which having on board three Russians concealed in the disguise of Chinese to escape from the Japanese, left Port Arthur last night, and were blown rapidly to Chefoo by a gale.

The main force of the attack was directed against the left wing and resulted in the capture of the Pigeon bay positions and some of the forts at Liaotieshan. At Paluochang the Japanese hastily mounted guns, which did excellent service in aiding the storming of the right wing, where the Japanese are said to have captured two forts of minor value, mounting four-inch guns, two siege guns and four quick-firing guns. The position that the Japanese occupy on Liaotieshan peninsula is not clear, but numerous Chinese sources aver that the Japanese have been seen in force in that section.

Apparently a crushing attack, originating in Louisa bay, swept through the Pigeon bay positions into the peninsula, in the doing of which a majority of the lives of the expedition were sacrificed. On the night of the 15th the battle lulled somewhat, when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to General Stoessel.

The terms provided that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join General Kuropatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese admiral, that the Russian warships in the harbor, numbering seven, namely, the battleships Retvizan, Sevastopol, Pobieda, Perseveit, Poltava and the armored cruiser Bayan, and the protected cruiser Pallada and 12 or more torpedo boat destroyers and four gunboats be surrendered to the Japanese.

Lieut.-General Stoessel is alleged to have received the terms with a burst of wonderful profanity, his usual taciturnity deserting him. He strode the floor until he became calmer and then remarked that if the Japanese proposition was a joke it was in bad taste.

UNLOADING NITRATES.

British bark Harold began to unload her cargo of 1,000 tons of nitrates at the outer wharf yesterday morning. She will be here for a few days discharging cargo, and may then go to the Sound under charter.

FROM PORTLAND CANAL REGION

Well-Known Prospector Returns After Interesting Trip Up North Coast.

Mr. Ephraim Hodgson, of South Wellington, the well known prospector, has just returned from a trip to Portland canal and that region, where he spent some weeks. Mr. Hodgson says the rain up there was incessant, and although he did not go for pleasure, the moisture certainly did not help to make the trip more enjoyable. He was seven days soaked to the skin without a chance to dry his clothing.

The game in that section of the country is in marvelous abundance and variety. He saw innumerable deer, and wolves, bear and other animals.

Early in the trip he had the good fortune to shoot four birds of the petrel family, peculiar to the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands, and very rare. The provincial museum had only one specimen until the four shot by Mr. Hodgson and presented by him to the museum arrived in cold storage by the steamer Princess Beatrice. They were received by Mr. Kermode in excellent preservation and are being mounted to be added to the collection.

Mr. Hodgson has seen many wolves in his prospecting tours, but one that he encountered in the woods near the head of Portland canal surpassed in size anything of the lupus family that ever came under his notice. Unfortunately he could not get a shot at the beast in time. It would have made a handsome addition to the provincial museum collection.

Mr. Hodgson did not wish to say anything about the results of his prospecting along Portland canal, except that it is a great country, and that its future is assured. He would only say that his trip had been as successful as he expected. Mr. Hodgson reports that there are great signs of activity observable all along the northern coast, and that many people are going in to settle at the various places on and near the coast.

Everybody is, of course, expecting great things in the way of development from the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. That is the main theme of conversation everywhere in the north at present.

Mr. Hodgson returns to his home at South Wellington this morning to take a well-earned rest after his toilsome experiences in the north, but he will be leaving again soon on a still more extended prospecting trip.

The Pallada Was Torpedoed

Flotilla of Destroyers Under Capt. Mathuoka Gets Credit For Deed.

Reports Hitting Cruiser at a Distance of Four Hundred Yards.

Tokio, Aug. 18.—A report this morning received here from Admiral Togo says that the gunboats Maya and Amgia, which were on guard duty in the neighborhood of Shampingtao on Aug. 11th, discovered the Russian gunboat Gillak and another gunboat near Shensen engaged in shelling the Japanese land forces. The Japanese vessels attacked the enemy and a shell from the Amgia hit the Gillak, and the latter retreated hastily to Port Arthur.

It probably was the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, under command of Capt. Mathuoka, that sunk the Russian cruiser Pallada on the night of Aug. 10th. Capt. Mathouka reports that he approached a cruiser of the Pallada's type and, at a distance of 400 yards, fired a torpedo, which he saw hit the cruiser and exploded.

THE "HETTIE GREEN" OF NOME

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Max Cutter, a mining man of Alameda, secured a warrant today for the arrest of Lena Walton, known as the "Hettie Green of Nome." He accuses her of swindling him out of $6,000 in a mining deal.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending today show a total of $5,170,500, showing an advance of 67 per cent. over a year ago, when the figures were $3,146,256. For the corresponding week in 1902 the total was $3,624,554.

T. H. Brader, founder of the Herald and Albertan at Calgary, died in that city today. He came from Peterboro, but was one of the veterans in Western Canada. He was unmarried.

A trip through the Carman, Miami and Rolland districts makes all most enthusiastic over the condition of the crops and the prospects for an immense harvest. The wheat, oats and barley are simply magnificent and today present a gladsome scene. The grain is standing up well and stretches of fields for mile after mile seem to be as level as a billiard board. Many of the farmers estimate that wheat will yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre, while barley will go 45 to 60, and oats 70 to 80 bushels. The barley harvest has begun and the wheat is now ripping rapidly and the harvest should be general by the end of another week.

GRENFELL MAY BE MINTO'S SUCCESSOR

Strenuous Englishman Reported to Be in Line as Governor General.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—The London correspondent of the Yorkshire Post, of Leeds, refers to the rumor that W. H. Grenfell may succeed Lord Minto as governor-general of Canada:

"Everyone in Canada," he says, "knows Grenfell as an athlete. During his stay in Canada he twice swam the Niagara river, and is a noted Swiss mountain climber. He has been a war correspondent, and in the university stroked the eight. He has written a number of works, including one on bimetallism. He is an intimate friend of Balfour, and ought to make a good governor."

William Henry Grenfell is a member of the Wycombe division of Bucks since 1900. He was born October 30, 1855, is a son of C. W. Grenfell, M. P., and Georgiana, daughter of Lady Cawline, and Right Hon. W. Sebright Lascelles, was married in 1887 to Ethel, daughter of Hon. Julian and Lady Adine Fane, co-heiress to the Barony of Butler. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; played Harrow eleven 1873-1874; represented Oxford in three-mile race vs. Cambridge, 1876; rowed vs. Cambridge, 1877-1878; president O. U. A. C. and O. U. B. C.; climbed in the Alps and shot in the Rocky mountains, India, etc.; swam twice across Niagara; stroked eight across the Channel; special correspondent second Suakim campaign; M. P. for Salisbury, 1880, 1885; M. P. for Hereford, 1892, resigned; private secretary to Sir W. Harcourt at Exchequer, 1885; high sheriff, Bucks, 1890; mayor of Maidenhead, 1895-97; won putting championship three years.

Publications — Articles on Rocky Mountains; Rowing; House of Lords; Bimetallism; Recreations; Hunting; Punting; Shooting; Fishing; Cycling. Owns about 3,200 acres. Address, Tapion Court, Maidenhead. Clubs, Turf and Travelers.

BRITISH HOSPITALITY.

English Sporting Journal Complains of Indifference Towards Canadians.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—The Referee, the leading sporting journal of London, complains that sufficient hospitality has not been extended to the visiting Winnipeg team. The Canucks, it is stated, are capital fellows to meet, and had been entertained in a friendly way, but when you come to contrast the receptions given touring Englishmen by their fellow-subjects across the sea, with the casual attention paid friends from the colonies honoring us with their company, traveled Britons cannot help fearing that visiting colonial representatives must mark the inequality of the exchanges we make. It is a grave mistake to allow our own people such as the Canadian to come and go without being entertained at least by the Amateur Rowing Association.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—Statistics show that of every thousand loaves of bread consumed in 1903 in Great Britain, Canada contributed one hundred and nineteen.

WILL BLOCKADE YANGSTE.

Tokio, Aug. 18.—It is not probable that the Japanese vessels will enter Shanghai to seize the Russian ships there. Japan has always held that Shanghai is an international port. Japan relies upon China to disarm the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi. Nevertheless, she will blockade the Yangtse.

AN ENFORCED ARMISTICE.

Liaoyang, Aug. 18.—An enforced armistice, owing to the prevalence of heavy rains, prevents military operations.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A Liaotung correspondent says that General Kuroki's right is apparently withdrawing and that the advance in the direction of Mukden seems to have been abandoned.

TRANSATLANTIC RATES.

New York, Aug. 18.—The New York agent of the White Star line announced today the following first-class passage rates on their steamers to Liverpool: On the Oceanic, $65, on the Majestic and Teutonic $55, and on the Baltic, Celtic, Cedric and Arabic $50. They also announced that the rate from Boston to Liverpool on all steamers between these points has been fixed at $50; the maximum cut on these rates is $35 on the Oceanic.

News Notes of The Dominion

Brave Rescuer Drowns After Carrying Aid to Fair Castaway.

Heaviest Hailstorm on Record Visits Neighborhood of Berlin.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—James Harold Davidge, eighteen years old, first-year student at the School of Practical Science, was drowned at Bronte yesterday afternoon. He swam out to rescue a young lady who was alone in a rowboat and without means of propelling it. After handing her an oar, he turned and started to swim back, but suddenly sank without warning in six feet of water, and was drowned before he could be rescued. He was an expert swimmer but is supposed to have been seized with cramps.

Salvation Army officials announce that Commissioner Eva Booth will bid farewell to Canada this fall.

Goldwin Lansdell, sixteen years old, was killed by lightning at the Humber yesterday.

Judge Teetzel has accepted the chairmanship of the board of arbitration between the Grand Trunk railway and its telegraphers.

It was semi-officially announced this morning that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will establish a Dominion fire insurance company to fight the increase in rates at Toronto, Montreal and other places in Canada.

HEIR TO HALF A MILLION.

Hamilton, Aug. 18.—James A. Redding, proprietor of the Simcoe hotel, has received word from Australia that he has fallen heir to over half a million dollars.

FORMER MEMBER DEAD.

St. John's, Que., Aug. 18.—Louis Nolleur, ex-M. P. P., died last night, aged 76 years.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Hull, Aug. 18.—Adelard Auger, who, in a fight inflicted injuries causing the death of a man named Primault at Rapides de L'Orignal last week, has been lodged in jail here to wait trial. From evidence produced Auger, while drunk, struck Primault on the head, which caused death a few minutes after.

HEAVY HAILSTORM.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The heaviest hailstorm ever known passed over the vicinity of Bridgeport, about two miles from here, today. Hail fell like sleet, many stones measuring one a quarter inches in diameter, and doing much damage to fruit trees. A thousand panes of glass in the Berlin beet sugar factory, near here, are said to have been smashed.

HOLDUP NEAR PHOENIX.

Greenwood, Aug. 18.—As E. D. Orchard was proceeding to Phoenix on Saturday evening last, at a dark place in the road, near the Last Chance mine he was accosted by a party of five men, disguised, and one of whom carried a rifle. The party held him up for all the wealth he carried on him, and Mr. Orchard proceeded on his way a somewhat frightened man. Officer Darragh was soon on the ground but no trace of the desperadoes could be found.

Hope No. 2 claim, owned by Robert Donegan, was bonded a few days ago to J. A. Russell and Patrick Dermody. This claim is in Skylark camp, adjoining the Silver Cloud and Silver King, both of which were recently bonded and on both of which a very fine lead has already been uncovered. The Hope vein is identical with that on the other two. The terms are very liberal, but the consideration is reported to be large. The bondholders are utilizing the water from a large spring on the property for ground sluicing the ledge. An effort is being made by the Greenwood board of trade to get a road into this section.

A POOR PACK ON THE FRASER

Canners Declare the Season Is a Practical Failure.

The known salmon pack on the Fraser river up to last Saturday night was 58,616 cases, and it is estimated that the pack of trap fish up to the same period was not less than 8,000 cases, says the Vancouver Province. The known pack is totaled from returns rendered by the various canneries. Figures as to the exact pack of trap fish cannot be obtained.

Allowing that the pack on the Fraser river to last Saturday night was 66,616 cases, it is not half as great as the pack of August 15 last year, when no less than 137,455 cases had been put up. The total pack on the Fraser last year was 237,125 cases, as against 327,095 cases in 1902, and 990,252 cases in 1901. This year Fraser river canners class the pack on that river as practically a total failure.

The fish are still running for the Fraser in small numbers. The average at the various canneries this morning ran between fifteen and twenty fish to the boat.

Mr. C. J. Loewen, manager of the Great Northern cannery, states that he is a particularly heavy sufferer from the damage inflicted on nets by the tug Czar, plying between Vancouver and Ladysmith with the Transfer barge. He states that on Friday night last the Czar cut three of his nets, making a total of nineteen nets he alleges that tug cut out of a total of twenty-one of his nets cut during the entire season. Mr. Loewen is making a search to ascertain whether the fishermen have no rights on Gulf waters that may be legally protected.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Outflanking Kuropatkin

New Movement of the Japanese Now Developing Near Liaoyang.

On Evacuation Town Will Likely Be Used as Winter Quarters.

Chinese Band Growing Bolder and Constantly Harass Russians.

Liaoyang, Aug. 18.—A general Japanese flanking movement is developing to the east and parallel with the railroad. The movement involves the whole mass of troops from Dalin pass about twenty-five miles southwest of Tatchekiao to Diodinshan on the Taitse river, thirty-five miles southeast of Mukden. It is evident that these troops have combined with the object of forcing the Russians out of Liaoyang without a fight and thus securing advantageous winter quarters. It is thought that the Japanese have enough men to consummate the movement until the release of a large number of troops now besieging Port Arthur.

It is reported that a large force has left Haicheng and is retiring to Tatchekiao.

The days' rain has temporarily checked all movements. Chinese bandits are more active than ever. They again blew up the railway near here and fired during the night on a train bearing Col. Spiridov of the Amur railway battalion. They are rendering the environs of the town unsafe after dark by slipping from the tall corn in the fields and kidnapping and torturing a number of victims. Bandits under the command of the celebrated Toulisan, cut up a party of scouts under the command of Capt. Transoff in the village of Syaba, twenty-five miles west of Liaoyang yesterday. Reinforcements coming up with them scattered the bandits, killing eighteen and capturing four. The villages was burned and many explosions were heard, evidently of concealed ammunition. The place was the headquarters of Tousisan, who claims to be a Colonel in the Japanese service.

NOT FAR FROM HOME.

New York, Aug. 18.—Police headquarters report that Antonio Mannino, the kidnapped Brooklyn boy, for whom the police have been searching was found tonight by a cousin in the street, three blocks from his home.

BANKERS ASSIGN.

Boston, Aug. 18.—A. Franklin Burham & Co., bankers and brokers, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. Its embarrassment is understood to be due to the recent suspension of its New York correspondent, E. T. C. Slease of the Consolidated Exchange.

BRITISH AND U. S. VIEW.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—It is understood that Russia will recognize the validity of the British and American view differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband of war, and that the Russian reply will be couched in the sense. Specific claims on the part of Great Britain for seizure of vessels and cargoes will probably be reserved for later consideration.

SEA FIGHT BY A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN

Commander of Cruiser Division Reports Operation to the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The Emperor has received from Capt. Reizenstein, commander of the cruiser division at Port Arthur, a report of the battle of August 10, dated Shanghai. The report says the squadron began to move to the outer roadstead at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 8:30 issued in single file, preceded by mine-clearing launches. The passage across the mined roadstead occupied two hours.

At 9 o'clock Admiral Withoft gave the signal to make for Vladivostock, and the mine clearers started back to the harbor at mid-day. The enemy's ships steamed up from all directions and soon attacked the cruiser Askold, which was the first Russian ship to be badly injured, her boilers being seriously damaged.

The Japanese drew nearer, pouring in a hot fire, and at 6 a.m. the Czarevitch steamed along the line of Russian ships signalling, "Admiral transfers command," which was accordingly assumed by Rear Admiral Outomsky. It was then decided to break through the Japanese ships. The cruiser Askold led, followed by the Novik, Pallada and Diana.

They engaged four of the second-class Japanese cruisers and several torpedo boats, while there were three cruisers of the Massuhima type on our right.

The Russian fire was most effective, causing an outbreak of fire on the armored cruiser Asama. One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and the others withdrew.

The Askold was badly damaged, but the Japanese circle was broken and the Askold escaped. The Pallada and Novik were lost sight of by the Japanese.

DANISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Copenhagen, Aug. 18.—While the Danish training squadron was engaged in manoeuvering in the Great Belt today the torpedo boat Haverston was sunk in collision with the torpedo boat Storen. The crew of the Haverston were rescued. The Storen was only slightly injured.

REFUSE TO SURRENDER.

General Stoessel Refuses Demand of Japanese and Firing Commences.

Chefoo, Aug. 18.—Russians and Chinese who left Port Arthur last night and arrived here today declare that Lieut.-General Stoessel in command at Port Arthur, refuses to surrender to the Japanese and that the Russians began firing again at the time set for replying to the Japanese demand. They confirm previous reports that there are seven Russian ships in Port Arthur, in addition to torpedo destroyers and aver that the Japanese have lost 20,000 men before Port Arthur during the last ten days.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following cable from the foreign office at Tokio: "The commander of the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur reports that on the 16th he sent to the enemy's outposts an officer under a flag of truce bearing a communication embodying the wishes of the Emperor of Japan for the release of the non-combatants and a letter demanding the surrender of Port Arthur. These documents were handed to the chief of staff of the garrison. On the 17th the enemy sent an officer under a flag of truce with a reply refusing both proposals."

All U. S. Fruit Must Be Mark[ed]

California And Other Shipm[ents] Now Come Under the Canadian Act.

Particulars of Regulations [of] Particular Interest to B. C. Farmers.

An interesting situation has ... created in the city in connection ... the enforcement of the provisions ... what is known as the Fruit Marks ... says the Manitoba Free Press. ... Fruit Marks Act of 1901, as ame[nded] in 1902, requires that all fruit shi[pped] into Canada or from point to poin[t in] Canada, or for export from Can[ada] shall be plainly marked with the n[ame] of the packer and with a mark d[esig]nating the grade of the contents of ... closed package. California and o[ther] American packers shipping fruit ... Canada have never complied with ... law. As the fruit shipped into M[ani]toba from the United States was ... ways of an excellent quality, gi[ving] rise to no complaint, the local auth[ori]ties took no steps to compel the mar[king] of American packages, and permi[tted] the law to remain inoperative in reg[ard] to American fruit.

British Columbia and Ontario p[ack]ers have recently made complaint ... garding tihs evasion of the law on ... part of American fruit growers ... they insist that the law should be ... plied as rigorously to American as ... Canadian products, and in the fut[ure] this will be done. It is impossible ... the Canadian government to com[pel] the American packer personally ... mark all packages shipped into C[an]ada, and in this case the Canadian ... ceiver of American fruit is requi[red] to mark the package, or pay the p[en]alty provided for by the statute. T[he] result of the enforcement of this l[aw] in the case of the American shipp[ers] will probably be that the standard ... first-class fruit will be raised, ... finest American fruit setting the gra[de]. Much fruit formerly graded No. 1 w[ill] be graded No. 2, and fruit forme[rly] graded No. 2 will be rejected.

In connection with the enforceme[nt] of the provisions of this act, as a[p]plied to American packers, Mr. J. ... Philp, the local inspector of fruit, h[as] issued the following letter to all fr[uit] jobbers in the province:

Office of the Dominion Fruit Inspecto[r], 369 Graham Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

August 12, 1904.

To the Fruit Jobbers and Others, Who[m] it May Concern:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed herewith yo[u] will find a copy of the Fruit Marks Ac[t]. I wish to direct your attention to se[c]tions 3, 4 and 5.

Section 3 defines what is considere[d] to be a closed package.

Section 4 describes how closed pac[k]ages are to be marked.

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I have been given to understand tha[t] Canadian growers and packers in Brit[]ish Columbia, and also in Ontario, ar[e] beginning to murmur that much of th[e] fruit imported from the United State[s] is allowed to evade that part of th[e] law referring to marks and grades wit[h] which they, the said Canadian grower[s] and shippers, are so rigorously oblige[d] to comply. Having no control over for[]eign shippers, and to comply with this part of the act the rule has been tha[t] the person or firm handling the fruit so imported shall place the name of the said person or firm on the packages, and also grade it as required by section 4, subsection C. Your attention is, therefore, hereby drawn to this matter. And all parties are respectfully requested to have this done in future.

What is wanted is that all apples, either in barrels or boxes, including crab apples, and pears, shall be graded in such a manner that the marks will comply with the act, and that in the event of the package being without any packer's name the firm's name handling them shall be added along with the grade mark.

Re Ontario Packages—In the absence of proper marks and grades in the case of Ontario packages, the same form must be followed as given for imported fruit, but the inspector will be pleased if all such failures to properly mark are carefully noted and a report of the same, with full particulars, be forwarded to him.

The inspector hopes that everyone interested will give him all the assistance in their power, as without their assistance his efforts, without resorting to legal proceedings, are largely ineffective. By looking at section 8, the penalties for failure to observe the requirements of the act are to be found.

In the case of dealers persistently continuing to handle brands of fruit which from any cause had in the past been found improperly marked or graded, and in which no improvements are being made, the inference will be taken that they are willing and desirous to handle that class of fruit, and they will be held responsible accordingly.

Trusting that this will receive your careful attention, I remain most respectfully,

J. J. PHILP,
Dom. Fruit Inspector.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Standard Oil Company Incorporated—New Justices of the Peace.

Following are notices appearing in yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette:

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Plans, specification, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after August 22, at the office of the Mining Recorder, Trout Lake, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

A special court of revision and appeal under the Assessment Act, in accordance with section 101 of the Assessment Act, 1903, will be held at the office of the assessor, at the Court House, in the city of Rossland, on Friday, September 2, at 10 a. m.

The Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited, Non-personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $1 each; to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire (either with or without the surface rights thereof) lands bearing petroleum and other mineral oils and minerals, gas and coal.

The Nanaimo Fisheries, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000, divided into 100 shares of $100 each; to take over the fish business of Jervis & Co., now carried on at Nanaimo, B. C., and all the property, goodwill, stock in trade, estate and assets of every description connected with or pertaining to the said business.

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The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia. The amount of the capital of the society is $7,500,000, divided into 75,000 shares of $100 each. The head office of the company within this province is situated in Vancouver, and Patrick Donnell, loan company in-

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Particulars of Regulations of Particular Interest to B. C. Farmers.

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British Columbia and Ontario packers have recently made complaint regarding tihs evasion of the law on the part of American fruit growers and they insist that the law should be applied as rigorously to American as to Canadian products, and in the future this will be done. It is impossible for the Canadian government to compel the American packer personally to mark all packages shipped into Canada, and in this case the Canadian receiver of American fruit is required to mark the package, or pay the penalty provided for by the statute. The result of the enforcement of this law in the case of the American shipper will probably be that the standard of first-class fruit will be raised, the finest American fruit setting the grade. Much fruit formerly graded No. 1 will be graded No. 2, and fruit formerly graded No. 2 will be rejected.

In connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, as applied to American packers, Mr. J. J. Philp, the local inspector of fruit, has issued the following letter to all fruit jobbers in the province:

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The Truro Condensed Milk Company, Limited, is authorized to carry on business within the province, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company, to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the company is situated in the town of Truro, province of Nova Scotia. The amount of the capital of the company is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The head office of the company in this province is situated in Vancouver, and Robert Martin, merchant, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the company. The objects for which the company has been established are: To manufacture, condense, preserve, can, sell and deal in condensed milk, coffee, cocoa, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish and all kinds of preserved foods, condiments and confectionery; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in cheese, butter and other farm products.

BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

American Roads Boast of Securing Contract C. P. R. Never Had.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific railroad, which has carried the British-Australian mails across the continent ever since the inauguration of that service, has lost the contract, and the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern and Union Pacific Railroads will have it in future.

The announcement was made today by the Lake Shore management of the closing of the Central with the British offer, by which the Canadian roads lose the work. The Century Limited, the fastest train in the world, will be used, making twenty hours from New York to Chicago, by the New York Central between New York and Buffalo, thence on the Lake Shore road to Chicago, and thence to San Francisco via the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads. The recent Lake Shore improvements in roadbed and equipment are credited with helping to obtain contract.

B. C. FRUIT EXHIBIT AT BRANDON FAIR

Provincial Display Was Very Highly Praised—Samples Going to England.

Brandon, Aug. 14.—"Oh, this reminds me of back home," was the common remark of visitors to the fruit exhibit of the British Columbia government at Brandon's big fair. Not alone by people of Eastern Canada was the remark. Old Country people, who had not seen fruit growing since they left their former homes, and people from southern middle states now domiciled in the great Canadian West, joined in words of appreciation as they admired the handsome display of fresh fruits in crates, baskets and boxes, flanked by bottles of preserved fruits, and surmounted by framed pictures of orchard and farm scenes in the Pacific province. Popular as the exhibit was in Winnipeg, it lost none of its popularity when it was displayed in the handsome building erected by the Dominion government on the Brandon exhibition grounds. There were many people who had seen the fruit displayed at Winnipeg, and they brought their friends to see it at Brandon too. "This is the British Columbia fruit," was the common remark as the familiar ones introduced their friends. While the first week of the Winnipeg fair was marked by the exhibit of a large quantity of the larger late varieties of sweet cherries, none of which were available for the Brandon fair, as the season had progressed too far, the fresh fruits displayed last week at the big fair, gained by the fact that a rather better selection of apples and plums of the early varieties was on exhibition. The early yellow transparent and the red astrakhan were much better matured and a number of boxes of duchess were also received.

In plums, the peach plum and the tragedy prune, two of the early varieties in British Columbia, were liberally represented. Some crates of the large cultivated blackberries were also shown. The late cherries of the Olivet, Nouvelle, Royal and Morello varieties were the most popular. These are less frequently received as far east as Brandon and a ready market would be found for almost unlimited quantities.

Mr. E. M. Palmer, the commissioner representing the government of British Columbia, was delighted with the results of the exhibit at Brandon, as he had been at Winnipeg. For a number of years, as freight rates commissioner, he has had especial interest in building up the trade with Manitoba in British Columbia fruit products. Now he feels that with good fruit, well-packed and shipped, there is a big future for the industry, as the market is here ready for the supply. The handsome and much-admired bottled samples of fruit have been taken back to Winnipeg by Mr. Palmer, who will this week re-pack them and ship them to England for display. He will then leave for Victoria.

GOOD OUTPUT OF CARIBOO GOLD

Field is Larger Than Last Year and the Prospects Excellent.

The outlook for the deep placer and big hydraulic mines of Cariboo is most encouraging, says the Kamloops Sentinel. Latest reports from La Fontaine, Waverly, Slough Creek and other properties show that everything points to good times in Cariboo. This is borne out by the actual conditions at the present time as measured by the amount of business done along the road and of the gold so far sent out this season.

The passenger traffic over the Cariboo road shows a general increase over last year, the British Columbia Express Company having carried both by regular and special stages a greater number of passengers than for several years past. The volume of express matter carried is also much greater. These show that things are doing in old Cariboo and the expectations of good times in store appear to be already on the eve of realization.

The gold output for the month of July alone shows an increase of $38,000 over the same month in 1903, the output being $101,280.15 for July this year as against $63,198.60 for July, 1903. The latter figure includes the entire clean-up for 1903 from the Hobson mine, amounting to $45,453.60, leaving a sum of $17,745 as representing the output from all the rest of Cariboo for that month. This year, however, the first clean-up from the Hobson mine amounted to $63,000, as much as the entire product of Cariboo for July, 1903, and there will be at least one more clean-up from the same property, which is not likely to be less than $50,000, and may be much more. The general output for Cariboo for July, leaving the Hobson yield entirely out of the question, is therefore over $83,000, more than double of what it was for the same month last year.

Within the last few days a good deal of gold has been brought down the road, giving promise of good returns for the current month.

A BIG DEFICIT.

Pacific Cable Spent £25,000 More Than the Gross Receipts.

London, Aug. 18.—The report of the chairman of the Pacific cable board states that there has been an actual expenditure of £54,824, or £25,000 more than the gross receipts.

As the board set aside £35,000 towards a renewal fund, and also to pay an annuity to meet the interest on capital, and to replace the whole capital in 50 years, the actual deficit amounted to £88,000, which has to be provided in the proportion already agreed upon by the contributing governments.

A conference, the report says, will immediately be held in London of the various governments interested. The object is to settle certain matters at issue between them.

Final Cabinet Meeting Held

Transcontinental Railway Commission Completed at Session Yesterday.

Probable That Mr. Aylesworth K. C. Will Succeed Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

From Our Own Corespondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—The cabinet today held a final meeting before the holiday break-up. The chief business transacted was the appointment of the fourth transcontinental railway commissioner, the position going to Mr. Himan, nominee of Robert Reid, of London; others are Wade, Brunett and Young, with Lumsden as chief engineer.

The rumor is that A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., is to enter the Dominion cabinet, and is one that meets with pretty general credence in holiday circles. This spells the retirement of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick from the government, for it is inconceivable that Mr. Aylesworth would accept any other portfolio than that of minister of justice. It is said Mr. Fitzpatrick will become interested professionally in a constructing company which will have the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. His salary will be $15,000 a year, and he will also be able to attend to his private practice.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves tomorrow for Carleton, in Bonaventure county, where he will be the guest for a couple of weeks of Senator J. P. B. Casgrain. Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Emmerson also leave tomorrow for their homes.

ROYAL CITY NOTES.

Prospective Developments at Chilliwack—Reception to New Pastor.

New Westminster, Aug. 18.—(Special)—On Tuesday, August 16th, the ratepayers of Chilliwack voted on the Chilliwack Light and Power by-law. The measure was carried by a clear majority of 12 votes. This is to grant certain privileges to a company which is represented by Mr. Burt Morgan and which will install an electric lighting plant in Chilliwack, besides connecting the capital of the Upper Fraser valley with New Westminster by means of a tram line. The waters of Vedder creek will be utilized to supply the power.

The congregation of the West End Methodist church on Tuesday evening tendered the Rev. A. J. Brace, the new pastor, and his wife a reception to the charge. There was a large attendance of members of the church and others, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The ladies of the congregation served the gathering with light refreshments.

The Kuper island Indian baseball team played the local nine a game here yesterday. The Westminster boys won out by a score of eight runs to five after an exciting play. The Indians will be back again on Saturday.

Mrs. Chambers, wife of Rev. Dr. Chambers, now of Wellington, B. C., but formerly a missionary for twenty-four years in Turkey, will address a meeting in the West Presbyterian church tomorrow on her experiences in the foreign field. Last night the W. F. M. S. of West church, held their monthly meeting and presented Mrs. Scouler, who formed the first missionary society in British Columbia, with an address and a brooch as a token of esteem. Mrs. Scouler is leaving for the East on the ...

SEATTLE VIEW OF JOINT HATCHERIES

Post-Intelligencer Again Urges United Action By Canada and U. S.

Under the caption "Joint Salmon Hatcheries," the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in its issue of yesterday, has the following editorial, which is of especial interest now in view of Hon. R. Prefontaine's visit to the city today:

"A rather abrupt termination seems to have come to negotiations looking to the establishment of an international sockeye hatchery on Fraser river. R. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, has expressed himself in a way that ends all hope for relief from his direction. Asked for an expression on the subject, he said: 'We can attend to our own hatcheries and the Americans can look after theirs.'

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Prefontaine has not been quoted accurately. A cabinet minister would hardly be so precipitate in statement, and it can hardly be thought that his remarks were fully considered or thoroughly well-advised. The subject is really too big and of too much moment to be dismissed summarily or on superficial examination. The various fishery interests on both sides of the boundary very largely favor such joint action by those interests, or by their respective governments, as will safeguard the fish. The spawning grounds should be protected and the river kept stocked. To do both on a scale adequate to the needs of the industry is a task of no small magnitude. All the Americans have asked so far is to be permitted to do their share toward securing to the industry in the province north of us, as well as on the Sound, the preservation of the fish on which it depends. The sockeyes are commercially the most valuable fish on Puget sound and the Fraser. Their extermination must mean a great loss to both countries. Yet extermination is just what is going on. The canneries of the Sound and the Fraser are capable of handling about 30,000,000 sockeyes annually, which would mean an output of 2,000,000 cases, worth on the market in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. Those figures were reached in 1901. This year the prospect is for not much more than one-twentieth of the amounts named. Of the total, the Fraser river will have considerably less than one-third. In 1901 there was a total of seventy-five miles of traps and 350 miles of gill nets; and there were fish to fill all. This year there is comparatively little fishing gear in use, and few fish are being taken.

"The lesson is obvious. We only lack the fish to reap an immense annual harvest. Experience has taught that salmon can be successfully propagated. If hatcheries are erected and maintained on the Fraser river on a large scale, say of one to two hundred million fry each year, there will always be prosperity for the salmon canning industry. Competent authorities in both countries declare the plan to be practical and certain to produce results.

"Of course, national differences will give rise to a certain amount of prejudice which must be considered. A campaign has been on for some time having for its object the adjustment of some differences, with the hope of minimizing prejudice that exists both north and south of the boundary. But the expressed view of Minister Prefontaine will make it necessary to reach results by some other means.

"If it can be done there is little question but that it will greatly benefit both sides. If the Fraser is fished out the industry on that stream is dead. That affects forty-seven canneries. On this side we have fewer canneries and there are other salmon streams flowing into Puget sound."

WEDDING AT COWICHAN.

St. Peter's church, Quamichan, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, August 17th, when Rev. J. A. Leakey, assisted by Rev. D. Dunlop, united in marriage Bessie, eldest daughter of James Robertson, Hartree, Duncans, and Richard Guy Mellin, third son of the late Ventry Mellin, of Manchester, England.

The church was beautifully decorated by many friends of the bride, the prevailing colors being yellow and white. One especial feature was the lovely arch of ferns and golden rod at the chancel steps, under which the happy couple stood during the ceremony.

The bride was lovely in a handsome gown of white crepe de chene, with trimmings of white satin and chiffon, the bridal veil of rich old lace being an heirloom of the family. She was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie Robertson, also handsomely gowned in pale green voile with rich lace trimmings, and large black picture hat. The groom was supported by Mr. Newcombe Musgrave of Victoria.

After the ceremony a large reception was held at Hartree, the residence of the bride's family, the house being handsomely decorated for the occasion. The drawing room looked cool and inviting with large quantities of pink and white peas. The young couple stood to receive congratulations in the bow window under a lovely wedding bell of white peas and pink stocks.

The wedding presents were numerous and costly, showing the popularity of the young couple. Among them were a quantity of old silver from the families of both bride and groom, a Heintzmann piano, the gift of the bride's father, a gold bracelet from the bride's mother, and a very handsome clock of white marble from the Masons of Cowichan, of which Mr. Mellin is a member.

The happy couple left on the evening train for Victoria, whence they will make an extended tour among the islands.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION

Cabinet Council Held Yesterday Unable to Announce Its Composition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—At this afternoon's cabinet council the composition of the national transcontinental railway commission was under consideration, but no announcement of results was forthcoming when the council rose at 6 o'clock. It is said there is a hitch in regard to two of the commissioners, but a decision will be made to morrow.

Those here who believe there will be no general election this autumn, and they are not a few, base their opinion on the improbability of the Grand Trunk Pacific being allowed to float their bonds in the present state of the London money market, which is especially shy of the G. T. P. project in view of the probability of the government being defeated at the elections. Financiers of London are telling G. T. P. people to wait until the Dominion elections are over, but this does not suit the government, which dare not face the country without an ample stock of the sinews of war, and these in the main G. T. P. promoters are expected to furnish.

New Brick Block.—George Snider has been awarded the contract for a three-storey brick block which is to be erected on Cormorant street by Wah Yuen & Company. Messrs. Hooper & Watkins are the architects. The contract price is in the neighborhood of $9,000.

BUSH FIRES IN NANAIMO DISTRICT

Several Houses on the Outskirts of the Coal City Destroyed.

A bush fire on the five-acre lots gave Mr. S. B. Sutton an interesting time on Tuesday night last, says the Nanaimo Herald. He was in Ladysmith when he heard his house was burning as the result of a spark from a bush fire, and he immediately hitched up his horse and started for home, making the whole distance from Ladysmith to Nanaimo in an hour and twenty minutes. When he arrived on the scene he found that the fire had started on the roof from a spark and was in quite a blaze when discovered. Neighbors came running from all directions to extinguish the blaze, and it was feared for some time that this would be impossible, but by dint of hard work and chopping a hole in the roof, the conflagration was stopped. During the fire Mrs. Sutton, who has been ill, was carried out and taken to Mr. McLellan's until the blaze was put out. Danger, however, was not averted, and a score of men stayed around all night keeping the flames in check and actually had put out another fire in the roof which started later on, quenching it with water carried from the creek, as the well on the premises had gone dry.

The bush fire out there is the largest and fiercest they have ever known, and placed all the buildings for a mile around in the greatest danger from sparks. One spark carried for over half a mile, landed on a stump in Mr. McLellan's field and it burned there all night.

Yesterday the Western Fuel Company put a force of Chinamen at work to keep the fire within bounds, but even yet there is great danger from flying sparks.

At Northfield, too, bush fires destroyed the hotel at Rosstown, formerly occupied by Mr. V. Janey, but of recent years it has been vacant. Several other houses in the neighborhood were also destroyed, and an engine shed belonging to the property of the Western Fuel Company.

Strenuous efforts, however, saved the rest of the pithead property, and a force of men is still hard at work beating the fire back.

A small fire broke out yesterday about noon in the cottages in rear of the Windsor hotel, and had it not been discovered in time must surely have developed into a serious conflagration. However, Mr. Bert Peck, who was on hand, took charge of an impromptu fire brigade and, with an axe and a line of buckets, had the blaze out before the fire department arrived.

At a late hour last night bush fires were raging in all directions of the five-acre lots. A stack of hay belonging to Mr. McLennan was totally destroyed.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the Northwest corner of John Irving's claim thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

M. EWART.
per A. W. Jones, agent
17th August, 1904.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Medicos Arrive For Convention

Delegates to Annual Gathering of Society Assembling at Vancouver.

Dr. Telford Elects For Trial Without a Jury—The Holdup Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—Many medical men are already arriving for the convention, which takes place next week. Five hundred delegates will be here.

Two boys camping near Moodyville this afternoon found the body of Wesley Hawley, the missing motorman, lying on the beach. It was badly decomposed.

Dr. Telford elected today to be tried speedily without a jury. His trial will take place on Friday. McDonald and Hogan, the hold-up men, will take a jury trial.

The Vancouver Lumber Company was sold today to Messrs. A. L. Clarke and J. Tucker, of Texas. The price is said to have been $100,000.

Reports continue to come in of serious fires all along the coast, and great destruction of timber. Ten miles of fire is burning between Malaspine inlet and Sliamin. Large fires are raging on the north, south and west of Texada island. On Valdez island the fire has cut a path from Granite to Village bay. The Indian reservations at Sliamin and Harwood are ablaze. Word comes from almost every portion of the coast that forest fires are raging in the various vicinities.

H. Rigby, C. E., and J. Rowe, C. E., engineers engaged for five years on the Nile dam in Egypt, arrived in Vancouver by train today to permanently locate here. Their description of the mighty irrigation scheme, which cost the British government £8,000,000, is far more interesting when explained by engineers who superintended its construction than when read in cold type. In brief, as told by Messrs. Rigby and Rowe, an immense river a thousand miles long is operated between the Mediterranean and the White and Red Nile to water and enrich the soil of the contiguous country. Dams have been built at Cairo, Assuit and Assouan. When the water is allowed to overflow at any one of these places over vast areas of land, it deposits river silt to the depth of from half to one inch, and making the soil very rich, thus bringing into cultivation what was previously a vast barren waste. Messrs. Rigby and Rowe were unable to stand the climate longer than five years and were compelled to select the most healthy climate possible to enable them to recuperate. They were advised to come to British Columbia.

Lawrence O'Brien has been fined $100 or three months in jail, charged with being responsible, through carelessness, of serious bush fires on Hastings townsite.

AWAITING THE FLAGSHIP.

The cruiser Boston, now lying in San Francisco bay, is under orders to sail on August 28th with the flagship New York, the cruiser Marblehead and gunboat Bennington for the southern coast. The gunboat Concord, which was expected to come back to San Francisco, is still at Bremerton, where she is to go out of commission. The New York, Bennington and Marblehead are expected to arrive here the coming week. After a brief stay all the war ships will sail for the south, the New York to continue on to the Atlantic but the destination of the others is still undetermined. The New York will meet the Chicago at Valparaiso, where the flag will be transferred.

SMALL SEA VOYAGER.

The little yawl Restless, six days from Gray's harbor, came gallantly into San Francisco harbor this week. She is carrying five young fellows, who are making a voyage down the California coast for pleasure, pastime, health and whatever may blow their way. Captain Pratsch is the skipper and G. Brown, W. J. Wilson, W. Willers and Oswald Bell take turns in being officers, crew and passengers. The vessel, which is rigged with jib, main and jigger sails, is only nine tons register, but according to Skipper Pratsch, corroborated by the officers, crew and passengers, she can plow up the Pacific like a liner. The boys anchored their craft off Meiggs wharf, where they will remain for several days. They are bound for Lower California.

ARRANGING A BIG LABOR CELEBRATION

Cheering Reports Presented By Various Committees Last Evening.

The general committee on Labor Day celebration met last evening in Labor hall, the attendance being large and the meeting enthusiastic. Very encouraging reports were made by the various subcommittees. The parade committee submitted a draft programme, including some attractive prizes, as will be seen by appended list:

Best mechanical float, members of unions to be working on float, 1st prize $40; 2nd prize $20.

Wholesale manufacturers float to represent manufacturers and wholesale dealers, $15.

Retail merchants float to represent retail merchants, $15.

Best float representing union label goods, $20.

Most artistic float, open to all floats on parade, $50.

Best comical float or vehicle, $10.

Best comic clown on parade, 1st $5; 2nd prize $2.50.

Best dressed two or four horse team, $7.50.

Best dressed union on parade, members representing trades or calling, $20.

Largest representation of members of a union on parade, to be decided by percentage of members of the union in good standing, $25.

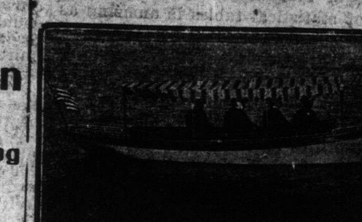
Each float will be entered with the secretary (post office box 543), in the class it represents, and floats may compete in more than one class.

The sports and games committee also submitted an attractive list of the good things they are providing. The collector reported that subscriptions were coming in liberally, and as the celebration is being advertised extensively a big gathering of visitors is assured. Steamship and railway communication have been provided for on the most favorable terms, those with the C. P. R. insuring a steamer from the mainland the day before the celebration, and another twelve hours later, the returning one leaving Victoria at 8 p. m. on Labor day and at 7 a. m. the day following. An important appointment made at last night's meeting was that of marshal, the unanimous choice being Mr. J. C. Mapleton. An impressive sight will be witnessed when the marshal starts the parade at 11:15 a. m. on Labor Day through the principal street of Victoria accompanied by several bands and floats.

RUSSIA IS IT.

Toronto Telegram.

Time was when Russia went looking for trouble, but now trouble goes looking for Russia.



Truscott Launches

The Acme of Excellence. Used exclusively at St. Louis World's Fair.

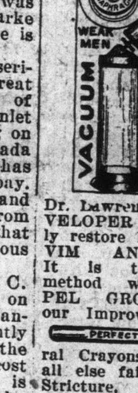
R. HUTCHISON
Gen'l Agt. for B. C. VICTORIA.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that 60 days after date, the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated in Renfrew District (containing about 160 acres): Commencing at a post at mouth of 9-mile Creek (west side), marked C. A. Vernon, S. E. Post running North 40 chains, thence West 60 chains, thence South to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement.

July 19, 1904. CHARLES A. VERNON.

WEAK MEN CURED.



Our Modern Treatment has completely revolutionized the older methods. We want to introduce it into every country. We want EVERY WEAK OR UNDEVELOPED MAN to write for our profusely illustrated, copyrighted book No. 21. It fully explains our most REMARKABLE and SUCCESSFUL HOME TREATMENT; sent SECURELY SEALED FREE. Dr. Lawrence's "Perfected" VACUUM DEVELOPER and INVIGORATOR will quickly restore lost strength and give you the VIM AND VIGOR OF YOUTH. It is the only known scientific method which will positively COMPEL GROWTH and life. Used with our Improved Soluble Medicated Urethral Crayons will quickly cure, where all else fails. Drains, Losses, Varicocele, Stricture, Premature Decay, Enlargements of Prostate Gland, etc. We have no branch offices and our patented improvements are not sold by others. We have the most successful home cure in the WORLD. Don't delay; write today.

PERFECT URETHRAL MEDICATION

Improved Vacum Company
6 O'FARREL STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE

Thelma Fractional, Imperial Fractional and Doubtful Fractional mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour and Somenos Districts.

Where located: Mount Sicker in Seymour and Somenos Districts.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B85299, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvement.

Dated this 11th day of July, A. D. 1904.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
Attorney-in-Fact for the Tyee Copper Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of August Stuhr, Deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made by the Honorable the Chief Justice, dated the 28th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, was appointed the administrator of the estate of the above-named deceased. All creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 28th day of August, 1904, to send particulars of their claims to me duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 29th day of July, 1904.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands at Bella Coola: Commencing at a post marked J. Simister's S. E. corner, thence north 11 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, thence following the shore east to point of commencement; containing 22 acres more or less.

J. SIMISTER.
Bella Coola, June 1, 1904.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the west shore of Kitimaat Arm, commencing at a post on the shore of Enterkin Bay, south of the R. R. Reserve, marked M. M. Long's S. E. Corner, thence north 40 chains, west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

M. J. M. LONG.
Kitimaat, June 28, 1904.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the west shore of Kitimaat Arm, commencing at a post on the shore of Enterkin Bay south of the R. R. reserve marked F. E. M.'s N. East Corner, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 20 chains along shore of said bay to place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

F. E. MITCHELL.
Kitimaat, June 28, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the North-west corner of John Irving's claim thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement.

C. EWART.
per A. W. Jones, agent
17th August, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the South-east corner of L. Cuppage's claim, thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

G. M. FRASER.
per A. W. Jones, agent
17th August, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Telkwha Valley, range V. Coast district.

Commencing at a post being the South-east corner of G. M. Fraser's claim, thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement.

F. D. FRASER.
per A. W. Jones, agent.
17th August, 1904.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Consolidated Spruce Creek Placers, Limited," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is thirty thousand dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Frank Weir, Miner, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company (is not empowered to issue or transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:—

(a.) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and grounds supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining districts and localities:

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with mines and mining rights of all kinds and undivided interest therein and undertakings connected therewith:

(c.) To work, exercise, develop and turn to account mines and mining rights, and any undertaking connected therewith:

(d.) To buy, sell, raise, crush, win, get, quarry, concentrate, smelt, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals of all kinds, and in particular petroleum, coal, silver, gold and precious metals and other precious stones.

(e.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property rights:

(f.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(g.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engaged in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company; and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(h.) To sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in or of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(i.) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(j.) Generally to purchase, to take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, or any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade:

(k.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or securities of the Company, or in or about the promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(l.) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, alone or in conjunction with others:

(m.) To enter into any arrangements with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions:

(n.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(o.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place or in and elsewhere abroad:

(p.) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, automobiles, stores, hydraulics, hydraulic elevators, deep digging steam shovel, river dredging, telephone, telegraph, steam boats, steam or sailing vessels, barges, tugs and any other known manner of water or land transportation or both, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to advance the Company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(r.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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The Colonist.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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WHY WAS IT?

There is one thing that has not been satisfactorily explained in connection with the proposed construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Mr. Prefontaine has most solemnly assured us that it is the intention of the railway company to begin at the Pacific Coast simultaneously with construction from Winnipeg. This announcement has been received with great satisfaction by every person. That being true, however, and we have no reason to believe that a Minister of the Crown would make the statement without having the amplest authority from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for doing so, why was it the Government refused to have a clause to that effect inserted in the contract as proposed in the Senate by Senator Macdonald? And why was it that Senator Templeman, having voted against the amendment of Mr. Macdonald, and subsequently given notice of a similar amendment on his own behalf, was obliged to withdraw it? Why was it necessary to so humiliate a member of the Government, even though he did represent British Columbia, if it was all along the intention to do what his amendment called for? There is only one logical conclusion from all the circumstances, and that is that it was the intention of the railway company to come to the province for a subsidy, which such a clause would have barred; but the Government having discovered that the asking for a subsidy by the company for something to which it was justly entitled would have rendered its political chances in British Columbia hopeless, it prevailed on the company to waive its opportunity to hold up the province. Undoubtedly there was some consideration involved, as railway corporations do not act from philanthropic motives, but if the present government should be returned to power, that will be disclosed at some future session of parliament, when we may look out for a modification of the contract or some further concession in the interests of the company.

SOME DISGUSTED LIBERALS.

The Winnipeg Tribune says that there are yet some Liberal journals that refuse to bow the knee to Baal in the form of the Liberal machine. We might be permitted to extend the observation and remark that there are apparently a few righteous left in the ranks, whose example if followed might yet save the metaphorical city of the plains from destruction. We mean, of course, political obliteration at the next election. The quotations which follow are all from Liberal papers, the orthodoxy of which from a Liberal point of view are beyond question. They have been lifelong and staunch in their allegiance to the party. The Port Hope Guide, the Bowmanville Statesman, and the Stratford Beacon are three instances of revolt, but there are others. We have previously pointed out as extremely significant that all the independent papers are lined up against the Government on account of its political methods. These include the Montreal Witness, the Toronto News, the Ottawa Journal, the Winnipeg Tribune and the Huntingdon Gleaner. However, the editorial references to which we wish to call special attention at the present time are as follows:

The Port Hope Guide: The Liberal electors will not eternally wink at the doings of any Government, and we feel called upon as a warm and ardent supporter of the Liberal cause to sound a word of warning to our friends to call a halt; and to shake themselves free from these political grafters and others that are hanging on with their eyebrows to every Government scheme that can be squeezed and skinned to their financial advantage.

The Bowmanville Statesman: The Statesman has ever been loyal and true to Liberalism and hopes to so continue, but its future support of the present Government is conditional on the proper conduct of the leaders. If there are many more such appointments as the Jackson Ingersoll one its support cannot be retained. We should have been greatly pleased if the worthy member for West Durham had stood firmly and manfully against the action of the Government when the mater was under consideration in the House of Commons.

The Stratford Beacon: In voting disapproval of the appointment to a Government office in Leeds, England, of J. B. Jackson, the Ingersoll lawyer, whose work in the South Oxford provincial election case was, to say the least, of a very suspicious character, D. K. Erb, M. P., gave expression to the views of the Liberals of his riding, and we hope of the country. * * *

The friends and admirers of Sir Richard Cartwright, and they are numbered by the thousands in the Liberal party, must regret that his splendid public career was marred by such a recommendation. Sir Richard is strong in his friendships, as he is in his views, and he doubtless was loath to believe that Mr. Jackson had intended anything improper in his relations with the man Chambers, but those who believe that appointees to the public service should be above even a suspicion of guilt, could not take such a lenient view of the case. It was, therefore, well that our Liberal member, by his vote, recorded disapproval of the appointment.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The people of the United States are given to statistics. The ordinary citizen, particularly of the Western towns, is prepared, off hand, to represent in figures, just what the assets of his place of residence amount to in street pavement and sidewalk mileage, the capital invested in industrial enterprises and other information similar in character. In conformity with the genius of the people in this respect, there is a very complete department for publishing statistics at Washington, and the number of blue books made up exclusively of statistical tables is amazing as to quantity and bulk. Uncle Sam regards, even acquisitions to his territory from a statistical point of view. New territory is looked upon more as an investment than otherwise. Thus statistical authorities have been giving us some interesting figures about the value of the portions of the Union which were paid for and added to the territory of the original thirteen states. For instance, Louisiana territory, which includes everything between the Gulf of Mexico on the south, the 49th parallel on the north, the Mississippi river on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, cost $15,000,000, which was paid to the Emperor Napoleon in 1803 by President Jefferson. This was a country discovered and acquired by the French, and was really part of the Canadian territory, which should have gone to Great Britain at the time of the treaty following the taking of Quebec. It would be practically impossible to estimate its value at the present time or the amount of wealth it has produced since it passed into the hands of the United States. Alaska, for which the United States paid $7,200,000, although it has cost nearly that much more to settle the Behring Sea and Alaska Boundary questions, which arose out of its transfer from Russia to the United States, has proved to be a bonanza as a wealth producer in gold, salmon and seals. Figures are given in regard to the states which are included in the Pacific Slope, namely California, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Washington, which contain an area of 829,000 square miles and a population of 3,216,000. The United States paid Mexico $28,250,000, and secured all the territory now known as the territory of New Mexico and the State of California. In 1846 by treating with Great Britain the United States secured control of the Oregon territory, which added 245,730 square miles more to their domain. This cost Uncle Sam an insignificant amount in connection with the Hudson's Bay Company claims, being practically a free gift. In 1903 the value of the grain grown in this territory was $183,500,000. The value of their farm products was $365,984,000. In 1902 it produced $71,500,000 worth of minerals and produced $488,500,000 in value of manufactured products. The total bank resources of the Pacific Coast states are given at $754,900,000. In view of these returns the Pacific Coast states are referred to by our enterprising cousins as "a tolerably good investment."

ARE THE BRITISH DETERIORATING?

It has long been a vexed question as to whether the British people were deteriorating or not. We have heard much about the race getting smaller and the average life lessened in length. In connection with this matter the report of the inter-departmental commission on physical deterioration has appeared in a parliamentary blue book, concerning which the New York Times says that it has more of interest than of scientific value, from the fact that only one physician, Dr. Tatham, who is rather a statistician than a practitioner of medicine, was on the board.

The question came into prominence as a result of the report of army surgeons based on their experience in the Boer war, and upon the high percentage of rejected applicants at the recruiting stations while the war was in progress. Opinion was very much divided on the subject and extreme views were expressed for and against the theory of deterioration.

There are some factors in modern life in favor of the improvement of the race and the lengthening of life, and there are others as strongly adverse. Taking the people generally in the United Kingdom, cleanliness, increased ventilation, sanitary provisions and a higher standard of living, may be ranked among the favorable factors, while the crowding together of people in cities, the use of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes, and a greater tendency to strong drink, are unfavorable influences. Then, too, there is the strenuous modern life, which leaves less time for rest and recreation. Or, in other words, there are greater demands upon the nervous forces and vitality.

All these influences have been discussed over and over again, and it was for the purpose of arriving at something like definiteness in the matter that the commission in question was appointed. The opinion is expressed that the report is timid and deprecatory in tone, it starts out by saying that it has found no evidence of a general, even or a widespread deterioration among the people, and then explains why they are deteriorating. It is suggested that before further investigation is made into the reasons for accepting the theory of deterioration, there should be a systematic weighing, measuring and physical examination of children in public schools and institutions and in private schools, as far as that is possible, and an investigation of conditions generally.

For such deterioration as is conceded in the case of the "submerged classes," in cities, the report places the chief blame on alcohol and tobacco and of the crowding together of the people. The drink habit, however, is considered the worst in its immediate effects, and also for the reason that its effects are transmitted from generation to generation. Under this head the suggestions of the committee are limited to recommendations in favor of increased circulation of temperance literature and instruction of children in the schools. In regard to the tobacco habit the report says:

"The evidence submitted on the point represents a practically unanimous opinion that the habit of cigarette smoking among boys is a growing one and that its consequences are extremely deleterious. No actual testimony was forthcoming to prove that early smoking diminishes growth, but Prof. Cunningham mentioned it as one of the causes of physical deterioration, and Dr. Scott was of opinion that scarcely 2 per cent. of cases of undergrowth had not been habitual cigarette smokers; the experience of a schoolmaster at Longton was quoted to show a distinct inferiority of physique in the case of boy smokers as against non-smokers, and Mr. Atkins adduced evidence from Col. Leetham, the late chief inspector of recruiting at Manchester, who has said that 'perhaps a percentage of the recruiting in Manchester might be attributed to smokers' heart.' This is, no doubt, an excessive estimate, but it shows one bad consequence of early smoking, and it is common knowledge that smoking affects the wind and general physical capacity."

Tea drinking is also held accountable for much of the deterioration of the poor in Great Britain and is described as having attained the proportions of a vice, "setting up various forms of varicocele and is responsible for several kindred evils."

Concerning mortality the following is stated: First, that infantile mortality in this country has not decreased materially during the last twenty-five years, notwithstanding that the general death rate has fallen considerably; secondly, that the mortality among illegitimate children is enormously greater than among children born in wedlock; thirdly, that about one-half of the mortality occurs in the first three months of life.

In dealing with the problem of demoralization of the people, the commission believes the time has come when it should be drastically dealt with. It advocates fixing a limit to permissible crowding and believes that the State should take charge of those incapable of independent existence, up to the required standard of decency and salubrity. The report says:

"In the last resort, this might take the form of labor colonies on the lines of the Salvation Army colony at Hadleigh, with powers, however, of compulsory detention. The children of persons so treated might be lodged temporarily in public nurseries or boarded out. With a view to the enforcement of parental responsibility, the object would be to make the parent a debtor to society on account of the child, with the liability in default of his providing the cost of a suitable maintenance, or being placed in a labor establishment under State supervision until the debt is worked off."

The findings of the commission will leave the public without much more enlightenment of mind than formerly existed, and it is to be regretted, as intimated by the New York Times, from the columns of which we have taken the extracts from the report in question, that the subject was not dealt with from a more scientific and comprehensive point of view. Several facts, however, that were clearly observable, have been brought into prominence and emphasized. There can be no doubt about it that the excessive use of tobacco, and the almost general cigarette habit, especially among persons of immature growth, are having serious effects upon the British people. Added to that is the prevalence of the drinking habit, and in the more congested parts of the large cities, the unhealthful conditions of life which exist. There is no doubt that these conditions are deteriorating in their general effect upon the present generation, and that their evil effects may be manifested in those who succeed us.

To give the question a more local bearing a gentleman of this city, discussing the efforts being made looking to the prevention of tuberculosis, which was referred to editorially in the Colonist, remarked that what was being proposed was simply the lopping off of a few mouldering branches, without getting at the root of the evil. We are breeding the disease of consumption in various ways by unhealthful methods of living and seeking to stamp it out without going to the sources. Consumption is simply the result of certain conditions of living, and until the matter of prevention is taken up as a national or international question, little can be done in the way of spasmodic and segregated efforts, toward its elimination.

KIPLING'S LATEST.

Emerson, we think it was, referred to Edgar Allan Poe as the "jingle man." If Emerson were still alive it would be interesting to know his estimate of Kipling. In the opinion of many, though musical, he is not so musical as Poe, but has even more jingle in his composition. We do not propose to institute comparisons between Poe and Kipling, because in many respects they are not comparable. As a literatist pure and simple Poe has probably no rival in modern English. Kipling we admire for his virility, his versatility and the strong imperialism that permeates all he writes. In the work he has produced, and in the faithfulness to detail, he illustrates the genius which Carlyle attributes to everlastingly taking pains. In his earlier works particularly, such as "Plain Tales From the Hills," "The Phantom Rickshaw," and "The Soldiers Three" he laid a foundation for a popularity which was not enhanced by much that he has written since. While an admirer of much about Kipling we do not belong to the Kipling cult. No one can deny that he is original and strong, and had he stuck to the line of stories and ballads, which gave him a place in our literature, he would probably have taken rank with the distinctive writers like Scott and others, who are greatest in their class. Like a good many more he has been led away by the commercial spirit of the age, and dissipated his energies in too many stories and written too much for current demand. No man can write to order and reach to the highest of his possibilities. For this reason his popularity has been decidedly on the wane and while he has still a strong hold upon the public he has sung himself out in the music halls and catered too largely for the book stalls. In this way it is quite true he has exercised a decided influence on current sentiment and does much to sway popular opinion in a certain direction, and in a direction, too, in which many of us desire to see opinion tend. It may be a question, of course, after all, if a man may not be rendering a greater service to his country in this way than in bequeathing an enduring literature to future generations. Although the future place of Kipling is yet an unsolved problem. Present day estimate is seldom a safe criterion by which to judge.

Taking Kipling's latest poem, "Things and a Man," the object of which is to heroify Mr. Chamberlain, even those who sympathize most strongly with his propaganda, and who admire him most as a man and as a epoch-maker in politics, will scarcely agree upon its merits as a verse or the taste displayed. To our mind it is not in accord with the democratic spirit of the age. It is an attempted recrudescence of an ancient and ignoble custom of poets to deify public men. As classics these efforts of the past are interesting; but they seldom add to our appreciation of the kings and generals who were their heroes. "Things and the Man" must be distasteful to Mr. Chamberlain, even if it should tend to popularize his campaign which is doubtful. It suggests the office of poet laureate to an uncrowned king. Mr. Chamberlain has not yet reached that goal of distinction in the Empire where he can afford the luxury of a private hard. We do not feel competent to criticize the quality of the verse as verse. Metrically it has the Kipling swing; but poetry of that class must live in the heart to live long, and, though the subject of his poem is great enough, the treatment does not strike responsive chords in the breast of sane Anglo-Saxons.

THE CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

The Vancouver World in congratulating the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine on "the strength which he has added to the Liberal position, by his unvarying courtesy, his eagerness to get at the root of the fisheries troubles, his happy reception of criticisms, and the general way in which he has acted since he came to the Coast," says that it is the first time that any Minister of Marine and Fisheries, either Conservative or Liberal, has been able to pay that attention to this portion of Canada which its importance demands. It further remarks that it would be unkind and needless to make harsh reflections on previous ministers and adds that "the vastness of the region to be administered by the department, the necessity of paying a great deal of attention to the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces, hampered these men, much as they might have wished to treat British Columbia properly."

This, curiously enough from an undoubted Liberal source, bears out exactly the remarks of the Colonist yesterday morning in dealing with Mr. Prefontaine and his visit to the Coast. In fact, it is exactly what the Colonist has been contending all alone, and for which it has been accused of trying to raise Provincial and sectional issues that are not in the interests of the Province or of Canada as a whole.

The strongest argument which the Provincial Government has made for retaining the local control of its own fisheries is precisely what the World has stated in another form. It has been contended that these thousand miles away from the seat of government the officials of the department upon whose advice really the policy of the department is framed, are unable to understand the conditions and requirements of an industry in a Province which they have no opportunity of understanding by careful study and investigation on the spot.

We have received a great many assurances from Mr. Prefontaine that all this would be changed in the future, but what guarantee have we that Mr. Prefontaine, even if his intentions were of the best, will remain head of the Marine and Fisheries Department. He may not be elected again to a seat in the House of Commons. All kinds of possibilities exist. There is, therefore, absolutely nothing to guarantee that in the future, any more than in the past, the requirements of the fishery industry will have the attention they deserve. Nor is there any assurance that the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces will not continue to hamper the Minister, so that he cannot "treat British Columbia properly."

If the Government at Ottawa is desirous of seeing the salmon fisheries of this Coast developed to their greatest possible extent they will agree to an arrangement whereby the control will remain with the Province to the fullest extent which the Constitution will permit. The difficulty which stands in the way, however, is what we have frequently pointed out, that the Eastern Provinces do not wish the responsibility of looking after their fisheries, because it involves expense, and there is not sufficient revenue in sight to justify it. Therefore British Columbia's interests must be subservient to those of the Maritime Provinces on the principle that the control of the fisheries should be uniform. It is quite safe to assume that if conditions and political circumstances were reversed British Columbia would be obliged to assume the expense and say nothing. To use an expression more expressive than classical, British Columbia is getting tired of always being the under dog in the fight.

The World in its admiration of Mr. Prefontaine states that "he has taken the bull by the horns—or the salmon by the tail—and has come here to place the fishing industry on a proper basis."

Mr. Prefontaine will probably find that the feat of holding a salmon by the tail is quite a difficult one. We do not know how it is in the St. Lawrence or on the East coast, but the British Columbia variety of salmon is about as slippery as the average Ottawa politician.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The Ottawa Free Press, which evidently takes for gospel what some of its Liberal contemporaries in this Province are saying, is under the impression that "Premier McBride is busy defending himself from the attacks of his opponents, who are accusing him of having manifested too great an eagerness to sacrifice the interests of the Province to the Grand Trunk Pacific." As Premier McBride has not been bothering his head about the Grand Trunk Pacific up to the present time the Free Press has been grossly misled as to its facts by accepting statements made purely for political purposes. It truly says, however, that "the charge is of the vaguest kind." Referring to the "emissaries," who, by the way, are phantoms of the most visionary character, said to have been sent out by the provincial government with offers of subsidies on demand, it remarks, and it has evidently been inspired from headquarters to say:

"Of course, subsidies are not given for nothing, and there are mysterious hints as to the consideration involved.

"One can conceive of an entirely equitable arrangement being made between the province and the company, in virtue of which the former would derive substantial advantages through aiding the company, the condition being that it should construct the line in such a manner as to permit the people of British Columbia being as largely benefited as possible."

We do not know what the nature of the "equitable arrangement" to be proposed by the Grand Trunk Pacific is; but in order that the misrepresentations to which the Free Press has unwittingly, no doubt, been giving publicity in the east may not be accepted as truth, we wish to deny utterly the inference to be drawn from the following statement from its columns:

"It is not surprising that the Provincial Government should be eager to make the best arrangements it can with the company, or that it should have offered it every encouragement, for the new system is bound to play a most important part in its development."

The Provincial Government has neither directly nor indirectly offered any encouragement to the Grand Trunk Pacific in the way of a promised bonus or inducement of any kind. Any statement to that effect is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. If there have been "emissaries" in the field, it should not be difficult to give names, and dates and circumstances. Without such proofs the public is entitled to form conclusions, and they cannot be complimentary to the authors of such political fiction as has been circulated.

THE LESSONS OF THE LILLOOET ELECTION.

Our Liberal contemporaries are already accounting for the defeat of the Opposition candidate in Lillooet. The Vancouver World accounts for it one way, and the Province in another. The World insults the electors of Lillooet grossly by referring to the contest as "the road scraper" election, as though the electors of that constituency could be bought up by some paltry road work; but as a matter of fact there was nothing of a special character undertaken in the way of road work, and no promises were made and none were exacted. The World says that Lillooet was a forlorn hope from the first. That does not tally with ante-election predictions, which were of the direst nature for the Government and the most hopeful for the Opposition. The Province accuses the Government of all kinds of corruption, but that, of course, is a stereotyped way of accounting for all defeats in election, and thus lacks even the credit of originality.

It is unnecessary to refer to all that is being said. The issues were fought out squarely and the Opposition were squarely defeated. They imported the best talent available and made the strongest fight possible. They lost and should accept the result like men. Taxation was the principal burden of their cry, and it was repeated from the platform, on the roadside, by the fireplace and in every place it was possible to repeat it. The lesson to be drawn from the Lillooet contest is that the electors are willing to pay extra taxes for what is necessary in the interests of the Province. The people there, like the ordinary inhabitants of British Columbia, are possessed of common sense. They realize that money does not grow on trees, and that if it must be had the only way to get it is to go down into their pockets. Those who would be their leaders and try to deceive them about matters of their own knowing only make their own defeat more certain. The electors of the Province want no more elections for the present, and are satisfied with the present Government until at least some more promising combination can be got together than the ranks of the Opposition give promise of affording. Most Liberals, we think, would prefer allowing the present state of affairs to continue until another regular general election; and they are wiser than their leaders.

POOR LO.

For some time of late the Colonist has been reproducing items of interest from the columns of the Colonist of 45 years ago. This, by the way, is being done by a great many papers on the continent—that is, quoting from their old files as a means of teaching the history of the past. Among other events of the years gone by which formed matter for comment by the Colonist was the following:

"An Indian woman, a Stikeen, was stabbed on Victoria bridge on Wednesday afternoon by two Cowichan Indians. They were arrested and examined yesterday in the Police court, and remanded for three days to see whether the woman died. The application of hemp will have to be made in order to cure the murderous propensities of the Indians in and around Victoria. Over a score of Indians have been murdered by one another within a few months, without the Government ever making an example of a murderer. Our town has been made a human slaughterhouse through the criminal neglect of the authorities."

The editor of the Whitehorse Star, who evidently does not keep his wits always about him, remarks:

"The above from a late issue of the Victoria Colonist, does not speak well for the enforcement of law at that place."

Of course, it is quite hopeless to try and deal with a case of this kind. It will be seen that it is inconvenient for cities, like persons, to have a past; but it is infinitely worse when the past is made to appear as the present.

Last month's "Mazama" contains a number of well-written articles concerning the record of mountaineering in the Pacific Northwest. Among these Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, of Johns Hopkins University, has an essay on "Glaciers," and E. H. McAllister, of the University of Oregon, writes of the "Report on the Altitude of Mount St. Heleus." There is also an article by Katherine Gile on "Mount St. Heleus," and an account of an ascent made of that mountain in 1883 by Emily Lindsley Ross, entitled "First White Women on Mount St. Heleus." Other contributions are: "Lake Chelan and Mount Sahale," by A. S. Patullo; "Mount Jefferson," by Judge M. C. George; "Mount Hood," by W. G. Steel, etc. Numerous illustrations lend to the attractiveness of the number.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

August 21, 1859.

On Saturday a new cause for excitement was created by the discovery on the beach, immediately below Beacon Hill, of a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz. The discovery was made by Mr. Holdenness, of the house of N. Neweek & Co., who has been long and largely engaged in mining in Mexico. For a month past he has been searching for quartz around Victoria; but on Saturday was successful. The vein varies in width from one to two feet, or so, and is situated at high water mark. The color of the quartz is grayish, and considerable iron pyrites in it. As near as can be ascertained, it will pay $200 per ton. Several tons will be taken out and thoroughly prospected. Should it prove as rich as it promises at present, a quartz mill will be immediately erected; and a new impetus will be given to Victoria. His Excellency Governor Douglas repaired on Saturday to the spot to view the vein.

A memorial will shortly be circulated for signatures, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, representing our right to San Juan, and the necessity for the imperial government to maintain it. Whilst we heartily second in spirit, we differ in the manner in which it is to be introduced to the public. There is ample time to call a public meeting for that purpose, and if a full and fair expression of British feeling is called out, it will have a far better effect and receive many more signatures than it would otherwise.

On Friday Cyrus A. Angelo was brought into court for sentence. Judge Cameron remarked that after a long and painful trial he had been convicted of knowingly furnishing false statements; that the total deficiency amounted to above £600, and that considering the grave character of the offence, he sentenced him to imprisonment for the space of one year in the common jail, and to pay a fine of £200.

On the first of September the Governor proposes to sell 30,000 acres of land in Nanaimo district, at the old price of £1 per acre.

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FARMER'S EXCHANGE

Advertisements Under This Head One Cent Per Word Each Issue No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Two grand heifers, one springing to calve. Address at Willows Hotel. an20

FOR SALE—Five 3-year-old heifers in full milk. Apply Loveland, Lake District, Victoria, B. C. an20

FOR SALE — Thoroughbred Plymouth rock chickens, cheap; also a Gordon setter dog. Apply 88 North Chatham street.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Leghorns, very choice stock. H. P. Johnson, Oak Bay Avenue. au18

FOR SALE—Separately or together, "Cyphex" 220 egg incubator with 200 fowls and chicks, also 200 eggs now hatching. Apply 'Phone 833x. au18

FOR SALE—Twenty horses, half broken and half unbroken. Apply W. J. Castleman, Chilliwack, B. C. au13

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes, of best breeding. John Campbell stock. Apply Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood P. O. au5

FOR SALE—White Australian Cockatoo, 9 months old; magnificent specimen; just beginning to talk; will sell at actual cost. Apply, Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. 94

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

FOR SALE—Small grey horse, $20. London & Vancouver Bakery. au5

FOR SALE—Three fresh calved cows; second calf. F. Hewett, Metchosin. au19

LOCA

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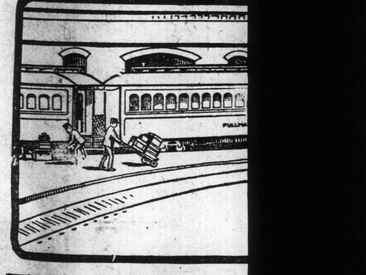

Travellers a

Travelling from place to plac of Bowel Complaint on acc diet and temperature.

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is a sure cure for Diarr Cramps, Pains in the Stomac Cholera Morbus, Cholera In plaint, and all Fluxes of the Adults.

Its effects are ma It acts like a cha Relief is almost

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g boat, open for charters.

Small grey horse, $20. Lon-
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Three fresh calved cows;
F. Hewett, Metchosin. au19

LOCAL NEWS

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A Bride Chosen.—News comes from London that no fewer than 636 applicants were received for the position of bride of a British Columbia colonist who enlisted the services of Edgar Wallace, of the Daily Mail, to secure him a wife. Mr. Wallace, after a busy week reading correspondence and interviewing candidates, selected a bride who is from Little Hampton, Sussex. She will sail next week. Her fare is paid to her destination.

Island's Mineral Resources.—F. Whitwell, a mining operator of prominence in the Boundary district, who returned yesterday morning on the Queen City from the West Coast, says that there are many mineral deposits very promising on this island, and if good practical mining men are secured the island should go ahead in the mineral industry. There has been a great deal of "dead" work done, and this has held the industry back and kept it in its present condition.

Salmon Quotations.—The Alaska Packers' Association has announced the prices on Puget sound sockeyes and the Alaska pack with the exception of reds. The market opens firmer and with higher prices than ever before in its history. Following are the prices announced to the local trade: Alaska pack—Medium, reds, 1-lb. talls, 90c.; pings, 1-lb. talls, 70c.; King, 1-lb. talls, $1.10; reds, 1-lb. talls (probably), $1.30. Puget sound sockeyes—Flats, $1.65; talls, $1.55; halves, $1.07½. f. o. b. coast, subject to confirmation.

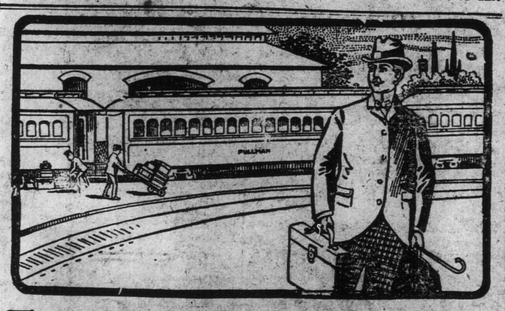
Botanical Students.—Arriving by the Queen City from the West Coast yesterday morning were a party of twenty or more students belonging to the Minnesota and other Eastern Universities who have been spending the past couple of months at the San Juan botanical station. Accompanying them are Prof. Conway McMillan and specialists on different scientific subjects. It is the intention of Prof. McMillan and the majority of the party to leave to night for the East, although the former and a number of others will spend a few days at different points en route, making the trip in easy stages.

West Coast Ore.—One hundred and fifty tons of high-grade ore from the Cascade mine, on Uchuclesitt harbor, arrived on the Queen City from the West Coast yesterday morning. The ore was taken from a prospect in which there had never been a shot. Only two men had been employed during three months. A gravity tram has been completed within the last month, connecting the works, 600 feet up the mountain side, with salt water, and important developments will follow immediately. It is intended to sink a shaft a distance of a hundred feet before any other further work is done. The ore will be shipped to the Tacoma smelter for treatment, and it will be of interest here to state that so valuable is it that 150 tons will pay expenses thus far incurred.

Rhodes' Scholarship.—Word has been received from Dr. George Parkin, administrator of the Rhodes' scholarships, that the especial examinations which must be passed by aspirants wishing to qualify will be held in January, or not later than February. They will be conducted at the education department. These examinations will be held earlier than they were this year, and it is important that those who intend becoming candidates should get down to work at once as they have only six months' time in which to prepare.

Visit Delayed.—Word has reached the city that the early expected visit of General Parsons, commander of the imperial forces in Canada, may be delayed until October 1st. No reason for the postponement of the inspection of Work Point garrison and local fortresses is given, but it is expected that something has occurred in the East which has necessitated this alteration in the plans of the G. O. C. General Parsons and staff are expected to remain in Victoria for a fortnight.

Botanical Students.—Prof. Conway McMillan, of the Minnesota University, who has just returned from the botanical station at San Juan, is impressed with the marvelous supply of fine timber to be found on Vancouver island, and expressed surprise that so little effort apparently was being made to exploit these resources. In his opinion there was sufficient to supply the world for a couple of generations. It was a shame to see so much of this valuable timber rotting away, and he looked forward to the time when the residents of British Columbia would realize the magnificent opportunities right at hand. "It isn't possible," he added, "for a country with the wonderful resources in mineral and timber of this island to be stationary for long. Within a few years there is bound to be a boom which will be the beginning of a new era."



Travellers and Tourists

Travelling from place to place are subject to all kinds of Bowel Complaint on account of change of water, diet and temperature.

Dr. Fowler's
Ext. of
Wild Strawberry

is a sure cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Seasickness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels in Children and Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
It acts like a charm.
Relief is almost instantaneous.

Does not leave the Bowels in a constipated condition.

Men's and Youth's Suits
20% Discount for Cash. See Windows.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE JAPANESE UTTER DISREGARD OF LIFE

Outer Positions at Port Arthur Carried by Assault Regardless of Cost---Cattle Are Being Used to Locate Mines.

Chefoo, Aug. 19.—Details of the Port Arthur fighting show that the earlier stories of attacks before the fortress were not exaggerated, and that the Japanese, true to their earlier methods of absolutely disregarding human life to accomplish their purpose, have been carrying all of the outer positions by assault. That the whole territory surrounding Port Arthur has been heavily mined is known to the Japanese commanders, but they have not let this fact interfere with their operations.

As a result of this an incident of last Monday's assault on the outer port is cited. The Japanese had been pressing their advantage until it seemed that a general assault might be successful and result in the capture of an important outer position. A charge was ordered, but as the troops moved across the intervening space a series of mines were exploded directly in their path. The effect was terrific. Fully half a division of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery were overwhelmed. More than half the entire force was killed outright, the dismembered bodies of men and horses being scattered to every point of the compass. At the same time the Russians reopened a heavy bombardment, which, for a time, checked the Japanese advance.

Under cover of the night, however, the Japanese moved forward, and finally occupied the coveted position. Chinese report that the Japanese are now driving cattle across the mined roadways in an attempt to explode the buried mines and clear the way for the final charges. This method is declared to have been successful on the extreme right, and is now being employed all along the Japanese front. The bombardment of the Russian position continues unceasingly.

Refugees say that the warships now at Port Arthur are still in fighting trim. This statement seems hardly credible in the light of recent developments.

It is stated that Admiral Withoft's last signal during the battle of August 10 was to remember that the Emperor's orders were not to return to Port Arthur. It is presumable that superficial repairs have deceived spectators viewing the ships under the disadvantages occasioned by the order that no one be allowed to inspect them.

The Japanese loss at the taking of Takushan is estimated at 5,000. Shells falling in Port Arthur fall mostly in the old town.

On the right wing it is stated that the Japanese have penetrated to an abandoned Chinese arsenal one and one-quarter miles east of the city. Most of the dockyard buildings have been damaged.

MISSIONARIES GO TO FAR OFF JAPAN

Party of Nova Scotia Women Left on Empress of Japan.

Three Canadian women missionaries left by the Empress of Japan en route to Japan, where they will join the ranks of the Christian disciples and labor for the conversion of the most civilized heathen in the world today. The lady preachers hail from the province of Nova Scotia, and act under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Methodist Missionary Society, being supported by the Women's Society of Nova Scotia. The trio includes Misses C. E. Hart and H. E. de Wolfe, of Halifax, and Miss H. J. Joost of Bridgetown.

Miss Hart is the cicerone of the party and is a veteran woman in the Japanese field, having gone there 15 years ago. "Since that time I have seen wonderful progress and advancement in the attitude of the Japanese towards Christianity," said Miss Hart in an interview. "Especially in the last ten years has the work of the missionaries borne fruit. We have now 50,000 Christians in the country. We follow two lines of work in this foreign field. We organize classes of little Japanese girls and bring them under continual elevating and Christianizing influences, and we also carry on evangelistic work. This evangelistic work consists of holding meetings for the women and visiting among them.

"The chief centres of our work in Japan are at Tokyo, Shizwoka, Kazama, Nagene and Neda. Out of the larger cities we frequently work through the country and villages, though there are really few villages according to the Canadian sense of the term. We would call a place of 40,000 to 60,000 a town out there, and a place of 10,000 is a village. The smallest place I ever went through in Japan had 3,000 inhabitants."

Miss Hart states that there are 22 women and seven men missionaries working in Japan under the auspices of their society.

STILL TALKING WITH TURKEY.

Paris, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Temps from Constantinople says that though the American minister, Mr. Leishman originally declared the porte's declaration on the subject of equal treatment of the American schools to be satisfactory, the subsequent explanations were too vague to permit the question to be considered settled, and an active correspondence is still being exchanged.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT EXTENSION MINES

Particulars of Killing of James Haddow by a Fall of Coal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, Aug. 19.—A social, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was held on the Pavilion green last evening, when cake, ice cream and other luxuries were provided for the guests.

A young man named James Haddon was killed yesterday morning in the Extension mines, the result of a heavy fall of coal upon him. The unfortunate man, an athlete of no mean order, was well known throughout the district, where his parents and two brothers are held in high esteem. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss. The miners, in consequence of the accident, left work and returned to their homes at Ladysmith, where the deepest gloom prevails. Another somewhat serious accident befell Tim Malone at Ladysmith yesterday morning at the same mines, who received injuries to his back.

Mr. Phil. Johnson is exhibiting some remarkably fine peaches which he has grown in his garden in Ladysmith, and is naturally proud of the result. This fact disproves the statements made recently that the smelter smoke kills all the vegetation in Ladysmith.

The Princess May called in yesterday and took on board about 1,000 tons of coal.

The steamship Selkirk sailed yesterday for Tacoma with about 190 tons of copper matte from the Tyee smelter. She will, in all probability, bring back a load of ore for the smelter.

The five-masted schooner Snow and Burgess will complete loading her cargo of sacked coal today, when she sails for Nome. This will be the last shipment of coal for Nome this season.

The steamer Wellfield is expected in from Nanaimo to complete loading her cargo of coal for San Francisco.

The case of attempted criminal assault preferred against W. W. Southen by a Nanaimo young lady will be heard this morning before Judge Harrison, when some remarkable disclosures are expected to be made. The case has caused quite a sensation in Ladysmith and district, where the parties are well known. The charge of common assault, in which the editor of the Ladysmith Recorder is the defendant and Southen the prosecutor, will also be heard this morning.

PITIFUL HELPLESSNESS.

Victims of nervous diseases are most to be pitied because their ailment usually terminates in mental or physical helplessness. Paralysis, locomotor ataxia and insanity can only be avoided by building up the nervous system at the first signs of trouble and there is no preparation so well suited for this purpose as Dr. Chase's book author, are on every box.

EDWIN N. FULLER DEAD.

Veteran Tacoma Journalist Passes Away at His Home.

Tacoma, Aug. 19.—Edwin N. Fuller, the veteran journalist and secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, died at his home in this city tonight after a brief illness. He was 80 years of age, but up to a few days ago had been an active worker. Mr. Fuller had been engaged in newspaper work in Boston, Chicago and Salt Lake City previous to coming to Tacoma twenty years ago.

WHEN A SORE WON'T HEAL

Because of its power to heal raw, flaming flesh, to allay the inflammation and stop the dreadful itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment has a world-wide reputation. If you have become discouraged by the failure of other treatments, put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test. Like Thousands of others, you will be surprised and delighted with the results.

LAUNCH NEW TRAINING SHIP.

Miss Pauline Morton Names the Cumberland.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The new United States steel sailing ship Cumberland, built by the government at the Charlestown navy yard as a training vessel, was successfully launched this afternoon. The ship was named by Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the secretary of the navy. The launching was attended by a large number of Grand Army veterans. Among the guests were Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton and Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, Blind and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

KILLED BY PILEDRIVER.

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—Robt. C. Smith, employed at Peter Lyall's depot here, was killed this morning while working on a piledriver, being thrown about thirty feet to the ground, breaking his neck. He was a native of Mitchell, Ont., and was about 39 years of age.

DISREGARD FOR TREATY.

Russia Will Send Another Privateer Through the Dardanelles.

Odessa, Aug. 19.—In spite of the action of Great Britain in protesting against the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk, it is learned on excellent authority that secret orders have been issued to the Saratoff, a sister ship to the St. Petersburg, to make the journey shortly. She will be sent out as a hospital ship, but, singularly enough, during the past week ammunition hoists have been placed in position, while it is known that she carries in her hold a battery of rapid-fire guns.

Japanese Surgery A Great Success

Three Per cent Will Cover Entire Death Rate Among the Wounded.

If not Killed Outright the Chances are Soldiers Will Recover.

Chefoo, Aug. 19.—Major Lewis A. Seaman, a specialist in military surgery, who has been much in the Japanese hospitals, and who has been with the Chunchus, or Chinese bandits, near Mukden, has arrived at Chefoo.

He gave some interesting observations on the Japanese methods of treating wounded men. He says that the Japanese are giving proof of the benefits to be derived from non-interference with wounds on the field, where they content themselves with the application of first-aid bandages and antiseptics, leaving the more serious work to be done in the hospitals at home. This course is followed except where there is danger of the wounded man bleeding to death or where his condition is precarious. The result of this practice has been that many men suffering from bullet wounds at the front are nearly well when they reach Japan.

In one hospital ship returning to Japan from the front there were 2,200 wounded men, and there was not a single death on board during the trip.

Three per cent. will cover all the deaths among the wounded who have been returned to Japan after having received first-aid treatment only. If the Japanese soldier is not killed outright the chances are that he will recover. His temperate habits and his plain and healthful diet of fish and rice, varied occasionally with meat, contribute much to his recovery. Russian wounded captured by the Japanese have been treated in a similar manner and the recoveries among these men are scarcely less in proportion than among the Japanese.

A new complication has been discovered in wounds sustained in this war due to the extraordinary high speed of small bullets, which produce aneurisms by their speed. Major Seaman saw twenty-seven operations performed for the relief of this new condition.

After having spent some time in Japan, Major Seaman, accompanied by Capt. Chas. T. Boyd, of the Tenth United States infantry, was the guest of Chungorlin, a Chinese chief, near Siamintung, where the Chunchuses number 10,000 men.

The major declared these men to be in the employ of the Japanese, who pay the infantry fifteen taels a month and the cavalry twenty-five taels a month. There are many Japanese officers among the forces who are used to harrass the Russians.

During the visit of Major Seaman and Capt. Boyd, the bandits brought in the heads of five Cossacks on their pikes. These Cossacks had been part of a detachment of thirty-five men who were engaged in securing a thousand head of cattle. After the bandits defeated the Russian detachment, they appropriated the cattle.

The Chunchuses pride themselves on their horsemanship, and the visiting officers owe their welcome among them to some West Point riding tricks shown them by Capt. Boyd. The attack of the Chunchuses on the Cossacks' detachment with the cattle, resulted in a force of three thousand Cossacks marching out to avenge the killing of their comrades. Thereupon the robber chief said his visitors had better go, as he could not undertake to protect them. Consequently Major Seaman and Capt. Boyd left the bandit's headquarters.

LESSONS OF FIGHT.

Wounded Captain of Czarevitch Gives His Ideas of Modern Warfare.

Bingtau, Aug. 20.—The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Captain Matousevitch, of the battleship Czarevitch, the late Admiral Withoft's chief of staff, in the hospital here today what lessons he deduced from the naval fights of August 10. The captain was too weak to reply at length, but said conclusions might be drawn from the fact that ten and twelve inch guns were accurately served and did the most damage, and while the Russians at one time were beset with thirty-six torpedo boat destroyers, the latter's fire was very inaccurate and did little damage.

SEASONABLE FORGETFULNESS.

New York, Aug. 19.—Confronted with two wives, neither of whom he remembered having married, Howard N. Corey, of Danville, Ill., who, after being engaged to a Seattle girl from whose father he borrowed money and then came East and married another woman, was arraigned in court charged with bigamy. Wife No. 1 was present with her 4-year-old son. She fainted when her husband ignored her, and was revived by wife No. 2, who is a two-months bride. Corey is held under $20,000 bonds until he can secure army records to prove he had frequent lapses of memory. He lived in Seattle about one year.

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woolens nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

SCATTERED FLEET IS NOW AT PORT ARTHUR

Five Battleships And Cruiser Return And Will Share Fate of Fortress---Vladivostock Squadron Practically Destroyed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The hope of accomplishing the cherished plan of the admiralty, of uniting the two Russian Far Eastern squadrons to await the coming of the Baltic fleet seems now almost hopeless.

Nevertheless the admiralty expects that the battleships, if they returned to Port Arthur to sally forth again, even to certain destruction, but the whereabouts of the battleship division and of the protected cruiser Diana and Pallada are not considered to be absolutely established. The weight of opinion continues to correspond with the foreign reports that the battleships are back at Port Arthur, but some of the officials at the admiralty cling to the hope that they escaped. Chefoo reports received here today apparently leave no doubt on this point.

The authorities here are without information in regard to the reported torpedoing of a Russian cruiser of the Pallada type which they say must mean the Diana. Both the official Russian reports agree as to the main details of the engagement and the manner in which the big ironclads, "in the form of a gridiron attacked and counter-attacked" as they delivered their broadsides. But a veil is drawn when the cruiser division escaped and the Czarevitch was disabled.

The newspapers here received the official advices this morning too late for comment. The spirits of the people may be judged from the fact that although this is a holiday there are no crowds in the streets, but the churches were thronged by whole families mourning the loss of the loved ones with the fleets.

Later in the day the admiralty received official information that Vice Admiral Prince Ouktomsky's five battleship and protected cruiser Pallada are at Port Arthur. A telegram received here from the Russian consul at Chefoo does not mention that the vessels are damaged and makes no reference to the report from Tokio that a gunboat of the type of the Otvajni had been sunk off the Liao promontory owing to having collided with a mine.

So far as the immediate future is concerned the admiralty does not disguise the fact that the Vladivostock squadron is destroyed. The effect upon the public is also most depressing. The only consolation found is in the words of praise bestowed on the officers and men and the unequal character of the fight, Russian naval experts, by the system of coefficients, figuring that the inferiority of the Vladivostock squadron in armor and guns was 69 to 20. In some quarters of the navy there is also a disposition to censure Rear Admiral Jessen for abandoning the Rurik, even though standing by her would have meant that the Gromoboi and Rossia would have shared her fate.

SING KEE'S WIFE TIRES OF LIFE

Persistent Attempt at Suicide in the Chinese Quarter of New Westminster.

New Westminster, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—A case of attempted suicide occurred last evening in the Chinese quarter of the city. The wife of one of the Chinese merchants, Sing Kee, escaped from her house, and, running across Columbia street, plunged into the Fraser. She was closely followed by one of Sing Kee's retainers, who, after considerable work, succeeded in bringing the woman back to the shore. She fought desperately to return to the water and almost succeeded, but she was finally quieted and taken back to her home. What caused Sing Kee's wife to seek to end her existence is a mystery as the woman is very reticent when questioned about the affair.

A deputation from the board of trade, consisting of Messrs. T. J. Trapp, W. J. Mathers, F. J. Hart and A. E. White, went down to Sunbury yesterday afternoon at the request of the property owners in that section of the district to attend a meeting in the Sunbury school house. The meeting was called to discuss the new Ladner road, which promises to be almost impassable in places as soon as the winter weather commences. Several important resolutions were adopted.

The Messrs. Shannon Bros., the well-known stock breeders of Cloverdale, intend sending a carload of stock to the Vernon and Kamloops fairs this year. Shannon Bros. should stand a good chance of capturing some top row ribbons.

REVIEWS SHIPPING LOSSES.

London Times' Insurance Expert Says Amount Will Be Small.

London, Aug. 19.—In an extensive review of the losses to shipping due to the raids of the Russian Siberian squadron, the insurance expert of the London Times states that an exaggerated idea of their extent has been spread abroad, the estimates in all cases exceeding £1,000,000 ($5,000,000), and such figures are a mistake, he declares, "the total cannot exceed £500,000 ($250,000) and even that figure can confidently be expected to be reduced largely by salvage from Russia should the British government do its duty in the premises.

Preparing for Last Extremity

St. Petersburg Manifests Acute Anxiety as to Port Arthur's Fate.

Commander of Squadron Will Destroy His Vessels as Last Resort.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20. 2:10 a. m.—Acute anxiety prevails regarding the situation at Port Arthur, though the war office does not seem to believe that the danger of the fall of the fortress is imminent. According to advices there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions there. While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or seven fold, the strength of the fortifications, it is believed, will make up for the disparity in numbers.

It is declared certain that if the fortress falls, the fleet will not be taken by the Japanese. On this point the admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character. Vice-Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has been ordered, should the worst come, to sally forth for a death struggle, and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out both in letter and in spirit; but if for any reason a final sortie is impossible, the admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that their wreckage shall be absolutely certain.

In the meautime Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic squadron, including the new battleship Orel, is standing off Cronstadt with steam up.

RUSSIA BUYING STEAMERS.

Purchases Two Fast English Built Boats For Transports.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—Russia continues to purchase modern steamers for use as transports. Her latest purchase, it is learned, is the 4,400-ton Tiberius and the 3,500-ton Claudius, both English-built boats of high speed.

SOUTH AMERICA'S MODERN HOSTILES

Rebels Capture a Government Boat With Minister of War Aboard.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19.—The insurgents have seized another steamer, which had on board the minister of war and a small escort. The minister and his companions were made prisoners.

The vessel was towing four lighters loaded with 190 bullocks for the garrison. These were confiscated. At the conference on board one of the insurgent steamers after the bombardment of Asuncion, last Wednesday, between the ministers of Argentine, Brazil, Italy and France and the insurgent leaders, the latter said that after the ministers left the vessel they would fire two shots, one at the residence of President Ezcurra and the others at the church, concealing the battery, in order to demonstrate the excellency of the artillery.

The shots were fired and it is thought the president's residence and the church were hit. It has been reported that the insurgent commander with 2,000 land forces is approaching Asuncion.

One of the insurgent steamers has sailed for the Villa Payes, north of the capital.

The Villa Payes is the only point which can now be communicated with. Asuncion is completely isolated.

The foreign ministers have offered their intervention, to which offer the insurgent leaders replied that they would permit President Ezurra to continue in office, but would demand the resignations of the ministers and other high officials of the government.

The insurgents terms were conveyed to the government and were promptly declined. The insurgents then sent an ultimatum commanding the surrender of the capital within twenty-four hours, saying that should this demand be not granted the bombardment of Asuncion would be resumed.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, August 17th, says that the insurgents had captured a steamer commanded by the government, and that the acting minister on board the steamer attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the river bank. He was, however, taken prisoner before reaching the shore. The name of the acting minister was not given.

The minister of war is Colonel Antonio Caceras, who was appointed when President Ezcurra accepted office in 1902.

FUGITIVES MUST DISARM.

Washington, Aug. 19.—United States Consul General Goodenow has cabled the American state department from Shanghai that the Chinese Taotai has reported against the claim of the Russian consul general, and decided that the torpedo boat destroyer now at the port must go out or disarm by the 20th inst., and that the cruiser must do likewise by the 21st inst.

GREATLY VALUED BY THE MINERS

The Extraordinary Healing and Antiseptic Powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Especially throughout the mining sections of British Columbia Dr. Chase's Ointment has an enormous sale. As a positive cure for piles, as well as all sorts of skin troubles, it is much appreciated by miners.

Mr. John S. Van Allen, Shirley, B. C., states: "I came here from Ottawa about ten years ago, and have made it a point to keep Dr. Chase's remedies in the house. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven of constant value, and two boxes of it has entirely cured me of an attack of eczema. I consider this Ointment a wonderful preparation."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c. a box, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

WANTED—On lease, a farm, within about four miles of Victoria. Full paticulars to "H. M.," Colonist office.

Crofton House
VANCOUVER, B.C.
A Boarding and Day School For Girls
The Michaelmas Term will begin on Tuesday, September 6.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal,
MISS GORDON.
(Newnham College, Cambridge.)

Blushes for His Country

Remarkable Letter From a Russian Officer

From the London Times.

The following extract from the letter of a Russian staff officer at the front, addressed to a journalist who has distinguished himself by his Chauvinistic articles in a St. Petersburg journal, appeared in a recent number of the Osvobozhdenie, the organ of the Liberal Opposition, published at Stuggart, and requires no comment.

If our official sources of information are occasionally compelled, for political reasons, to observe silence, we can all understand the reason. We can all understand why silence was maintained as to the loss of nearly 8000 men at Wafang-kau, (Telissu) and also as to the loss by one regiment of its colors, that sacred object of military honor. We can all understand why nothing was said as to our hasty retreat before an enemy only equal in numbers. But what we cannot understand is the effort made by journalists to keep the public in an optimistic frame of mind to distort facts as much as possible, and to write of that of which they know nothing. If you will read attentively the official report you will see that on June 14 the enemy had only two incomplete divisions, while we had two and a half. Moreover, with us a regiment consists of four batallions, save in the East Siberian, which have three. We had also two brigades of artilleryhat is, ninety-six guns, (sic.) the Primorsky Dragoons, and two regiments of Cossninety-six guns, besides a Cossack horse battery with nine guns, (sic.) the Primorsky Dragoons, and the two regiments of Cossacks.

Our force, as you see, was not a small one. To the assistance of the Japanese came a division—the staff report says a brigade—of infantry with two or three batteries, while three regiments were sent to us by rail. But you talk of this as our heroic battle with an antagonist three times our strength! We have always known how to die, (with some exceptions), but this does not mean that an enemy so rare from a military point of view as the Japanese is not to be feared or deserves the contempt which our custom is to shower upon this civilized nation. I have a right to speak, as I have spent a considerable time in Japan, and I tell you frankly that I often blushed for my country when I compared many things there and here.

An enemy so dangerous, whether as regards persistence, readiness for war, or moral strength, Russia has never met. Japan is a dangerous enemy for this reason: Our soldier, unfortunately, despite valor and resignation, is inferior to the Japanese soldier in discipline, and—what is still more important—fights with indifference, under compulsion. For the Japanese this is a war for an idea which penetrates all without exception from the Minister to the husbandman. Here you have the reason for such incidents as occured at Chong-chu—you are probably unaware of this—where the Cossacks refused to charge, and as a result we lost three officers. It is from this fact, and not from the color of the uniforms, which, ever since Kuropatkin's arrival, have been undistinguishable from those of the men, that the true reason is to be found for the large percentage of losses among the officers.

Our Trans-Baikal and Siberian Cossacks are our weak point. In consequence of their loose behaviour and want of preparation for active service they are of little use to us. The army awaits with impatience the arrival of the Fifty-first and Forty-ninth (? Fifty-second) Dragoons. It is hoped that they will help to place the scouting on a proper footing.

Our officers, as a whole—especially those trained in the Junker schools—are undoubtedly inferior to those of the Japanese as regards professional training. The majority, it is needless to say go under fire not for the sake of an idea (the only idea that could have any force with us would be self-interest), but, for the sake of tradition or for distinction. But they do not consciously die for their country's sake. For its good, because it is evident, upon anything like an attentive consideration of the matter, that we are in the wrong. If you only knew what we did during the Chinese campaign! One's heart bleeds. It is not without reason that the Chinese stand openly on the side of the Japanese, their ancient enemies.

We have the greater chances of victory, but the guarantee of these chances lies in the Baltic squadron alone, for we cannot secure victory now by mere weight of numbers (on land), and still less in the future. Do you really assume that the Japanese have only thirteen divisions in their army, besides reserves? Are they really so naive as not to have increased this force during the last few years?

Given equal numbers on equal sides, there is, on our part—on the staff at any rate—no hope of absolute and indisputable victory after the refusal of the Twenty-second regiment to attack at Turencheng and after the terrible havoc wrought by the Japanese artillery at Wafang-kau.

Russia considers herself a great nation. Every great nation, in the person of its representatives, the organs of the press, should comport itself with dignity, should feel respect for a worthy foe, should not conceal its own mistakes, and should not indulge in barefaced self-laudation.

Wills & Hicks of Auburn, Me., are at work upon a unique souvenir, a napkin ring made from a piece of the breaking tube used upon the flagship Olympia which was in the engagement in Manila harbor.

A philologist says everybody pronounces "Niagara" wrong. The accent should not be on the syllable "ag," but on the syllable "ar." Niagara is a Huron word and the Hurons pronounced it "Niarara", as the Indians and we do "Saratoga."

The Wings of The Morning

By Louis Tracy.

(Continued from Last Tuesday's Edition.)

lest his words should falter—

"You can console yourself with the thought, Miss Deane, that your presence on the island will in no way affect my fate at the hands of the Dyaks. Had they caught me unprepared to-day my head would now be covered with a solution of the special varnish they carry on every foreign expedition."

"Varnish!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, as a preservative, you understand."

"And yet these men are human beings!"

"For purposes of classification, yes. Keeping to strict fact, it was lucky for me that you raised the alarm, and gave me a chance to discount the odds of mere numbers. So, you see, you really did me a good turn."

"What can be done now to save our lives? Anything will be better than to await another attack."

"The first thing to do is to try to get some sleep before daylight. How did you know I was not in the Castle?"

"I cannot tell you. I awoke and knew you were not near me. If I wake in the night I can always tell whether or not you are in the next room. So I dressed and came out."

"Ah!" he said. "Evidently I snore."

This explanation killed romance.

Iris retreated, and the sailor, tired out at last, managed to close his weary eyes.

Next morning he hastily constructed a pole of sufficient length and strong enough to bear his weight, by tying two sturdy young trees together with ropes. Iris helped him to raise it against the face of the precipice, and he at once climbed to the ledge.

He found his observations of the previous night abundantly verified. The ledge was even wider than he dared to hope, nearly ten feet deep in one part, and it sloped sharply downwards from the outer lip of the rock. By lying flat and carefully testing all points of view, he ascertained that the only possible positions from which even a glimpse of the interior floor could be obtained were the branches of a few small trees, and the extreme right of the opposing precipice, nearly ninety yards distant. There was ample room to store water and provisions, and he quickly saw that even some sort of shelter from the fierce rays of the sun and the often piercing cold of the night might be achieved by judiciously rigging up a tarpaulin.

"This is a genuine bit of good luck," he mused. Here, provided neither of us is hit, we can hold out for a week or longer at a pinch. How can it be possible that I should have lived on this island so many days and yet hit upon this nook of safety by mere chance, as it were?"

Not until he reached the level again could he solve the puzzle. Then he perceived that the way in which the cliff bulged out on both sides prevented the ledge from becoming evident in profile, whilst, seen en plein face in the glare of the sunlight, it suggested nothing more than a slight indentation.

He rapidly sketched to Iris the defensive plan which the Eagle's Nest suggested. Access must be provided by means of a rope ladder, securely fastened inside the ledge, and capable of being pulled up or let down at the will of the occupants. Then the place must be kept constantly stocked with a judicious supply of provisions, water and ammunition. They could be covered with a tarpaulin, and thus kept in fairly good condition.

"We ought to sleep there every night," he went on, and his mind was so engrossed with the tactical side of the preparations that he did not notice how Iris blanched at the suggestion.

"Surely not until danger actually threatens?" she cried.

"Danger threatens us each hour after sunset. It may come any night, though I expect at least a fortnight's reprieve. Nevertheless, I intend to act as if to-night may witness the first shot of the siege."

"Do you mean that?" she sighed. "And my little room is becoming so very cosy!"

Belle Vue Castle, their two-roomed hut, was already a home to them.

Jenks always accepted her words literally.

"Well," he announced, after a pause, "it may not be necessary to take up our quarters there until the eleventh hour. After I have hoisted up our stores and made the ladder, I will endeavor to devise an efficient cordon of sentinels around our position. We will see."

Not another word could Iris get out of him on the topic. Indeed, he provided her with plenty of work. By this time she could splice a rope more neatly than her tutor, and her particular business was to prepare no less than sixty rungs for the rope-ladder. This was an impossible task for one day, but after dinner the sailor helped her. They toiled late, until their fingers were sore and their backbones creaked as they sat upright.

Meanwhile Jenks swarmed up the pole again, and drew up after him a crowbar, the sledge-hammer and the pickaxe. With these implements he set to work to improve the accommodation. Of course he did not attempt seriously to remove any large quantity of rock, but there were projecting lumps here and inequalities of floor there which could be thumped or pounded out of existence.

It was surprising to see what a clearance he made in an hour. The existence of the fault helped him a good deal, as the percolation of water at this point had oxidized the stone to rottenness. To his great joy he discovered that a few prods with the pick laid bare a small cavity, which could be easily enlarged. Here he contrived a niche where Iris could remain in absolute safety when barricaded by stores, whilst, with a squeeze, she was entirely sheltered from the one dangerous point on the opposite cliff, nor need she be seen from the trees.

Having hauled into position two boxes of ammunition—for which he had scooped out a special receptacle—the invaluable water-kegs from the stranded boat, several tins of biscuits and all the tinned meats, together with three bottles of wine and two of brandy, he briefly abandoned the ledge and busied himself with fitting a number of gun-locks to heavy faggots.

Iris watched his proceedings in silence for some time. At last the interval for luncheon enabled her to demand an explanation.

"If you don't tell me at once what you intend to do with those strange implements," she said, "I will form myself into an amalgamated engineer and come out on strike."

"If you do," he answered, "you will create a precedent. There is no recorded case of a laborer claiming what he calls his rights when his life is at stake. Even an American tramp has been known to work like a fiend under that condition."

"Simply because an American tramp tries, like every other mere male, to be logical. A woman is much more heroic. I once read of a French lady being killed during an earthquake because she insisted on going into a falling house to rescue that portion of her hair which usually rested on the dressing-table whilst she was asleep."

"I happen to know," he said, "that you are personally unqualified to emulate her example."

She laughed merrily, so lightly did yesterday's adventure sit upon her. The allusion to her disheveled state when they were thrown ashore by the typhoon simply impressed her as amusing. Thus quickly had she become inured to the strange circumstances of a new life.

"I withdraw the threat and substitute a more genuine plea—curiosity," she cried.

"Then you will be gratified promptly. These are our sentinels. Come with me to allot his post to the most distant one."

He picked up a faggot with its queer attachment, shouldered a Lee-Metford, and smiled when he saw the business-like air with which Iris slung a revolver around her waist.

They walked rapidly to Smuggler's Cove, and the girl soon perceived the ingenuity of his automatic signal. He securely bound the block of wood to a tree where it was hidden by the undergrowth. Breaking the bullet out of a cartridge, he placed the blank charge in position in front of the striker, the case being firmly clasped by a bent nail. To the trigger, the spring of which he had eased to a slight pressure, he attached a piece of unraveled rope, and this, he carefully trained among the trees at a height of six inches from the ground, using as carriers nails driven into the trunks.

The ultimate result was that a mere wish of Iris' dress against the taut cord exploded the cartridge.

"There!" he exclaimed, exultantly. "When I have driven stakes into the sand to the water's edge on both sides of the cove, I will defy them to land by night without giving us warning."

"Do you know," said Iris, in all seriousness, "I think you are the cleverest man in the world."

"My dear Miss Deane, that is not at all a Trades Unionist sentiment. Equality is the key-note of their propaganda."

Nevertheless he was manifestly pleased by the success of his ingenious contrivance, and forthwith completed the cordon. To make doubly sure, he set another trap farther within the trees. He was certain the Dyaks would not pass along Turtle Beach if they could help it. By this time the light was failing.

"That will suffice for the present," he told the girl. "To-morrow we will place other sentries in position at strategic points. Then we can sleep in the Castle with tolerable safety."

By the meagre light of the tiny lamp they labored sedulously at the rope-ladder until Iris' eyes were closing with sheer weariness. Neither of them had slept much during the preceding night, and they were both completely tired.

It was with a very weak little smile that the girl bade "good night," and they were soon wrapped in that sound slumber which comes only from health, hard work, and wholesome fare.

The first streaks of dawn were tipping the opposite crags with roseate tints when the sailor was suddenly aroused by what he believed to be a gunshot. He could not be sure. He was still collecting his scattered sense, straining eyes and ears intently, when there came a second report.

Then he knew what had happened. The sentries on the Smugglers' Cove post were faithful to their trust. The enemy was upon them.

At such a moment Jenks was not a man who prayed. Indeed, he was prone to invoke the nether powers, a habit long since acquired by the British army in Flanders, it is believed.

There was not a moment to be lost. He rushed into Iris' room, and gathered in his arms both her and the weird medley of garments that covered her. He explained to the protesting girl as he ran with her to the foot of the rock, that she must cling to his shoulders with unfaltering courage whilst he climbed to the ledge with the aid of the pole and the rope placed there the previous day. It was a magnificent feat of strength that he essayed. In calmer moments he would have shrunk from its performance, if only on the score of danger to the precious burden he carried. Now there was no time for thought. Up he went, hand over hand, clinging to the rough pole with the tenacity of a limpet, and taking a turn of the rope over his right wrist at each upward clutch. At last, breathless but triumphant, he reached the ledge, and was able to gasp his instructions to Iris to crawl over his bent back and head until she was safely lodged on the broad platform of rock.

Then, before she could expostulate, he descended, this time for the rifles. These he hastily slung to the rope, again swarmed up the pole, and drew the guns after him with infinite care.

Even in the whirl of the moment he noticed that Iris had managed to partially complete her costume.

"Now we are ready for them," he growled, lying prone on the ledge and eagerly scanning both sides of Prospect Park for a first glimpse of their assailants.

For two shivering hours they waited there, until the sun was high over the cliff and filled sea and land with its brightness. At last, despite the girl's tears and prayers, Jenks insisted on making a reconnaissance in person.

Let this portion of their adventures be passed over with merciful brevity. Both watch-guns had been fired by the troupe of tiny wou-wous monkeys! Iris did not know whether to laugh or cry, when Jenks, with much difficulty, lowered her to mother earth again, and marveled the while how he had managed to carry forty feet into the air a young woman who weighed so solidly.

They sat down to a belated breakfast, and Jenks then became conscious that the muscles of his arms, legs and back were aching hugely. It was by that means he could judge the true extent of his achievement. Iris, too, realized it gradually, but, like the Frenchwoman in the earthquake, she was too concerned with memories of her state of deshabille to appreciate, all at once, the incidents of the dawn.

CHAPTER IX.

The Secret of the Cave.

The sailor went after those monkeys in a mood of relentless severity. Thus far, the regular denizens of Rainbow Island had dwelt together in peace and mutual goodwill, but each diminutive wou-wou must be taught not to pull any strings he found tied promiscuously to trees or stakes. As a preliminary essay, Jenks resolved to try force combined with artifice. Failing complete success, he would endeavor to kill every monkey in the place, though he had in full measure the inherent dislike of Anglo-India to the slaying of the tree-people.

This, then, is what he did. After filling a biscuit tin with good-sized pebbles, he donned a Dyak hat, blouse, and belt, rubbed earth over his face and hands, and proceeded to pelt the wou-wous mercilessly. For more than an hour he made their lives miserable, until at the mere sight of him they fled, shrieking and gurgling like a thousand water-bottles. Finally he constructed several Dyak scarecrows and erected one to guard each of his alarm-guns. The device was thoroughly effective. Thenceforth, when some adventurous monkey—swinging with hands or tail among the tree-tops in the morning search for appetizing nut or luscious plantain—saw one of those fearsome bogies, he raised such a hubbub that all his companions scampered hastily from the confines of the wood to the inner fastnesses.

In contriving these same scarecrows—which, by the way, he had vaguely intended at first to erect on the beach in order to frighten the invaders and induce them to fire a warning volley—the sailor paid closer heed to the spoils gathered from the fallen. One, at least, of the belts was made of human hair, and some among its long strands could have come only from the flaxen-haired head of an European child. This fact, though ghastly enough, confirmed him in his theory that it was impossible to think of temporizing with these human fiends. Unhappily such savage virtues as they possess do not include clemency to the weak or hospitality to defenceless strangers. There was nothing for it but a fight to a finish, with the law of the jungle to decide the terms of conquest.

That morning, of course, he had not been able to visit Summit Rock until after his cautious survey of the island. Once there, however, he noticed that the gale two nights earlier had loosened two of the supports of his sky sign. It was not a difficult or a long job to repair the damage. With the invaluable axe he cut several wedges and soon made all secure.

Now, during each of the two daily examinations of the horizon which he never omitted, he minutely scrutinized the sea between Rainbow Island and the Pearl group. It was, perhaps, a needless precaution. The Dyaks would come at night. With a favorable wind they need not set sail until dusk, and their fleet sampans would easily cover the intervening forty miles in five hours.

He could not be positive that they were actual inhabitants of the islands to the south. The China Sea swarms with wandering pirates, and the tribe whose animosity he had earned might be equally noxious to some peaceable fishing community on the coast. Again and again he debated the advisability of constructing a seaworthy raft and endeavoring to make the passage. But this would be risking all on a frightful uncertainty, and the accidental discovery of the Eagle's Nest had given him new hope. Here he could make a determined and prolonged stand, and in the end help must come. So he dismissed the navigation project, and devoted himself wholly to the perfecting of the natural fortress in the rock.

That night they thinned the rope-ladder. Indeed, Jenks was determined not to retire to rest until it was placed in situ; he did not care to try a second time to carry Iris to that elevated perch, and it may be remarked that thenceforth the girl before going to sleep, simply changed one ragged dress for another.

One of the first things he contemplated was the destruction, if possible, of the point on the opposite cliff which commanded the ledge. This, however, was utterly impracticable with the appliances at his command. The top of the rock sloped slightly towards the west, and nothing short of dynamite or regular quarrying operations would render it untenable by hostile marksmen.

During the day his Lee-Metfords, at ninety yards range, might be trusted to keep the place clear of intruders. But at night—that was the difficulty. He partially solved it by fixing two rests on the ledge to support a rifle in exact line with the centre of the enemy's supposed position, and as a variant, on the outer rest he marked lines which corresponded with other sections of the entire front available to the foe.

Even then he was not satisfied. When time permitted he made many experiments with ropes reeved through the pulley and attached to a rifle action. He might have succeeded in his main object had not his thoughts taken a new line. His aim was to achieve some method of opening and closing the breech-block by means of two ropes. The difficulty was to secure the preliminary and final lateral movement of the lever bolt, but it suddenly occurred to him that if he could manage to convey the impression that Iris and he had left the island, the Dyaks would go away after a fruitless search. The existence of ropes along the face of the rock—an essential to his mechanical scheme—would betray their whereabouts, or, at any rate, excite dangerous curiosity. So he reluctantly abandoned his original design, though not wholly, as will be seen in due course.

In pursuance of his latest idea he seduously removed from the foot of the cliff all traces of the clearance effected on the ledge, and, although he provided supports for the tarpaulin covering, he did not adjust it. Iris and he might lie perdu there for days without their retreat being found out. This development suggested the necessity of hiding their surplus stores and ammunition, and what spot could be more suitable than the cave?

So Jenks began to dig once more in the interior, laboring manfully with pick and shovel in the locality of the fault with its vein of antimony. It was thus that he blundered upon the second great event of his life.

Rainbow Island had given him the one thing a man prizes above all else—a pure yet passionate love for a woman beautiful alike in body and mind. And now it was to endow him with riches that might stir the pulse of even a South African magnate. For the sailor, unmindful of purpose other than providing the requisite cache, shoveling and delving with the energy peculiar to all his actions, suddenly struck a deep vein of almost virgin gold.

To facilitate the disposal at a distance of the disturbed debris, he threw each shovelful on to a canvas sheet, which he subsequently dragged among the trees in order to dialodge its contents. After doing this four times he noticed certain metallic specks in the fifth load which recalled the presence of the antimony. But the appearance of the sixth cargo was so remarkable when brought out into the sunlight that it invited closer inspection. Though his knowledge of geology was slight—the half-forgotten gleanings of a brief course at Eton—he was forced to believe that the specimens he handled so dubiously contained neither copper nor iron pyrites but glittering yellow gold. Their weight, the distribution of the metal through quartz in a transition state between an oxide and a telluride, compelled recognition.

Somewhat excited, yet half skeptical, he returned to the excavation and scooped out yet another collection. This time there could be no mistake. Nature's own alchemy had fashioned a veritable ingot. There were small lumps in the ore which would need alloy at the mint before they could be issued as sovereigns, so free from dross were they.

Iris had gone to Venus' Bath, and would be absent for some time. Jenks sat down on a tree-stump. He held in his hand a small bit of ore worth perhaps twenty pounds sterling. Slowly the conjectures already pieced together in his mind during early days on the island came back to him.

The skeleton of an Englishman lying there among the bushes near the well; the Golgotha of the poison-filled hollow; the mining tools, both Chinese and European; the plan on the piece of tin—ah, the piece of tin! Mechanically the sailor produced it from the breast-pocket of his jersey. At last the mysterious sign "32-1" revealed its significance. Measure thirty-two feet from the mouth of the tunnel, dig one foot in depth, and you came upon the mother-lode, of this gold-bearing rock. This, then, was the secret of the cave.

The Chinese knew the richness of the deposit, and exploited its treasures by quarrying from the other side of the hill. But their crass ignorance of modern science led to their undoing. The accumulation of liberated carbonic acid gas in the workings killed them in scores. They probably fought this unseen demon with the tenacity of their race, until the place became accursed and banned of all living things. Yet had they dug a little ditch, and permitted the invisible terror to flow quietly downwards until its potency was dissipated by sea and air, they might have mined the whole cliff with impunity.

The unfortunate unknown, J. S.—he of the whitened bones—might have done this thing, too. But he only possessed the half-knowledge of the working miner, and whilst shunning the plague-stricken quarry, adopted the more laborious method of making an adit to strike the deposit. He succeeded, to perish miserably in the hour when he saw himself a millionaire.

Was this a portent of the fate about to overtake the latest comers? Jenks, of course, stood up. He always stood square on his feet when the voice within him fired his blood.

"No, by God!" he almost shouted. "I will break the spell. I am sent here by Providence, not to search for gold but to save a woman's life, and all the devils of China and Malay are in league against me I will beat them!"

The sound of his own voice startled him. He had no notion that he was so hysterical. Promptly this British phlegm asserted itself and throttled the demonstration. He was rather ashamed of it.

What was all the fuss about? With a barrow-load of gold he could not buy an instant's safety for Iris, not to mention himself. The language difficulty was insuperable. Were it otherwise, the Dyaks would simply humbug him until he revealed the source of his wealth, and then murder him as an effective safeguard against foreign interference.

Iris! Not once since she was hurled ashore in his arms had Jenks so long forgotten her existence. Should he tell her? They were partners in everything appertaining to the island—why keep this marvelous intelligence from her?

Yet was he tempted, not ignobly, but by reason of his love for her. One, years ago, when his arduous professional studies were distracted by a momentary infatuation for a fair face, a woman had proved fickle when tempted by greater wealth than he possessed. For long he was a confirmed misogynist, to his great and lasting gain as a leader of men. But with more equable judgment came a fixed resolution not to marry unless his prospective bride cared only for him and not for his position. To a Staff Corps officer, even one with a small private income, this was a unattainable ideal. Then he met with his sentence in the shame and agony of the court-martial. Unlike his spirit, quivered under the lash of that terrible downfall, Iris came into his life. He knew not what might happen if they were rescued. The time would quickly pass until the old order was resumed, when to go back to her position in society, to become again a disgraced staff officer, apparently working out a menial existence before the mast or handling plates in a saloon.

Would it not be a sweet defiance of adversity were he able, even under such conditions, to win her love, and then disclose to her the potentialities of the island? Perchance he might rail. Though rich as Croesus he would still be under the social ban imposed out to a cashiered officer. She was a girl who could command the gift of coronets. With restoration to her father and home, gratitude to her preserver would assuredly remain, but, alas! love might vanish like a mirage. Then he would act honorably. Half of the stored wealth would be hers to do as she chose with it.

Yes, this was a possible alternative. In case of accident to himself, and he, ultimate escape, he must immediately write full details of his discovery, and entrust the document to her, to be opened only after his death or six months after their release.

The idea possessed him so thoroughly that he could brook no delay. He searched for one of the note books taken from the dead officers of the Sirdar, and scribbled the following letter:

"Dear Miss Deane:

"Whether I am living or dead when you read these words, you will know that I love you. Could I repeat that avowal a million times, in a many varied forms, I should find no better phrase to express the dream I have cherished since a happy fate permitted me to snatch you from death. So I simply say, 'I love you.' I will continue to love you whilst life lasts, and it is my dearest hope that in the life beyond the grave I may still be able to voice my love for you.

"But perhaps I am not destined to be loved by you. Therefore, in the event of my death before you leave the island, I wish to give you instructions how to find a gold mine of great value, which is hidden in the rock containing the cave. You remember the sign on the tin which we could not understand. The figure 32 denotes the utmost depth of the excavation, and the I signifies that one foot below the surface, on reaching the face of the rock, there is a rich vein of gold. The hollow on the other side of the cliff became filled with sulphurate gas, and this stopped the operations of the Chinese, who evidently knew of the existence of the mine. This is all the information the experts employed by Sir Arthur Deane will need. The facts are unquestionable.

"Assuming that I am alive, we will, of course, be co-partners in the mine. If I am dead, I wish one-sixth share to be given to my uncle, William Anstruther Crosthwaite, Manor, Northallerton, Yorkshire, as a recompense for his kindness to me during my early life. The remainder is to be yours absolutely.

"ROBERT ANSTRUTHER."

He read this remarkable document twice through to make sure that it exactly recorded his sentiments. He even smiled sarcastically at the endowment of the uncle who disinherited him. Then satisfied with the perusal, he tore off the two leaves covered by the letter and began to devise a means of protecting it securely whilst in Iris' possession.

At that moment he looked up and saw her coming towards him across the beach, brightly flushed after her bath, walking like a nymph clothed in tattered garments. Perceiving that he was watching her, she waved her hand and instinctively quickened her pace. Even now, when they were thrown together by the exigencies of each hour, she disliked to be long separated from him.

Instantly the scales fell from his mental vision. What! Distrust Iris! Imagine for one second that riches or poverty, good repute or ill, would affect that loyal heart when its virginal font was filled with the love that once in her life comes to every true woman! Perish the thought! What evil spirit had power to so blind his perception of all that was strong and beautiful in her character. Brave, uncomplaining Iris! Iris of the crystal soul! Iris, whose innocence and candor were mirrored in her blue eyes and breathed through her dear lips! Here was Othello acting as his own tempter, with not an Iago within a thousand miles.

Laughing at his fantastic folly, Jenks tore the letter into little pieces. It might have been wiser to throw the sheets in the embers of the fire close at hand, but for the nonce he was overpowered by the great awakening that had come to him, and he unconsciously murmured the musical lines of Tennyson's "Maud":

"She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat
Were it earth in an earthy bed;
My dust would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead;
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red."

"Good gracious! Don't gaze at me in that fashion. I don't look like a ghost, do I?" cried Iris, when near enough to note his rapt expression.

"You would not object if I called you a vision?" he inquired quietly, averting his eyes lest they should speak more plainly than his tongue.

"Not if you meant it nicely. But I fear that 'spectre' would be a more appropriate word. V'la ma meilleure robe de sortie!"

She spread out the front depths of her skirt, and certainly the prospect was lamentable. The dress was so patched and mended, yet so full of fresh rents, that a respectable housemaid would hesitate before using it to clean fireirons.

"Is that really your best dress?" he said.

"Yes. This is my blue serge. The brown cloth did not survive the soaking it received in salt water. After a few days it simply crumbled. The others are muslin or cotton—and have been—er—adapted."

"There is plenty of men's clothing," he began.

"Unfortunately there isn't another island," she said, severely.

"No. I meant that it might be possible to—contrive some sort of rig that will serve all purposes."

"But all my thread is gone. I have barely a needleful left."

"In that case we must fall back on our supply of hemp."

"I suppose that might be made to serve," she said. "You are never at a loss for an expedient."

"It will be a poor one. I fear. But you can make up for it by buying some nice gowns at Doucet's or Worth's."

She laughed delightedly. "Perhaps in his joy at my reappearance my dear old dad may let me run riot in Paris on our way home. But that will not last. We are fairly well off, but I cannot afford ten thousand a year for frocks alone."

"If any woman can afford such a sum for the purpose, you are at least her equal."

Iris looked puzzled. "Is that your way of telling me that fine feathers would make me fine bird?" she asked.

"No. I intend my words to be understood in their ordinary sense. You are very, very rich, Miss Deane—an extravagantly wealthy young person."

"Of course you know you are talking nonsense. Why, only the other day my father said——"

"Excuse me. What is the average price of a walking-dress from a leading Paris house?"

"Fifty pounds."

"And an evening dress?"

"Oh, anything from fifty upwards."

He picked up a few pieces of quartz from the canvas sheet.

"There is your walking-dress," he said, handing her a lump weighing about a pound. "With the balance in the heap there you can stagger the best-dressed woman you meet at your first dinner in England."

"Do you mean by petting her?" she inquired, mischievously.

"Far worse. By wearing a more expensive costume."

His manner was so earnest that he compelled seriousness. Iris took the proffered specimen and looked at it.

"From the cave, I suppose? I thought you said antimony was not very valuable?"

"That is not antimony. It is gold. By chance I have hit upon an extremely rich lode of gold. At the modest computation it is worth hundreds of thousands of pounds. You and I are quite wealthy people, Miss Deane."

Iris opened her blue eyes very wide at this intelligence. It took her breath away. But her first words betokened her innate sense of fair dealing.

"You and I! Wealthy!" she gasped. "I am so glad for your sake, but tell me, pray, Mr. Jenks, what have I got to do with it?"

"You!" he repeated. "Are we not partners in this island? By squatter's right, if by no better title, we own land, minerals, wood, game, and even such weird belongings as ancient lights and fishing privileges."

"I don't see that at all. You find a gold mine, and coolly tell me that I am a half owner of it because you dragged me out of the sea, fed me, housed me, saved my life from pirates, and generally acted like a devoted nursemaid in charge of a baby. Really, Mr. Jenks——"

"Really, Miss Deane, you will annoy me seriously if you say another word. I absolutely refuse to listen to such an argument."

Her outrageously unbusiness-like utterance, treading fast on the heels of his own melodramatic and written views concerning their property, nettled him greatly. Each downright syllable was a sting to his conscience, but of this Iris was blissfully unaware, else she would not have applied caustic to the rankling wound caused by his momentary distrust of her.

For some time they stood in silence, until the sailor commenced to reproach himself for his rough protest. Perhaps he had hurt her sensitive feelings. What a brute he was, to be sure! She was only a child in ordinary affairs, and he ought to have explained things more luckily and with greater command over his temper. And all this time Iris' face was dimpling with amusement, for she understood him so well that had he threatened to kill her she would have laughed at him.

"Would you mind getting the lamp?" he said softly, surprised to catch her expression of saucy humor.

"Oh, please may I speak?" she inquired. "I don't want to annoy you, but I am simply dying to talk."

He had forgotten his own injunction. "Let us first examine our mine," he said. "If you bring the lamp we can have a good look at it."

Close scrutiny of the work already done merely confirmed the accuracy of his first impressions. Whilst Iris held the light he opened up the seam with a few strokes of the pick. Each few inches it broadened into a noteworthy volcanic dyke, now yellow in its absolute purity, at times a bluish black when fused with other metals. The additional labor involved caused him to follow up the line of the fault. Suddenly the flame of the lamp began to flicker in a draught. There was an air-passage between cave and ledge.

"I am sorry," cried Jenks, desisting from further efforts, "that I have not recently read one of Bret Harte's novels, or I would speak to you in the language of the mining camp. But in plain Cockney, Miss Deane, we are on to a good thing if only we can keep it."

They came back into the external glare. Iris was now so serious that she forgot to extinguish the little lamp. She stood with outstretched hand.

"There is a lot of money in there," she said.

"Tons of it."

"No need to quarrel about division. There is enough for both of us."

"Quite enough. We can even spare some for our friends."

He took so readily to this definition of their partnership that Iris suddenly became frigid. Then she saw the ridiculous gleam of the tiny wick and blew it out.

"I mean," she said, stiffly, "that if you and I do agree to go shares we will each be very rich."

"Exactly. I applied your words to the mine alone of course."

A slight thing will shatter a daydream. This sufficed. The sailor resumed his task of burying the stores.

"Poor little lamp," he thought. "When it came into the greater world how soon it was snuffed out."

But Iris said to herself, "What a silly slip that was of mine! Enough for both of us, indeed! Does he expect me to propose to him? I wonder what the letter was about which he destroyed as I came back after my bath. It must have been meant for me. Why did he write it? Why did he tear it up?"

The hour drew near when Jenks climbed to the Summit Rock. He shouldered axe and rifle and set forth. Iris heard him rustling upwards through the trees. She set some water to boil for tea, and, whilst bringing a fresh supply of fuel, passed the spot where the torn scrape had littered the sand.

She was the soul of honor, for a woman, but there was never a woman yet who could take her eyes off a written document which confronted her. She could not resist seeing that one small morsel contained her own name. Though multiplied it had clearly read—"Dear Miss Deane."

"So it was intended for me!" she cried, throwing down her bundle and dropping to her knees. She secured that particular slip and examined it earnestly. Not for worlds would she pick up the scraps and endeavor to sort them. Yet they had a fascination for her, and at this closer range she saw another which bore the legend—"I love you!"

Somehow the two seemed to fit together very nicely.

Yet a third carried the same words—"I love you!" They were still quite coherent. She did not want to look any further. She did not even turn over such of the torn pieces as had fluttered to earth face downwards.

Opening the front of her bodice she brought to light a small gold locket containing miniatures of her father and mother. Inside this receptacle she carefully placed the newly found material portions of the sailor's letter. When Jenks walked down the hill again he heard her singing long before he caught sight of her, sedulously tending the fire.

As he came near he perceived the remains of his useless document. He stooped and gathered them up, forthwith throwing them among the glowing logs.

"By the way, what were you writing whilst I had my bath?" inquired Iris, demurely.

"Some information about the mine. On second thoughts, however, I saw it was unnecessary."

"Oh, was that all?"

"Practically all."

"Then some part was impracticable?"

He glanced sharply at her, but she was merely talking at random.

"Well, you see," he explained, "one can do so little without the requisite plant. This sort of ore requires a crushing-mill, a smelting furnace, perhaps big tanks filled with cyanide of potassium."

"And, of course, although you can do wonders, you cannot provide all those things, can you?"

Jenks deemed this query to be unanswerable.

They were busy again until night fell. Sitting down for a little while before retiring to rest, they discussed, for the hundredth time, the probabilities of speedy succor. This led them to the topic of available supplies, and the sailor told Iris the dispositions he had made.

"Did you bury the box of books?" she asked.

"Yes, but not in the cave. They are at the foot of the cinchona over there. Why? Do you want any?"

"I have a Bible in my room, but there was a Tennyson among the others which I glanced at in spare moments."

The sailor thanked the darkness that concealed the deep bronze of face and neck caused by this chance remark. He vaguely recollected the manner in which the lines from "Maud" came to his lips after the episode of the letter. Was it possible that he had unknowingly uttered them aloud and Iris was now slily poking fun at him? He glowed with embarrassment.

"It is odd that you should mention Tennyson," he managed to say calmly. "Only to-day I was thinking of a favorite passage."

Iris, of course, was quite innocent this time.

"Oh, do tell me. Was it from 'Enoch Arden'?"

He gave a sigh of relief. "No. Anything but that," he answered.

"What then?"

"'Maud.'"

"Oh, 'Maud.' It is very beautiful, but I could never imagine why the poet gave such a sad ending to an idyllic love story."

"They too often end that way. Moreover, 'Enoch Arden' is not what you might call exhilarating."

"No. It is sad. I have often thought he had the 'Sonata Pathetique' in his mind when he wrote it. But the note is mournful all through. There is no promise of happiness as in 'Maud.'"

"Then it is my turn to ask questions. Why did you hit upon that poem among so many?"

"Because it contains an exact description of our position here. Don't you remember how the poor fellow

'Sat often in the seaward-gazing gorge,
A shipwrecked sailor, waiting for a sail.'

(Continued in Next Tuesday's Edition.)

HOW

Francis E. Leu
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to inspect, in the order in which
appeal to your fancy. A daily
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morning newspaper, will generally
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buildings and departments open
the special features of the day.
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have timed yourself to see; or a
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HOW TO "DO" THE FAIR.

Francis E. Leupp Gives Valuable Hints to Intending Visitors—The Best Way to Begin—No Extortionate Prices—Meals on the Grounds—Things Worth Seeing.

Francis E. Leupp, the veteran Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and the author of the most satisfactory informal biography of President Roosevelt, has been visiting the St. Louis Exposition. What he has to say about the relative interest of the different features, about prices, and the method of seeing most in the least time, is particularly reliable. Much of the news that comes from St. Louis, like the "criticisms" of Franklyn Fyles, is highly colored for advertising purposes. What Mr. Leupp writes is open to no such suspicion.

Mr. Leupp warns intending visitors that it is folly to attempt, in limited time, to get even a perfunctory glimpse of everything in a visit to a vast exposition such as the St. Louis show is. His advice to intending visitors is this:

The first thing to do is to supply yourself with an official description of the fair, which can be bought for a trifling sum. Then take the Ferris wheel, or an elevator, to the top of the observation tower, spread the map of the grounds before you with the points of the compass correctly adjusted, and try to fix the ground plan in your mind with sufficient clearness to avoid any very serious mystification when down on the surface again. The relations of the main buildings to each other is the important point to study out; that accomplished, you have the key to the whole situation.

Next, from the text of your guidebook, select the particular features of the fair in which you feel a decided interest. Do not undertake to go anywhere for the sake simply of having been there, but mark with marginal notes the places and objects you wish to inspect, in the order in which they appeal to your fancy. A daily programme, sold on the grounds for a few cents and summarized in the St. Louis morning newspapers, will acquaint you with the hours at which the various buildings and departments open, and the special features of the day. The intramural railway, for ten cents, will carry you within easy walking distance of each of the several things which you have timed yourself to see; or a wheel-chair can be hired for sixty cents an hour, and you can do your condensed globe-trotting seated and in comfort. Taking the fair in this systematic way, you can do more with it in briefer time than by any haphazard method.

In order to ascertain if the stories about extortionate prices charged for rooms and board for visitors to the fair are true, Mr. Leupp spent some days in making the rounds with a view to getting at the facts, and concludes that stories of extortion have either been manufactured or are sweeping conclusions based on isolated experiences. He adds:

As a matter of course, in a city as large as St. Louis there are abundant traps for the unwary. But why one should be unwary, with the Free Information Service of the exposition company at his command for the asking, is more than I can see. As a precaution, it behooves anybody intending to come here to write to the Free Information Service stating when he wishes to come, how long he expects to stay, and how much he wishes to pay for his entertainment. Enclosing a stamp and a plainly written address, he should receive a very prompt response advising him where to apply for such accommodations as he requires. He will be wise, if he finds his lodgings outside of the fair grounds, to engage them without board, and take his meals wherever it happens to be convenient.

On the fair grounds themselves, according to Mr. Leupp, one can find restaurants suitable to any purse:

It would not be true to say that prices range absolutely no higher than in establishments of corresponding classes off the grounds, but the difference is too trifling to notice. It must be borne in mind that a concessionary not only has to pay a special license for his privilege, but at the rate of four dollars a load for every cartful of provisions which he brings out from the city. This cost has to be made up by small additions to the city prices. For example, a special dish that sells for forty-five cents outside may sell for fifty cents on the grounds, and other things in proportion; but the staple foods are sold so close to outside prices that the difference is rarely perceptible. I have thus far found only one restaurant on the grounds where the charges are extraordinary. This is at a distance from the centre of things, and is affected chiefly by persons giving rather luxurious entertainments to parties of friends.

In the Tyrolean Alps enclosure on the Pike, there is an open-air restaurant, which is astoundingly popular for dinner, and this in spite of the fact that it is the second in rank, as regards prices, I have discovered.

Much time is wasted by visitors, says Mr. Leupp, by those who assume that there are exhibits of interest in the various state houses. As a rule, there are not. The national buildings, on the other hand, contain much that is entertaining. Regarding them he writes:

The French, the Chinese and the German commissions have adopted a system of restricting the display at certain hours and in certain places to persons who can present passes. The French pavilion is opened to the public on three days of each week, between fixed hours, but cards of admission are required at other times. These cards are not difficult for any respectable person to obtain, if he values the privilege sufficiently to apply by mail. The Chinese house is open every fine day to the public for a few hours in the afternoon, but passes for morning admission have to be applied for in like manner. This building, which reproduces Prince Pu Lun's country home, is beautifully furnished and decorated, and is well worth inspecting. Intending visitors can save time by writing in advance to the French and Chinese commissions and securing their permits. The German house, of which the design was suggested by the Carlottenburg Castle, and which includes among its contents a case of wedding gifts presented to the present Kaiser, has reserved all the second floor for card-holders, but the cards are to be had of an attendant downstairs, who exercises his discretion in responding to applications.

Among the "shows," Mr. Leupp picks out as particularly worthy of interest the Battle of Paardeburg, in which General Cronje twice a day leads his forlorn hope and surrenders his sword at the end of it; Hagenback's menagerie; Hale's fire-fighters; the miniature naval exhibit; and, among quieter entertainments, Ireland and the Tyrolean Alps. Of course, no one will leave the fair without seeing the breech-clouted Igorrotes, and the Alaska exhibit gets a good word from Mr. Leupp. He warns visitors with nerves or a sense of fitness to keep away from the "City of Jerusalem." The advertised admission fee is ten cents, but at the gate the visitor is met with a demand for twenty-five cents. Inside, he has to pay extra for everything of note. "At every turn," writes the correspondent, "visitors are beset with noisy solicitation to come into some peep-show enclosure 'at a special rate, made for the party, of ten cents a head,' to see 'the manger in Bethlehem where Jesus Christ was born,' or loudly adjured by a professional 'barker' that they 'must not go away without seeing the crucifixion, a realistic representation of the tragedy of Golgotha—only twenty-five cents admission.'"

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the state, and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family, where board and clothes are provided until the 14th birthday.

Encampment of the Blackfeet at the Time of the Annual Sun-Dance.

THE THUNDER SHOWER.

A Story of Its Cause and Effects, With a Discussion of Popular Fallacies as to Its Dangers. By J. C. Beyles, M.E., Ph.D.

Those who are terror-stricken by the familiar and not very dangerous phenomena of the summer thunder shower, the most characteristic meteorological incident of the season upon which we are just entering, not only suffer a great deal of unnecessary unhappiness, but are deprived of the pleasure to be gained from watching the splendid tumult of the sky which attends the gathering, bursting and passing of one of these paroxysmal precipitations, with its brilliant electrical display and its accompaniment of harmless reverberation.

The fear of lightning is not, however, something to be reasoned with and allayed by scientific generalizations. It is largely the result of early training by ignorant or superstitious parents or nurses, but temperament has a great deal to do with it in many cases. An atmosphere highly charged with electricity seems to produce a great deal of nervous excitation in persons sensitive to that kind of influence. They manifest symptoms of restlessness and apprehension for a considerable time before the "thunder heads" begin to roll up from the west, and any other evidences of a coming thunder shower are visible than those which the weatherwise observers have learned to note. Many animals are affected in the same way, and by their peculiar behavior give notice that they are on the lookout for something unusual in the way of weather. The same effects are sometimes noticed when an "electrical storm" is in progress without the accompaniment of rain, and trouble is experienced in working telegraph and telephone systems. As a consequence of the condition of nervous tension thus produced, many persons are highly excited before a thunderstorm begins, and are ready to experience paroxysms of fear even when no occasion for them exists. This condition is frequently noticed in children too young to reason very closely, and who have never suffered from a bad example of fear. Their nervous irritability and general "naughtiness" is often attributed to the oppressive heat, when it is really due to the effect on the nerves of an unbalanced electrical condition of the atmosphere, which the coming thunder shower will promptly correct. Measures of discipline and punishment are of very little value in such cases. If emphasized by harsh or repressive treatment, it is very likely to develop later in life into a fear of lightning, which is temperamental, and can never be wholly overcome. It is, however, susceptible of control, and the effort to control it is usually repaid.

THUNDER SHOWER PHENOMENA

The typical incidents of a thunder shower are very interesting and often very beautiful. While displaying an almost infinite variety of details due to local or accidental conditions, they unfold in accordance with well understood natural laws. A normal thunder shower comes in the latter half of a hot day, but an abnormal one may come in winter with an accompaniment of snow, or in the early morning. It is commonly heralded by a distant "growl" along the horizon. Following this proclamation of its heralds, the clouds begin to arrange themselves in line of battle formation, sometimes with skirmishers in advance. The general movement of the cloud banks is from west to east; but their formation is determined by the movement of the polar aerial current from north to south. What usually happens may be technically described as follows: Currents of so-called polar air begin to move over the surface of the earth and lift the bodies of so-called equatorial air in such manner that the watery vapor held in suspension is partially condensed, and rolled up into what are popularly known as "thunder heads." The latent heat liberated, or converted into sensible heat, in the formation of these clouds, causes the equatorial current to rise in temperature, and, consequently, to ascend, and its movement is obliquely across the path of the polar current. The velocity with which the equatorial current rushes across the polar current, from which it differs so widely in temperature and density, generates a large amount of frictional electricity. Being good conductors, the masses of watery vapor in the air serve excellently well as condensers of electricity is part acquired from the frictional generation before mentioned and in part from the earth, by induction. As this accumulation goes on swelling the volume and piling up the tension of the electricity in the cloud condenser, it no doubt affects by induction the potential of electricity in the earth and in objects on the earth's surface. Thunder clouds are usually disposed in approximately horizontal strata with opposite electrification. When a stratum positively charged finds itself in juxtaposition to one negatively charged the tendency toward the establishment of electrical equilibrium is asserted with some emphasis, and sparks begin to be exchanged between them. The immediate result is a relaxation of the electrical repulsion between the vapor globules in the juxtaposed clouds and in the air strata between them. Then gravity asserts itself. The globules of vapor merge into drops and fall as rain. It is evident, however, that the generation of electricity continues as long as the storm lasts, which is as long as the conditions which produced it are operative. A thunder shower has been known to travel 400 or 500 miles, and to maintain its electrical energy it must have constant accessions by frictional generation, or induction, or both. As the greatest accumulations of electricity in earth and air are found where the greatest volume of moisture exists, it is natural that the clouds, which are all vapor, should be more highly electrified than the earth, which, in its superficial strata, carries comparatively little water. Hence the discharges which effect the establishment of electrical equilibrium are usually, though not invariably, from the clouds to the earth. When the discharge is from the earth it is usually accompanied by very destructive action upon what the current selects as the least bad of many bad conductors. It not infrequently rends considerable rocks to fragments, makes a hole in the ground resembling an inverted funnel, strips bark from trees from the roots upward, and kills persons or animals accidentally in or near its path. Fortunately, such happenings are very unusual. Sometimes a great circuit is formed—the current entering the earth from a cloud, following it for miles and again leaving the ground to leap skyward.

THE PATH OF LIGHTNING.

A discharge of atmospheric electricity never loses times or wastes energy in going from one point to another. In a word, it choses "the path of least resistance." It may not seem to, but it does—though why the path it chooses should be easier than the one it rejects the observer is not always able to determine, probably because he cannot know all the conditions. The air, if normally dry, is not a good conductor; hence a spark will usually select, if it finds one, a stream of watery vapor traversing the air and follow that wherever it may lead. Such streams are thrown off by masses of hay drying in a barn, in the steam ascending from a chimney, at the bottom of which any hydro-carbon is burning, and in the evaporation from anything which throws off watery vapor. Starting from the clouds, its destination is the only part of the earth's superficial stratum which can hold and dispose of it, the water stratum in the soil at varying depths of five to seventy-five feet. It will not stop until it gets there, and what damage it does on the way may be assumed to express impatience at the resistance it encounters. A tree is a better conductor than the air, and is chosen as the path of the current if conveniently placed, just as a house, a man, or an animal would be; but neither a tree, a house, nor a living creature is a really good conductor, and for this reason it is usualy more or less damaged when put to this use. That lightning appears to be so freaky and to do so many eccentric things to what it "strikes," is not because it is erratic. A force which acts in invariable obedience to natural law cannot be that. It simply knows its own business a great deal better than do those who seek to explain its behavior.

FORMS OF LIGHTNING.

All the phenomena of lightning and all its forms are determined, doubtless, by the kind and amount of resistance it encounters. Its light is due to the resistance of the atmosphere. Its noisy and often terrifying, but quite harmless, accompaniment of thunder, is due to the sudden separation and reunion of bodies of air from sudden heating and cooling, and perhaps in part to the explosion of gases into which watery vapor is decomposed by the intense heat of electrical flashes, the result of such explosion being their recombination in the proportions of water.

The form of lightning which is unusual and outside the average experience, is the globular, or fireball, manifestation. These so-called fireballs do very surprising "stunts." When the writer was a boy, and was summering in Morristown, N. J., he saw—or with others thought he saw—a manifestation of globular lightning. The bolt struck the spire of the old First Church, facing the Green, and knocked its weather vane awry. It passed down the outside of the spire, bobbing from point to point, dropped to the steps leading up to the front door, rolled down them about as rapidly as a football might have done, if dropped from a height, jumped into the middle of the road, sidestepped from these to the top of a rail fence, danced along this for a hundred feet or so, and exploded with a deafening report. It certainly scared one into rigidity, but did no other harm.

Several years later I was in an upper room in a frame house, occupying what is now the corner of Seventy-third street and West End avenue, New York. The only other person in the house was the cook in the kitchen. The house was struck by lightning, apparently on the edge of a porch on the south side. The charge followed a wistaria vine to the ground, scooped out a wagonload of mud from around its roots, and plastered it against the side of the house, passed under the porch, leaping an area some five feet wide, entered the house through a small hole which it made in a brick foundation wall, crossed the south basement, followed a hall past a portable furnace of large size, entered the kitchen through the open door leading into this hall, crossed it, and passed out by way of a closed window, not in line with the hall, taking half the window casing with it. It seemed to me at the time a very foolish performance, but no doubt there was better reason for it than I was able to discover.

RISKS NOT GREAT.

The ancient superstition that a person was much safer in a dark room or out of a draught, is, if not absolute nonsense, at least or so little importance that he who closes all windows and excludes the light during a thunder shower is to be pitied for making himself so uncomfortable for so little cause. It is perhaps somewhat safer inside a properly protected house than outdoors, and safer in the open than under a tree, especially if the tree stands relatively apart, but the average person will run to shelter for more immediate reasons than the fear of being struck, and if one is forced to fare abroad at such a time the errand is usually too exigent to allow his standing long under a tree.

Moreover, many persons are not afraid of thunder showers at all, in fact rather like to get out into the open and feel the rush of the wind and the drive of the rain. If one is not constitutionally nervous about them, there is real pleasure in watching the storm gather, in seeing the bright flashes, and hearing "heaven's mighty artillery." People who can take this attitude are to be congratulated on the pleasure they get rather than commiserated for the risks they run, which are really scarcely greater than the most timorous are forced to take in spite of their most elaborate precautions.

There is reason to believe that the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms are diminishing in the more thickly settled parts of the country. The theory is held with some plausibility that the extension of railroads, telegraph, telephone and light circuits, providing lines of metallic connection hundreds of miles long, tends to the establishment of electrical equilibrium over large areas, and renders violent thunderstorms less frequent than they used to be. That they are less frequent seems to be a matter of experience, but this may be due to a great many causes. That houses are less frequently struck than formerly is perhaps due to their better conductivity by reason of iron pipes and main connections. A few years ago a Philadelphia concern, largely identified with the tinplate business, offered a substantial reward for information which could be verified of any house having a tin roof which had been injured by lightning, or in which any person had been killed or injured. So far as the writer can recall this offer did not bring out the information asked for. This is not surprising. The tin roof offers a closer approximation to the metallic box than most houses, however well "rodded," and the leader and the column of water which it would be carrying during a shower would provide an excellent ground connection. In cities the damage from lightning is confined to the occasional spire thrown out of plumb or the occasional flagstaff splintered. The casualties are almost exclusively reported from the rural districts, and are commonly the result of conditions which ordinary prudence might have amended or modified.

HAMILTON CENTENARY.

Spokesman Review (July 11.)

One hundred years ago today Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton and the latter died on the day following. It was an incident that shook to some extent the entire social and political fabric of the country. Hamilton was unquestionably the ablest man in the federal party, which he had done much to found. Burr was so conspicuous a member of the antifederalist or democratic-republican party that when the election went to the house in 1801 he was chosen vice-president, with Jefferson in first place.

Burr, like Hamilton, had fought bravely in the war for independence and he was a man of force and brilliancy, even if not of the highest morals. The private lives of neither were above criticism, but when it comes to enduring public service and statesmanship that worked for the making of a great nation, Hamilton must be given one of the first places among the fathers of the republic.

Partisanship was bitter at the time of the tragedy at Weehawken and the killing of Hamilton was utilized by the dead man's friends to compass the political destruction of Burr. He brought upon himself suspicion, arrest, imprisonment and trial for conspiracy, which was revealed through much documentary and verbal testimony. Burr was tried at Richmond, and, although acquitted, public belief in his purpose to separate the western and south-western states from the Union was so strong that he found himself permanently retired and branded as a traitor by a large number of his fellow countrymen.

The Hamilton-Burr controversy has raged periodically for a century. Repeated attempts have been made to present Burr in a better light; an Aaron Burr defence club has been organized, with a publishing department; and several books have appeared in recent years written with a view to change the adverse opinion of Burr that has so long prevailed.

These defences of Burr unavoidably result in criticism of Hamilton, but Hamilton's fame as a statesman and and patriot is safe. He had an extraordinarily mature mind. He intuitively grasped and solved great and pressing political problems, and the French historian, Guizot, declared that "there is not an element of order, of force, of duration which Hamilton did not powerfully contribute to introduce into the American constitution." His masterly letters to Congressman Duane and to Robert Morris, the financial expert of the revolutionary war, revealed his mastery of the true science of government; his strong influence in bringing about the constitutional convention of 1787 to give the country a government with a backbone, able to enforce its own laws and promote peace and prosperity; and his papers in the Federalist, designed to explain simply and convincingly the advantages of the proposed constitution over the weak patchwork of the old confederation were most fortunate for the young nation. Although Hamilton was not able to carry out all his programme, the spirit of his masterly plan abides in the constitution and is the controlling influence in American administration today.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

"Er he never got fer heaven," said Brother Dickey, speaking of the death of a late member of his race, "he had enough er heaven des 'fo' he lef' here—he died eatin' watermillions!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Wanted, a strong horse to do the work of a country minister." is an advertisement which appeared in a newspaper the other day.—London Tit-Bits.

Bloodiest Battles of Modern Warefare

Modern warfare differs from ancient and medieval conflicts not only in the weapons used, but in the percentage of the wounded who survive a battle. In the days of hand-to-hand fighting with pike and sword, battleaxe and dagger, the casualties of a beaten army in a hotly contested battle were apt to be the final losses. The wounded were usually taken prisoners or slain. Few men hurt seriously escaped the fierce and close pursuit of the victors.

Even the winning side had a far smaller proportion of losses which were merely temporary or technical than armies suffer in these times, when every man hit by a rifle ball figures in the list of casualties, and nine out of ten reported wounded recover soon and rejoin their commands. In modern war the so-called losses published after a battle can be cut down to 25 or 30 per cent. of the official numbers in ascertaining the permanent diminution of the forces engaged.

In this respect, however, battles differ widely. Sometimes action fought at close quarters under peculiar conditions, as, for instance, in cases which involve the storming of strong works defended by heavy artillery, the proportion of casualties which mean death may rise to something like the terrible mortality rate of medieval wars.

When the Russians flung themselves upon the French and Sardinian lines at the Tchernaya River before Sevastopol in the summer of 1855 they left about 3,300 dead upon the field, and their wounded seemed to number only about half that number. But these proportions are a remarkable that it must be taken for granted that many slightly wounded Russians were sent to the rear and never reported as hurt in records which the allies had the means of comparing with their own casualties.

Keeping in mind, then, the broad fact that losses in battle may mean anything, from death to slight hurts, and the temporary absence from roll call of troops which rejoin their colors later, and remembering that all records of casualties in war are disputed by opposite sides and open to more or less doubt, it is extremely interesting at this time to look over a list of losses, as the figures have gone into history, in some of the more famous battles of modern wars.

The following shows how greatly the fighting which has taken place so far in the Russo-Japanese war falls short of the havoc which has marked many notable battles of the last 200 years:

Borodino—French loss, 30,000; Russian, 40,000.

Waterloo—French loss, 31,000; allies, 22,000.

Austerlitz—French loss, 7,800; allies, 35,000.

Wagram—French loss, 30,000; Austrian, 35,000.

Friedland—French loss, 8,000; allies, 19,000.

Eylau—French loss, 20,000; allies, 18,000.

Hohenlinden—French loss, 5,000; Austrian, 20,000.

Dresden—French loss, 3,000; allies, 27,000.

Liepsic—French loss, 55,000; allies, 53,000.

Jena-Auerstadt—French loss, 14,000; Prussian, 35,000.

Blenheim—French loss, 40,000; allies, 13,000.

Malplaquet—French loss, 20,000; allies, 18,000.

Rosebach—Prussian, 500; allies, 7,500.

Zorndorf—Prussian, 11,000; Russian, 16,000.

Kunerdorf—Prussian, 18,500; allies, 24,000.

Magenta — French-Sardinian, 4,000; Austrian, 17,000.

Solferino — French-Sardinian, 18,000; Austrian, 20,000.

Sadowa—Prussians, 9,000; Austrians, 44,000.

Gravelotte—German, 21,000; French, 14,000.

Sedan—German, 9,000; French, 38,000.

Inkermann—Russian, 9,000; allies, 2,500.

The Alma—Russian, 5,500; allies, 3,300.

Sevastopol (final)—Russian, (?); allies, 10,000.

Plevna—Russian, 40,000; Turkish, 55,000.

Gettysburg—Federal, 23,186; Confederate, 31,621.

Antietam—Federal, 15,851; Confederate, 31,621.

Chickamauga—Federal, 15,851; Confederate, 17,804.

Chancellorsville — Federal, 16,000; Confederate, 12,821.

Wilderness—Federal, 12,469; Confederate, 12,821.

Seven days before Richmond—Federal, 15,249; Confederate, 17,583.

Stone River—Federal, 11,578; Confederate, 25,560.

Petersburg—Federal, 10,586; Confederate, (?).

Shiloh—Federal, 13,573; Confederate, 10,000.

Spottsylvania—Federal, 14,931; Confederate, 9,000.

Cold Harbor—Federal, 14,931; Confederate, 1,700.

Fredericksburg—Federal, 12,352; Confederate, 4,756.

Chattanooga—Federal, 5,616; Confederate, 8,684.

Bull Run—Federal, 2,952; Confederate, 1,751.

A little extraordinary comment is required. Borodino was the bloodiest single day's battle in modern times. The fighting at Liepsic lasted more than three days. In the latter battle the French lost about 25,000 sick and wounded men, whom they had to abandon in hospitals as they retreated. These are not included in the figures given. At Borodino, Liepsic and other battles of Napoleon's later wars the French included many nationalities, such as Poles, Italians, Belgians, etc. At Blenheim the French, who fought and lost against Marlborough and Prince Eugene, had Bavarian allies.

In the wars of Frederick the Great the army he defeated at Rossbach was mainly French. At Kunerdorf the force which routed him was chiefly Russian. The French defeat at Sedan was followed immediately by the surrender of an army of 86,000 men. The losses at Plevna cover a siege of months, but the Russians and their Roumanian allies lost 16,000 in four days of fighting. The Turkish losses were chiefly in the surrender of 40,000 men with the fortress.

The bloodiest ten minutes of the Civil War was the first rush of the Union army against Lee's impregnable works at Cold Harbor. In half an hour the Federal loss was about 7,000 and probably 3,500 fell in ten minutes. At that rate 21,000 men would be put out of action in an hour, or 250,000 in a summer day, such as the struggle at Waterloo covered. But no men that ever wore uniforms could stand such slaughter long.

It will be seen that in many cases troops fighting behind intrenchments suffered much less than those attacking such works. That is a rule of modern war. It enabled the Boers to inflict losses on the British which were often ten times their own casualties. But in South Africa, as at Santiago, the numbers engaged on both sides were so small that the losses of fights famous in their day will attract little notice in the far view of history.

A Mojave Water-Carrier Coming Up From the Colorado River.

Zuni Medicine-Man "Making Medicine."

Fire Fighters Are Successful

Contest Results in the Preservation of Hamilton Powder Works.

Judge Harrison Makes Severe Strictures on Prisoner From Ladysmith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Aug. 20.—After fighting the fire raging to the north of the Hamilton Powder Works all night, the company's employes were able to go home satisfied that the danger was over for the time being. Men were left to waten the dying embers in case a breeze sprang up and fanned them into life.

Manager Mullett, after many hours of continuous duty, came in late last evening satisfied that there was now no great danger of the trestles supporting the water main being destroyed. Two men are still on guard and will remain in charge of the trestle until there is no longer the slightest chance of it being burnt down.

A big fire is burning down towards Gillillan's, beyond Wellington and may cause another fight at the west end of that town, which it is approaching. Eye-witnesses of Thursday's conflagration state that the speed with which the fire traveled from the cemetery to the schools was almost incredible. A change of wind just saved the rectory and St. Matthew's church and all the property in that vicinity. Had it, however, not been for the large field which the Rev. C. E. Cooper had cleared behind the rectory garden when he resided at Wellington some years ago, nothing could have saved the town. As it was every tree from the cemetery to the town was destroyed.

Word has been received from Alexandra that two houses have been burnt down there. A mile of wire was completely cut out about Fiddicks last night and it was not until this morning that communication with Victoria was restored. Railway traffic is interrupted on the line from Cumberland to Union by the fires, but no serious damage has been done to property.

For the time being people are breathing more easily everywhere. There is no wind, and the air is cooler and somewhat moist. According to the accounts received from all accessible centres the fires are either under control or out. As many places have been burnt over no further trouble is feared in them for this year, but there are numerous points where a strong breeze would fan into flame embers which might still do considerable harm. There can be no real safety for Nanaimo and the numerous little towns in the district of which it is the centre until rain falls.

The owners of the Jubilee quartz mine are rejoicing over some excellent ore which has just been struck in the main slope. This mine is owned and worked by Nanaimo men, who year after year have invested their savings in its development. They expect to see a return of their money this fall when they will ship their first batch of ore to the smelter.

The steamer Quito, which arrived from Nome on Thursday, and put in here for orders, left for Tacoma this afternoon.

W. W. Southin, of Ladysmith, was brought here yesterday and taken to the provincial jail, having been committed for trial on a charge of assault on a girl at Ladysmith. He was brought before Judge Harrison in the afternoon and application was made for bail. Judge Harrison, however, refused to have anything to do with the case, saying that he was of the opinion after reading the depositions sent up by the magistrate that the committal ought to have been for attempted rape, and that the case must go to a jury. It was not in his jurisdiction if he were right in his view of the nature of the offence disclosed by the testimony. Southin was taken back to the Provincial jail where he remains for the present. It was not until Judge Harrison ordered him back that he appeared to realize his position. Application for bail will be made before a Supreme court judge on Monday. A curious feature of the case is the fact that had Southin not had A. C. Thompson, editor of the Recorder, arrested for thrashing him, the charge would in all probability not have been laid. The girl who complained of the

UNCLE SAM ACCUSED OF INGRATITUDE

Russian Pamphlet Recalls Muscovite Sympathy in War of Secession.

Indianapolis, Aug. 20.—The Indiana members of congress have received copies of a pamphlet published in St. Petersburg, Russia, entitled, "Services Rendered by Russia to the American People During the War of the Rebellion." The pamphlet contains a recital of the attitude of Russia toward the Union in the civil war as contrasted with the attitude of Great Britain.

It is recalled that secessionist privateers, armed with letters of marque issued by Jefferson Davis, used English ports as a base of operations, which ruined the maritime commerce of the northern states.

"These souvenirs," says the pamphlet, "have not had time to fade away, but we are already subjected to the painful spectacle of what human inconsistency can do. While generous blood is flowing far away in the defence of Port Arthur, this same people that we remember having loved so recently, is fraternizing with the Japanese and drifting into one of those stampedes, which, in this age of emotionalism, one is almost tempted to call 'political mob hysteria.'"

EIGHTY-THREE MOORS KILLED.

Algiers, Aug. 20.—Eighty-three horsemen sent by the Moorish pretender Bu Hamara, to Chief Amada, of the Beni Buzzagora tribe, to ask his daughter in marriage, were treacherously murdered by the chief.

FRANCE AND VATICAN.

Settlement as to Jurisdiction Over Catholics in the Far East.

Rome, Aug. 20.—In the conflict between France and the Vatican, the question of the Catholics in the Far East now seems likely to be solved in a simple manner. The eyes of the Vatican turned towards Austria as being the only Catholic country able to replace France as a protector of the Catholics, and the Holy See was encouraged in its hope by the fact that the election of Phix X. was due mostly to the influence of Austria. The government at Vienna, however, made it understood that it was not prepared to assume this task of protection which would entail the maintenance of a strong squadron in the Far East.

Besides this, Austria, being in an inferior condition to France because of her lack of colonies, merely wishes to maintain what she already has, supremacy more than protection over the Catholic clergy in certain parts of the Balkans, especially in Albania, where subventions are made to the Catholics, Austria needing their influence for political and commercial purposes.

Outside of Austria, no Catholic country, it is believed can take over the protection of the Catholics in the Far East, Spain being too weak and Italy being in conflict with the Holy See.

FINAL ASSAULT IS ORDERED FOR TODAY

Conclusive Struggle for Doomed Port Arthur Will Take Place This Morning---Bloody Attacks Are Without Precedent in History.

Chefoo, Aug. 21, 9 a. m.—Reliable authorities declare that yesterday's (Saturday's) attack on Port Arthur was unsuccessful, but continued last night and today and will go on for one more day. If the Japanese are still repulsed, a siege is expected.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—(2:46 a. m.)—The foreign telegrams announcing that the final assault upon Port Arthur was projected for today have further stimulated in all circles the interest which has been unflagging for weeks past concerning the fate of the fortress. The authorities continue to express confidence in the ability of the garrison to withstand the assault, but they aver that should the fortress be carried, it will be at a cost unequalled in the history of sieges.

The determined nature of the Japanese attacks upon what is considered an impregnable position is without precedent in military annals. No European power ever ventured to show such disregard of the lives of its soldiers. True the allies at Sebastopol lost 12,000 men in the final assault, but the Japanese have made repeated attacks upon Port Arthur with equal losses. Military experts admit that the Japanese have pursued the best plan, since repeated assaults are bound to exhaust the resistance of a garrison proportionately quicker than the same amount of energy spread over a longer period.

The situation at Liaoyang is creating comparatively little concern, though it is admitted they are bound up in the fate of Port Arthur. The rains in the north, it is thought, preclude the possibility of serious operations in the immediate future, while it is believed that whatever the Japanese plans may be, it will not be possible to carry them out in the face of General Kuropatkin's strong position unless the fall of Port Arthur releases such a mass of reinforcements as to completely turn the numerical scale of troops in the north. The arrival of the cruiser Novik at Korsakovsk, in the island of Sakhalien, and of the cruiser Diana, at Saigon, French Indo-China, clears up the whereabouts of every vessel of the Port Arthur squadron.

So far as can be ascertained the Japanese government has not yet made any reply to Russia's protest regarding the seizures at Chefoo of the torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni.

Germany Agog Over a Horse

Wonderful Performances of An Equine Proves a Welcome Diversion.

Army Experts Give Their Opinion But Ministry Declines Investigation.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Hans, the thinking horse, has been as much talked about this week as the quotations on the bourse. His accomplishments in music, color discriminations, and especially in fractional arithmetic, have been the subject for dissertation in almost every periodical in Germany. Some of the scientific journals see in these accomplishments fresh testimony of the kinship of man to animals. The comic papers have rhymes on the emotion of horses, with suggestions for opening night schools for omnibus hacks and quotations from the horse thinker's views on domestic politics or the Russo-Japanese war. The genuineness of the animal's attainments does not go unquestioned, a minority of the faction asserting that Dr. Sindt, the Russian minister of public instruction, and the scientific persons who share with him belief in the reality of the horse's performances are victims of a huge joke of the animal's owner, Professor Von Osten. A cavalry captain who observed the horse's doing, affirms, according to the Morgen Post, that Von Osten signals correct replies to the questions by raising his eyes as the horse goes through the alphabet, and that his reading a question put in writing is mere humbug.

The minister of public instruction informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that it is determined not to appoint a commission to examine the horse. In fact, the matter is not officially before the ministry.

FATAL RIOTING AT STOCKYARDS

Strikers Cause a Panic and Many Shots Are Fired.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—During a riot in the stockyards tonight one man was killed and three others wounded by bullets. The dead man is reported are: Andrew Nebroutski, shot in the centre of the forehead, died immediately; Harry Hanson, slightly wounded; Dennis Ryan, shot in right side, condition serious; Daniel Omara, shot in left leg, not serious.

A crowd of men and women strike sympathizers had gathered at 40th street and Emerald avenue, where all trains leaving the stockyards stop. A long train filled with Greeks and negroes from the yards stopped, and when the strike sympathizers commenced to hoot and jeer at the non-union men and pressed close to the sides of the cars, the men inside opened fire. Nebroutski was killed at almost the first shot. Hanson, who was standing close to him, was wounded a second later, and Ryan and Omara were hit as the crowd ran away from the cars.

A riot call was turned in and forty policemen hurried to the spot. The police ordered that every door and window of the train be closed and a party of a dozen men passed through each coach in search of weapons, while the remaining force beat back the crowd. It was learned that the shot which had killed Nebroutski had been fired from the third coach near the centre of the car. As the policemen entered this car they found the occupants in a panic and nearly every man had some kind of a weapon concealed about him. A man giving the name of Oley Everett was arrested and charged with the shooting. A revolver with the barrel still warm and containing three empty shells was found upon him. Two others were held as witnesses.

No Late News From Port Arthur

London Agencies Confirm the Published Reports of a Final Attempt.

Advices Cover Operations Up to Saturday and Renewal Yesterday.

London, Aug. 21.—According to reports to various agencies from Chefoo, Shanghai and other points, the attack of the Japanese on Port Arthur generally believed to have been begun with the intent of finally destroying the Russian fortress utterly, was commenced on the evening of Friday last and was continued until the early afternoon of yesterday. Farther than this none of the reports are conclusive. The result of the assault on the port is unknown here.

According to a cable despatch from the correspondent of Lloyd's agency at Chefoo, while the Japanese land attack was at its height the Russian warships within the harbor of Port Arthur made another attempt to win the open seas. The Japanese squadron swooped down upon the Russian vessels and drove them back within the harbor. The damage to the Russians' vessels is not stated. The Japanese warships sustained no damage.

A CABMAN'S CLAIM.

London, Aug. 21.—The extinct baronetcy of Tyrell, formerly of Thornton Hall, Buckinghamshire, is being claimed by a poor cabman named Benjamin Tyrell. He also claims ownership of Thornton Hall estates, which are nearly five miles square, and the Crackermarsh Hall estate, near Ottuxeter, Staffordshire. Tyrell's claim rests on the contention that he is a direct descendant of John Tyrell, third son of Sir Thomas Tyrell, who died in 1705. The cabman contends that the estates illegally passed into the possession of the Cavendish family through marriage with his own family. He says he has been too poor to take action, but he now hopes to do what his ancestors failed to accomplish.

VANCOUVER NEWS OF YESTERDAY

Prisoner Badly Wanted In Tacoma and Will Fight Extradition.

From Our Own Corespondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 20.—H. D. Gates, accused of luring sixteen-year-old Norma Hoyt from Tacoma to Vancouver this morning refused to accompany Chief of Police Mahoney of Tacoma back to that city. Gates' trunk was searched today and skeleton keys and a billy together with Confederate bank notes were found. The woman Johnson, who is infatuated with Gates, offers to plead guilty if Gates is let go. The offer has been refused. Authorities here say no local charge will be pressed if Gates will return. It will cost the State of Washington from $1,500 to $3,000 to extradite him, but Chief Mahoney says he is badly wanted in Tacoma and will be extradited.

At the Police court this morning Joseph Charberneau, alias Wilson, alias George W. Burdis, pleaded guilty to issuing two worthless cheques to the Sunnyside and Gold hotels. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

One of the most peculiar crimes in the calendar is charged to S. Johnston. He is accused of representing himself as a C. P. R. detective, arresting people on the public street and allowing them to go in consideration of a small bribe. Johnston claims he does these things when he is drinking and only for a joke, and that he represents one of the largest dry goods houses in Canada.

LEAVES PORT ARTHUR.

Tchiantau, Aug. 20.—The Japanese protected cruiser Yaoyama has just anchored here and landed Major Hoffman, the German military attache, who was at Port Arthur. The Major left the fortress in a junk at the German Emperor's orders. The Japanese cruiser picked him up, and it is reported confiscated his papers. Major Hoffman's personal baggage was left on the junk.

ADOPT NEW UNIFORMS.

K. of P. Officers to Be Clothed Like Those of the Army of the U. S.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, today decided, by a vote of 99 to 41, to hold their next biennial encampment in New Orleans. Nashville was the only other contesting city. The encampment will be held the third Tuesday in September, 1906.

The supreme lodge has adopted new uniforms and equipments for all officers of the Pythian army, except general officers and officers of the general staffs. The uniforms adopted are practically the same as worn by the officers of the United States army.

Great Damage To the Timber

Entire Coast In Grip of Flames Arising From Bush Fires.

Can Only Be Extinguished By Rain—Greatest Loss Since 1898.

An enormous quantity of standing timber—just how many thousand dollars worth it is impossible at the present time to estimate—has been and is still being destroyed by great bush fires ranging along the coast lines of the Mainland and of Vancouver Island, says the Vancouver Province.

Nothing but heavy rains can now stop the spread of the flames. Loggers are praying for rain, and their efforts are being heartily backed up by steamboatmen, for by reason of the fires the waters of the entire inside passage between the Mainland and Vancouver Island are obscured by dense clouds of smoke.

The biggest fire is raging between Malaspina Inlet and Sliamon. It is running from north to south, and when the steamer Cassiar passed that point last night it was estimted that the blazing forest had a range of at least ten miles in length, and a width which it was impossible to figure on. This big fire is forging slowly down on the Hastings mill logging camp at Sliamon, and unless checked it will run right across the skidroads of the camp, cutting off the upper workings from the shore. In order to prevent the donkey engines and plant from falling a prey to the fires, the Hastings camp equipment has been moved down to tide water at Sliamon. Work at the camp is still being continued, and no efforts are being spared to get some 150,000 feet of timber out to tide water. That amount of timber has been cut in the woods, and it is now being hauled out as rapidly as possible.

Large fires are raging along the north, south, and west coastlines of Texada Island, and they are working only in spots. Harwood Island is ablaze in many places, as are also Savary, Hernando, Cortez and Vides Islands. Cape Mudge forests are burning fiercely and many fires are raging on Vancouver Island north of Rock Bay.

On Valdez Island the fire has cut a clean swath right across from Granite to Village Bay. Near the latter point a large logging flume is endangered.

The Indian reservation at Sliamon and Harwood Island are ablaze, and as there is a large amount of standing cedar in both localities, it is thought that not a stick of timber will be saved unless rain should fall without delay.

Altogether millions of feet of standing timber have already been destroyed by the flames. Old-timers up the coast state that not since 1896 have there been such destructive fires in the timber.

Phlegm in the Throat

Makes a soft resting place for the germs of consumption. Catarrhozone clears out phlegm and discharge in a few minutes. You're foolish to wait—get Catarrhozone today; it cures quickly. Catarrhozone is pleasant, certain and never fails. Cure guaranteed with every dollar outfit of Catarrhozone; try it.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Leonard Lodge, Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Thomas Knox, Lynden, Ont., were struck and instantly killed by the Toronto-Hamilton and Buffalo-Brantford train near Jerseyville crossing last night. They were thrown in front of the locomotive. It is not known whether the horses became unmanageable or whether they failed to notice the approach of the train.

Putnam's Corn Extractor

Your grandfather used it—your grandchild will use it too, for age adds popular fame to Putnam's. For corns and warts nothing equals Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's painless and sure.

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