

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY AUGUST 16 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 36

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The Kucheng Massacres—Imminent Danger of Christians in Various Localities.

Fanatical Outbreaks by Vegetarians and Public Officials—Great Indignation—Stern Action Required.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says that further and reliable news of an alarming nature has been received there. It is stated that fanatical outbreaks against Christians have occurred at Ching Chow, a seaport of the province of Fo Kin, and at Huleh, Tai ping and Ah Hui. These outbreaks are not merely the work of vegetarians, but are said to be organized and carried out by Chinese officials. The extent of the damage done it appears is not yet known, but the foreigners are very much alarmed.

Owing to the unsettled state of the province, 200 Sikh, reliable British Indian troops from Hongkong, will escort the British consular staff to Ching Chow, where the consul will conduct an inquiry into the recent outrages. In conclusion the Shanghai correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that further outbreaks are inevitable unless Great Britain takes swift and deadly vengeance.

A dispatch from Hongkong cabled exclusively to the Associated Press last night announces that the British and American missions at Fat Shan, near Canton, were attacked yesterday afternoon by a large and excited mob, which demolished the hospitals and ousted some of the missionaries to flee to Shamou. It is stated that the Wesleyan mission has one of the most important medical missions in China at Fat Shan. The hospital and station are under the charge of Dr. Wanyon, who has just departed here after a perilous journey, during which he was arrested in Armenia as a spy. The rest of the mission staff are at the Wesleyan mission at Fat Shan. They were attacked a few years ago and a missionary killed.

In his letter from Foo Chow describing the massacres of missionaries at Ku Cheng, Rev. Dr. Gregory stated that apparently no post-mortem mutilation had been attempted. He added: "From various reports those who may be attacked, I believe that about eighty men were engaged. They were armed with spears and swords and seemed strongly organized under one leader. Mr. Phillips and I worked all the latter part of the night placing the remains in coffins. We finished the bodies about 8 p.m. on the second, and fearing looting to remain on the scene, undertook to secure transportation to Sai Kow, which we reached that night. We left for Foo Chow in the afternoon. We were welcomed by, and our hearts were devotedly cheered by, the consular staff. Mr. H. S. Connel, Consul General for his prompt action and successful efforts in securing and immediately dispatching a recruiting party, the presence of which greatly relieved our fears of a further outbreak of the same kind."

Of these killed, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Nellie Saunders and Lena Bellow, an Irish nurse, were almost wholly incinerated in the burned house. Kathleen Stewart saw Nellie Saunders lying unconscious on the nursery floor and removed her from beneath the dead body of the nurse. Hattie Newcomb was on the left cheek and hand, and was then thrown over a steep embankment, where we recovered the body. Miss Marshall's throat was cut and she was left for dead. I failed to find any serious wound on the body of Miss Stewart. I am inclined to think she died from the shock. This opinion is sustained by Miss Cordington's report to me. Miss Cordington received a deep spear wound in the face, another in the side, on the neck and one on the right side of the head. Topsy Saunders' death was caused by a spear wound on the right side of the head, the weapon entering the brain. The doctor's report says that P. H. Stewart, thirteen months old, was fatally injured; his brother Herbert, six years old, had his skull cut through. Evan Stewart, three years old, was stabbed in the left thigh. Mildred Stewart, twelve years, was seriously injured, and her sister Kathleen, eleven, received slight wounds. Misses Cordington and Mabel C. Hartford, the latter of the Methodist mission, were also severely out and badly beaten.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.—At a public indignation meeting just held here resolutions were passed expressing anger at the reported outrage of the Chinese government in the Ku Cheng massacres and disgust at the apathy and indifference of the British government failing to recognize the gravity of the situation. Those present further declared that a money compensation for such outrages is wholly inadequate, and that swift and stern action is required.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State department has not called on the Secretary of the Navy for war vessels to assist in protecting the missions, but it is known at both departments that the Petrel, on her recent voyage up the Jong Tse river, assisted in maintaining quiet. There has been received at the State department a report from Consul-General Jernigan, in which he quotes from one of the French fathers at Wa Hsu, stating that the arrival of the Petrel off Wa Hsu was providential, saving many lives and preventing anticipated trouble. British Consul Ford confirms the report and says that it had not been for the American gunboat the French fathers at Wa Hsu would have suffered in the riots. A letter from Minister Denby, dated toward the close of June, shows that Mr. Denby had made a sweeping and peremptory demand upon the Chinese government for the fullest protection for all Americans living in China. Just what answer was returned by the Chinese government is not known, but it is a fact that, so far as the department is informed, in all of the outrages committed upon the missionaries in China not one American was killed or injured.

BLACK LAKE, Que., Aug. 9.—A big snake measuring 50 feet, which was seen in the lake here and at Lake William later, appeared in the latter place and was visible to several people. Two boys who went out in Father Gagnon's boat at the time of the first appearance, ten days ago, have not yet returned up, and it is believed they have fallen victims to the monster.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—In an interview yesterday, J. W. Mackay, the millionaire telegraph magnate, said: "A great enterprise, which is sure to be speedily carried out, will be the laying of a cable across the Pacific ocean from some point on the Pacific coast to Australia and Japan. Independent cables may be laid to each country. The opening up of commercial relations with a great country like Japan with 45,000,000 people, who are making rapid strides in art, science and commerce, and needing as they do so many of our products in exchange for what they can give us, means more than one can conceive to a great country like ours. Telegraphic communication direct to Australia will have a wonderfully stimulating effect on the lumber trade of your country, for while one ship laden with lumber goes now, ten will then plow the waves, and you can easily judge what effect that will have on the country. As it is now, telegraphic communication with Australia is very expensive, as a message has to go about 22,000 miles, almost girdling the earth. It is foreseen that 100,000,000 to build a cable to Australia, and would be a good paying investment."

CABLE NEWS.

Kaiser William Entertains and Is Entertained at Cowes—Resignation of Said Pasha.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Emperor William gave a large tea party at Cowes this afternoon on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. His Majesty received his guests at the gangway of the yacht. They included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne and all the members of the aristocracy now at Cowes who were introduced to the Emperor during the recent festivities at Kiel upon the occasion of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. Emperor William was the guest of the Prince of Wales at dinner today on board the Royal yacht Osborne.

Letters received here from the ministers at Pao Ning and Kia Ting describe the mob's attack and the anti-foreign riot there during the recent Grand festival. The mandarins suppressed the disorders at Pao Ning.

A mob has just looted the American mission chapel at Inghok, and unless effective action is taken there is danger of great riots in other places.

All the papers have editorials urging the necessity of energetic action in China to protect Europeans.

The Sultan has ordered that 2,500 pounds, Turkish, be distributed to the needy inhabitants of Sassoun.

The Spanish consulate at Buenos Ayres has just received a dispatch from the service against the insurgents in Cuba.

A Rome dispatch to the Times says that the highest authority denies the alarmist rumors of extended operations or an increase of the forces in Africa.

The Times says: "We are far from desiring to insist upon a policy of armed coercion. Probably a steady policy of holding the Peking government immediately and strictly responsible would suffice."

The Times Berlin correspondent says that the Kolische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Fu Chau that no Germans were wounded by the Vegetarians, but a great number of the missionaries.

Volunteers formed by contributions by Havana business men, with 1,400 men, will start immediately to garrison the mountains and plantations. Marcos Garcia, Mayor of Sancti Spiritu, is expected to interview Captain-General de Campos.

Great anger is felt at Shanghai at the decision to send British troops from Hongkong to escort the consul to Ku Cheng. The ministers in Peking fail to realize the gravity of the situation.

The American pilgrims have gone to Naples, whence they will embark for Marselle.

The action for damages for slander begun before Mr. Justice Hawkins in the high court of justice this morning is exciting comment in society circles. Mrs. Jacoby, wife of the brother of Mr. Jacoby, M. P. for Mid Derbyshire, asks the court to award her damages against the wife of the Earl of Cowley, who is alleged to have charged that Mrs. Jacoby was the author of certain anonymous and filthy letters circulated in 1893 in the Badminion district in the West of England.

The Turkish grand vizier is again reported to have resigned, owing to the opposition of the palace to the proposals of the powers, which proposals said Pasha favors accepting.

The Sultan, it is stated, has not accepted his resignation.

Advices received from Meoh say that the Turkish authorities are placing obstacles in the way of the distribution of further relief by the Armenian committee, and it is expected that the funds collected for the cure of the suffering Armenians will be placed in the hands of the American missionaries.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £51,000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued to-day shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve increase, £34,000; circulation decrease, £72,000; bullion decrease, £37,954; other securities decrease, £32,000; other deposits increase, £1,055; public deposits increase, £1,135,000; notes reserve increase, £17,000; government securities increase, £105,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 57.75 per cent., is now 57.85 per cent.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

ROSSLAND.

Labor Troubles—Strike Threatened—Assistance of Council of Arbitration Promptly Offered.

The Issues Involved—The Action of the Mining Companies Anxiously Awaited.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
ROSSLAND, Aug. 3.—Labor troubles have created a grave situation in Rossland which seriously threatens the immediate future of the camp. For years past, in view of the expense of living, miners' wages in the Kootenay have been stationary at \$3.50 per day, but when that that week commencing, in view of the fact that the wealth of the several properties was not then demonstrated, and that considerable development work was necessary to put the country on a footing to support the miners, consented to a temporary advance to \$4.00 per day for miners and \$2.50 for other hands.

The men understood that when the mines got upon an ore-shipping basis the old rate of wages would be restored, but they did not prove to be the case. During the first stages of the excitement attending the opening of the camp, Rossland became the scene for very large numbers of miners from the Coeur d'Alene district, in the United States, the men among whom were members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Seeing no possibility of securing the establishment of the old scale of wages, they decided to organize a local branch of the Western Federation of Miners. For this purpose Mr. Edward Boyce, a representative of the above organization, visited Rossland, and the branch union was formed. The first step then was to call upon the mine owners and request them to restore the old rate of wages. A decision was to be reached on the owners' part by August 1, but when the specified time had elapsed the miners were no nearer their object than before. A meeting of the union was called late on Friday evening for the purpose of deciding upon a course of action. While the miners were in session considerable anxiety was felt by the residents of the town for fear of a repetition of the Coeur d'Alene troubles. As it was many of the miners were in favor of ordering a strike at once, but the better counsel of the officers of the union prevailed.

Mr. A. B. Gray, deputy commissioner of conciliation and arbitration, got wind of the meeting and presented himself at the door with a view of assisting in the settlement of the dispute. He was cordially received by the miners and was asked to explain the scope of the conciliation and arbitration act. He did so, and after his withdrawal the miners decided to test the efficacy of the act before resorting to harsher measures. On the following day a delegation of about sixteen, representing the union, called upon the deputy commissioner and formally requested him to intervene, and if possible have the merits of their demands passed upon by the tribunal provided for in the act. They forbore with Mr. and Frank Bourke, Timothy Lorange, and Frank Gould as their representatives.

Their conditions and take in hand the preparation of a plan for the court.

The Deputy Commissioner immediately placed himself in correspondence with the principal mine owners, with a view to ascertaining whether they would consent to having the question threshed out in the manner proposed. In the decision of the War Eagle company will probably be made known Monday, provided the company does not refuse to act until the Le Roi company is prepared to show its hand. There is to be a meeting of this latter company in Spokane this evening, when the question will probably be passed upon. The War Eagle company operating in the district have expressed their intention of adopting the same policy as the Le Roi and War Eagle companies. It is difficult to say what the outcome will be, but the mine owners express their determination to strike if the arbitration process fails.

Unless the mine owners agree to bind themselves by the decision of the arbitrators, the arbitration act has no practical effect.

The strike at the present would be a very bad thing for Rossland, as it would not only interfere with the operation of the mines already developed, but would practically prevent further development of the district, upon which so much depends. It might also have the effect of deterring capital from seeking investment in the district for a time, as winning strikes on the other side of the line have invariably been attended with heavy losses upon the capital engaged.

Should a strike ensue it is feared that trouble will follow. It is not likely that the mine owners would find any difficulty in securing men to take the strikers' place, but it is another question as to whether the strikers will allow themselves to be peacefully supplanted. Some of them have been through some pretty hot times in the Coeur d'Alene, and while in general they may be said to have a very wholesome respect for British law, still with the American boundary within sight, it is difficult to say what might happen. The appearance of Deputy Commissioner Gray was most opportune, and if the conciliation and arbitration act can only secure a settlement of this difficulty, a very great service will be rendered the district.

STRIKE AT RAT PORTAGE.

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 8.—(Special)—The mills here are closed owing to a strike among the men, but there has been no trouble and it is expected that the difficulty will be settled almost at once. Meantime a large number of orders are being delayed.

Wages were last spring reduced ten per cent, and on Monday a demand was made on Manager Cameron that the former rate be restored. At noon yesterday about 200 men went out on strike, closing down three large mills in three places.

The present labor is eleven hours and the men are ready either to accept a reduction of hours to ten, or an increase to the old rate.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—Hon. Mr. Laurier opened a series of meetings at Sorel to-day. After he has completed his Quebec meetings he will go to Ontario, probably in September, to hold meetings which he had to cancel when parliament was called. Later on he will probably address meetings in the lower provinces.

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

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Twelve Fishermen Lost During the Late Gales—Proposed Water Works for Wellington.

Bush Fires—The Westminster Board of Trade to Interview the Dominion Premier.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.
VANCOUVER, Aug. 8.—A number of boats are still reported to be missing with their owners. Seven that started from the North Arm have not turned up since the storm.

Two ladies wheeled around the park yesterday wearing bloomers. They created a mild excitement, as they are the pioneers of the new costume here.

An old French woman was found in the city in a sorry state that two men employed by his cannery left on Monday for the gulf, and have not returned; he thinks they are drowned. The body of an Indian woman was found on a sand bank outside the river, and from indications she met her death in the recent storm. An Austrian called "Sturgeon Brown" is still missing; it is feared he was drowned in the storm.

It was reported on the streets to-day that two well known young men, John Wise and David McLean, had been lost. The rumor has not yet been denied. They were fishing for the Canoe Pass cannery.

The death of Edward Hume, who was well known throughout the province, occurred here yesterday.

Francis Frank, charged with the murder of Indian Jimmy, will come up for hearing to-morrow.

NANAIMO.
NANAIMO, Aug. 8.—Yesterday terrible bush fires were raging in the vicinity of Nainaimo Bay and the house of J. Craig was burned down. The fire almost completely surrounded the residence and barns of James Knight, but just at the critical moment the wind changed and the buildings were saved. An extensive bush fire is raging in the vicinity of French creek, and grave fears are expressed for the safety of the Episcopal church, recently erected by the Rev. C. E. Cooper, of Wellington.

M. M. S. Hyslop arrived in the harbor from Esquimalt on Tuesday evening. She took on fifty tons of coal at the Esplanade wharf, which she will test during her target practice up the coast. Several of her officers descended No. 1 shaft to see the underground workings.

The Good Templars announce a grand festival on August 21, for which they have been completing arrangements for the past month.

The fête under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias on the 24th instant, promises to be very successful.

The Abbotsford hotel at Wellington had another narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning. Something went wrong with the kitchen range and for a few moments it looked as if the fire would spread. Fortunately the threatened disaster was averted.

The new lighthouse on Prevost Island, for which Mr. Frost is contractor, is progressing rapidly. The foundation has been completed and the material for the superstructure is on the ground.

Frank Richards, of Victoria, is at Wellington working up a local waterworks scheme.

A meeting of the board of management of the Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place last night, when committees were appointed to arrange for exhibits, drawing up prize lists and other routine business.

NANAIMO, Aug. 9.—The reported destruction of the Anglican church at French Creek fortunately turned out to be incorrect, though the edifice was only saved by the persistent efforts of the settlers. A bridge on the Alberni road a little side of Sullivan's ranch also had a narrow escape. A burning tree fell across it. Craig's farm buildings are still standing, but his fences have suffered considerably. The same thing applies to James Knight's place. All through the district the bush fires assumed a most alarming nature. It is thought the worst is not over, but as long as the high wind continues there is no knowing what may happen.

Robert Gray, the veteran light-keeper at Entrance Island lighthouse, says the gale on Tuesday was one of the strongest, if not the strongest that he has experienced during the many years he has been on the island. He found it necessary to ballast platforms, etc., with heavy rocks to prevent them being blown away.

COBBLE HILL.
COBBLE HILL, Aug. 8.—Bush fires are still raging here. Two big fires started yesterday—one near here and the other at Shawanigan Lake. Several of the roads are blocked by burning trees. Mr. R. Cousins closed his house, with contents, yesterday afternoon. He had several men keeping the fire back all morning, and, thinking he was safe, went to Shawanigan Lake to work, only to return a few hours later to find everything burned. No insurance.

BURGOYNE BAY.
BURGOYNE BAY, Aug. 8.—At the recent teachers' examination, held in Victoria, two pupils of the Burgoyne Bay school successfully passed, viz., Miss Lizzie Wilson and Miss Annie Furness, while another old pupil, Miss Katie Furness, who two years ago took first place in Third A, succeeded this year in taking the fourth position in Second A. Altogether four pupils have been successful from this school in four years. Miss Nellie Wilson having passed in Second Class B last year. The teacher, Mr. A. W. Cooke, and the pupils are to be congratulated on the splendid success of the school.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.—Unknown robbers blew open the safe of the Canadian Express Co. in the station here on Wednesday morning with dynamite or something explosive and obtained a considerable sum of money.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—The Ontario government has decided to give up the active manufacture of binder twine, and has advertised for tenders from those who are prepared to lease the Central Prison plant and prison labor to make the twine.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sir C. H. Tupper Gone to the Maritime Provinces—Proposed International Park.

City Volunteers to Be Paid for Eight Day's Drill Only—Cholera Precautions.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Sir C. H. Tupper left this afternoon for the maritime provinces and will spend Thursday at the Catholic church picnic at Little-Bras-d'Or, Cape Breton, where he will doubtless be expected to make some reference to the Manitoba school question.

Deputy Minister of Marine Smith returned to-day from the meeting of the Anglers' Association at Clayton, N.Y. A proposal was made there to approach the Dominion government with a scheme to convert all the unincorporated islands in the Thousand Islands group, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, into an international pleasure resort. Many senators and State legislators of New York belong to the association, and declare that they can put through the necessary legislation at Albany if Canada consents. A deputation will be here next week to seek the government about it.

A militia general order was issued to-day authorizing the drill of city corps and artillery at their headquarters, the officers and men to be paid only for eight days instead of twelve, as a matter of economy. The dates are to be fixed at each headquarters.

The government has received a report from the quarantine officer at Victoria, B.C., that there is no possible danger of the introduction of cholera from China and Japan via the Pacific steamships.

Mr. Dawson, of the Geological survey, leaves on the 19th for Athabasca landing to inspect the boring for oil. The latest report is that the well is 1,200 feet deep.

The cable report from London in regard to pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle at Dapford is discredited at the Department of Agriculture. The officials here believe it is the old story revamped to influence the new administration in England against Canada's renewed protest against the continuance of the embargo.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Sir Charles Tupper cables from London that he can get no particulars from the British authorities in regard to the alleged cases of pleuro pneumonia among the cattle landed at Dapford by the steamer Lake Huron on July 10. Meantime the department here is making every endeavor to discover whence the cattle were shipped and the parties from whom they were purchased in this country. The supposition is, however, that the disease in question is not pleuro pneumonia at all but a common cattle ailment known as constrictor disease.

After the meeting of the railway committee of the party caucus yesterday, Adolph Caron and Hon. Mr. Oulmet left for Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—A Gaspé special says: The fisheries on this coast this season have been almost a complete failure, with not one-third of last year's catch. The outlook is black and many fear starvation unless the autumn catch is extremely good.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Thos. J. Morris, who came from England eleven years ago, and had a loving life ever since, with no permanent home, was to-day sent to the Kingston Penitentiary for five years by the magistrates at Toronto Junction, for placing ties on the G.T.R. track. He pleaded guilty.

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Results Astonish
MEN OF SCIENCE.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
A MEDICINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
Statement of a Well Known Doctor
"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.
Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

AGAIN ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Laurier is in the field again. The success of his first meeting at Sorel is trumpeted forth throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Leader of the Opposition is always successful at meetings—but somehow he has hitherto been signally unsuccessful at elections. People crowd to hear him because he is a delightful speaker. They admire his performances on the platform because they are artistic and because they are pleasing, but they do not follow his advice. The reason of this is not far to seek. Mr. Laurier is, oratorically and politically, sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, but when the music is heard its influence ceases.

How many converts, we should like to know, has Mr. Laurier made to his free trade theories; or rather, we should have said, how many are there who have heard his speeches who know what those theories are or where the accomplished and silver-tongued orator stands on the trade question?

The Manitoba school question is the subject of Mr. Laurier's discourse in his present expedition. Everyone knows how careful he has hitherto been not to commit himself to any decided or definite opinion on that important question. All his statements with regard to it have been either studiously ambiguous or qualified by some expression that took from them any force they might otherwise have had. We find from the telegrams that he is pursuing the same policy now. He finds fault with the course which the Government have pursued. They have not handled the question in the right way. Another mode of treating it would have been much better and would have led to more pleasant results. This is the easiest and cheapest kind of criticism. There is not a bar-room or street-corner politician who does not take precisely the same line. He does not word his criticisms and his censures so prettily as Mr. Laurier does, but the ideas which he expresses are precisely the same. Criticism of this kind requires neither knowledge nor ability. Any man who possesses facility of expression and who is content to say a great deal without meaning anything in particular, can grind out any amount of such condemnation. What is required of a statesman in Mr. Laurier's position is something better and more useful and edifying than mere fault-finding. It is not enough for him to say that the Government have not done well in this Manitoba school business—any blatherskite could do that; it is for him to show how they could have done better. Before his condemnation of the Government's course can be accepted by intelligent and fair-minded men, he should be able to point out some way by which a settlement could be arrived at and all hurtful and disturbing agitation avoided. But this is exactly what Mr. Laurier does not do, and what it is evident he cannot do. The way in which he evades this reasonable demand is to assert that it is not his place to instruct the Government; but anyone who has the least discernment must see clearly that this is a shallow trick to hide his poverty of resource, to conceal from the people that he really has no policy, and that if he were in the Leader of the Government's place, if he did not do what the Government have done he would not know what in the world to do. This, we are fully convinced, is exactly the position in which, if the truth were known, he really stands. He has no policy except to dodge the issue and embarrass the Government if he can.

The Manitoba Question is, as Mr. Laurier admits, a most important question and exceedingly difficult of settlement. He occupies a very influential position in this country, and is supposed to have a great deal of influence with the French Canadians and with the Liberal party generally, yet what has he done to make the settlement of the question easy? Nothing whatever. On the contrary, he has done what lies in his power to complicate the question and to throw obstacles in the way of the parties concerned arriving at a good understanding. He says that he is opposed to coercion and is in favor of conciliation. Coercion, as coercion has been generally understood, has not been resorted to by the Government, and they are now and always have been in favor of conciliation. They have done nothing more in the matter, than the law directs. They have not gone beyond it in the slightest degree in any single particular. Would Mr. Laurier have done differently if the duty of dealing with the case had fallen to his lot. He has taken very good care not to say whether he would or not. The leading Liberals have been as dumb as fishes in the matter. And they want the people of Canada to believe that this dumbness and trickiness generally is good policy and that statesmen do their duty when there is a great question before the country, in which the peace and welfare of the people are involved, when they act as players do in a game of lacrosse. Mr. Laurier must get higher ideas of true statesmanship before the people of this Dominion will take him seriously and before they will entrust him with the direction of their public affairs.

THE "TIMES" ON COLONIAL TRADE. The London Times discusses Lord Ripon's dispatches on the resolutions passed at the Ottawa Conference on the trade relations between the different parts of the Empire, with great ability and great fairness. It does not, like Lord Ripon, review the proposals of the Conference from the standpoint of an extreme free trader. It sees that there is much to recommend preferential trade between Great Britain and

her Colonies to the statement of the Empire. It evidently believes that there is an element of uncertainty in the trade relations between Great Britain and almost all foreign nations, which is a great drawback to her commercial prosperity, and it seems to think that under a reciprocal trade arrangement between her and her dependencies there would be no such disheartening uncertainty. This is what the Times says:

Lord Ripon's remarks are in the main sensible. It is a pity, however, that, in dealing with a trade question, he should use language implying that the benefit of trade is enjoyed only by the exporting country, which obtains a market for its produce, and not by the importing country, which obtains more cheaply the necessities or luxuries which it requires. We do not suppose that he is really under the dominion of the theory which his words involve, but there is no reason why he should suffer himself to appear to be giving sanction to it, or should help it to pass current. Nor has Lord Ripon said anything on the chief advantage likely to result from the Ottawa proposals. We may grant that our colonial trade is not nearly equal in volume to our foreign trade, and that it is not likely to come up to it. But under a customs union it would possess one quality well worth considering—it would be more stable, for it would no longer depend on the whims and fancies of other countries, and would no longer be exposed to the influence of hostile foreign tariffs. As the case now stands, the two countries with which we have the largest trade are France and the United States. With France we have a commercial treaty which gives some fixity to our trade relations, but which, as experience shows, is in constant danger of being altered or denounced. With the United States our trade relations are much less certain. According as one or the other political party comes into power, the tariff is shifted about at pleasure, and large as trade with the country is, it is wholly wanting in the more important quality of stability. The repeal of the McKinley tariff and the passing of the freer Wilson tariff are probably to be followed, as our New York correspondent has told us, by new changes in the direction of more protection. This means that such part of our manufacturers' fixed capital as has been employed for producing articles for export to the United States will become valueless in whole or in part, and the workmen who have been engaged in the business will be thrown out of employment. It is useless to argue that these trade dislocations inflict most injury on the country which causes them. All that we need care to know is that they inflict very grave injury on our colonies, and that it would be worth our while to get rid of them at some loss to the mere volume of our trade. Possibly, too, it might tend to bring some foreign countries to their senses if they found us as good as dead in respect on their good will than we are. Such considerations as these are, of course, not the only ones which demand notice, but they are, we think, too important to be left out of account in striking a balance between the values of our foreign and of our colonial trades.

We trust that Canadian free traders will not accuse the Times of being unfaithful to British free trade because it sees that it is possible for Great Britain to gain advantages by placing some restrictions on commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and extending some privileges to her own colonies and dependencies. Ardent free traders on this side of the Atlantic will, we are greatly mistaken, be shocked and distressed to find that many able and eminent men in the Mother Country have fallen away from the free trade faith and are ready to adopt a commercial policy more favorable to British subjects than it is to the citizens of foreign nations.

THE BRITISH WAY. The way in which the victorious party in England have decided to act with respect to the Speakership shows what a very wide difference there is between the feelings and the methods of British public men, and those of the Dominion of Canada or indeed any of the Colonies of the Empire. The Speakership of the House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies is considered in this country to belong of right to the victorious party. It is, we believe, the invariable custom after a general election to choose the Speaker from the ranks of the majority. It does not matter how able or how impartial the Speaker of the previous Parliament was, if the party to which he belonged had been defeated at the polls, the idea of placing him in the Speaker's chair when the new Parliament was being organized would never enter the mind of any member of the dominant party. If anyone should propose such a thing he would be set down as either an impractical political sentimentalist or a traitor to the party which had fought and won the battle at the polls. To give an opponent the honor and the power that attach to the Speaker's office would be regarded rather as an act of political insanity than as one of political prudence.

But the Speakership of the House of Commons in Great Britain is not looked upon as part of the spoils of victory. It seems to be regarded as a permanent office, and if a Speaker does his duty effectively and faithfully, he does not lose his office when the party to which he belongs is defeated at the polls. The theory is that the new Parliament has a perfect right to choose a new Speaker, but the practice is that the House in the exercise of that right chooses the member who in the late Parliament has performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of its members, quite independently of his political principles and his party leanings. What the London Times says about the re-election of Mr. Gully shows very clearly how the Speakership is regarded by the members of the Imperial Parliament and by those who take an active part in Imperial politics. It is this:

If Mr. Gully had been rejected by his constituents at Carlisle, the field would have been clear, and the Unionists would have had a free hand in the choice of his successor. But he has retained his seat, and the Speaker of the last Parliament has, therefore, a place in the new one. No doubt the majority have the right as well as the power to disregard the election of Mr. Gully in April last, when the late Government, ignoring the traditions of Parliamentary life, stretched to the utmost the privilege of a narrow party majority, which

did not represent the prevailing opinion of the country. They had due warning from the Leader of the Opposition that such a high-handed proceeding could not bind the new Parliament, and that the Unionists held themselves at liberty if they returned after the dissolution in predominant numbers to elect their own nominee as Speaker. It does not follow, however, that they should have taken the rights they are bound to exercise their power with a single-minded view to what is, on the whole, for the public advantage. There are strong reasons for holding that their wisest course would be that which would also be the most generous, namely, to strengthen and consecrate the traditional faith in the permanent and non-partisan character of the Speakership by proposing the re-election of Mr. Gully.

Mr. Gully has got to know that the House, and the House has got to know him. He is too able a man not to have mastered already the principles at least of Parliamentary practice, and not to know in what spirit they ought to be applied. There is no reason to believe that he does not thoroughly and loyally acquiesce in the indispensable condition of the high office which he lately held, and which he again desires to fill, the renunciation of all party connections and the suppression of all party sympathies.

Late advices show that the Times expressed in this matter the intentions and the convictions of the leading men of the majority of the House of Commons. The members composing this majority, though just from the polls and flushed with the victory won at them, are so moderate, so reasonable and so careful to preserve the wise and salutary traditions of Parliament as to choose an opponent, and one, too, elected to the Speakership but a few months ago in a way of which they did not approve, to preside over their deliberations.

VISITING VICTORIA.

The Vice-President of the United States and His Party Arrive From the East.

They Leave To-Day by the Queen on a Pleasure Trip to Alaska.

The Vice-President of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson, is in town. He is on his way to Alaska and is accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, his daughters Miss Letitia and Miss Julia Stevenson, and his brothers J. C. Stevenson and W. C. Stevenson. The party on their arrival from Vancouver by the Charmer last evening were met on landing by General Roberts, United States consul, and immediately drove to the Driard, where they stay until the Queen, on which they have taken passage, sails for Alaska to-day. Vice-President Stevenson again stated emphatically last night that his trip is simply one of pleasure. He had never been to Alaska and wished to see that country, of which so much has been heard of late years.

"We have come straight from our home in Bloomington, Illinois," he remarked, "and did not stop anywhere on the way to Vancouver." The party came over the C. P. R. and had an opportunity of seeing the prairies and farms of the Northwest Territories. The Vice-President expressed himself as highly pleased with the fine country through which he had travelled. It is his first visit since he was in Victoria last, and this time he has a little more leisure to devote to sight-seeing than during his hurried trip on the preceding occasion. Last evening was spent in driving about the city, and to-day General Roberts will entertain the Vice-President and his party at dinner.

The distinguished visitor and party will join with the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at this morning's service.

CLARKE BAILEY.

Sir Phillip Houghton Clarke, Bart., late Captain 9th Lancers, and a resident of Lunenburg Island and Victoria from 1862 until 1874, was quietly married in London on July 24, at St. George's, Hanover square, to Miss Rose Drummond Bailey, daughter of Captain Charles Drummond Bailey, J. P., of Charlton, Musgrove, Somerset, and of Mrs. Bailey, 40 Grosvenor Terrace, Brighton. The matter is of interest to many of the old residents of Victoria, to whom Sir Phillip Clarke was so well and favorably known, but some additional interest is attached to the fact that the bridegroom's nephew, Lord St. Albans, Commander R.N. (retired), also served in British Columbia waters, and the bride has a nephew serving at present on H.M.S. Wild Swan, Lieutenant Wm. Church, R.N. The Lord Bishop of Victoria (Right Rev. Dr. Perrin), purchased and officiated, and the couple in holy wedlock, but owing to a mistake as to date His Lordship did not return from Switzerland until the day after the wedding. The bride was married in a dark room, and the ceremony was witnessed by a lemon-colored crepon dress, with a collar of dark velvet edged with gold braid and bodice of the same material ornamented with rich lace, in front of which was placed a large diamond brooch. She also wore a neat bonnet of peltaria straw, ornamented with petals flowers, in suite. The attendance at the church was small, being confined exclusively to relations and close friends of the bride and bridegroom. Major Ambrose, late Captain Coldstream Guards, seated as best man, and Major Ambrose, brother-in-law of the bride, gave her away. The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Burbridge, 21 Cornwall Terrace. Only twenty-four guests sat at the table, of whom the following constitute the list: Lieut. General Erskine S. Jackson, Rear-Admiral Edmund J. Church, R.N., and Mrs. Church; Major Ambrose and Mrs. Ambrose; Major Lady Seymour, Sir Edward A. and Lady Hamilton, Lady Palliser and Miss Palliser, Miss Dalrymple, Dr. J. W. Powell, of Victoria, and the honeymoon will be spent at Brighton and Cowes, Isle of Wight. Sir Phillip and Lady Clarke are expected to pay a visit to Victoria during the coming winter as the guests of Colonel Kane and family.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders—Moderate Success Noted—Prospects Most Encouraging.

An Early Revival of Prosperous Times Anticipated—Mr. Robert Ward's Remarks.

(From the Canadian Gazette of July 18.)

The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British Columbia was held at the Cannon street hotel on Wednesday last week. Sir Robert Gillespie presided, and the other directors present were: Mr. James Anderson, Mr. T. G. Gillespie, Mr. Guy Oswald Smith, and Sir Charles Tupper. There was a fairly large attendance of shareholders. The Secretary and Manager (Mr. S. Cameron Alexander) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: On the occasion of our last half-yearly meeting I was unfortunately unable, through severe illness, to be present, but the chairman of the meeting (Sir Charles Tupper) paid me the compliment of reading to you some remarks I ventured to transmit to him, rather for his own information than for publication. I thank him also for his kindly reference to myself, and for his very able manner in which he conducted the business of the day. The results announced at that last meeting undoubtedly presented a marked contrast in character to that of recent meetings, and were disappointing. We have now to present to you only a moderately successful half-year, ending June 30th last, but the expectations held out at the last meeting are being realized. (Hear, hear) Slowly but surely, it is true, but still showing an improvement in the general business of the country, and promoted also by the crops of grain and fruit, which promise an abundant return at higher prices. Nor must I omit to refer—for it is a very important fact, bearing more particularly on the future—to the revival in the mining districts of Cariboo and Kootenay in British Columbia, portending, as they do, an additional source of prosperity to the Dominion generally, and particularly to British Columbia. In corroboration it will be pleasing to you to hear the report of Mr. Townsend, dated June 11, 1895, from Portland, Oregon. He says:

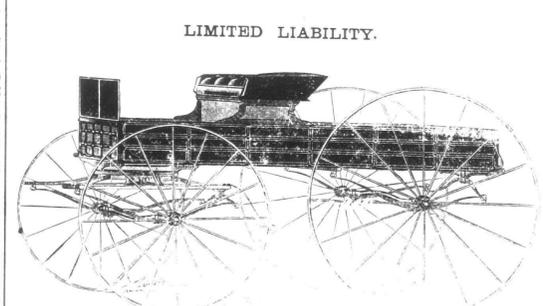
"The court will be much gratified to learn that there is great improvement in trade throughout the United States generally, and although the wave has not yet fully reached the Pacific states, there are sufficient indications that we can rely on an early revival of prosperous times. The effect is already felt in a marked degree in the East, from all parts of which the most encouraging reports are made as to the increase of manufactures of every kind and the advance in prices. One strong feature of assurance as to the improvement being permanent is the great activity in the iron industry all over the country, the movements in which do not take place except from solid causes. In Oregon and Washington the best wheat comes from the wheat districts as to the crops, and with the prospects for good prices the season promises to be a profitable one. Wool is being bought quite freely by Eastern agents as well as by local dealers, and as this has not been the case for two years past it is an assuring sign."

We have other advices from different places fully confirming the view which Mr. Townsend takes. At our meeting in July we do not, as you are aware, make any public statement of accounts. These will follow in due time and as soon after receipt and examination as possible. This is our usual course, the wish of the directors being to meet you as early as they possibly can after telegraphic receipt of the figures, so that we may announce the recommendation of a dividend. The amount realized as profit this half year is £16,382, a smaller result than we have made for some years past; but in considering this I must remind you that the first half of the year is always the smallest, and bearing still in mind the long adverse circumstances we have had to contemplate. The interim dividend we have recommended is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £15,000 and leave a balance of £1,382 to be carried forward to the next half year's account, when we hope through the continued revival of business and a greater improvement in credit, owing to the higher range of prices for the products of the land, we may be in a position to present to you larger profits and a more prosperous state of things. In further reference to the reduced profits I may remind you of the loss produced from the extremely low rates of interest prevailing for the last twelve months or more both in London, San Francisco and at our various branches. We have been unable to employ our capital except at miserable rates, and that has of course reduced the results appreciably. At times, we have had large sums yielding only one quarter per cent., and difficult to get even that. I am glad to inform the shareholders that our investments, now amounting to £236,000, continue to show an increased value since we have purchased, and since our last meeting have increased of account some £22,000, which of \$250,000 worth of first class United States four per cent. bonds. We thought it better to do that than get one quarter per cent. on the London market, and these, I believe, also show some improvement. Our financial position is usually strong and shows cash assets to the extent of 87 per cent. of all our immediate liabilities. (Hear, hear.) That must be satisfactory and reassuring to you. Of course it shows the difficulty of employing our money profitably here or on the continent of America. You will doubtless wish to know something more as to the bad and doubtful debt account, to which full reference was made at the last meeting, and when we asked you to allow us to appropriate a large sum from the reserve fund. Of that sum we have availed to the extent of £20,000, leaving at the credit of the bad and doubtful account some £22,000, which will, I am sorry to say, be required to meet losses from old accounts. Some amount I fear we must consider in connection with contingent losses, and others in some instances, but I trust that that balance of account some £22,000, which we have the outturn year closed affairs will assume a more favorable complexion. It has always been my endeavor to be open and frank with you, for I have ever found you generous and considerate, and I feel it my duty to state my opinion of these accounts, though I have hardly had sufficient time since the receipt of these accounts to scan them carefully, but I fear that it is not unlikely that the balance we now have on hand at the credit of the bad and doubtful account may not be sufficient to meet the requirements, and that we may at the end of the year have to provide some further sum from the reserve. At the same time I have reason to hope from the improved and improving condition of business that it may not be in so large a proportion as in February last, and I would venture to predict that

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We are on the eve of greater prosperity. I cannot go further because they are continuing to rise, and we must wait to see what the next six months will bring forth. The report intimates a wish to strengthen the court of directors. This has been pressed upon us by several of our largest proprietors, and we recommend to you the name of Mr. Henry John Gardiner, who is a large shareholder and who has been well known to us for some years, and is identified with trade in British Columbia as well as in London. I feel sure Mr. Gardiner will be a useful colleague. I propose that a dividend be paid on the paid-up capital of the bank at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, payable on and after the 30th inst."

Mr. James Anderson seconded. Dr. Drysdale expressed gratification at the return of the chairman to health and the tenor of his remarks. He was, he said, particularly glad to hear of the possibilities of the mining industry in British Columbia, because in other colonies mining developments had served to waken them up. As to the new investment, he had no doubt the American people were able to pay their debts—(Laughter)—in fact they were the wealthiest people in the world—but he had a distrust of this miserable question of bimetallicism—it meant 10s. in the pound. The Chairman—It is only a temporary employment of our funds. As soon as we find the uses of these United States bonds, My idea is that American securities are much more likely to advance than fall down. A Shareholder—Are they good bearing bonds? The Chairman—Coin bonds, I think. A Shareholder—Coin is a very dangerous thing. (Laughter.) The Chairman—I wish I had more of it. (Laughter.) Mr. Robert Ward, as one who had known British Columbia for twenty-five years, said the depression which had prevailed over the United States for the past three years had not been felt so acutely in Canada, certainly not in British Columbia, but could not be denied that there had been, and was now depression. He commended the policy of the court in building a reserve fund, and suggested that in making any further drawings from it, enough should be taken to cover every possible contingency in view, so that the shareholders might form some close idea of what to expect. No doubt the greatest caution was necessary at the present time, but it would not do for the bank to tighten its purse strings too closely, for they had competition not only in trade but in banking, and only recently another chartered bank opened a branch in British Columbia. Still, the prospect was bright. The Dominion trade returns showed that the exports of British Columbia last year were

nearly double the imports, and the aggregate of exports largely exceeded those of any other year in the history of the province. (Hear, hear.) He cordially approved of the selection of Mr. Gardiner as a director. The Chairman said people in British Columbia had undoubtedly passed through a most trying time during the last two years, and credit had been seriously shaken. Did not the accounts show it? All he would say to the shareholders was that they were watching most carefully the progress of things in British Columbia, endeavoring to secure themselves in the best possible way and realize outstanding accounts as far as they could, but they must consider their constituents; he did not think pressure and forcing them would add very materially to the advantage of the bank. (Hear, hear.) They must have patience. The directors were doing all they could, and he trusted a very considerable improvement would take place in the next six months. The resolution was then carried unanimously. The Chairman moved and Dr. Drysdale seconded the election of Mr. Gardiner to the board, and it having been carried unanimously, Mr. Gardiner briefly returned thanks. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The pick of a workman in Holmes' castle uncovered a strange construction last night, which carried more terrible suggestions of the conspirator's work. In a closet room on the second floor, where Holmes used to sleep, there is a gas pipe running over the floor, and beneath the boards is a cut-off pipe which runs directly to the windowless room. Here it is believed Mrs. Connor was murdered. The cut-off is believed to be one of Holmes' methods of death. Sitting in his room he could turn on a current that would asphyxiate the occupants. The cut-off was secret. It was reached simply by lifting the door of the closet. NO OTHER REMEDY. No other remedy cures Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc., so promptly and quietly as Dr. Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Cure. It is a perfect doctor for tourists, travelers, etc., etc.

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THE Funeral Post Fight V LONDON cabinet v day. Le Minister China w The Que opening the coun speech w Osborne Majesty The Ed on the T A desp it is stat to Empe the Cath protectio The Tr reman et exports t indicated amounting the impos the busi continues and show ceptions I The co Sofia, say d the Pote Russia w Prince Fe Emper Pritoe of mis durin was bar royal re Baron Re occasion. nessed the the yacht Ex-Spe House of London, v to the chie called in my tra in bi-met They do educate vary of that the n increasing in Englan States. I the leadin will show more than The su Jacoby ag ley, whom in aging and obese been cited to a with A displa ing the to-day the parties to claims. I a petition decision of claims. I preventing cited to is Advice say a mob school in t and threaten as yet have LONDON nounces the Grenadier the Cana Companio St. George A serion illans and course of and Victo Italians w feared, w relations o public, wh Gusyaq the battle near Chils Sarasti's a attacked t army, con thirteen w ending leaving h wounded. Guamote, army. I battle will having an's vic thsiasm sive arm Peace o govern the provin The Tir split in t which it t that con old force to renewe that the n servations will strain tions and ceeded af would be It is re plement of cas on the stood the to refuse A inte assembled cremation will a movement money, ho intervent Russia, A Dresden, wreathe ron Singe hillata; V Marie Me and repre and vic cities. The re cony and S the new t casted. Liberal o ing been returns: 2,380; R 1,580, 1

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THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Funeral of Socialist Leader Engels Postponed—A Liberal Re turned by Orkney Islands.

Fight With Italian Laborers in Brazil—More Battles in Central America.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A meeting of the cabinet was held at the Foreign Office today. Lord Salisbury presided. The Prime Minister explained his intentions respecting China which were approved by the council. The Queen's speech, to be delivered at the opening of parliament, was submitted to the council and it also was approved. The speech will be submitted to the Queen at Osborne house, Isle of Wight, where Her Majesty is now sojourning.

The Earl of Dunraven sails for New York on the Teutonic on Wednesday, August 31. A despatch to the Times from Berlin says that the Emperor William has written to the Emperor of Austria requesting him to take the Catholic missions in China under his protection.

The Times' financial article this morning remarks that the great increase of British exports to America for the year month is indicated by the Board of Trade returns amounting to £5,326,673 over 1894, while the imports have decreased £2,900,179 for the same period. The expansion of exports continues for almost every class of goods and shows an increase for all, the chief exceptions being silks and silk yarn.

The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia, says: "The Bulgarian deputation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated."

Emperor William was the guest of the Princes of Wales to day on board the Britannia during the yacht race at Cowes. He was accompanied by the members of the royal squadron, who attended the Kiel festival. Baron Revelante lent his residence for the occasion. Afterward the Emperor witnessed the fireworks and the illumination of the yachts.

Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of the U. S. House of Representatives, who is now in London, was interviewed to day in regard to the chances of a monetary conference being called. He said: "I could not discover in my travels in England that any interest in bimetalism was taken among the people. They do not discuss it and do not seem to be educated up to it. Mr. McNeill, secretary of the bimetallic league, informs me that the membership of the league is rapidly increasing, but what they considered rapid in England would be slow in the United States. I have been invited to meet some of the leading bimetallics and perhaps they will show me that the cause is developing more than I have reason to think it is."

The suit for damages brought by Mrs. Jacoby against the Dowager Countess Cowley, whom the plaintiff charges with slander in alleging that she had written anonymous and obscene letters to various parties, has been settled privately, both parties agreeing to a withdrawal.

A despatch from Madrid says: At a meeting of the Carlist and Republican deputies to-day the members present pledged the two parties to oppose the payment of the Mora claims. In addition it was decided to send a petition to the Queen-regent against the decision of the government to pay the claims. If their steps are not successful in preventing the payment the deputies decided to issue a manifesto to the nation.

Advices received from Tarnus, Asia Minor, say a mob attacked the American mission school in that place, maltreated the students and threatened the missionaries. No details as yet have reached here.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Gazette announces that Major-General Herbert, of the Grenadier Guards, lately commander of the Canadian militia, has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A serious fight has occurred between Brazilians and Italians on a line of railroad in course of construction between Providence and Victoria, Brazil. A large number of Italians were killed. The encounter, it is feared, will have a very bad effect on the relations existing between Italy and the republic, which are already strained.

Guayaquil advices confirm the reports of the battle fought August 6 at San Miguel, near Chimbo, south of Guaranda. Gen. Sarasti's advance guard of over 600 troops attacked the advance guard of the patriot army, commanded by Gen. Veranza. After thirteen hours of hard fighting Sarasti's troops were routed and fled demoralized, leaving 150 men on both sides killed and wounded. Gen. Alfaro has arrived at Guamote, and is now facing Gen. Sarasti's army. It is understood that a decisive battle will occur August 10. Ecuador is celebrating a national festival over Gen. Veranza's victory. Guayaquil, where the enthusiasm is increasing, has organized a reserve army of 2,000 men.

Peace has been concluded between the government of Brazil and the insurgents of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Times publishes an editorial on the split in the New York police board, in which it says: "It is greatly to be feared that Colonel Grant's action will stir all the old forces of corruption and misgovernment to renewed efforts. It is only too probable that the mischief done by his indiscreet observations cannot be undone. Tammany will strain every nerve at the autumn elections and will perhaps succeed, as it has succeeded after previous disasters. Its success would be a public calamity."

It is reported that the United States government claims that Spain should pay interest on the Mora indemnity, but it is understood the Spanish government had decided to refuse the demand.

An international gathering of socialists assembled in this city today to attend the cremation of the remains of Friedrich Engels, head of the international socialist movement, who died August 6. The ceremony, however, was postponed owing to the intervention of the coroner. Socialists of Russia, Armenia, Italy, Cologne, Frankfurt, Dresden, Bremen, Poland and Bulgaria sent wreaths. Among the mourners were Heron Singer and Liebnicht Stepniak, the nihilists; Volkovsky, Stanislaus, Mendelsohn, Marie Mendelsohn and Polish representatives and representatives from Italian, Armenian, and various English and foreign socialist societies.

The returns of the election held in Orkney and Shetland islands, which is the last constituency to be heard from to complete the new British parliament, have been received. The seat remains unchanged, the Liberal candidate, Sir L. Lyell, Bart., having been re-elected. The following are the returns: Sir L. Lyell, Bart., Liberal, 1,580; R. M. Fullerton, Q. C., Conservative, 1,580. Liberal majority, 780. At the last

election Sir L. Lyell had a majority of 1,006 votes, showing a loss of 296 votes. The returns of this division add one to the opposition number, which is now 260, and leaves the government a majority of 151 and the Conservatives with a majority of 11 over all.

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The eighth juror was yesterday obtained to try Theodore Durrant for murder. He is F. P. Hooper, lumber merchant, and, like all his fellow jurors, stands high in the community. One of the defendant's attorneys asked that citations be issued for the editors and city editors of the Chronicle and the Examiner. The attorney also asked for further time to prepare affidavits concerning the actions of other newspapermen who had published statements concerning jurymen which he considered contempt of court. The court stated that he would consider the matter carefully before deciding the question of issuing the citations asked for.

FRANCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Aug. 10.—Further fishery news confirms the good reports for the past few days. Intelligence from the French shore brings details of what the interested parties claim to be an outrage on British subjects by an English warship at the instigation of French fishermen. The warship Pelican forced a party of Newfoundland fishermen to leave a fishing harbor on the French shore because the French wanted it. The Newfoundlanders had to abandon the fishery altogether, and will claim indemnity from the Imperial government.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Reports On the Outlook—There Are No Signs of Reaction.

No Great Change in Prices—Business Failures in United States and Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business continues unusually active for midsummer, and though there is a perceptible relaxation there are no signs of a reaction. The only change of great importance which the past week has brought is eminently hopeful—the amicable settlement between the coal miners and their employes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is said that about 100,000 men will have their wages increased after October 1 by the adjustment, and while the enlargement of the purchasing power is of consequence, it seems even more important that a chronic cause of controversy has been removed by the new agreement as to company stores. There is no important change in crop prospects and at this time no news is eminently good news. Speculation has been more successful in cotton than in any other product during the past week and has lifted the price a eighth. Some injury has evidently been sustained from successive rains, and the government report commends a little more attention. Wheat has declined a fraction, with very soapy transactions, the extreme lowly small western receipts influencing the market for the present. Corn tends to lower prices, and with more encouraging prospects, and the expectation of a heavy crop of provisions, and a fall in prices of provisions, as might be expected. The failures for the week were 225 in the United States against 265 last year, and 43 in Canada against 40 last year.

Bradstreet's say: The features of business are the continuance of the remarkable strength in demand, the increase in production and the advance in the prices of steel and iron. Practically all first class producing plants have been put into service, and not a few of the cripples. Striking as was the demand for, and advance in the price of steel, leather, cotton and other staples for a month or two, following March 1894, no rebound since the depression of 1894, has been stronger or more surprising than that in iron and steel. Of the same nature is the evidence of improved business conditions shown by the activity in almost all manufacturing lines, more particularly, of course, those in which iron and steel are employed. The demand for railway cars has been heavily increased, as have the requests for steel rails, and in consequence for Bessemer pig iron. In common goods present prices, which have an upward tendency, do not represent the full advance in the quotations of raw materials. While midsummer dullness characterizes all but a few departments of industry and commerce, it is plain that the distribution is far in excess of the total of a year ago, and that the outlook is quite favorable. Prices have shown no great change this week, cotton, leather and prisms being noteworthy for advances, and copper for its strength after its sudden upward rush in price. The business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, numbered 209 throughout the United States this week, against 221 last week, 195 in the same week a year ago, and 474 two years ago.

At Toronto general trade is fair volume, but better than that in the report of a factory remittances and the prospect of large crops. An improvement is also reported from Montreal, where the volume of maturing bills met on August 1 was in excess of anticipations, the renewals asked for having been fully 10 per cent. fewer than a year ago. The Canadian cotton manufacturers have advanced prices for all their products and woolen goods makers, on some of their fabrics. Crop reports from all points in Nova Scotia indicate more than an average outturn notwithstanding the recent drought. The recent report to Bradstreet's concerning the success of the Labrador cod fishery is confirmed in the statement that it will be the best for many years. The bank clearing at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$20,934,000 this week, against \$17,532,000 last week and \$17,794,000 a year ago. The total bank clearings for the week at eighty-four of the principal cities of the United States are \$976,032,215, an increase over a year ago of 25.9 per cent., and at New York \$436,628,834, an increase of 15.1 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada the clearings were: Montreal, \$11,927,913; increase, 17.9; Toronto, \$5,963,428; increase, 22.5; Halifax, \$1,450,005; increase, 17.7; Winnipeg, \$923,910; decrease, 6.2; Hamilton, \$658,927; increase, 1.9. Totals, \$20,934,183; increase, 18.6.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. South American Rheumatism Cure. Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 24 hours. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose usually benefits. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

CABLE LETTER.

Kaiser Wilhelm at Cowes—His Wonderful Versatility and General Popularity.

Gladstone's Chester Speech Criticized—The "Times" Says it Did Not Go Beyond Facts.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press, 1895) LONDON, Aug. 10.—The gathering of yachts and of yachtmens at Cowes this week has not been as large and brilliant as customary.

It is more than probable that Kaiser Wilhelm has enjoyed himself more than any dozen persons present at Cowes this week. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern was the attraction of all, and the Emperor beaming with good health and spirits, browed by the sun and full of energy was the admiration of everybody by everybody and admired by even the most dyspeptic. It is difficult to feel anything but admiration for the handsome young ruler of the German Empire, who seems to slip into different personalities with the same ease and without changing clothes. One day he is a German general, stern, finely trained, posted on all tricks of war, next day he is the German admiral, British dragon, or a British admiral, yachtmans able to devote the most of his time to the study of the art of building a warship or an engineer, boat builder, warship commander, or a writer, or a song writer, author, musician, everything, but always perfect in his part. His comings and goings during the past week have been far less formal character than those of other years, consequently His Majesty has been able to devote a great deal more time to yachting and visiting and has become more popular than ever before.

The tea party which the Emperor gave on Thursday on board the Hohenzollern and arranged by himself, was to have been a most charming function. His Majesty invited the elite of yachting society to the "afternoon tea" on the promenade deck of the Imperial yacht, which was luxuriously carpeted for the occasion and dotted with pretty little tea tables, while the whole vessel was fragrant with the perfume of a rich profusion of flowers, sent by Queen Victoria from Osborne. The fine band of the Hohenzollern played only as a marine band can play and everything possible was done to make the reception a brilliant and memorable one. His Majesty personally received his guests at the Hohenzollern's gangway, and they included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne.

Gladstone's speech at Chester on Tuesday last on the Armenian question naturally attracted considerable attention, not only in England, but throughout Europe. In many quarters it is looked upon as being a sharp slap at Lord Rosebery, the premier, and as directly supporting Salisbury in any steps that the government may take towards coercing the Porte in doing something towards reform in Armenia. On the other hand some of the London newspapers claim that Gladstone's naturally attracted considerable attention, not only in England, but throughout Europe. In many quarters it is looked upon as being a sharp slap at Lord Rosebery, the premier, and as directly supporting Salisbury in any steps that the government may take towards coercing the Porte in doing something towards reform in Armenia.

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BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, has returned from Deer Park. The status of the British-Venezuela question remains unchanged. Recent advices received at the legation give the text of the official resolution by which Venezuela confirms to an American company a vast tract of land south of the mouth and near the scene of the British occupation. The resolution sets forth that this grant was originally made to the Manco Company of the United States, but was subsequently transferred to the Turnbull Company, in which English interests predominated, but, in view of the fact that the Turnbull Company has not proceeded with the development of the concession, the resolution recites that the Turnbull grant is cancelled and all the rights of the original Manco Company are revived and renewed. This gives the new American syndicate the same terms under which the Manco Company operated.

Rain Costumes.

Modern women not only indulge in outdoor sports, but it is the correct thing to go out every day whether the weather is fair or rainy. The fashionable woman's costume for rainy weather is beyond reproach. As described by the New York Herald, it is made of tweed or Scotch serge, quite short, so as to clear the ground, very simply made with coat and plain skirt, looks trim and neat and when a felt hat is worn the outfit is complete. She wears heavy boots, in some cases waterproof ones made of calfskin, with cork soles, and coming high up on the ankles. Some women wear low shoes, rubbers and then gaiters. This last plan keeps the feet and ankles absolutely dry, but it gives an extremely clumsy appearance even to the smallest ankles. When the snow or mud is deep, skating boots are quite de rigueur. These are made of heavy leather, are laced and come far up on the calf of the leg. They have invariably broad soles and low, flat heels.

The Yonnie sieve girl has quite given up ruffled petticoats for rainy weather, instead of which she puts on under her serge gown her black satin or cloth knickerbockers, and buttons on a pair of leggings that reach from foot to knee.

An Approved Breakfast Dish.

A dish of hot well cooked oatmeal into which has been mixed chopped dates or figs is meeting with the approval of well known food specialists. It is eaten with cream or with butter as may be preferred.

SEVERELY ATTACKED.

Children are often attacked suddenly by cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house and ex-

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Wants a New Chief of Police—Sunday Law to Be Enforced.

Seven Missing Fraser River Boats Safe—An Interesting Budget From the Mines.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—The existing insurance on city property could not be cancelled at rates suitable to the city, so the scheme of dividing the insurance amongst the different companies represented in the city equally, has had to be abandoned. Inspector McLeod has forwarded his resignation to the licensing board. The different members expressed regret at losing Mr. McLeod, and gave him a recommendation for integrity and conscientious work which will far more than counterbalance the action of the majority of the council in dismissing him.

There are but two prisoners in the Vancouver lock-up, while for the past week there has been a series of blank dockets. At the Vancouver building society drawing Charles Milne, the cyclist, drew a \$2,000 appropriation. Mr. Milne left today for a three months' trip to Europe and the eastern states, taking with him his wife and child.

From the present time all who keep their stores open for the sale of goods on Sundays will be proceeded against. Pending the test cases considerable latitude was allowed, but the law will now be strictly enforced. The city council has discovered a sect in Vancouver who pray to the devil. The members of the sect reason that as God is all good he will do them no harm, and as his satanic majesty can harm them they pray to him for mercy.

Mr. Mellon, Mrs. Mellon, Harry Caplan, Mrs. Tracy, Miss Tracy and Mr. Hill-Tout leave to-day for a pleasure trip down the coast on the twelve ton yacht Amalia.

Applications for the position of a fireman, chief of police and patrolman will be received for the next three weeks. The market committee have decided to proceed against Mr. Beattie, lessee of the market, for rent in arrears and the repair of the building.

The city council has received word from the secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade, asking them to send a out of some part of the city suitable for use in their illustrated annual report, and to subscribe for a number of copies. The matter will be considered.

Mr. D. E. Verrier, Victoria, is asking the council what inducements they will offer him to start a lined meal mill in Vancouver, the mill to employ twenty hands and have a capacity of 50,000 lbs. of seed per twenty four hours.

Mike Conway is guaranteeing interest for another electric light company who would supply cheap light to the city which probably will be never carried out. The city solicitor has given it as his opinion that a by-law passed by the citizens whereby the city would be authorized to purchase the property of another existing company in lighting the city would be illegal according to the acts passed at the last legislature.

The crops at Chilliwack are reported A. 1. Wheat, oats and peas look extremely well. The last of the harvested crops from the yield from eighty to ninety bushels to the acre. Farmers are very cheerful and hope the abundant crops will amply repay them for their losses last year.

A large proportion of the butter manufactured in the Delta creamery is being shipped to Victoria, where it is said to be meeting with a free sale. The progress of the Delta creamery is being noticed by the farmers in all the other districts, and if it proves successful other creameries will be established very shortly.

Comox Frank was committed for trial today, charged with the murder of another Indian named Jimmy Mitchell, whom he is alleged to have killed by striking him on the head with a stone. The Indians had been drinking heavily, and were fighting when the fatality occurred. The murdered man's wife was the principal witness, and told a straight story. Jimmy struck the first blow. The murder occurred on Denman Island.

Steamer Blond has returned safely from Rivers Inlet. Capt. DeBeek says they had a close call, the waves breaking completely over the steamer for three hours. In Fitzhugh sound the little steamer was attacked by a monster shark, 30 feet long, which turned on its back and struck the steamer a terrific blow, making it shiver from stem to stern. Once was enough for the shark.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 10.—The seven boats reported to be missing from the North Arm are all safe, the occupants having taken shelter from the storm at Plimner's Pass and Inland.

The authorities will take care of an old miner named Anderson who was brought down from Yale very ill. Abundance of fine table vegetables were offered on the Westminister market yesterday. The display was one of the best in all lines seen for some time.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 10.—A team of mules has been purchased by the Mineral Creek Mining company for work on their claims and sent up to Alberni.

George Goodsmith, charged at Union with fraudulently passing a \$20 Confederate note and committed for trial, came down on the steamer Joan.

GLOVEDALE.

(From the Surrey Times.) The moths of the tent caterpillar have been depositing unusual quantities of eggs on the fruit trees here during the past couple of weeks.

The weather during the past week has been dry and warm. Rain would be of considerable benefit to the growing crops, but the indications are that harvest will get here first. Many farmers in this vicinity will commence cutting next week.

The settlers of Hall's Prairie are making a stout effort to obtain shipping facilities at White Rock with Victoria. Recently Messrs C. D. McGrig and H. T. Thrift went to the Capital to try and interest prominent parties in the enterprise.

VERNON.

(From the News.) Development work is being done at Camp Hewitt, and the proprietors of the Lake View are down some feet on the ledge, which has widened out. Mr. William Hutchinson, of Enderby, has received a message showing that some rock which he sent to be tested goes over \$400 to the ton in gold. J. H. Christie came in this week and ex-

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Determined Not to Hold Relations With Bulgaria Under Existing Circumstances.

Talk of Another Conference to Draw Up a Fresh Treaty—Affairs Complicating.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—In his last letter to the New York Times, Harold Frederic says: With all the good-will in the world, Europe is not permitted to take its mind off Bulgaria. By day and by night the wretched little community sits on the Old World's chest. It will not be shaken off. The week's developments seem on the surface to have wrought a great change in the Balkan outlook. A few days ago everybody took for granted that the Czar and Prince Lobanoff had come to an explicit arrangement with the Metropolitan Clement and his Bulgarian deputation, and that Russia was prepared to resume upon her own conditions her old dominant position in the principality. Now, of the strength of a semi-official dispatch from St. Petersburg, which, of all places, appeared first in the Cologne Gazette, everybody has rushed over to the other side and regards it as settled that Russia implacably persists in her chronic refusal to have anything to do with Bulgaria at all. Nothing could better illustrate the mental confusion to which eighteen years of suspense under an annual threat of war have reduced the continental press, but the English journals have much less excuse for being so easily rattled.

The Bulgarian delegation is timed to arrive at Sofia to-day, and in the course of the public reception organized for them, it is presumed that the Metropolitan Clement or his companions will make a statement of what news they bring. This statement could have been foreshadowed weeks ago—for that matter, years ago. The Czar has never ceased to love the Bulgarians dearly, but friendly relations with them are impossible so long as they persist in supporting an illegally formed government, headed by a Prince not properly elected according to the treaty of Berlin. They may therefore make their choice, either to get on without Russian recognition as best they can, or chase out their Prince and his irregular government, throw themselves at the Czar's feet, and, under his paternal guidance, reconstruct themselves on the lines laid down by the Berlin treaty. We know so little about the actual state of feeling throughout Bulgaria that it is difficult to be sure what its answer will be. No doubt Clement, who since Stambouloff's destruction is the man who seems most clearly to know his own mind and to be likely to enforce it on the country, aims at entire submission to Russia. If we assume that he can deliver his goods, then Prince Ferdinand will not return, his ministers and administrative machinery will disappear, and a provisional regency will be put in place of his head, will ask Russia for a safe interpretation of its duties under the treaty of Berlin.

Having broken most sections of this famous treaty, Russia knows them intimately. Taking them as they originally stood and adding to them all the modifications in practice which the contracting parties have subsequently made to suit their own convenience, there is material enough for all the international jurists to rack their brains over. There is hardly any conceivable point on which Russia cannot spin out debate indefinitely while her adventurous and adventurous wing of political soldiers fish with profit in the troubled Bulgarian waters. There is a naturally talk of another conference to draw up a fresh treaty, and it even hear that England has begun sounding the other powers on this subject; but the Continental courts are rather afraid of recourse to such an important step. It might go off smoothly, but the chances seem to be the other way; and then the fact will be plain-ly seen that Russia will go on slowly complicating affairs in the Balkans till somebody will have to object and be prepared to support the objection by a show of force. This is a serious dilemma, not at all new, but rendered somewhat more acute now week by week.

Building operations are as active as ever in Roseland, and the sawmills have the greatest difficulty in keeping pace with the demand for lumber.

The shaft on the Evening Star, between the Iron Horse and the North Star, is reported to be full of ore which samples \$66 to the ton.

A. M. Leitch, just returned from the Boundary Creek country, says that for extent of country and showings of mineral the country around the Arrow Lake is probably the very little development work has been done except on two claims in the Greenwood camp. Want of transportation is checking the development.

Bill Austin has just returned from a trip through the mountains from the north fork of Kettle river to the Arrow Lake. When they reached the shore of the lake they were out of grub and had to make forty miles to Robson by swimming, rafting, climbing and wading without a bite to eat.

Bill Austin's group of claims are looking fine. The last assay had on the ore, gave a return of \$12 50 in gold to the ton. It is about 21 miles to these discoveries round by Trail, whereas by going from Roseland the distance cannot be much over nine miles.

The bottom of the main drift on the Columbia is all solid ore, and has been so for several feet, indicating that the top of the long sought ore chute has been struck. The breast and back of the tunnel show about three feet of dark arsenical iron, for which assays ranging all the way from \$39 to \$109 have been obtained. It is the intention of the company to market the product as it is mined. The Columbia is on the same lead as the Kootenay, and surface showings, as well as later developments, indicate that these two claims will in a short time be shippers of whose output the camp may well be proud.

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) A car of ore was shipped last week to Penton bound for the Tacoma smelter by Mr. Elliott and Messrs. Guess & White, of Fairview.

A sample car of ore will be sent to Tacoma shortly from the Buckhorn, Fairview. The Strathroy Company, Fairview, have decided to sink a shaft on the south vein on the Brown Bear claim.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company commenced work on the Last Chance last week. Twelve men are employed on three shafts of eight hours.

George Beardley has made a strike which he considers to be "a way up." The locator believes his claim will form the nucleus of a greater than Greenwood.

The largest number of claims recorded in one day was on Wednesday last, seventeen being the number.

Another rich strike has been made on the Smuggler, Fairview. About a week ago, however, it was decided to sink the shaft somewhat deeper, and as a result the vein widened out to four feet, the quartz changed somewhat its character, and what was formerly a good shipping ore assaying \$100 to the ton when sorted, is now a much richer than free gold is often visible in the rock. Under the supervision of Mr. Smith, three shifts of men were set to work Monday last, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. McIntosh, the fortunate owner of the Winnipeg, Wellington Camp, has already sunk a shaft twenty-five feet deep on his property.

Fifteen acres of fine wheat as grown in any country is better than presented on Mr. Spraggott's ranch, Grand Prairie, Kettle River. This is the result of sowing Saskatchewan life in the fall, which was sown 60 pounds to the acre. As an object lesson we should say the result shows what can be done by light seeding and thorough cultivation.

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excess or Excess in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood Fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolute unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentis from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, plantation and profits mailed (sealed) free.

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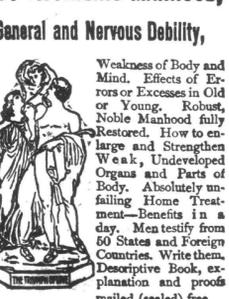
John's got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again eh? Why not try the GALE Menthol Plaster my wife got me, it cured like magic.



For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HERRICK, Sweet's Corner. Price 25c.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE) Re-Opens for Autumn Term Monday, September 2nd. For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply and-d&w PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excess or Excess in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood Fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolute unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentis from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, plantation and profits mailed (sealed) free.



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



From THE DAILY COLONIST, AUGUST 9, THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Tennis Tournament Events Approaching the Finals—Young the Fast Canadian Forsakes Class B.

Ziegler's First Hailstorm—Lacrosse in Eastern Canada—Toronto Withdraws from the League.

The fourth day's programme of the tennis tournament was most successfully run through yesterday. In all sixteen matches were played, besides one which went by default, thus making a total of sixty-nine since 10 o'clock on Monday—an average of about seventeen a day.

In the gentlemen's singles the principal match was between Messrs. Longe and Goward. Goward took the first set after a hard fight, 6-5, but in the second and deciding sets Longe's play improved greatly, and although the ex-champion won both of the latter sets, 6-0, some of the games in them were exceedingly well contested.

With regard to the ladies' singles, special mention might be made of the match between Miss Eastley and Miss Goward. Miss Eastley won the first set, after an exciting exhibition, with 6-5, but in the second and third her opponent managed to carry off the honors rather easily, the scores being 6-1, 6-0.

Lieut. E. G. W. Davy, R.N., and Lieut. F. H. Walter, R.N., faced F. O'Reilly and C. C. Worsfold in the open doubles. This was by a long way the most evenly contested match in this event played yesterday, and was won by the representatives of H. M. navy, 6-5, 6-4. Besides these, there were three splendid matches in the mixed doubles, as the undermentioned scores will show. The following are the results of yesterday's play:

OPEN SINGLES—CHAMPIONSHIP OF B.C. J. F. Foulkes beat G. V. Cuppage, 6-1, 6-1. Lieut. E. G. W. Davy, R.N., beat Lieut. F. H. Walter, R.N., 6-3, 6-4. C. R. Longe beat A. T. Goward, 5-6, 6-0, 6-0.

LADIES' SINGLES. Miss Goward beat Miss Eastley, 5-6, 6-1, 6-0. Miss Anderson beat Mrs. Martin, 6-1, 6-1.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—OPEN. H. Combe and L. Kirk beat J. A. Ribbet and H. W. Pollok, 5-6, 6-2. G. D. Ward, R.N., and A. R. Green beat H. Payne and G. Ainale, by default. F. Fontaine and G. V. Cuppage beat G. D. Ward and A. R. Green, 6-3, 6-2. Lieut. E. G. W. Davy, R.N., and Lieut. F. H. Walter, R.N., beat F. O'Reilly and C. C. Worsfold, 6-5, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—OPEN. C. R. Longe and E. G. Barkley beat G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lammpan, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Branson and H. Combe beat Mrs. Combe and C. R. Longe, 6-4, 6-5. Miss Goward and R. Longe beat Miss Scott and E. A. Jacob, 6-3, 6-0. Mrs. Burrill and P. S. Lammpan beat Mrs. Martin and P. S. Lammpan, 6-4, 6-5. Mrs. Anderson and P. J. Fransoli beat Miss Eastley and E. C. Gamble, 6-4, 6-1. Miss C. Powell and G. V. Cuppage beat Mrs. Mayo and Dr. Brown, R.N., 6-1, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—CLUB HANDICAP. Miss Dunsmit and R. H. Langley beat Miss Pemberton and J. D. Pemberton (rec. 30), 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Wright and E. A. Jacob (rec. 15) beat Miss M. Drake and W. H. Langley (rec. 30), 6-4, 6-4.

The tennis matches progressed yesterday as far as the finals in four out of five of the open events, namely, gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles and ladies' doubles. The ladies' and gentlemen's doubles, open, merely requires one set to bring the event down to a final, the first and second sets of the match between Miss Goward and A. T. Goward, being as far as it was possible to proceed, owing to the inferior light. It will, however, be continued this afternoon at 2, immediately after which the winners will play Mrs. Branson and H. Combe in the final round. Owing to the large number of open events on the programme it was found necessary to play the outstanding matches in the mixed doubles (handicap) until early next week.

Altogether 13 matches were completed yesterday, six before luncheon and seven during the latter part of the day. The scores were:

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—J. F. Foulkes beat R. E. Barkley, 6-2, 6-2; H. Combe beat Lieut. E. G. W. Davy, 6-3, 6-4; J. F. Foulkes beat C. R. Longe, 6-3, 5-6, 6-4.

LADIES' SINGLES—Miss Goward beat Miss Scott, 6-3, 6-3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Miss Anderson and Miss Kwon beat Mrs. Mayo and Miss Musgrave, 6-1, 6-3; Mrs. Burrill and Miss Kershaw beat Mrs. Martin and Miss Eastley, 6-3, 6-0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—J. F. Foulkes and G. V. Cuppage beat Lieut. E. G. W. Davy, R.N., and Lieut. F. H. Walter, R.N., 6-3, 6-2; C. R. Longe and R. E. Barkley beat H. Combe and L. Kirk, 6-4, 6-5.

MIXED DOUBLES (open)—Miss Goward and A. T. Goward beat Mrs. Leather and R. Musgrave, 6-1, 6-4; Miss Anderson and P. J. Fransoli beat Mrs. Burrill and A. W. Martin, 6-0, 6-4; Mrs. Branson and H. Combe beat Miss Anderson and P. J. Fransoli, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (club handicap)—Miss Eastley and P. S. Lammpan (rec. 30) beat Miss C. Powell and R. O. Gamble (rec. 30), 6-2, 6-0. Mrs. Moggridge and Comd. A. G. Moggridge (rec. 15) beat Mrs. Cornwall and G. Johnston (rec. 30), 6-2, 6-1.

The best match of the day was of course the singles in the afternoon between C. R. Longe and J. F. Foulkes for a place in the final.

There must have been fully 400 spectators on the grounds, and they were treated to a fine exhibition of tennis, applause being bestowed liberally throughout each game.

J. F. Foulkes, the champion of 1894, succeeded in winning again with a small majority of games, but 2 sets out of 3. The following is the result of the sets:

No. 1—Longe won the 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Foulkes won the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and following games.

No. 2—Foulkes won the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 9th; Longe won the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th and 11th.

No. 3—Longe won the 1st, 6th, 8th and 9th; Foulkes won the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th.

The struggle for the championship now lies between J. F. Foulkes and H. Combe,

ready as soon as the race immediately before the one they have entered for is finished.

YACHTING.

"BRITANNIA" SUFFERS A DEFEAT. COWES, I. of W., Aug. 8.—The Britannia suffered defeat in the race of five miles for the town cup valued at £600. The Alfa crossed the starting line in the lead, and finished well in front of the Britannia with the Heister third. The times were: Alfa, 25-27; Britannia, 26-27; Heister, 5-03-05. In a 20-rater contest the Stepanie had an easy victory.

"DEFENDER" AND "JUBILEE." BRENTON'S POINT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Defender and the Jubilee raced to-day over a 21-mile triangular course with a dead beat to windward. The Defender won by 10 minutes and 40 seconds.

A HANDSOME CUP. Yesterday Mr. Norman R. Smith, a former mayor of Port Angeles and an enthusiastic yachtsman, was in town for the purpose of inviting the yacht club and canoeing men to the races which are to be held at Port Angeles during this month, probably on the 24th. In connection with an excursion under the auspices of the Elks of Seattle. Aboard the Evangel, by which steamer Mr. Smith arrived, he had for exhibition a magnificent silver cup presented by the Port Angeles Yacht Club.

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JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Representatives of the Board Walk Upon the City Council to Discuss Matters.

Draft of Proposed New Arrangement—Management of the Isolation Hospital.

The special committee of the hospital board met the members of the city council last night to talk over hospital matters.

The Mayor, Ald. Williams, Hall, Macmillan, Partridge, Cameron, Bragg, Wilson and Humphrey represented the council, while the president of the hospital board, Mr. Joshua Davies, Messrs. C. Hayward, W. J. Dwyer, A. C. Flumerfelt and J. Stuart Yates were the hospital committee present.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Charles Hayward, read the following suggestion as a basis of what they considered the best arrangement.

1. That the management of the isolation hospital be transferred to the Jubilee hospital authorities, with the view of economy and efficiency in administration, the city paying only the actual cost of the running expenses. By this arrangement the salary of caretaker might be saved in whole or in part, and the cost of medicine, food, supplies, nurses, etc., greatly diminished. Besides, there would be the advantage of having trained nurses and assistants always available. The city, however, should make certain alterations and additions to the isolation hospital buildings so as to make them suitable for the purposes required, viz: Provide steam disinfectant and laundry; floor over the asphalt in some of the buildings and generally to make them as sanitary as possible.

2. That \$1,000 be provided by the council for building and equipping a small cottage on the hospital grounds, suitable for the accommodation of two maternity cases.

3. Arrange that water be supplied to the hospital free of charge.

4. That both hospitals be provided with electric lights, and that the boiler, engine, etc., of the city's old electric light plant be utilized for this purpose, as well as in connection with the steam disinfectant and laundry.

5. That \$5,000 be appropriated to pay up the present indebtedness of the hospital, and a further grant made during 1895 of \$2,000, enabling the directors to run the institution on strictly cash principles and thereby effect a considerable saving in the working expenses.

6. The importance of good drainage to both institutions.

In regard to the management of the isolation hospital, Mr. Joshua Davies explained that the cost of caretaker might be almost altogether saved when there were no cases in the hospital, as instead of paying \$45 a month as at present; a convalescent patient at the Jubilee hospital might look after the place. Then the food and medicine, if any were needed would come under the Jubilee hospital contracts, and the cooking might be done in the present administration building. In fact, in a variety of ways expenses could be saved. To prevent any friction, it was proposed that Dr. Geo. H. Duncan should still have charge of the isolation hospital and that he be offered the position of pathologist of the Jubilee in the event of Dr. Duncan's resignation. This arrangement would give the isolation hospital the benefit of the Jubilee staff.

As to sanitary matters, good hardwood floors were needed, painting was required and the isolation hospital should have other general repairs. Then, as it was not right for the nurses to sleep in the same building as the patients, a small cottage for the nurses' duty was badly required. The city was not really ready at present to take care of infectious diseases as the buildings in their present condition were not suitable.

Ald. Wilson wanted to know if the medical men had not approved of the plans before the city isolation hospital was built.

Mr. Dwyer did not know whether they had or not, but the buildings were certainly not such as the Jubilee hospital would have allowed to be erected. A steam sterilizer was another thing necessary. No doubt the boiler of the old electric steam plant might be utilized and would be a saving on the present means of sterilizing with bicarbonate of mercury. He was sure if the isolation hospital were always ready for business, there never would be a chance for the spread of infectious diseases as it had in 1893. Even if the city allowed the hospital \$10,000 a year it would take six years to pay the amount to what the smallpox epidemic had cost.

Mr. W. J. Dwyer considered that 50 per cent. would be saved by the Jubilee hospital having the isolation hospital under its management.

Ald. Macmillan was afraid that the old electric light boiler would be an expensive article to set aside the city, and the city took a good deal of fuel to get up steam by it.

Ald. Cameron was in favor of the principle embraced in the suggestions, but was of opinion that the full cost should be estimated before the city council was asked to take a good deal of fuel to get up steam by it.

The Mayor took the view that the full estimate should be prepared; this council might then say how far it was prepared to go, and leave it to the next council to carry out the suggestion.

Ald. Macmillan said that the funds might not permit of going the whole length of the improvements, but part might be undertaken this year, leaving the rest in the scheme to be carried out by next year's council.

Mr. Davies having asked an expression of opinion of the first proposition of the scheme, the Mayor and aldermen all signified their approval and it was possible to carry out the suggestion.

Ald. Humphrey, while admitting that the maternity school was desirable, did not think it advisable to go into the project this year.

Mr. E. Yates explained that it was for the purpose of giving the regular nurses proper training in that department.

General approval was given to the matter.

The electric lighting and steam plant proposition was referred back to get additional particulars.

As far as the \$5,000 grant was concerned, the council could not promise anything, as there was no funds that could be devoted to the purpose. They were agreeable, however, to the board giving their assistance to wards getting power for the city to levy a special rate for the purpose.

The meeting adjourned at half-past nine.

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

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured. Cholesterol, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Dysentery, and all loose-ness of the bowels. It never fails.

THE CITY.

VANCOUVER ENCAMPMENT No. 1, I. O. O. F., has secured incorporation under the benevolent societies act.

GEORGE POWELL & Co. of Cheapside, Government street, have purchased the stock of R. J. Nott's hardware business.

APPLICATION has been made to the court for the winding up of the affairs of the Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society, Ltd. Mr. J. St. C. Blackett is suggested as liquidator.

THE insurance has been adjusted and paid to the proprietors of the Victoria Iron Works, which was recently partially destroyed by fire. The Guardian Company settled for \$500, and the Phoenix for \$750.

LAST evening, at the manse, Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Mr. Joseph Mayers and Miss Maggie Taylor, both of New Westminster. They were supported by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ferguson, of this city.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the B. C. Gazette notes the appointment of Mr. Thomas J. Ledrum, of Ainsworth, as a justice of the peace; of Roderick F. Tolmie as a clerk in the land registry office, Victoria; and of R. B. Punnett, also of Victoria, as a clerk in the office of the supreme and county courts.

THREE other foreign companies have recently been registered under the companies act to do business in the mining district of this province. They are the British American Mining Co. of Butte, Mont., with a capital of \$200,000; the Cariboo Reefs Development Co. of England, £20,000; and the Lookout Mining and Milling Co. of Spokane, \$250,000.

SIX or seven street cars in waiting on Douglas street and a large gathering of hacks on Hillside avenue, heralded the arrival of the Vancouver excursionists on the Victoria and Sidney train shortly after noon yesterday. Their accommodation however, was in excess of the requirement, as the visitors were fewer in number than had been anticipated, many of them having remained over in Sidney. The voyage over the new route and a pleasant jaunt over the new railroad was, however, a novelty which seemed to be greatly appreciated.

A second excursion from Seattle brought another crowd of strangers here on the Rosalie. They were about 140 strong, the number being limited by the threatening weather of the morning of the excursion given under the auspices of the members of Plymouth Congregational church of Seattle, while that from Vancouver was under the management of the ladies of Homer street Methodist church.

A RATHER peculiar case was heard in the small debts court yesterday by Magistrate Macrae. Two Chinamen, Fan Quock and Mou Fung, claimed that a fellow countryman Fong Due owed them money, while the defendant denied this point blank, swore that he had never borrowed a cent from either of them, and in fact did not even know one of the defendants at all. Fan Quock swore that in December, 1893, the defendant wanted to borrow from Mou Fung, and the latter not having it, Fan Quock became the lender of the sum, subsequently getting back \$20. There was \$80 still due from Due on the debt. Due said that he had not borrowed any money.

"Would he swear that on a chicken's head?" Fan Quock wanted to know. "Yes," Due was willing to swear on a chicken head and even in the cemetery. Fan claimed that Due had been even summoned by the Chinese Benevolent Society to show cause why he should not pay his debt. However, the Magistrate without more ado felt unable to judge just how the matter stood, and therefore adjourned the case for two weeks. Mr. Thornton Fell appeared for the defence.

THE COURTS.

Klimpton v. McKay was an appeal heard before Justices O'Keay, Walkem and Drake, in the Divisional court, yesterday. In January last the defendant was arrested on a ca. re; judgment was given and a ca. se. laid or not, but the buildings were certainly not such as the Jubilee hospital would have allowed to be erected. A steam sterilizer was another thing necessary. No doubt the boiler of the old electric steam plant might be utilized and would be a saving on the present means of sterilizing with bicarbonate of mercury. He was sure if the isolation hospital were always ready for business, there never would be a chance for the spread of infectious diseases as it had in 1893. Even if the city allowed the hospital \$10,000 a year it would take six years to pay the amount to what the smallpox epidemic had cost.

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People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

THE N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

Certificate of the Registration of a

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Close of the Tennis Tournament, Foulkes Retaining the Championship—Amities Lose to Nanaimo.

The Triangles at Home and on the Fraser—Many Minor Events.

The ninth annual tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, and proved to be the most successful meeting in the club's history.

The first match of yesterday was the ladies' singles between Miss Anderson, (Tacoma S.L.T.C.) and Miss M. Goward of Victoria.

Miss Anderson won the first set, with a score of six games to four; after changing over, her opponent took the second and third, 6, 4, 6, 0, thus winning the match.

Messrs. Cuppige and Foulkes then battled against Messrs. R. E. Burkle and C. E. Lunge; the former were chosen to play the match, after five good sets, which occupied nearly three hours, the scores being 5-7, 9-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Without any delay Miss C. Powell and C. V. Cuppige played, Miss Goward and A. T. Goward for a place in the finals, the first and second sets having been finished Friday, when each side scored a set.

The ladies' doubles between Miss Anderson and Miss Kewah on one side and Mrs. Burrill and Miss Kewah on the other, was exceedingly well contested, no fewer than 35 games being played.

The match in the singles between J. E. Foulkes and H. Combe was the main attraction of the afternoon, the championship of British Columbia depending upon the result.

At the conclusion of the matches Mrs. Pooley very kindly gave away the prizes to the successful players, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake in a short but happy speech thanked the visitors from Tacoma and other parts for their attendance, which undoubtedly was the key to the unparalleled success of the tournament.

Both Lenesty and Franklin were discouraged by the way in which the umpire favored the opposing batmen. The defeat of the Amities was largely due to this fact.

The score follows:
Gowen, Gus, 2b..... 1 2 0 0
Franklin, r.f..... 1 2 0 0
Duck, L.F..... 2 0 0 1
Jackson, 3b..... 1 0 0 0

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The third game between the Maple Leaves and the Fernwoods yesterday resulted in a victory for the Fernwoods.

Mr. Smith's umpiring was satisfactory.

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Nanaimo was the lion of the day, making a century by splendid, clean cricket.

THE OAR.
THE Y. M. C. A. REGATTA.
The Y. M. C. A. aquatic sports up to the Arm yesterday afternoon proved a successful venture on the part of the association and will be repeated next month.

The following were the winners:
Double-oars—W. F. Peden and H. Jackman, with W. Grant, Coxswain, scored 10 minutes.

THE BURBARD REGATTA.
VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—(Special)—The Burrard Rowing Club had the most successful regatta ever held at the Inlet to-day.

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lin (175 yards) second, and Barker third. Franklin was disqualified for loitering, giving the second place, time 5:22 1/2. In the one mile, boys under 16, Hadden and Gregory, of Westminster, entered. Hadden won in 2:52. In the three mile handicap, Barker (scratch) won, followed by Hadden and Gregory. The first prize went to Pugh (275 yards), and second to Franklin (250 yards.)

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
HASTINGS, Eng., Aug. 9.—To-day the fourth round of the international chess match tournament was played at Brassey's Institute in this city, the games resulting as follows: "Schiffers beat Tschigirin in a two knights defence after twenty moves; Steinitz beat Mason in a philidor after thirty-four moves; Tarrasch beat Marco in a French defence after thirty-one moves; Gunsberg and Schlechter drew after 20 moves. Tarrasch beat Walbrodt in a Ray Lopez, after 28 moves. Pillsbury beat Polke in a Star Lopez after 17 moves; Janowski beat Mieses in a Scotch gambit, after 48 moves. Albin beat Tinsley in a Queen's gambit decline, after 40 moves. Teichand beat Vergani in a P. H. Q. opening, after 40 moves. Blichstein beat Albin in their game. Albin and Bardelben agreed to call their game a two knights' defence drawn after 90 moves.

HERE AND THERE.
MR. H. WILLE and Rambler racer ruffled yesterday evening.

THE CITY.
The funeral of J. H. Muller, the victim of Friday's drowning accident, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.

YESTERDAY was spent by the choir of St. Andrew's in the morning, in practicing with their friends on the shores of Victoria arm.

A VERY pleasant garden party and dance was given in the extensive grounds of Mrs. R. J. Russell, Springfield House, Victoria West, on Friday evening.

THE fire brigade turned out last night in answer to a telephonic call, and with the chemical assisted in extinguishing a small roof fire at 65 Fort street, A. P. Blyth's premises.

MR. E. COLLIS, janitor of the South Park school, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome and curious walking stick purchased by Douglas Stewart, a member of the party of Victoria school teachers who have just returned from the islands.

Geo. E. FISHER and other residents of Victoria owning property in Pasadena intend to charter a steamer next Saturday, and as a deputation meet the Port Angeles Board of Equalization, as they consider the assessment too high. Mr. Fisher will give an account for about an hour—from noon until one o'clock. But still the difficulties of the situation were not surmounted.

YESTERDAY morning Lottie, daughter of Hugh O'Neil, died at her father's residence, 207 Douglas street, in consequence she had suffered with paralysis of the heart, which finally resulted fatally. The deceased had many friends, and until ill health compelled her to give up her position as a teacher in a popular member of the Metropolitan Methodist church choir.

Bad weather accounted for the non-arrival of the City of Puebla from San Francisco last night. Strong northerly winds prevented the steamer from making a short distance from the Cape a lay-off of several hours was necessitated by the fog, which further detained her. She brought freight consignments amounting to 130 tons and Victoria, and a fair number of passengers.

A REPORT comes from a reliable source that the quartz veins at the Hart mine in the Similkameen district. Struck from the quartz taken from the Mineral King ledge, some 125 feet wide, have yielded \$90 in gold per ton, and from the Big Ledge \$16 per ton.

MR. JAPAN ADNEY, of New York, is paying a visit to Victoria. While Mr. Adney is well known as an artist, he is also a regular contributor to St. Nicholas, the Harpers publications and other American magazines, and is a very interesting and useful. Mr. Adney is the illustrious Chapman's Hand Book of the Birds of Eastern North America, just published by Appleton.

COLONEL STITT and party, of the Salvation Army, who are visiting this continent in the interests of General Booth's colonization scheme, are here to-day at the wharf by the Army band and escorted to the barracks, where a special and appropriate service was held. To-day special services were held at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. The new republic has been referred to many times as expert land prospectors, are here for the purpose of looking at provincial lands as proposed sites for the army colony. It is not known yet where the party will go from here, but it is understood that after viewing some Vancouver island districts they will leave for the upper country.

YESTERDAY Mr. J. C. Maclure secured possession of his two young daughters who were the cause of habeas corpus proceedings some weeks ago in the courts here. Mrs. Maclure disappeared at the same time as the children and it was generally understood that she had taken them out of the jurisdiction of the court. Yesterday Mr. Maclure returned to Victoria and the children came back to the city from Port Townsend. She was tired of hiding and resolved to fight the matter out in the courts. Mr. Maclure returned yesterday and secured them on Friday morning. There is some hope that the whole matter will be amicably settled.

Catarah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—A short puff of hot breath through the nostrils, followed by a hot steam bath, and a little Catarrh powder, diffuses this powder over the inflamed mucous membrane, and is delightful to use. It relieves instantly, permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sorethroat, Tonsillitis, and all other ailments. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. At Dean & Cryderman's.

The Norwegian ship Prince Amadeo, 135 days out from Rio de Janeiro, arrived yesterday and will load lumber at Hastings.

The Danish bark Cimbra towed to sea yesterday. She had on board \$12,441 worth of lumber.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

By Excellent Seamanship the "Warrimoo" is Self Released From Her Hazardous Position.

Will Return to Enter Dock—Prominent Hawaiian Discusses the Situation.

Seldom indeed does a big steamship have so close a call as the Warrimoo had on Friday afternoon and escape as luckily. When she arrived at the ocean dock yesterday morning everything looked shipshape aboard and there was nothing in the appearance of vessel, crew or passengers to give a hint of the exciting adventure of the day before. The danger passed through was, however, far from insignificant, and though the vessel escaped serious injury, it was only by the fortunate absence of strong wind or heavy sea at the time of her distress. How it happened makes a short but interesting narrative, in the telling of which the officers of the ship and her passengers vary only the details.

All the way up from Sydney the Warrimoo had been facing head winds and seas, varied with north-east gales and fierce squalls—a disagreeable combination that prevailed to this side of Honolulu. Then on Tuesday and Wednesday last the fog commenced and the ship had to feel her way out of the most difficult places of navigation on the Northern Pacific coast—the entrance to Foa straits. All went well until Friday morning, the vessel then running under half steam and soundings being taken at regular intervals. Carmanah had been running at a steady pace, and soundings were being made with greater frequency as the intricacies of the channel increased, when the alarming sound of breakers ahead was heard through the fog. The engines were shut down at once and the vessel was almost at a standstill when she ran on the rock—a portion of the ledge locally known as Sea Lion reef, and in a patch of water usually given a wide berth by navigators. Had she been running at even half speed, the rock, just awash, would have done irreparable injury to the big liner. As it was, almost all "way" had been lost, and drifting on practically, little injury was received. On the starboard quarter and less than ten yards away a huge boulder raised from the water to suggest another might have been to the anxious passengers, and to give to the officers of the ship a means to the desired end—releasing the ship. The water below was pumped out of the forward compartment, the bow being thus lightened considerably, and using the paradoxically convenient inconvenient course as a snubbing post, the steamer was swung around and clear of the ledge on which she had been resting for about an hour—from noon until one o'clock. But still the difficulties of the situation were not surmounted.

As she swung clear from danger No. 1 there was a crunch and a series of bumps which had the passengers in a state of alarm—and she was upon danger No. 2 with a bad list to starboard. Fortunately the tide was rising, and by four o'clock her own engines and the efforts of the crew had proved successful and the steamer had transferred herself from the dangerous rocks to safe anchorage in deep water and with an open channel. In reaching the latter the Indians from the main island rendered valuable assistance, while definite information as to the vessel's whereabouts was also had from the lighthouse, where the mate landed to telegraph to Victoria for assistance. Several fishermen viewed the stranded steamer in her distress to cheer the anxious officers with the information that there were on the worst spot on the entire coast, and also to give the passengers pleasure by assuring them that the woods were full of panthers—great, fierce animals, as large as tigers and quite as ferocious—all of which was really rather a relief to the nervous note books and diaries. No tugboat appeared, however, to give either assistance or advice, and it was by her own exertions entirely that the Warrimoo secured her release. Through the trying experience all hands were kept at stations, and the steady work and admirable discipline of the ship's company gave confidence to the passengers, among whom there were fewer expressions of alarm even than came from the crew. The vessel slid on the second rock stern first, shivered and stood still again, resting on the reef easily amidships. The keel anchors were put out, the pumps sounded and all was ready for any emergency that might arise. Everything that could be done was done to ensure the safety of ship and passengers, Captain Arrudell—who for the single trip relieved Commander Bird—proving himself a careful and courageous as well as a courteous commander. He fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the company, and to which the passengers also gave expression before reaching port in the following address: "We the passengers on your fine ship, desire herewith to express to you our sympathy in the unfortunate accident that has occurred, and to say that we feel that no blame should attach to you under the circumstances, the dense fog prevailing preventing any change of shore. We desire further to express our admiration at the masterful way in which you extricated the ship from her dangerous position, and at the perfect discipline shown on board. Let us further add our sincere thanks to you and your officers and men for the uniform courtesy and untrifling care which have converted what might have been a monotonous voyage into a pleasing trip."

This address was signed by Major Wodehouse, Hon. Mr. Castle, and all the other first-class passengers, and was formally presented while the steamer lay at anchor in the channel, waiting for daylight to proceed to her destination. Victoria was reached about the time the ship was tied up at the dock prior to 9 o'clock, and after waiting for her pilot, who was one of the rescue party to go out by the Lorne, proceeded to Vancouver on her way to the Sound in search of the missing Erling and the other missing men. The children came back to the city from Port Townsend. She was tired of hiding and resolved to fight the matter out in the courts. Mr. Maclure returned yesterday and secured them on Friday morning. There is some hope that the whole matter will be amicably settled.

SCENE OF THE MISHAP.
When the tug Lorne left the outer wharf about 10:30 o'clock on Friday evening, carrying the P. R. O'Connell, Mr. W. Ward, of the tug agency company, and the reporters, it was realized by all concerned that the Warrimoo might then be steaming on her way to Victoria; but as the meagre intelligence from Carmanah had been very unsatisfactory it was deemed best to exercise the precaution of hastening to the rescue with this powerful steamer, which had just then opportunely arrived in from

Departure Bay, without having received any intimation of the mishap. With cheerful alacrity, however, Captain Brown immediately put the Lorne about, and she was soon steaming through the fog at the highest speed consistent with safety. The Pacific line usually follows as nearly as may be the middle of the channel, and this course the Lorne took, in the expectation of sighting the Warrimoo should the latter indeed be on the way, and not the deep bluffs of her whistle, sounded at brief intervals all night long. It was thought that attract the attention of any vessel passing through the comparatively narrow straits. But from the time the Race Rocks fog alarm ceased to be heard until that of Carmanah's arrival, it was thought that there came no other response. The fog had become thicker and thicker as the night progressed, and the Lorne had had to make her way cautiously at half speed. It was therefore about 5:30 a.m. before she came to a stop opposite where, judged by the sound, the lighthouse was supposed to be. Mr. Courtney, of the C.P.R., went in a small boat rowed by two sturdy oarsmen, who, guided by sound until close shore, made their way to the lighthouse, where it was led by the keeper, Mr. Daykin, that he had no later news of the Warrimoo than that which he had the previous evening; he had then seen her at anchor, but since he had neither heard nor seen anything of the steamer. The Victoria telegraph office would not be open until 8 o'clock, and leaving instructions that Mr. Daykin should then inquire whether or not she had reached Victoria, Mr. Courtney returned to the Lorne. As no signals had been heard from her, it was pretty certain that she had steamed away, but having made a long journey, the relief party would not return without knowing positively, and hence waited until after 9 o'clock, when a second landing was made, and the wireless being at last got into working order, over it came the welcome news that the Warrimoo was then safe at dock. The Lorne therefore made all speed back to Victoria, and arrived there at 4:30 p.m., in time to get a sight of the handsome Australian, and for Messrs. Geo. McL. and Wm. Brown—of the C.P.R. relief party—to return on her, as they had intended, to Vancouver. Needless to say the Warrimoo's passengers watched the arrival of the tugboat with the greatest of interest, and her splendid dimensions and workmanlike equipment and appearance elicited general expressions of approval of the solicitude of the agents in taking so wise precautions against possible further disaster. It is supposed that the vessels passed each other somewhere in the vicinity of Race Rocks, where their courses most widely diverged, and where the sound of the Race Rocks fog alarm would divert the attention of each from the other's signals.

There has been dense fog off the entrance to the straits for several days, preventing observations by incoming steamers and making it a very simple matter to be the little distance out of the right course which so nearly wrought disaster to the Warrimoo.

AN UNEVENTFUL VOYAGE.
"The R. M. S. Warrimoo," according to Purser Humphrey's memo, left Sydney at 1:20 p.m. on the 18th of July, R. E. Arrudell commanding. She had a stiff breeze to a moderate gale from the north-east, and heavy squalls and head seas to Hunter island. Thence to Suva moderate south-west winds and fair weather prevailed. Arrived at Suva at 8:34 a.m. on the 24th, leaving again at 4:30 p.m. on the same date. Excellent light south-east trades and fine weather to the Equator, which was crossed on the 27th at 7 p.m. Light south-west winds were met with, thence to latitude 8 north, and thence moderate north-east trades and cloudy, with passing squalls and rain, and moderate head seas to Honolulu, which was reached at 2 p.m. on the 1st of August. Left again at 9 p.m. Experienced moderate to fresh north-east and northerly winds, with overcast weather and moderate head seas to arrival at Victoria."

The cargo, consisting of Southern fruits, canned goods, wool, etc., is somewhat smaller than usual, but includes about 500 crates of bananas and pines for the Paga Sound party, landed with the Victoria consignments during the stay of the steamer at the outer wharf. For Victoria there was about 200 crates of fruit, 225 bunches of bananas, 25 kegs of molasses and numerous packages of personal effects.

The passenger list from Honolulu contained the names of Messrs. Cameron, Sprague, Speers, Robinson, King and Sanderson, Mrs. Earsman and Mrs. Macdonald, all of Victoria, a party formed chiefly through the invitation of Miss Agnes Taylor, Cameron for a vacation visit to the Paradise of the Pacific. All are greatly pleased with their trip and charmed with Honolulu as a summer resort place.

Fellow passengers with them from Hawaii to Victoria were Hon. W. B. Castle, Mrs. Castle and Master Castle, Major and Mrs. Wodehouse and Hon. Archibald Scott Cleghorn—all of Honolulu.

Hon. Mr. Castle succeeds Hon. Mr. Thurston as the accredited representative of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States of America, and is now on his way to Washington to enter upon the duties of his new diplomatic office. Mr. Castle is a barrister by profession and made the intimate acquaintance of Americans on the occasion of his visit with four brother commissioners to the United States in 1893, their mission then being to urge the annexation of the islands by and to the United States. Hon. Mr. Castle is quoted as still being firmly convinced of the propriety of the ultimate destiny of the island Republic—through, of course, he doesn't say so now. There have been very few, and these comparatively unimportant, developments in the political situation at Honolulu recently. The legislature has about concluded its labors after having enacted several especially important measures—the chief of them a new law which has for its object the inducing of the immigration of the industrial classes from America, the new republic being desirous of obtaining this material for the upbuilding of the islands commercially. The Hawaiian islands have already two and a half million of natives and are, according to Mr. Castle's view, and the recent liberalizing of the land laws has for its object the securing of a counter-balancing population of energetic white men. The latest gossip political has its origin in the claim upon the Republic of Hawaii made a fortnight or so ago by the resident representative of the United States on behalf of one Darrell, an American citizen. This has been formally acknowledged and the merits of the case will be argued into at once, Mr. Castle taking it up at Washington immediately upon his arrival there, via Glacier, Regina and Chicago, at each of which places he and the party will break their journey. Darrell was one of the unfortunatees of the abortive Royalist uprising. The government believe and maintain that they had ample justification for pursuing the course which they did. Darrell says not, and demands indemnity in the amount of \$25,000. "Even admitting that he had some claim against the government," says Mr. Castle,

"the sum he claims is out of all proportion. He was a back driver, I think, and the loss of his business interest, which he pursues forward, would scarcely amount to anything like the value he alleges."

On her claims for damages are spoken of, to the amount of upwards of \$250,000, but not as yet presented, the majority being those of alleged British subjects, and a few indemnification for wrongful arrest and imprisonment without trial. Darrell was not a victim of deportation, although he makes his claim for damages from San Francisco. He was a voluntary passenger to that city, and was formerly ruled by the naturally unscrupulous interest by the people of Honolulu.

Hon. Mr. Cleghorn, who is known to fame as the father of the Princess Kaiulani, is on his way to England to meet the Queen and to meet his daughter in London. The future plans are entirely unsettled owing to the disturbed condition of political affairs at the islands, which will prevent their return to Honolulu for an indefinite period. Naturally Mr. Cleghorn is dissatisfied with the present administration of Hawaiian affairs. He blames the United States wholly and solely for the establishment of the present military despotism, and with the other British subjects, the royalist looks to the United States to undo the wrong that has been done and clear that nation's character from reproach. Hon. Mr. Cleghorn does not believe that if a free secret ballot were taken of the entire population of the islands, one-third of the proportion, would declare in favor of the Republican government. The latter are clinging to power by the law of force and the dissatisfaction is in consequence growing daily. The Hon. Mr. Queen and her people look to the people of the United States for the remedy—the former from her palace prison, where she is still held fast as a person whose liberty would endanger the safety of her native land, the land over which she formerly ruled.

Major J. H. Wodehouse is returning to England with Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse, having been retired from the diplomatic service owing to advancing years. His successor, General G. H. Fox, who also holds rank as British commissioner, has already assumed office, and Major Wodehouse remained in Honolulu only long enough to see the machinery of the consulate running properly under the new administrative head. During his thirty years of active experience in various posts of diplomatic importance, Major Wodehouse has won high distinction by his ability and discretion at most critical periods; his conduct at Honolulu during the late revolution, and his able and worthy in this regard, yet when he was leaving the islands and requested permission to call and take his leave of the imprisoned ex Queen, that permission was refused by Minister Haddock. The latter signed what Major Wodehouse had in his dealings with the new government displayed both hostility and contempt, and that when free from the obligations of his diplomatic position, he was not regarded as above interesting himself in the Queen's behalf. The friction between the Hawaiian government and the retiring representative at Honolulu of Her Majesty's government was intensified by the fact that Major Wodehouse did not get on well with the Hawaiian foreign office and in other ways—according to President Dole and his ministry—made it very evident that he retained his poor opinion of the government of the islands to the moment of his departure. It was in view of these strained relations that President Dole felt it incumbent upon him to decline an invitation to be present at the banquet tendered by the British vice-consul and students in honor of the retiring ambassador.

The government of Hawaii, according to the passengers just arrived from Honolulu, still pin their faith to annexation by the United States. One of the latest bills of the legislature was the adoption, on the 20th of July, of the following resolution, the contents of which the new minister to the United States is requested to bear constantly in mind: "Resolved, that the senate and house of representatives of the Republic of Hawaii hereby declare new fealty to the policy of the annexation of this country to the United States of America. Resolved, that we put our faith in the annexation of the islands to the United States of America, and we sincerely hope that all who have true interests of the nation at heart and that all who support or are friendly to the Republic of Hawaii will be impelled to even greater continued effort to bring about the relation sought."

Among the other notable passengers from Hawaii by the just arrived steamer were Messrs. C. L. Wright and W. G. Barnfield. The former is president and manager of the White Star Line, a corporation which has a monopoly of considerable proportion of the carrying trade of the islands; the latter is better known than by name as Sequah, the great travelling exponent of the marvelous merits of Sequah's Oil for all ailments to which the flesh is heir. He is a well educated, gentlemanly Englishman travelling for the Squah Medicine Co. of London, a big concern with a thorough belief in the unique in advertising. The Sequah chariot, from which the merits of this medicine are expounded, was landed from the steamer at Victoria and will no doubt soon make its appearance on the streets.

"Sequah" himself will only remain a short time—long enough, however, to deliver a few lectures and establish an agency, such as those he has already planted in Burma, India, Borneo, Australia, Hawaii, China, Japan—in fact all centers of population in the civilized, semi-civilized and uncivilized world.

The other travellers whose names appear upon the passenger list are: Messrs Haycroft, Simpkinson, Bower, and Becker; Cecilames Moxey, Nicholson, Depenton, Condy and boy, Barnfield, Pollock, McLean, Moore, and Becker. Messrs. Tyler (2), Moxey, Nicholson, Buxton, Esbrou, Gardner, Beath, Devane, Coudery, Kempton, Calais, Deitz, Remschell, Mulholland, A. Shan, Gemmill, Stokes, Clements, Lennon, Chandler, H. G. G. McLean, E. Bridle, O'Connor, Ketchum, Binder, Mahrt, Becker (2), Tottenham, Leggo, Newman, Flood, and Shaw.

DEVDLY CANCER CURED BY B. B. B.
Here is the Proof.
Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.
SINGAPORE.
I was taken sick with stomach trouble. I consulted several London local physicians, all of whom pronounced my disease incurable. I was told, and told me I had not long to live. Two physicians attending me gave me up to the gods, and I was told to give up. I was advised by friends, I tried your Burdock Blood Purifier, and I was cured. I was using one bottle I was able to leave my bed which I had been confined to for a long time. I am thankful now to the B. B. B. for curing my disease which baffled the doctors, and I am firmly convinced that B. B. B. saved my life.

ELIZABETH GIBLULA.
N.B.—Mrs. Giblula is the wife of J. Postmaster at South Buxton, and will gladly answer inquiries.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND HER BEAUTIFUL HOME.

The Old Woman—Wedding Customs Re- form—A Riddle of Twin Sisters—Miss Emily Faithfull—The Progress of Suffrage—Lady Somerset's Address.

I was absorbed in looking at the gracefully shaped chairs and couches, the lovely carpets, the tapestry on the walls and all the countless objects of interest which filled the spacious apartment, when suddenly, without a moment's warning from either official or attendant, the empress, accompanied by her lady in waiting, approached. Her majesty was attired in a well fitting plain black dress, the material of which I could not quite determine, and a becoming garden hat of the same dark hue. I noticed that save for earrings of smoked pearls she was without any ornament of jewelry, though I subsequently learned that when on grand occasions her display of precious stones is something wonderful. I confess I should hardly have rec-



EMPERESS FREDERICK.

ognized our former princess royal from the portraits of her usually seen in London, for she looked so much younger than they represent her. No sooner did she begin to converse than I was struck by a certain likeness to the Prince of Wales, especially about the eyes, when she smiled. The empress's manner is charming. One instantly feels at ease in her presence, and her keen appreciation and quick understanding of all that she hears are instantly apparent in the varying and sympathetic tones of her pleasant voice.

At the termination of my interview I was permitted to see something of the castle before I left. The finely proportioned dining room particularly impressed me, with its splendid mantelpiece, over which was a bust of the late emperor, and the music gallery at the end of the room. The table happened to be laid ready for the luncheon, and I had time to notice that its decorations—chiefly masses of roses in silver bowls—looked exquisite. Thence I was taken into a large apartment, in which were glass cases all round the walls, filled with every kind of antique object of art in metal, wood, ivory and china, such as one seen at South Kensington.

The great drawing room pleased me immensely—lighted by lofty windows overlooking the terrace. Green tapestry covered the walls. The furniture was superb—chairs, sofas, tables, etc., of I think, the Louis XV period, being arranged in groups, all in strict harmony with the architecture of the salon, while the fine center carpet of a predominant red color set off the upholstery to perfection. I simply walked through the spacious library, but could have spent a week there in closely examining pictures, medals, coins, rare engravings and her majesty's selected collection of well read books. I was then allowed just to peep into the private rooms up stairs—the guest chambers—to be exactly the same, either in shape or color. Her imperial majesty's boudoir and bedroom suite looked south and commanded lovely views of the distant mountains.

In the nursery garden I had just time to glance at the hothouses, where a fine display of begonias and roses delighted me, and a special house where most tempting looking peaches were flourishing.—St. James Budget.

The Old Woman.

We are surprised that a reverend bishop of the Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland Cox, should speak of "the new woman" as if she were an actual creature of this day, deserving of special discussion and, according to the bishop, of particular condemnation. Neither in the diocese of this distinguished clergyman, in the western part of New York, nor anywhere else is there such a woman.

Women are now about the same as they have always been. They still continue to be the mothers of the race, and in spite of reports to the contrary the early impressions of goodness derived from them are yet prevalent. The "new woman" of whom this venerable ecclesiastic speaks is a mere creature of his imagination. Undoubtedly at this time of modern progress women ride on bicycles, and perhaps not always gracefully, but the exercise is useful to them. Very likely they would present a better appearance to the onlooker if they were less regardful of the deportment, but as to that matter we shall not venture to offer suggestions. We do not mean to imply even any criticism, though possibly we might hint that young women astride of a vehicle like the bicycle, traveling along open country roads, should be appareled in the costume of horsewomen, or in some array constructed according to its general principles, especially the trousers.

Even as it is, we are not disposed to be captious. These young women are better informed than we as to the proper requirements of a feminine garb. Yet it occurs to us that the usual flowing robes, so admirable in public places, might properly assume other fashions

than those deemed suitable for them under the usual circumstances. But the bishop of the western diocese of New York need have no fear of the rising of a new woman. The old woman, who sinned in the garden of Eden, under the temptation of the serpent, remains now as she has been always in the past, the mainstay of the church and the parent of the mankind for whose salvation the church was established.—New York Sun.

Wedding Customs Reform.

A writer in an English magazine calls attention to "Some Objectionable Wedding Customs," singling out four for special condemnation. The first is throwing the slipper after the carriage of the bride and groom, which is declared to possess neither the virtue of symbolism nor antiquity. It is supposed to have been derived from a German custom of the bride throwing her own shoe back to the assembled guests, but no one can say what that awkward performance signified.

The second practice with which "An Old Lady" finds fault is the scattering of rice, which she declares to be "a silly, unmeaning, disagreeable and dirty argument that uncooked rice contains many microbes and is therefore particularly unsuitable to shower upon a bride and groom ought to have weight. The third protest is against bay pages, and the fourth against the aggravation of the offense by dressing them in theatrical costumes.

As a substitute for these comparatively modern and questionable features of the wedding festivities the suggestion is made that flowers should always be strewn in the path of the bride, and that slips of rosemary should be given to husband and wife as they leave the church. The significance of this old custom is that rosemary was used at funerals as well as at weddings, and the idea of presenting it to the newly married was that they should live together until one should lay rosemary upon the coffin of the other. In some parts of England in the middle ages the bride was crowned with a wreath of wheat. As this grain is everywhere the symbol of prosperity there would seem to be a poetical fitness in such a garland.

A Riddle of Twin Sisters.

Lily and Rose Hohfeld are twins. They were side by side at the head of the graduating class of the girls' high school. Equal in mental power, they are so like in face, feature and person that it keeps their father and their teachers forever guessing which is which. Their teachers long ago gave up the riddle and now address them as "Lily or Rose, whichever you are." Their father even is often puzzled to distinguish the girls one from the other. If he addresses one of them by name, and she declines to answer, he knows he has made a mistake, and the girls sometimes amuse themselves with the puzzle.

The girls were born in Oakland a little over 18 years ago and now live with their parents at 143 Bartlett street. Mrs. Hohfeld, who is a very handsome woman, in speaking of her daughters, said that when they were attending the grammar school one of their teachers sent her a note with the request that she tie their hair with different colored ribbons in order to make their identity a little less perplexing.

Mr. Brooks, principal of the girls' high school, stated that never before in his long experience as a teacher had he met with a case like the Hohfeld sisters. It is most unusual to find twins so mentally and physically equal. As a general rule, one or the other is delicate or disinclined to study. Mr. Brooks said there was only a fraction of 1 per cent difference in their records, and he spoke in most complimentary terms of their deportment as well as their scholarship.—San Francisco Examiner.

Miss Emily Faithfull.

The death of Miss Emily Faithfull is a serious loss to the world at large, as well as to the world of women workers, of which she was so earnest and successful a member. Not the least striking of her characteristics was her versatility. She was a philanthropist, journalist, author, lecturer and thinker, and all with equal success. Her especial philanthropic interest was the extension of the field of labor for women. In 1860 she set up a printing establishment, in which all the compositors were women. Three years later she began the publication of a monthly organ called The Victoria Magazine, in which she set forth the claims of women to remunerative employment. This journal enjoyed an 18 years' existence, during which time its columns were chiefly filled with productions from the pen of its founder and editor.

Miss Faithfull's first essay in fiction was a novel entitled "Change Upon Change," which met with immediate favor. She next returned to the lecture field, appearing in the leading literary and philanthropic institutions in England, and later, in 1872, in America. After her third tour in the United States, 1882-3, she published a book entitled "Three Visits to America," which dealt particularly with the condition of woman and woman's work on this side of the Atlantic. Miss Faithfull was a constant contributor to various periodicals. Her likeness shows her to have been not beautiful, but her features possessed the same strong and noble characteristics that marked her soul.—Exchange.

The Progress of Suffrage.

"How little we dreamed," said Henry B. Blackwell, in an address on the progress of suffrage, "when the first suffrage convention was held in New England in 1868 that a quarter of a century would elapse before a single New England state would recognize the political equality of her sons and daughters, and that a majority of all the brave ancestors of the cause would have passed away before this reform would have been accomplished. Since then the colleges, the professions and the industries of New Eng-

land have been opened to women. In New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut we have secured for women the right to vote in school elections. In 1870, when our association made a campaign in Vermont, eloquent speeches were made by Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore, yet we obtained only two votes in the following constitutional convention.

"Since then we have secured majorities in the popular branches of the legislatures of Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts. Our ranks have been thinned by death, but we have never had a deserter. Our comrades have faded from sight, but we are here with our children and our children's children, without a wound in our faith, without a break in our hope, and stronger than when we began."

Lady Somerset's Address.

Lady Henry Somerset, in her presidential address at the nineteenth annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association in London June 11, said: "The enfranchisement of women has now become a part of the solid rock under our feet. There is no speech nor language in which the voice is not heard of this great controversy. Its gains have never been more marked than in the past two years. The women of New Zealand have the full rights of voters, the women in the great state of Colorado have the same, and in both countries it has been exercised by numbers equal in proportion to the number of men who have voted, and with the strong tendency toward home protection and the destruction of that which disintegrates the home that has always been predicted by its advocates.

"The executive committee of the British Women's Temperance Association recommends the establishment of a department for the enfranchisement of women, with a superintendent at its head. In earlier years we had no progress in this vantage ground. Our progress has been slow, but sure. The women of England will no doubt be enfranchised within the next ten years. Blessed are they who shall have a part in this great triumph of the forces of God in government!"

Her Fishing Feats.

"Miss Fly Rod" is the fetching name by which Miss Cordelia Crosby of Maine is known. She is the pride and boast of the Rangely lake region, where her fishing feats have won for her her quaint pseudonym. She began life in a quiet enough way as postmistress, but the physicians told her that she would not live long unless she took to the open air. Now there is not a word of that. Her Rangely district where she, her rod and her gun are not known and welcome. Her sporting attire is modest and simple, consisting of a loose waist, a plain skirt, which reaches her ankles, a short undershirt and tights. "Miss Fly Rod's" most notable catch was one of 52 fish landed in 44 minutes.

To Hold Her Shirt Studs.

A small leather jewel case, designed for the convenience of the summer girl, is made expressly for holding her cuff buttons, collar and shirt studs, and also her scarf pins. The inside of the cover is arranged by a series of narrow straps to hold the scarf pins in place and is covered on the inside by a piece of fine chamois to prevent the pins from scratching. The box proper is divided into small partitions, chamois lined, for holding the cuff buttons and collar and shirt studs. These cases come in all shades of leather, and many of them have the monogram of the owner in silver on the top. They fasten with a tiny silver padlock and key.

She Wheels and Sells.

A woman drummer for a St. Louis vinegar manufactory is touring the northwest on a bicycle and in stunning Parisian bloomers. She started from St. Louis last January. She sends postal cards ahead of her to the grocers saying she will "wheel into town about next week" and asking them to save their orders for her. She is creating a sensation and selling lots of vinegar.

Knew What She Was About.

The woman who refused to say "obey" at her marriage ceremony, performed by Mayor Strong the other day, was a widow. This fact, says the woman's column in the New York Sun, is significant. It may be taken for granted that at her first marriage ceremony the word "obey" was used. The woman probably knew what she was about.

Mrs. Childs' New Home.

Mrs. George W. Childs, who is the very wealthy widow of the great Philadelphia editor, is building a fine residence of the colonial type in Washington, though with certain Philadelphia modifications, such as the tight, white outside board window blind. The interior is to be finished in the natural woods and furnished most luxuriously.

Changing Heart.

How fast the papers in this state are now turning over and joining the woman suffragists! A short while ago The Freeman was entirely alone in advocating suffrage for women, but it lacks a great deal of being alone today. Thank God!—Sumter (S. C.) Freeman.

Kate Masterston, the writer, says the modern woman knows just how it feels to have her collar button slip down her back and her collar flap up against her ears. And she can't swear—yet.

Over 250 American women are doing missionary work in Japan. They are greatly loved and admired by the people and lead very happy and joyous lives.

Miss Gail Laughlin condensed a world of meaning into the salient sentence: Suffrage means influence plus vote—not vote minus influence.

Nut pickers have been abolished from the table. If the nuts need any further breaking, the chopper is there.

LATEST FASHIONS.

FANCY WAISTS AND GOWNS IN THIN FABRICS.

Batiste is Popular For Waists as Well as Entire Dresses—Minor Accessories In Gauzy Materials—Swiss Organdie and India Mull Are In Great Demand.

Fortunately for the woman with a limited purse outdoor sports are more fashionable than indoor entertainments, which require elaborate dress, and she can revel all day long in a simple outdoor suit of the latest cut with the consciousness of having the correct thing, whether she can play the fashionable games or not. Fancy waists, too, are a great boon to the woman with few gowns, and every imaginable variety of blouse and vest, from the daintiest chiff-



FANCY WAISTS FOR HOT WEATHER.

fon and embroidered batiste novelty to the simplest shirt waist which is plain enough to bear out its name, is worn morning and afternoon.

Fancy waists of every description are still a special feature of fashion, and despite the fact that there is a tendency to discard them will be worn throughout the season. Silk waists of shot glaze, in various colors, of dainty Dresden and pompadour patterns, and plaids of every size, from tiny checks to large squares, are worn on the street, for driving and for dress occasions, with black satin and crepon skirts, and when the right colors are chosen the plaid silk waists are an effective combination with tan and brown crepon skirts. A wide double box plait, which almost covers the entire front, is a popular style for making these waists.

Batiste in plain light shades is much used for odd waists, as well as entire dresses. A dainty one of pale blue is trimmed elaborately in front with cream white embroidered insertion and frills of narrow lace. The collar and belt are of blue satin ribbon, and a wide pointed collar of lace and insertion falls over the collar band. The elbow sleeves are striped with insertion and finished with a band of embroidery and frills of narrow edging. Another very stylish waist is made of oriental silk and shows the wide box plait in front below a yoke of pink satin covered with black chiffon fulled and bunched into narrow puffs, with rows of black silk beading run through with black satin baby ribbon. A deep frill of the chiffon edged with three rows of the ribbon finishes the shoulders.

Some of the prettiest waists are made of cream white embroidered batiste affected the same models which are used for silk and more expensive materials. They are made over colored silk linings or without any lining, if coolness is desired, fulled blouse fashion at the neck and belt, or made with a yoke and finished at the neck, belt and elbow sleeves with white or Dresden ribbon.

Holland colors and dark ecrus are popular for batiste gowns. Embroidered batiste, in holland color, made over a white silk lining, forms a charming waist, with bright plaid silk for the neck and belt, and can be worn with almost any skirt, and the same batiste, cream or ecrus in color, is used for the waists of silk, canvas and crepon gowns, with sleeves like the skirts, and with spreading collars or epaulets of embroidery. A gown of this description is shown in the New York Sun, authority for the foregoing. The silk is black and white



CHECKED GOWNS WITH BATISTE WAIST.

check, and the batiste is made over a blue silk lining. Besides the batiste gowns and separate waists there are no end of minor accessories of dress made of this transparent material, tucked and lace trimmed, which give a dainty touch to a gown, yet are inexpensive. Chemisettes, turnover collars, cuffs, tiny points and squares are displayed in all the shops, and wide collars of batiste and lace are so generally used for the decoration of summer gowns that they have become a familiar feature of fashion.

An economical way to have variety in the thin waists which require lining is to have one well fitted silk underbodice which can do duty for them all. Aside from batiste there are three other fabrics which have been exalted to a high place on the list of fashionable materials for thin gowns, and these are swiss, organdie and india mull, which, made up over colored taffeta silks, form very elegant gowns.

CLUBS AND BUSINESS WOMEN.

A Phase of the Subject Which Is Not Often Considered.

Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin, the assistant business manager of the Somerville Journal, in a recent paper before the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, presented some sensible views upon the value of a woman's club to a business woman, a subject that has not been heretofore much considered. Mrs. Galpin assumes that the woman's club should be both educational and social, and then asks how it affects the business woman.

To her benefit generally, she replies; to her detriment sometimes. The old saying that time is money is pertinent. If she be in business for herself, she will know how much of this coin she can invest in club life. If she is employed by another, she must consider another's interests. A business woman connected with a club or two will make not only friends, but business patronage. The wider circle of friends she has the more successful financially she is likely to be. This mercenary view, however, is not the most beneficial. The greater part of her time is spent in a struggle with bad bills, exacting customers, close bargains and financial anxiety. She gets into a groove of worry out of which she is rarely jostled, and here is where the club proves a blessing. It takes her into a different atmosphere. The lighter vein cheered and made stronger.

An enthusiastic club woman can seldom see any bad effects from club association, but a business woman often finds them. There is an almost irresistible fascination about club life, and sometimes she is led to give time to meetings at the expense of her regular duties. The fascination increases, and her best thought goes to her club, and so before she realizes it her business interests are jeopardized.

Another point of injury is the amount of time and attention a business woman is often called upon to give to her club friends whose own time seems to be comparatively worthless. These friends go into her office or store and talk for an hour or more on any subject under the sun except that connected with her business, never realizing that this, to the rest of the day for the woman already short of time, is a most precious hour. I know at least one woman who lost her position as assistant business manager of a good concern because club associates made her office a sort of meeting ground and she was too careful of their feelings to tell them that their friendliness was jeopardizing her position.

The advantages of club life to a business woman are many. A woman with good business ability and a clear head is not a useless member of a club; the benefit is mutual. The business woman is valuable to the club; the club is more so to her, for it gives not only financial benefit, intellectual advancement and social privilege, but the loving companionship and tender sympathy of the real rulers of the world—true women.

An Out of Door at Home.

A garden party fashionably conducted is an out of door "at home," with ameliorations. The stuffy, overcrowded rooms are absent at the summer function, and the time between coming and going is so brief and guests arrive so nearly at the same time that the hostess is on duty a much shorter time than when receiving under the house roof. Light refreshments only are served—ices, cakes, punches or lemonade, cafe au lait and the like. Salads and froids are often times not excluded from the menu. The hostess is expected to be in evidence, his absence being less excusable at the garden party than at the indoor "at home."

How Mrs. Carlisle Keeps Cool.

Mrs. Carlisle's prescription for enduring the heat is first of all not to worry or fret. Do all your work early in the day and try to find some light employment, either physical or mental, to keep your thoughts from the thermometer and how "awfully hot it is."

The wife of the secretary enjoys her home to the utmost. She has the house rid of many of the heavier hangings and thicker rugs as soon as the weather becomes oppressive. The large, airy rooms are clad as far as possible in cool summer attire, and the intense heat of the midday is shut out.—Washington Letter.

Her Heart Upon Her Sleeve.

The up to date girl, says the New York Sun, wears her heart upon her sleeve. It's a gold or silver heart, to be sure, and it dangles about her neck from a long, slender chain, but it is of locket pattern, and within it are a likeness and the lock of hair—presumably of her sweetheart. The hearts are about an inch and a half long and appear in all grades of expensiveness. Sometimes they are of richly chased gold set with precious stones, but again they are simply of frosted silver. They are known as "Trilby hearts."

Mrs. McClurg.

Mrs. Virginia Donaghe McClurg of Colorado, the well known lecturer, is visiting the east for the benefit of her son's health, which will probably oblige her to stay here for some months. Mrs. McClurg organized the first party, aside from government expeditions, which explored the ruins of the cliff dwellers in the southwest. For ten years she has made a specialty of these studies and explorations. Mrs. McClurg is not only an archeologist, but a poet of merit and a warm advocate of equal suffrage.

Women as Sculptors.

Clio Hinton Humecker, who has been awarded the \$10,000 prize for her statue of Fremont, says of St. Gaudens, whose pupil she is: "He believes in the future of women, especially as sculptors. I have frequently heard him say that the truest artists in his class are women, and that his principal object in taking the class is to afford women an opportunity to prove their genius."

BATHS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The Tepid Bath—The Hot Shampoo—For Sallow Complexions—Salt Bath.

Ablution in water may be made to accomplish much besides keeping the skin clean. The fresh coloring of the skin may be prolonged by a simple thing—the tepid bath in which bran has been stirred. Dry with a coarse Turkish towel and follow by a long friction till the flesh fairly glows and shines. This keeps the blood at the surface in an active condition and wards off a flabby, weak condition of the flesh which is apt to result in wrinkles.

A hot shampoo bath once or twice a week is beneficial to people with moist or oily skins. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne, and with a large bristle brush and a cake of white soap (castile perfumed) cover your body with lather, then with a washrag of Turkish toweling rub and bathe the body thoroughly. Hot water used alone is enervating, so a rapid hand bath of cold water containing cologne should follow. Dry rapidly, and after a short but vigorous exercise resume your apparel.

A daily bath is almost a necessity for those who aspire to beautiful complexions. For those inclined to sallowness of skin, a half teaspoonful of vinegar or the juice of a lemon may with benefit be added to a washbowlful of water. On the other hand, if the trouble is sordid to that described, a teaspoonful of soda added to the water will be beneficial.

A salt sea bath, followed by an oil rub, is an excellent thing for delicate women who need vitalizing. Sea salt may be bought in five pound boxes at the druggist's. Half a cupful dissolved in boiling water and added to a basin of lukewarm water is sufficient. Sponge the body from head to foot, dry and then rub coconut oil into the skin till no trace remains on the surface. It is most beneficial to have the bath and the oil rub just before going to bed. If that is not convenient, a siesta, including a nap, is the next best. The above is written by a correspondent of Good Housekeeping, who adds: None but the most robust persons should ever take baths in cold rooms. The bathroom should be arranged so that it may be heated in a few minutes. A bath with a cold afterward is worse than no bath at all.

New Designs In Underlinen.

Fashionable women pay more attention than ever to underlinen. Many nightgowns are now made with large capes and full or hanging sleeves elab-



NIGHTDRESS AND COMBINATIONS.

orately trimmed with lace. Batiste, linen lawn and white and colored silks are employed in the making of these gowns.

China muslin is much used for negligee jackets, and petticoats have deep silk flounces and lace flounces, headed by narrow ribbons. The tops of chemises are frequently made perfectly transparent by means of Valenciennes insertion and lace, and it is almost impossible to have the legs of drawers too wide. Combinations of chemise and drawers and slip bodice and skirts are as popular as ever. Knickerbockers are in many instances taking the place of drawers and undershirts. These are made in wash silks, nainsook, French cambrie and long cloth.

Cherry Rolly Poly.

Make a dough of a quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, 2 heaping ones of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of cold butter (chopped in), and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Handle as little as possible, and roll into an oblong sheet one-quarter of an inch thick. Drain 2 teaspoonfuls of tart cherries that have been stoned in a colander; spread them over the dough, but not within an inch of the edge on either side; spread a cupful of sugar over, dredge with a tablespoonful of flour, and roll up like a jelly cake. Wrap a piece of muslin of hot water, rub one side with flour, wrap it around the fruit roll, sewing it up tightly and allowing room for it to rise. Lay on a plate, placed in a kettle of boiling water, and boil continuously for an hour and a half. Serve with any sauce preferred; one to which cherry juice is added will be found very appetizing. A huckleberry roly poly can be made by this same recipe.

Cheese Sandwiches.

Cut up fine any bits of cheese that cannot well be used any other way, add a little cream or melted butter and let it heat slowly till the cheese is melted and the whole becomes a paste. Season with salt, cayenne pepper and mustard. Spread this mixture on thin slices of bread and put together.

Things Women Want to Know.

The box plait is likely to endure throughout this season.

The craze for outdoor sports continues.

The 1895 summer girl has a frock for every occasion.

Golf stockings are the accepted thing this summer for the bicycle, hunting and tennis, as well as a protection to the ankles of the fair golfer as she speeds over the links on a damp morning.

White costumes were never more popular than at the present time.

Plain white organdie is a favorite material for thin gowns.

White alpaca dresses are very stylish.

Dresden muslins are somewhat affected by young girls.

it of all proportion. think, and the loss which he puts forward to anything ages are spoken of, wards of \$250,000, the majority being subjects who seek legal arrest and im- Darrell was not although he makes on San Francisco, eager to that city, the same ground as ler and Cranston, instituted by these Canadian-Australian backed by the gov- Dole, is naturally interest by the people ho is known to fame cess Kaulani, is on New York, and will down. There future settled owing to the political affairs at the ent their return to te period. Naturally tied with the pre- wallian affairs He States wholly the establishment ary despotism," and of Hawaiian royalty tates to undo the done and clear from reproach. He believe that if a free s, one-tenth, if that re in favor of the e. The latter are the law of force and consequence grow- an Queen and peo- ple of the United the former from her e still held fast as would endanger the land, the land over d. case is returning to Miss Wodehouse, from the diplomatic king years. His son- Howe, who also holds Wodehouse, has already as- Wodehouse remained enough to see the late running prop- erative head. His o- matic experience in omatic importance, w- high distinction etion at most criti- cal at Honolulu dur- republic was not- ed, yet when he was d requested permis- leave of the im- at permission was ch. The reason as- odelhouse had in his government displayed mpt, and that when s of his diplomatic arded as above in- ex-Queen's behalf. e Hawaiian govern- representative at y's government was that Major Wode- rnal visit of fare- reign office and in to President Dole it very evident that poor opinion of the islands to his departure. It aimed relations that moment upon him to be present at the e British vice-con- onor of the retir- Hawaii, according to led from Honolulu, annexation by the e latest acts of adoption, on the 20th resolution, the con- w minister to be ested to bear con- enate and house of Republic of Hawaii ty to the policy of country to the United solved, that we put the firm belief and o have the true in- at heart and that al- ndly to the Republi- lled to even greater about the relation able passengers from rived steamer were d W. G. Barnfield, and manager of the e Honolulu, a cor- monopoly of the con- the carrying trade of is better known than a great travelling ex- as merits of Sequah's to which the flesh is eated, gentlemen, g for the Sequah London, a big b belief in the unique Sequah chariot, from weak mediocrities are from the steamer at no doubt soon e on the streets. will only remain enough to deliver blish an agency suc- planted in Burma, alia, Hawaii, China, res of population in lized and uncivilized whose names appear are: Misses Hay- ower, and Becker; nicholson, Depenton, rchfield, Pollock, Mc- r; Messrs. Taylor n, Burton, Revbor, e, Conlidy, Kemp- mchell, Mulholland, cokes, Clements, Len- k, McLean, Bridle, nder, Mahrt, Becker o, Newman, Flood,

URED BY B. B. B. e Proof. s ago I was taken sick I consulted several s, all of whom ten- curable cancer of the had not long to live. ng me gave me up. your advertisement, ried your Burdock happy to say that after able to leave my bed ned to for a long time. e that B.B.B. cured e doctors, and I am B.B.B. saved my life. ours. BETH GIBBULA, South Buxton, Ont., the wife of the Post- ton, and will gladly

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

A SUGGESTION.

The importance of preserving the forests of the province must be evident to every man of intelligence and reflection. These forests are one of the principal sources of its wealth, and they are certain to grow more and more valuable as time advances. The timber supply of this continent is limited and it is rapidly approaching the period of exhaustion. The time is not very far distant when the forests of British Columbia and those of the Pacific States will be all, or nearly all, that will be left to supply the timber markets of this continent. It follows, then, that the Government of the Province and its inhabitants should regard its forests as a very valuable possession, should be provident in using them, and should preserve them most carefully.

It can be easily seen that the measures taken to preserve the forests must necessarily be preventive. A burned forest is a ruined forest. The fire destroys the work of centuries, and nothing that man can do can repair the mischief done, or make good the loss. Fines for setting the forest on fire after it has been destroyed is indeed locking the door after the steed is stolen. And the prospect of being fined has seldom a deterrent effect. Reckless and unscrupulous men are always ready to run the risk of being fined. Besides, fire is the new settler's best servant. It removes encumbrances from the land more readily than any other agent that can be named. And it must be used at the season when the fallen brush and logs will burn readily, and this is precisely the season in which the danger of setting fire to the forest is greatest. The settler cannot be prevented from setting fire to the brush on the clearing which he has prepared for the express purpose of being burned when a favorable time should arrive. His next year's crop depends in a very great measure on the burning being thoroughly done. And his neighbors are all in the same position. The fire must be kindled and brush and other encumbrances which stand in the way of the cultivation of the land must be consumed, even at the risk of burning fences and buildings and of setting the forest on fire. What is to be done? Is it not possible to devise some means of using fire to clear the land and at the same time reducing the risk of destroying property and the standing timber to a minimum? We think that it can be done and done effectually by legislation and co-operation on the part of the settlers.

The law should, in our opinion, make it a serious offence for any settler to kindle a fire on his land during the dry season for any purpose whatever without first consulting the settlers in his neighborhood. It would be quite easy for those settlers when the season for burning the brush arrived to hold a meeting and agree among themselves when the burning should commence and the time when each settler should kindle a fire on his land. This plan would give every settler an opportunity to be on hand when the fire was set out, in order to prevent its spreading to his own property and to the forest. This limitation to individual liberty of action is in such circumstances a necessity, if valuable property and the forest is to be preserved. When every man is at liberty to kindle a fire on his land whenever it suits, as he thinks, his interest, it is impossible in new settlements to prevent the fire spreading and doing any amount of mischief. But if setting out a fire without previous consultation were made a crime, and if meetings to arrange about burnings were made compulsory, a very long step would be taken towards preserving the forests of the Province from destruction by fire. Not only this, but the danger of loss of private property would be greatly lessened. A law like this for the prevention of forest fires and for the preservation of the property of settlers would be of no use if it were not rigidly enforced. If one or two stubborn or lawless persons were severely punished for kindling fires on their land without consultation with other settlers within a strictly defined area, the habit of setting on individual responsibility in this matter would be discontinued, and it would soon be seen that co-operation would be not only for the general good, but for the benefit of each individual settler.

A SELF-MADE PRINCE.

To the surprise of many, no doubt, the name of James I was used in connection with the claim of Great Britain to the island of Trinidad. They must have wondered how in the days of the first of the Stuart kings, when America, both North and South, was to the people of all parts of Europe in a very lively sense a new world, England could have had anything to do with the few acres of rock in the Atlantic Ocean about which little or nothing is even at this day known by the vast majority of educated men and women. But it turns out that there is another James I, who is in the strictest sense a self-made Prince. This man, who is of our own day, came and saw and appropriated the island of Trinidad and made himself Prince of the same, under the title of James I. Before he took possession of the island and made himself a Prince, this magnate was known as "a travelled gentleman, who married a daughter of Mr. H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company." He is said to be at present in California, but the seat of his Government is in the City of New York.

Hearing that the Government of Great Britain had laid claim to this island of Trinidad and taken possession of it, Prince James I directed his Chancellor, Count de la Boissiere, formally to protest against the occupation of his principality by the Brit-

ish. A copy of this protest has been sent to Secretary of State Olney. It bears date July 30 and is issued from Grand Chancellerie of the Principality of Trinidad, No. 217, West Thirty-sixth street, New York City, U.S.A.

In this document "His Most Serene Highness Prince James I" asserts his claim to the island of Trinidad, and requests the Government of the United States of North America to recognize the Principality of Trinidad as an independent state.

Secretary Olney, having the fear of the tail-twisters of the Great Republic before his eyes and knowing it to be his bounden duty to assert the all-prevailing Monroe Doctrine as often and wherever it is possible against the claims and encroachments of Great Britain, will no doubt acknowledge the claim of His Most Serene Highness and inform the British Government that it must evacuate Trinidad forthwith. Commenting on the protest of James I the New York Times says very significantly: "Is Olney a patriot or a miserable truckler? Now is his chance to show."

STRONG TESTIMONY.

The Nelson Tribune, which is by no means favorable to the Provincial Government, bears the following strong testimony to the soundness and the workability of the Mineral Act:

A step was made in the right direction in British Columbia when the Mineral Act was amended so as to give the owner of a mineral claim title to all minerals within the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards. It stopped a fruitful source of litigation. In the United States, the law allows the owner of a mineral claim to follow his vein or lode beyond his side lines. The side lines of a claim are supposed to run parallel with the vein or lode, but often claims are staked before the direction of the vein or lode is known. The direction is often not known until work on adjoining claims is done. Then comes the dispute as to the ownership of the ore in the vein; one party contending that the side lines should be considered end lines, and vice versa. A case of this kind is now before the courts in California, and the judge, in hearing an application for an injunction, said: "The point raised is a new one and exceedingly fascinating." There is the whole question in a nutshell. In the United States, the law is such that legal points exceedingly fascinating to the judges and lawyers can be raised. In British Columbia, the law is so plain that all disputes can be settled by calling in the services of a surveyor. In one country the law is fascinating; in the other, it is practical.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

The complaint is often made that too much attention is in Canada paid to questions that are merely political. Politicians make a great deal of fuss, it is said, about questions which really do not affect the great bulk of the people one way or the other. If the greater number of them were settled tomorrow in the way in which the most ardent and the most vociferous patriots consider right, ninety-nine Canadians out of a hundred would not be able to perceive the slightest difference in the condition of the great mass of the people. Among those who are making this complaint is the Montreal Star. In its issue of August 2, it says:

We want some practical politics in this country some bread-and-butter politics. There is no good reason why the whole nation should go crazy over the status of a few Manitoba schools—starring men out of work in a winter city is a far more serious matter. We must do justice in Manitoba, of course, and we will. But we do not make the rendering of that justice any the easier by stirring up the whole country over the affair and acting as if there were no other questions worthy to engage the attention of our public men. Now we know perfectly well that there are other questions pressing for settlement. We have seen the machinery of charity strained to the utmost and yet have known that the worst cases were not reached. More than that, we have known that charity was palliative and not a cure; that unless something be done the evil will increase and not decrease; and that, as the largest cities of the world show us, the evil is one that easily becomes terrible and finally approaches an incurable condition.

Here, then, is a problem for the politicians that will give them something else to do beside weighing vote against vote. And we present along with it, as we have done before, a suggested remedy. Canada has vacant prairies as well as congested cities. She has long spent a good deal of Canadian money in trying to persuade the surplus population of the old world to come over and settle. Her success in this has been very problematical. They have come over in cases, and filled the prairies in the United States. They have come over in others, and helped to create a congested state in our cities. They have come over in others again, knowing nothing of our climate and methods of agriculture, have made a failure which they have not neglected to report at home. But on them all has Canadian money been spent, and Canadians are very little the better. Now, why not spend a little of this Canadian money in helping Canadians who are out of work in our cities to find work on our vacant lands? This would be helping the country in two places at the one lift, while the best immigrant in the world could only help it in one. It would tend to restore the lost balance between country and town. Take an unemployed man who is walking the streets of the city in search of work and assist him to begin farming in the North-west, and you do, at least, four things worth doing:—(1) the pressure on the labor market in the city is relieved; (2) the man who remains in the city is, by so much, enabled to get better pay and so becomes a better customer of the farmer; (3) the man who goes to the Northwest becomes a practical customer of the city man for city goods and so increases the demand for his labor; (4) the vacant prairie are, by that much, settled. Let the same money be spent in bringing in an immigrant, and, at the best, we only accomplish the last two of the above items, and at the worst, we add another man to the unemployed on the city streets.

An answer to this might be, is not this oddling by Government meddling, and is it necessary? Has not a large proportion of the lands of the Dominion been redeemed from the wilderness by men who received no help from Government? Who was it that cleared the forest-clad provinces of the East and developed the other resources of Old Canada

and the Maritime Provinces? Did not the great bulk of the immigrants come to the country with no other capital than their stout hearts and their strong muscles? Government in those days were as poor as the people and could give them but little help. Yet, in spite of drawbacks and hardships, they built up the country and laid the foundations of what will be without doubt a great nation. The conditions are more favorable to the immigrant now than they were then. The settlers have now a thousand advantages and facilities which were unknown to the immigrant of fifty or sixty years ago. What is wanted seems to be the courage and the self-reliance of the pioneers. Men seem now to be afraid of work and they shudder at the idea of privation and hardship. A great number of those who come to Canada in these days think that the Government should be continually helping them. And it seems to us that the policy which the Star favors will tend to make them even more dependent on Government than they are at present, and a generation of Canadians will grow up possessing none of the hardy virtues that enabled the pioneers to prosper in spite of obstacles that appear to their successors of these days insurmountable.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

An Eastern exchange furnishes the following as a statement of the strength of parties in the United Kingdom immediately after the general elections of 1892 and 1895:

	1892.	H.R.	1895.	H.R.
London.....	37	172	32	10
Provinces.....	249	172	293	103
Total England, 2863	197	347	115	
Ireland.....	21	80	19	82
Scotland.....	29	30	29	41
Wales.....	2	28	7	23
Universities.....	9	9	9	9
	315	355	411	259
Unionist gain in London.....			15	69
Unionist gain in provinces.....			69	69
Unionist gain in England.....			84	
Unionist gain in Scotland.....			9	
Unionist gain in Wales.....			9	
Total.....			98	
Unionist losses in Ireland.....			2	
Net Union gain.....			96	
Or on division.....			192	
Home Rule majority in 1892.....			40	
Unionist majority in 1895.....			152	
A net gain of 96 seats in a house of 670 members is regarded as amounting to a revolution in Great Britain.				

It will be interesting to know what number of votes has effected this wonderful change in the representation of parties in the House of Commons. It is natural to conclude that a proportionate number of voters has changed sides, but this may be very far indeed from being the case. Parties may be so evenly divided in the constituencies that the change of a comparatively few votes will make a very great change in party representation in Parliament.

The Westminster Gazette says some things about this matter that are worth knowing. According to it the great mass of British voters seldom change their minds, no matter what question is before the people. In every general election there are always about two millions of voters on one side and nearly the same number on the other. The changes that take place are owing to the action of a comparatively few electors who hold the balance in the constituencies and who have been happily called by some one "the arm-chair politicians." It is evident that in the late election these arm-chair politicians have been much more than usually active. The Westminster Gazette calls them contemptuously "wobblers." But we have a notion that the great bulk of them are very far, indeed, from being what are generally considered wobblers. They are rather thinking men who, in ordinary contests, do not consider it worth their while to take a very active part. They cannot see the difference between twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee, and they act accordingly. But, when what they believe to be important issues are at stake, they get out of their arm chairs and go to the polls manfully, and the effect is that their votes decide a large number of elections.

The Gazette says that in the late Parliament there were forty Liberal seats and thirty-eight Unionist seats held by majorities of less than 200. The aggregate majority of the forty were in round numbers 4,500, and of the thirty eight 3,500. Any one can see that in these constituencies the change of a very few voters would very materially affect the result of the elections.

The Gazette goes on to say: "A mere trifles of less than 4,000 wobblers would give the Liberals a gain of seventy-six votes in the House and would return them to power with the sweeping majority of 104! The country would then have 'pronounced emphatically' for Home Rule—by the voice of 4,000 persons. A very much larger number of persons might have wobbled in other places in the other direction, but they would not count one iota. Or, take it the other way round, and suppose that King Chance plumped heavily for the Tories, and while leaving them their thirty-eight risky seats wiped out the forty similar seats from the Liberal score. In that case the Tories would meet the new Parliament with a majority of fifty-two. The votes of 5,000 individuals would have done it. Meanwhile 50,000 wobblers elsewhere might have declared for Home Rule, but King Salisbury, aided by a monarch yet more powerful, would laugh at them as of no account."

There is undeniably a good deal of truth in what the Gazette says, and political philosophers and theorists have been trying to devise some means of doing away with the anomalies of representation, but so far without success. We observe that when the Liberals are successful their organs do not inquire very closely whether the majority in Parliament represents a proportionate majority in the country, but whenever the Conservatives win a victory at the polls they begin immediately to analyze the vote in order to find out whether the majority in the constituency is as formidable as the majority

in the House. There is no talk of proportionate representation when the majority of the members elected is on the Liberal side, no matter how great the discrepancy may be; but as soon as the Tories get into office the demand for reform becomes urgent. It is evident that the Liberals will get very little comfort from the most searching examination of votes polled at the late election. Their condemnation by the nation was so general and so clearly expressed that they knew that they were fighting for a lost cause long before the dissolution was proclaimed.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Japanese are coming to the front in science as well as in war. A Japanese bacteriologist has discovered a substitute for yeast, which, if it answers the description of it in the August number of Chambers' Journal, will supersede baking powders of every brand and answer all the purposes for which yeast is used much better than yeast. The name of the Japanese savant who has made this discovery is Mr. Jokichi Takamine. The active part of yeast is a fungus closely related to bacteria. What it does is to make changes in the material in which it works that to the ordinary observer appear to be chemical. Well, Mr. Takamine has discovered a fungus which it is said does similar work better than the yeast fungus. Both in baking and in brewing it is said to be superior to yeast. Bread raised by this new substitute for yeast does not readily become sour, and the beer and whisky which it helps to manufacture are more wholesome and better flavored than those to make which yeast is used. The name given to this new kind of yeast is "Toka Koji."

Chambers' Journal has formed a high opinion of the new ferment. After describing the way in which it works in the brewing of ale and the distillation of whiskey, it goes on to say:

"There is, however, a more important field for Toka Koji than brewing or distillation—namely, breadmaking. Unless were much mistaken the new ferment will replace yeast entirely before long for this purpose. Toka Koji is such a vigorous ferment, and so certain in its action, that it will give much better results than yeast, for it will be able to hold its own against the lower organisms that cause bread to turn sour. These are often present with yeast and cause the loss of many a good batch of bread and many a good brew of beer."

There are other uses to which Toka Koji can be put, and if it is as good a substitute for yeast as it is represented to be, we shall, in the not distant future, hear a great deal more about it.

ABOUT STRIKES.

We are quite sure that a very conclusive answer could be given to the question, "Do strikes pay?" It would, we believe, be shown by facts and figures the truth and accuracy of which it would be folly to question, that strikes do not pay. But the trouble is that those most deeply interested in the subject, those who lose most in every way by strikes are not generally disposed to consider the question coolly and calmly so that due weight may be given to the evidence. The strike pleases the old Adam within men who consider themselves aggrieved too well to permit their readily giving due weight to the evidence that condemns it—the evidence that shows that it is a very effective way of cutting off the nose to spite the face. Many believe that it is too good a way of getting even with those who, as they believe, treat them unjustly, to be given up, even if in having recourse to it they do a considerable amount of harm to themselves. This is not a sensible way of looking at a subject of such great importance; but persons who are angry and resentful are not in a position to consider any subject sensibly, even if that subject is what is most conducive to their own interest. But prudent men should not defer coming to a decision about a matter so important as this until a strike is on and everyone on both sides is more or less excited. The time to consider whether strikes are good policy or not is when there is no strike, when working men are tolerably contented or are convinced that employers are doing for them the best that circumstances permit. For there are times when employers run their business when the margin of profit is very narrow indeed, or when they know that they are losing money. In such times the workingman, whose wages are sure, has much the best of it, and knowing this he is in a proper frame of mind to consider whether strikes are, either in bad times or good times, an advantage to him and to the class to which he belongs. There are workmen and friends of workmen who arrived at a decision in this matter some time ago, and that decision is that strikes, from the workingman's point of view, do not pay. What is gained by strikes now and then is not for a moment to be compared with what is lost. If the figures relative to strikes are carefully considered it will be seen how these men have arrived at this result.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF.

President Woodruff and Messrs. Cannon and Smith, the prominent members of the Mormon church who recently were in Victoria on their way to Alaska, returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday. The Deseret Evening News of that date contains an extended account of the party's trip. In speaking of the Willapa, President Woodruff remarked that "Captain George Roberts left nothing undone that would contribute to the travellers' comfort and happiness and that would bring them in view of the grandest scenery and the most notable places in the whole Alaskan and British Columbia waters. The party expressed themselves enthusiastically concerning the delightful character of the voyage, and after describing the tremendous glaciers and icebergs the account goes on: "In order to show the party everything that could possibly be reached, the captain proposed to take the Willapa up Gardner's Inlet, a detour of 125 miles out of the usual track, and a place never visited by tourist steamers. The scenery at the head of this inlet was most sublime and awe-inspiring. As that point the vessel was drawn up at the foot of a waterfall 400 feet high, of majestic size, which came tumbling down the side of the mountain. Standing upon the vessel's deck close to where it fell into the lake, and looking upward as it came rolling down, the effect overwhelmed the party with an indescribable feeling of admiration. On the return the Captain drew the vessel up along the side of a precipice which rose abruptly and perpendicularly from the water, except in places where it overhung the vessel, to a height of 15,000 feet, and then receded a little, to double that height. The water where the vessel rested was no less than 1,500 feet deep. While at this point the name of the vessel and the date, and also the captain's name were painted upon the rock just above high-tide mark."

CUBAN REBELLION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 9.—Duque Aros, the Spanish minister, to-day in an interview regarding the suspicious steamer which put in at Mujeres, on the Yucatan coast, says that the Spanish consul at Progreso advised him promptly of the arrival of the vessel at that port. The minister says he does not believe, however, that the steamer James Woodruff was the one which had armed men aboard. He thinks it was an unknown steamer with Central Americans heavily armed and destined to join the Cuban insurgents. The authorities of Yucatan notified the minister that for lack of means they could not guard their coasts. He did not believe that the public sentiment here would permit the violation of the neutrality laws, and if all other nations had been as careful in this respect there would be no rebellion in Cuba. Although there are Cuban clubs in the coast towns of Mexico, the minister considered they would be of little use to the rebels, either in the way of money or recruits. Lacro, the chief of the expedition which came to grief in January, came in here to see what he could do in the way of raising men and money, but being disgusted with his non-success, he went to New York.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

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was, a few comparatively obtained advantage from it. The problematical gain of \$50,000 a week said to have been obtained applies to only 272 of the 780 disputes. The employers, of course, lost by the strikes. We find that "in 428 cases the aggregate cost of their setting and restarting works amounted to \$344,858, and 488 firms report that the value of their fixed capital laid idle was over sixteen millions sterling, equal to eighty millions of dollars. The solitary gleam of brightness in the sad story is that four disputes affecting 300,000 workers were settled amicably."

With all their turbulence the strikers gained only £10,359 in wages, and even the increase is largely due to the fact that more time was worked after the strikes than before. The persons concerned in these strikes numbered 636,386. The increase spread over this great number of strikers did not give much to each striker, but the loss of over twenty-nine days' work by each worker was felt very appreciably by them all. Who will say that the strikes of 1893, in which so much was lost by the working man and so little was gained, paid? They did not pay, and there is no guarantee that the condition of the strikers will not in a year or two be much worse than it was in 1893. A most extravagant price was paid for the gain, such as it was, and the probability is that it would have been made by an amicable arrangement between employers and work people without any strike at all. The loss by those strikes was altogether unnecessary. Everyone, workmen, employers and the nation at large, would have been better off if they had not taken place. Surely, then, the British strike of 1893 did not pay, and the same may be said of the American strikes of last year. They were a serious loss to all concerned and to the country generally.

CANARDS.

The Times is in its element. It has got hold of an absurd story about Sir Mackenzie Bowell coming to British Columbia for a constituency, and it makes the canard the subject of a leading article. There is, of course, not the shadow of a foundation for the nonsensical rumor; but that trifling circumstance does not prevent our contemporary from treating it seriously. It reports a story equally shadowy and foundationless about the Premier being offered a constituency "in the Pacific Province," and also comments upon that ridiculous fabrication. We do not know what our contemporary expects to gain for its candidates and its party by giving currency to such yarns. This is not exactly the time to invent and circulate canards. We are sorry to see that our contemporary has so low an opinion of the intelligence and the discernment of the newspaper reading public in this community as to suppose that any number of British Columbians will give a moment's attention to reports so outrageously foolish and improbable. They are really an insult to the people's intelligence.

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DEBBS AND HIS FRIENDS.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 9.—The text of the telegram sent to Debbs by the State Populists is as follows: To Eugene V. Debbs and your associates now in Woodstock jail: We, the Populists of Texas, in mass convention assembled at Fort Worth, recognizing the fact that you are now in prison for no crime committed by you, but for your defence of humanity, right, liberty and justice to the toilers of this nation, having been placed where you are now by injustice, without trial by jury, at the direction of the money power against the constitution of the United States of America, we hereby tender you our heartfelt sympathy and bid you be of good cheer, for your leader, for which we thank you kindly, speaks with more force and power with you in prison than you could if here in person. We, therefore, pledge you our united support in the restoration of this government to the original constitution given us by our forefathers over 100 years ago. This we mean, and we intend by the help of a Divine Providence, no matter at what cost or method, to be adopted. We regret the cause that has led to this action, but we are determined that the causes shall be removed, for we know that under it no liberty for the wealth producers of this country can exist. Bidding you to be hopeful, we are, fraternally yours, for government for and by the people, unanimously adopted by a rising vote. (Signed) J. M. MALLETT, Chairman.

CHANGED REGULATIONS.

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FIGHTING IN CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana gives details of the fight near Bayamo on July 12, in which Gen. Sautoles was killed. The correspondent says: The Cubans counted 378 killed and wounded Spanish on the field. The Cuban loss was fourteen and seventy-two injured. The Cubans captured 425 rifles, ten cases of ammunition, \$16,000 in cash and the baggage and pack animals of the Spaniards. Gen. Col. Cabado has had an encounter with a band of insurgents commanded by Matanzas and obliged them to seek refuge among the hills. The fighting took place near Clenga, province of the Matanzas. The insurgents left five dead on the field. Their loss in wounded is not known. After the skirmish one of the insurgents surrendered to the troops. Two soldiers were seriously wounded during the fight. Captain Benes had a brush with the insurgents in the district of Trinidad, province of Santa Clara. On the insurgents' side three men were killed and two captured. On the government side only two soldiers were wounded. Gen. Campos, it is understood, has cabled advising the Spanish government to be prepared for important and unfavorable advances in the near future. Gen. Salcedo has been ordered back to Spain on "sick leave," but the real reason was his massacre of unarmed Cubans.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Premier Senor Canovas in an interview to-day said the Spanish government was prepared to dispatch 100,000 troops to Cuba if necessary, adding that the rebellion would be crushed before the end of the year.

KEY WEST, Aug. 8.—Latest advices from Cuba state that Marcos Garcia, mayor of Santa Spiritu, has taken arms against Spain and gone forward with 2,000 men. It is rumored that Campos is anxious to resign and will do so if the first chance. He has ordered ten per cent. of the male population to go forward for action, and the order is causing much dissatisfaction.

NASSAU, Bahamas Islands, Aug. 8.—Reports from the rebel headquarters in Baire, Cuba, confirm the rumored foundation of a provisional government in the valley of Yara. Gen. Bartolome Basso, nominated by the general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, was proclaimed as president by the revolutionary forces simultaneously. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, Major Bernardino Col. Manzanillo, Capt. Aguilera, Dr. Padron and Mariano Sanchez, delegates from the province of Santiago, have gone to Puerto Principe to meet representatives from Camaguey, Las Villas, Havana and Villa Clara, to draft a constitution for the new republic. This will include military and civil conditions. The cabinet is not yet announced, though Antonio Maceo, it is said, has received an offer for the portfolio of war. It is understood that Castillo will go to Washington City to attempt to secure recognition and belligerent rights for the provisional government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Rollable advices received here from Cuba are to the effect that the Cubans have blown up with dynamite the railroad bridges near Santa Spiritu. It is also reported that Conde Lersundi, of Corsundi, has joined the insurgents.

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8.—Islands, Aug. 8.—Re-... headquarters in Baire... humored foundation of a... in the valley of... Alamo Basco, nominated... chief, Maximino Gomez... president by the revolu-... tionary. Dr. Joaquin... rundo, Col. Manduyey... Patron and Mariano... the cabinet. Dr. Ma-... to Puerto Principe... representatives from Cam-... Havana and Nueva... constitution for the... include military and... The cabinet... Antonio Masco, it is said... of the portfolio of war... at Castillo may be sent... to attempt to secure... reform rights for the pro-

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8.—Texas, Aug. 9.—The text... to Debbys by the State... to Eugene V. Debbis... is now in Woodstock jail... of Texas, in mass con-... Fort Worth, recognizing... are now in prison for no... you, but for your de-... right, liberty and jus-... of this nation, having been... are now by injustice, ... at the direction of... against the constitution... States of America, we... our heartfelt sympathy... good cheer, for your le-... thank you kindly, speak... and power with you in... could if here in person... We regret the... of this government to... situation given us by our... 00 years ago. This we... by the help of a Divine... at what cost or... We regret the... to this action, but we are... the causes shall be re-... that under it no liberty... of this country can... to be hoped, we are... for government for and by... only supported by a rising... J. M. MALLETT, Chairman.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Formal Opening of the New House—Mr. W. Court Gully Re-elected Speaker.

Not a Dissenting Voice—Election of the First Commoner by Acclamation.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Preparations for the assembling of the House of Commons commenced early this morning. One member arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning and waited outside until the house was opened at 6 o'clock in order to have the distinction of being the first member to enter. Other members came in later, until by 10 a.m. thirty places were secured on the government side of the house, while only six seats had been taken on the opposition side. Mr. G. H. Hatch, Conservative, who defeated Mr. Parkhurst, Liberal, in Gorton division of Lancashire, was the first member to enter the House of Commons to-day. As generally expected, Mr. W. Court Gully was re-elected Speaker when the house assembled this afternoon without opposition. There was a large attendance of members. The government benches at an early hour were crowded to excess and many members were compelled to take refuge on the cross benches, which were not crowded early in the day. The Liberal and Irish benches were not crowded. Among the Irish members was T. Healy, who sat between T. P. O'Connor and Edward Blake. There were also present on the Irish benches T. D. Sullivan, John Dillon, Chas. K. D. Tanner, and other distinguished leaders of the Irish Nationalist party. Later in the day, however, the Liberal benches became crowded and when the proceedings commenced the Liberals showed up in strong force.

At 2.10 p.m. the usher of the black rod appeared at the bar of the house and all talking was immediately hushed. The members were then formally requested to attend the House of Lords and hear the reading of the royal commission opening the new parliament. Thereupon Sir Reginald Francis Duce Palgrave, K.C.B., clerk of the House of Commons, followed by a number of members, proceeded to the House of Lords, where the royal commission was read. On their return R. Hon. A. J. Balfour and Sir William Vernon Harcourt entered the house and were loudly cheered. R. Hon. J. Chamberlain, who followed, was received with loud cries.

R. Hon. Sir John K. McWhorter, Bart., moved the election of Mr. William Court Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons, and congratulated the house upon being able to open its proceedings with such an act and without a dissenting voice. The Liberal whip, Mr. Thomas Ellis, seconded the motion and complimented the speaker on his leadership. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, had taken in this connection. Mr. Gully then thanked the house for the honor done him, which he said he did not think he owed to personal considerations but to the owner in his inquiry, and I have already given you valuable information and a large collection of specimens of fishes of all kinds, including fry, which I believe has never been before obtained by any fishing expert. Such specimens are of great value in determining the migration, food, breeding grounds, etc., of such fish. It is my impression that the fisheries of British Columbia are capable of immense development. I shall report to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries in what direction the fisheries can be helped and extended, and I am convinced that new fisheries may be introduced by the planting, for instance, of lobsters at favorable points. The feasibility of establishing beds of large Eastern oysters is occupying my attention during my tour. I have already been upon the Fraser river, but intend to devote the whole of the present week to further investigation on this river, which will be extended to the upper waters. From my actual observations I am convinced in many respects that the fishery regulations in the province need revising. Prof. Prince is the only fishery commissioner in the Dominion, being head of that department, and, as several canners have said, his visit is sure to be of substantial benefit to this province.

SILVER REHABILITATION. LONDON, Aug. 13.—An editorial in the Times this morning commenting on ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney's remarks on the silver question expresses the hope that Mr. Whitney's expectations of an international agreement to rehabilitate silver will not be fulfilled. "America's previous effort," says the Times, "to create an artificial demand only stimulated its production. The same result would follow on how- ever large a scale the abortive project might be revived. The Bland and Sherman acts failed to do the good expected of them, and left a legacy of mischief, which gives promise of long outlasting their repeal." The Times then proceeds with a discussion of the position of the United States treasury, and considers that "the correct policy, in face of our bad harvests, will serve to prevent a recurrence of the gold drain from America. America's currency is still in excess of the country's needs, but it may be hoped that some of the growing population will remedy that evil, and that no mere stop-gap expedients will be required to deal with a mischief which has been of artificial creation."

PREMIER BOWELL'S PARTY

ALBERTA, Aug. 10.—(Special)—This little town was given a surprise the other day when the Quadra came in having on board the Premier of Canada, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Hayter Reed, the deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. The distinguished body took the lights and paid an official visit to the Industrial School, Girls' Home and Mission day school. The party left on the 6th to visit all the government institutions as far as the Naas river. Mrs. Daly and Mr. Bowell, the latter the wife of the Premier, are also taking the trip.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—(Special)—It is rumored that L. J. Sargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, has resigned, and that Wm. Wainwright, assistant general manager, has been appointed in his place. Henry Moore, a young man from Champlain, N. Y., who was employed by Sharp & Curtis in this city, and who in a quarrel shot and dangerously wounded a fellow employe, was pardoned from the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, where he was doing a ten year sentence, after having served three years.

MANITOBA CROPS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—(Special)—The Manitoba crop bulletin to be issued by the Department of Agriculture this week has been completed as far as the estimates for the season are concerned, and will show the highest averages of any similar circular yet issued by the provincial authorities. The bulletin has been compiled from returns made from every portion of the province under extensive cultivation, and the following figures will be found to be nearly accurate. The estimated average yield per acre will be placed at 29,139,815 bushels. In oats the estimated average yield per acre is 45.3 bushels; the total estimated yield being 21,887,406 bushels. Barley is estimated to show an average yield per acre of 35.8 bushels, the total yield being 5,507,310 bushels. Of flax the estimated total yield for the province is 1,240,000 bushels. The total yield for the province of rye is put down at 62,810 bushels. Peas are estimated to show a total yield of 24,250 bushels. The total grain yield for 1895 in Manitoba will be placed at 37,861,621 bushels. Making allowances for all the drawbacks the consensus of opinion is that the wheat crop of Manitoba for this year as to quality and quantity will surpass any previous year in the country's history. In some districts the farmers report the grain as lodged and swayed by recent winds and rain. There has also been damage by hail. The total loss from this cause will, it is thought, not be over one per cent. of the crop. Smut is very prevalent in some parts while others report almost perfect freedom therefrom.

B. C. FISHERIES.

Arrival of Dominion Commissioner Prince—Favorably Impressed With Fraser River Interest.

Convinced That New Fisheries Can Be Introduced—Satisfactory Results Likely to Follow.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—(Special)—Prof. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, said to your correspondent in reference to his present investigation of the fisheries of British Columbia: "My trip was undertaken under the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in response to repeated representations by members of the federal parliament, for this province. Since my arrival three weeks ago, I have already inspected the Naas, Skeena, and Northern waters and partially the Fraser, not only with reference to the valuable salmon industry, but also the sea fisheries in general. I have been impressed with the enterprise and efficiency of those engaged in the salmon industry in British Columbia. The cleanliness of the canneries everywhere I went was remarkable, and the canneries of the province deserve every commendation. The canners willingly rendered much help in my inquiry, and I have already secured valuable information and a large collection of specimens of fishes of all kinds, including fry, which I believe has never been before obtained by any fishing expert. Such specimens are of great value in determining the migration, food, breeding grounds, etc., of such fish. It is my impression that the fisheries of British Columbia are capable of immense development. I shall report to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries in what direction the fisheries can be helped and extended, and I am convinced that new fisheries may be introduced by the planting, for instance, of lobsters at favorable points. The feasibility of establishing beds of large Eastern oysters is occupying my attention during my tour. I have already been upon the Fraser river, but intend to devote the whole of the present week to further investigation on this river, which will be extended to the upper waters. From my actual observations I am convinced in many respects that the fishery regulations in the province need revising. Prof. Prince is the only fishery commissioner in the Dominion, being head of that department, and, as several canners have said, his visit is sure to be of substantial benefit to this province."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Aug. 13.—(Special)—Private Hayhurst arrived to-day and was escorted to the Queen's hotel by the military and given a hearty reception. He spent the forenoon visiting personal friends and at noon was escorted by the city council to the armories, where Acting Mayor Shaw read the formal address. Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick and others spoke, and afterwards entertained Hayhurst to luncheon at the Queen's. The afternoon was devoted to a drive around the city with three military battalions heading the procession of carriages. About 2,000 people attended the reception at the armory, many in the audience being ladies. Edward Bird, a Canadian Pacific yardman, was killed this morning. The marriage of Sir William Howland, who is 84, to Mrs. Bethune, widow of the late James Bethune, Q. C., is fixed for tomorrow. Rear Admiral Henry McIntosh Alexander of the British navy visited this city on Monday. He is a member of the Alexander family of which Earl Caledon is the head. He has seen a great deal of service since the day he entered the service forty years ago. He has been in the city on three previous occasions, but this time he is on his way to the Northwest. The crowd was a very respectable one and had plenty of baggage.

INTERVENTION DEMANDED.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 12.—A meeting of foreign residents of this city was held here to-day, and it was decided to communicate by cable the necessity of the immediate intervention in China, upon the part of the British and United States governments, and the following telegram was accordingly prepared and sent to the residents of Tientsin, and as an appeal for assistance: "The foreign community of Tientsin expresses its sympathy with the friends of the Chinese victims. They consider the Chinese officials guilty of British and Americans blame the continued spathy of their government for the situation. They regard England's demand for an inquiry into the Ku Cheng massacre as useless, for, as before, the officials will buy innocent heads and substitute them for the actual criminals. They protest against the Seeshuen commission because there are officials of the province on it who are implicated in the charges. America must send an ultimatum threatening reprisal, etc."

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A special to the World from Tokio, Japan, says: "A cabinet crisis has developed here. Count Ito, the prime minister, was created a marquis without his knowledge. Feeling himself placed in a false position he refused the promotion while certain of his colleagues remained unknown. He has left the capital and will not return until the question is settled. Count Yamagata, the war minister, declined the title of Marquis for similar reasons."

BIG DRAUGHTS OF FISHES.

Immense Run of Salmon in the Fraser River—Few Canneries Prepared.

Phenomenal Takes—State of the Pack So Far—The Run Still On.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—The great sock-eye run was last night as heavy as any on record, and to-day it continues equally good. The canneries, except where contracts were in force, would take no fish after daybreak this morning, the receipts then running from 25,000 to 75,000. The catches ran away up to 1,200 to the boat, and fishing was nearly equal all along the river. The boats averaged fully 400 each, and 2,200 boats were at work. Four to five hundred fish to the drift were common, and so great were the drifts that many fishermen had hard work to save their nets, which sank with the weight of fish.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 12.—(Special)—The salmon run on the Fraser last night was very heavy. A conservative estimate gives the catch of 700,000, representing 70,000 cases of canned salmon. It is estimated that the pack up to the present is 270,000 cases. The canners have not enough tins and are wholly unprepared for the run. The Gulf of Georgia is teeming with salmon and the Fraser is full of sails. It is a golden fishing time. Most of the canneries here can handle all the fish offered. Owing to the dense mass of nets at the mouth of the river the run is not so heavy here.

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CABLE NEWS.

The "Times" Estimate of the Strength of the Irish Party—The "Elbe" Disaster.

Situation More Serious in Cuba—British Troops to Punish African Tribes.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times estimates the strength of the Irish party as follows: Dillonites, 39; Healyites, 36; doubtful, 2. Hon. Edward Blake, member of parliament for the South division of Longford, is going to Toronto and thence to New Zealand.

The financial article in the Times says:

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

THE WEALTH OF OUR WATERS.

Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, said to our Vancouver correspondent: "My trip was undertaken under the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in response to repeated representations by members of the Federal Parliament for this Province." It is not likely that Mr. Prince was aware of the fact that at the last session of the Provincial Legislature the following resolution, moved by Dr. Walkem and seconded by Mr. Booth, was passed without a dissenting voice:

"That whereas it is essentially necessary, for the proper development of the fishing industries of this Province, that steps should be immediately taken to locate the various fishing banks, under the superintendence of a properly qualified person, in a properly equipped vessel provided for the purpose, and that a thorough inquiry should be made of the different species of fish, commercially valuable, which may be found to inhabit British Columbia waters:

"By It therefore resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General with a view to having the necessary steps, as contained in this resolution, carried into effect without delay."

This resolution was duly forwarded to Ottawa, and no doubt received the consideration from the Government that its importance demanded. Commissioner Prince's visit to the Province is clearly due to the request of the Provincial Legislature as well as to the representations of the members from this Province in Parliament. A properly equipped vessel was not, it is true, provided for the properly qualified person, but it is evident that Commissioner Prince made the best use of the means at his disposal. We find that he was impressed with the importance of the fisheries of the Province, and of their capability of immense development. The Commissioner's first visit to British Columbia will, it is certain, not be his last. We are quite sure that his report will be such that the Government will see the necessity of making a thorough examination of the fishery resources of the Province in the way best calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. We feel convinced, when the necessary explorations are made—such as are outlined by Dr. Walkem's resolution—the results will be such as will surprise even those who think themselves pretty well acquainted with the wealth of the waters that wash our shores.

THE NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara canal is a project in which British Columbians among Canadians have a peculiar interest. The completion of that great work would, in a sense, revolutionize the commerce of this Province and of the Pacific Coast generally. It would bring Europe and Eastern North America nearer to the Coast by many thousands of miles, and would consequently wonderfully facilitate commercial intercourse between its inhabitants and the countries and continents of what is to them the East. British Columbians are consequently interested to know the precise position in which that, to them, most important undertaking stands at this present moment.

The Hon. Warner Miller, President of the Niagara Canal Company, was lately in Montreal, and while there spoke freely of the condition and prospects of the Canal to a representative of the Star of that city. The following is an extract from the Star's interview:

"The Niagara Canal scheme is no party job," he said, "for at the last Presidential election both the Republican and Democratic parties incorporated it as a plank in their respective platforms. The people of the United States are practically unanimous in favor of it, and in the wish that the Government of the country should give its official encouragement and assistance. At the last session the Senate of the United States passed a bill guaranteeing the bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000—practically in fact guaranteeing the whole bonds of the company. The bill was passed without the slightest difficulty by a handsome majority. Unfortunately it was too late to bring the matter up in the House, or I have not the slightest doubt it would have passed that body just as easily. At present the project is being thoroughly gone into by a specially appointed commission, consisting of naval and military engineers of the United States, with one civilian member. This commission is taking the plans and carefully going over the whole thing, independent of the specifications which the company has made, and will report the result of their investigation, and submit their figures for comparison with ours within the next month or two. By law they must send their report to the President by the first of November. We have not the slightest reason to doubt that the report will be entirely favorable. The ground has been thoroughly gone over, and the proposed work of the company fully endorsed by the foremost engineers of Great Britain, France, and in fact every great country. There is no doubt that the plan we have mapped out and undertaken the only feasible one of crossing the isthmus. When we first undertook the work we employed fifty engineers to survey and make plans, engaging the very best men we could possibly obtain. That part of the work alone cost \$500,000. We had at one time over two thousand men at work for us, and have already paid out over \$5,000,000.

Senator Miller informed the newspaper man that the company having done a very large amount of preparatory work such as building machine shops, stores, hospitals, as well as dwellings and other necessary buildings, purchasing plant and laying twelve miles of railway track, is in a position to go on with the work promptly and energetically so soon as the aid expected from the United States is secured. The United States guarantee will enable the company to get without the least trouble or delay all the money it may require to complete the undertaking. The Senator has, no doubt, good grounds for speaking as hopefully and confidently as he does, and if he had almost

any other legislative body to deal with than the Congress of the United States he might consider the aid applied for already as good as obtained; but it is well known that both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are so capricious and so open to influences from one quarter and another that it is impossible to predict with any approach to certainty the fate of such a measure as the Niagara Canal Guarantee Bill. A big fight will be made against it by opposing interests both in the Legislative Chambers and the Lobby, and its fate will most probably be uncertain until the last moment. The Lobby, as everyone knows, can be made most formidable against the very best of measures, if powerful corporations have an interest in opposing it, no matter what may be its intrinsic merits. Strong influences have so far been successful in their opposition to granting aid to the construction of the Niagara Canal, and it does not appear that they have found further opposition hopeless.

NOT ILLEGAL.

The Montreal Gazette's explanation of the increased subsidy to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway is substantially the same as that of the Toronto Mail and Empire, which we reproduced yesterday. It says:

The fact is the arrangement is a business one, justified on business principles, and is merely raising the compensation paid to the Canadian Pacific to something like the level of that received by other roads for a similar service. The Grand Trunk most nearly approaches the Canadian Pacific in regard to the character of a large part of the territory it serves. The Auditor-General's report shows that the Grand Trunk receives \$100 per mile per annum for postal car service, while the Canadian Pacific has been heretofore paid only \$105. For branch lines the Grand Trunk is paid \$80 per mile per annum, while the Canadian Pacific rate runs down to \$12 on some of the short lines, and is only \$58 between Quebec and Montreal. The Intercolonial receives \$130 per mile per annum for postal car runs, whether on the main line or the branches. There may be, of course, a difference in the value to the post office between the service runs on different roads, and between different sections of the same road. But it will hardly be maintained that the country on the north shore of the St. Lawrence served by the Canadian Pacific is not as important in population and postal business as that on the south side served by the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. At any rate, the difference is not equal to that between \$8 and \$100, or \$130. On the main line, also, between Montreal and Vancouver, a very important service, the compensation has heretofore been based on a calculation which has been outgrown, and unless the company provided room in the baggage cars mail matter would frequently have to be left over. The company thus gives more than it contracted for.

The whole transaction will no doubt be thoroughly discussed when Parliament meets in January, and it will then be found that the Government in altering the mail contract with the C.P.R. acted within its powers. This is the only part of the transaction that can be intelligently discussed just now. Whether the bargain made with the railway company was favorable or unfavorable to the country it is impossible for those unacquainted with the particulars of the service to decide. If the Government has shown undue favor to the Canadian Pacific it has done wrong and will have to bear the consequences of its mis-doing. But if it has treated the company only fairly it will not be condemned by either Parliament or the country. The Opposition journals will gain nothing for their party by condemning the Government hastily and on wrong grounds. The law on the matter seems to be clear. It may be well to repeat the quotation from it which was reproduced in our yesterday's article on that subject. Here it is:

"The Postmaster-General may with or without previous advertisement contract with any railway or steamboat for the conveying of the mails; but all contracts involving payments of a larger sum than a thousand dollars shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Council."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

There is at the present moment an immense amount of idle money in Great Britain. The difficulty there is to find safe investments for the surplus capital. The rate of discount has consequently fallen wonderfully, and money can be obtained, at a very low rate of interest. Owing to the currency agitation in the United States, British capitalists have become very shy of investing their money in that country. This is considered by the Times one of the causes of the present abundance of money in Great Britain. Here is what that great authority on finance, as well as other subjects, says about the present plethora of cash:

"Good authorities are of opinion that capitalists in this country were in the habit, up to about 1892, of investing about £30,000,000 per annum in the United States, chiefly in railroad stock. This estimate errs, if it does err, on the side of moderation, but in a calculation of this kind the only estimate worth making is of a minimum. If we allow another twenty millions net for investments (allowing for conversions, refundings and similar operations) in other countries we get a sum of £50,000,000 per annum, which up to five years ago was sent abroad. This sum was certainly exceeded in some years. It would seem, therefore, that at least £250,000,000 of money which used to be placed abroad is now retained at home. During the last five years, therefore, investments at home have had to be found for a good deal more money than during the years preceding them. But for the unsuccessfulness with which the American monetary system, the defects of which are only too well known to our readers, is regarded, there can be no doubt that a good deal more money would have been already re-invested in the United States, now that business is perceptibly improving there. But the defects of the system remain still what they were, and many cautious people will refrain from putting their money into American securities freely until they are remedied. There are, however, parts of the world which seem to be

regarded with no misgivings as fields for the employment of our accumulated savings—China, for example, and the Transvaal, to mention no other. Brazil, and other places. The attitude of the capitalists toward China is very remarkable. There has been a positive rush to lend money to China, not only here, but in the leading cities of the Continent."

There was a time when Egypt and Turkey were considered good fields for British investment, and when capitalists were shy of lending money to the colonies. It is to be hoped that the day will not soon come when those who are so ready now to lend their money to China and Brazil will have cause to tremble for the safety of their investments. The Governments of neither of these countries is as stable as it might be. No one knows how soon Brazil may be torn by internal dissensions, or when China will tumble to pieces like a badly constructed building. But there is evidently a fashion in investments as well as in bonnets, and reason seems sometimes to have a little to do with one mode as the other. The colonies, however, cannot fail to profit by the necessity of safe and moderately profitable investments for British capital. They have, in fact, profited already, and they will in the near future most likely profit to a still greater extent. There are in many of the colonies rich resources that require capital for their development. There is no doubt that when this fact becomes better known to the moneyed men of Great Britain, the capital needed will flow into those colonies, benefiting both the investors and the country in which the money is expended.

A Woman's Congress.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has accepted the invitation of the managers of the women's department of the Atlanta exposition to hold a federation congress during the exposition. The congress will include a meeting of the council of the general federation and will occur during the first week of November. The federation will have an exhibit at Atlanta which will consist of club histories and programmes, photographs of club founders and acting presidents and of clubhouses and interiors. Similar exhibits will, it is announced, be made features of future biennial meetings of the federation.

Huxley on Woman Suffrage.

The death of Professor Huxley recalls his sensible words on the woman question:

Suppose, for the sake of argument we accept the inequality of the sexes as one of nature's immutable laws; will it follow that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique. We should thus settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights. Would not this very inferiority be reason why every advantage should be given to the weaker sex, not only for its own good, but for the highest development of the race?

She Was Chairman.

Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, minister of the Disciples church and member of the board of education of Springfield, O., was greeted with great enthusiasm when she was introduced as chairman of the last Ohio state prohibition convention, a political honor never before assigned to a woman. Men and women stood up waving handkerchiefs and cheering with might and main. During her address of nearly an hour she was frequently interrupted by applause. The convention passed a strong woman suffrage resolution.

Use Lemon Juice.

Lemons are good in all ways when the thermometer is rising steadily. A well known Chicago physician says that if women, housekeepers particularly, would drink more lemonade and use lemon juice instead of vinegar for salad dressing during the hot season they would have a much clearer color and far better health. This eminent doctor has a wonderfully good opinion of onions as an article of summer diet.

Harriet M. Aspinwall.

Miss Harriet M. Aspinwall has been appointed by Dr. Charles R. Skinner, state superintendent of public instruction in New York, to be his confidential clerk at a salary of \$2,000 per year. Superintendent Skinner recently said that the four women school commissioners are among the best in the state.

Miss Laura A. C. Hughes.

Miss Laura A. C. Hughes, who was recently graduated from Tufts college, has been a noted hospital worker in Boston and had charge of a dispensary in that city. During the G. A. R. encampment in Boston she established an emergency hospital, one of the first in Boston. She has been elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical society. Besides her regular work in the medical school Miss Hughes is a graduate of the training school for nurses connected with the city hospital, she having served a term in each ward, and owing to efficiency had charge for a long time of the male surgical ward. She is a member of the City Hospital club. She studied at St. Margaret's hospital, which is one of the most exacting institutions in the city, and she also took the teachers' course at the Hemenway gymnasium under Dr. Sargent.—New York Tribune.

A Summer Shoulder Shawl.

A shoulder shawl is a convenient article of one's dress, as the time draws on when one expects to sit more and more upon veranda and lawn. About the easiest made and most effective for the time expended on it is a square of pale colored cashmere, with a crocheted border in zephyr to match the shade used, and worked in shell stitch. These shawls should be edged with floss of the same color.

MEETINGS of both the Jubilee hospital board and the city council are to be held at the city hall this evening. The aldermen meet to discuss the question of street paving.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS PARKER WINS THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

English View of a New York Home. Mrs. Stowe's True Condition.

Miss Marian Sara Parker of Detroit is the first woman to graduate from the department of engineering of the University of Michigan. She won the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. She has taken the full course provided for those who desire to become civil engineers except the field work in surveying, and for this she substituted drawing. However, she has taken all the theoretical work of the course and has stood all the time well at the head of her class. Miss Parker entered the university four years ago from the Detroit high school, from which she graduated in 1891.

Her object in pursuing this course, she says, was to become a practical architect. Upon finishing her course here she expects to practice her profession somewhere in the west, which she be-



MISS MARIAN SARA PARKER.

lieves to be the most promising section in which to settle. Her desire and determination in oversteering the ordinary bounds of woman's activity by seeking technical education were not at all of a spasmodic nature. She asserts that it has been her steadfast intention for at least ten years.

There are not a great many women architects in the country. Miss Parker says there are probably 50 or 60 of them. There is one in Philadelphia, two in New York, and there are others scattered throughout the country. While she is the first woman to graduate from the University of Michigan in this course there have been several woman graduates from the school of technology in Cornell and several from the Boston School of Technology.

Miss Parker's thesis for graduation consisted of designing a fireproof apartment building, on which she has spent a great deal of work. To an engineer, who knows what it means to design such a building, figuring out the strength of every piece of iron in its construction, it will not seem a long time to spend on the plan of such a building when it is said that Miss Parker has spent nearly the whole of the present semester on her thesis, although not in constant work upon it.

There have been few women to take the engineering course in this institution. Some have begun it, but none has before completed it. Miss Parker is likely to have the distinction for some time of being the only coed graduate of the engineering school of the University of Michigan.—Chicago Tribune.

Women Ruled This Decision.

It was a matter of some surprise recently that Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court should have changed his mind upon a matter of law, but it is not many months since the whole court changed their minds on such a matter, and that in the course of a few days.

English View of a New York Home. Those who know New York will bear me out in saying that, beautiful as our more important London houses are, their pale in splendor when compared with those of Fifth avenue. En passant I may refer to the lovely home of our present American guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, likened to a French chateau set down at random at the corner of Sixty-seventh street and "the" avenue. Its frontage, ornate to coquetishness, hardly prepares you for the more serious splendours within.

Imagine a reception room crammed with priceless treasures en suite, with a hearth rug costing something like £3,000! The piano, which appears of pure gold however carefully you examine it, is, after all, only silver gilt—a fact which comforts you in the midst of such Arabian Nightlike gorgeonsness.

The walls of the room are ebony, inlaid with mother of pearl. There are the inevitable Lewis Meize music rooms and Moorish smoking saloon. If the decorations are conventional, they are "beautiful exceedingly."

It would be ungracious while describing this far famed mansion not to say something in praise of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould themselves. The heir of the late Jay Gould and his wife are about the most popular people in the exclusive New York society of today.

Mrs. Gould is young and beautiful and won innumerable friends when yachting at Cowes last year. The Prince of Wales showed her and her husband quite special attention during the "week," and their return here and to the Isle of Wight during the summer is looked upon as quite a pleasant feature of the season.—London Gentlewoman.

preme court because the wives of the justices knew more than the court itself.—New York Sun.

The Massachusetts Test Vote.

There is a sharp difference of opinion among the advocates of woman suffrage in Massachusetts as to what attitude they shall take toward the test vote in the next state campaign. The last legislature, it will be remembered, passed an act providing that "all persons qualified to vote for school committees shall at the next state election have an opportunity to express their opinion by voting 'Yes' or 'No' in answer to the question, 'Is it expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women?'" The result, of course, will have no legal significance. It will simply be a census on the general proposition.

The advocates of woman suffrage opposed the bill when it was pending in the legislature, claiming that if the vote went against the women it would not affect the principle at stake a particle and would prove nothing, while it might injure the cause by furnishing its opponents with a new argument. If it went for them, it would really amount to nothing practical.

Some of the leading suffragists, however, including Colonel T. W. Higginson and Miss Alice Blackwell, are in favor of conducting a vigorous campaign, both in public speech and by personal influence, to draw out as large a vote as possible in favor of granting municipal suffrage to women.

On the other hand, there are numbers of the suffragists, headed by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who look upon the act of the legislature as a farce and are unwilling to take any notice of it. This opinion is so strong that at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Woman's Suffrage association a resolution recommending that the members of the order should do all in their power to bring out the vote failed of a majority and was lost. Many of the suffragists go so far as to declare that they will not take the pains to vote upon the question submitted by the legislature.—New York Post.

Wheel Costumes.

If New York women have apparently gone mad over cycling, their passion is as "moonlight unto sunlight" compared with that of their London and Paris sisters. In London fashionable dames belonging to the most exclusive sets are enthusiastic and persistent riders, and at the modistes and ladies' tailors "wheel costumes" are the most important in the wardrobe. Not to "wheel" is to be out of the whirl, all feminine royalty, except the queen herself, having set its cachet on the fascinating sport.

In Paris the same story is told, with the added touch of the Frenchwoman's darning in the matter of dress. In the latter city the English widow, Lady Randolph Churchill, is accredited with the smartest cycling version of the mourning toilet. She wears a black alpaca suit, edged with black leather; knickerbockers, usually concealed by a short skirt, and a black straw hat with a black ribbon. The smartest mooted question whether bicycling is really an exercise to be commended for women has been apparently decisively settled in the affirmative. Many of the passive supporters—passive because they were not opponents of the wheel—among the medical profession have now come out with pronounced opinions in its favor.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the eminent English authority on health, recommends it warmly to all women, but warns them not to abuse it. The novice should never ride beyond the point of fatigue. She should not ride immediately before or after a meal, and she should not try to beat records. There is an excitement and fascination about the wheel which tempt the rider to over-indulgence, but it is a great pity to risk health by the abuse of what, when properly used, is at once a source of keen pleasure and sound benefit.—New York Times.

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Mrs. Stowe's True Condition.

One hears frequent and more or less different rumors of the failure of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's mind. It would not be a strange thing had this occurred, for she is an old woman, born in the year of our last conflict with Great Britain, 1812. But the fact is, as is known to those admitted to the intimacy of the

family, that Mrs. Stowe's disease is not softening of the brain, as has been intimated, but instead that peculiar giving way of the memory which has before this afflicted other writers in their old age.

One remembers that Emerson was only a short time before his death as brilliant as ever in conversation, so that Dean Stanley on his visit to this country bore delighted testimony to the powers of the sage of Concord. And yet at about the same time he could so lightly rely upon his remembrance that he would be forced to the pathetic despair at the grave of Longfellow, "This dear friend, whose name I have for the moment forgotten."

And Walter Scott wrote stories and verses after such lapses of his mind as would make him repeat in ten minutes a humorous anecdote three times. His diary shows no sign of mental failure, and still his memory played such tricks as this with him. It is exactly so with Mrs. Stowe. She writes occasionally even yet and as charmingly as ever. But her memory is absolutely unreliable, and there is no foreseeing when it will suddenly desert her.—Boston Letter.

Some Summer Belongings.

For home wear, either at breakfast or luncheon, there are shown semitinted jackets of white dotted muslin lined with the lightest long cloth, writes Isabel A. Mallon in The Ladies' Home Journal. These reach well over the hips, are fitted closely in the back, are semiloose in front and have full sleeves drawn in to fit loosely about the wrists. They are at once cool in appearance and in reality, and with a skirt of almost any kind make a dainty house costume. A typical jacket of this sort is of white dotted muslin fitted as described, having the skirt outlined with a frill of embroidery with swiss for its background so that it matches the jacket material. This is sewed on to the skirt edge, and above it is a wide beading, through which is run pale pink ribbon. A similar beading is down each side of the fronts, the buttoning being concealed. A high collar of a wider beading has the pink ribbon brought through it and tied in a bow in the front. A belt of still wider beading is firmly fastened at the back, has ribbon of the same width drawn through it and is looped in sash fashion just in front. When it is necessary to do this up, the ribbon can very easily be drawn out and can be replaced, or if a change is fancied, blue or pale green or a light yellow may be its substitute.

Some Laundry Hints.

Chalices can be beautifully washed in rice water. Boil half a pound of rice in rather more than two quarts of water, let the water become tepid and then wash the fabric in it, rubbing it with the rice as if it were soap; rinse two or three times in rice water, from which, however, the rice has been strained, and use the last rinsing water well diluted, so that the material may not become too stiff. Iron while slightly damp. Silk stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water and wrung between towels. Woolen and silk underwear should be washed in warm soapsuds, to which a little ammonia has been added. The silk garments may soak for a quarter of an hour in this preparation before being rubbed between the fingers. Rinse twice through tepid clear water and hang to dry with great care, pulling out all wrinkles. Iron under a cloth before quite dry.

A Combing Cape.

A long bath cloak to be thrown over the bathing dress when one comes out from the ocean "dip" is of Turkish toweling, which comes two yards wide, is trimmed around the bottom and has a band around the throat of wide braid of blue and white cotton. A combing cape, which is sometimes more convenient than a jacket to protect the dress waist from wet hair or in dressing the hair at a university, wears a long cloth, the back in one piece and reaching to the waist, the front in two bulky pieces of the same length. The cape is sloped to fit over the shoulders, but the back is separate from the front, so that it will not interfere with the movement of the arms. Such a cape may be feather stitched with silk along the edges.—Philadelphia Ledger.

They Cheered the Girls.

Misses Sarah Logan Blair and Isabella Blacklock, the first women graduates of Glasgow university, were loudly cheered by the young men at their attendance upon the "capping" ceremony of their M. A. degrees. The boys made the old hall ring with "She's a Jolly Good Fellow."—London Correspondent.

A practical mode of renovating old skirts is to insert "soufflets," or plaited fans, to any depth you please as far as the knee. These may be surmounted by one or three tiny bows of velvet. This style is newer than panels or fronts.

In New York the new law which raises the age of protection for girls to 18 will go into effect Sept. 1, and judges are now calling the attention of the public to its provisions through the newspapers.

In Connecticut the municipal woman suffrage bill passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. The senate, however, by a vote of 17 to 6, refused to repeal the school suffrage law.

Miss Annie Heckroth is city missionary of West Philadelphia, Pa. She preached recently at the Methodist chapel.

In a competitive drill of the cadets of the high school at Fort Smith, Ark., the girls carried off the prizes.

Dr. Emma Richards recently became the first woman member of the Norris-town (Pa.) school board.

A new London journal devoted to the fair sex bears the caption "Madame."

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CABLE NEWS.

The "Times" Favors General Wolsey as Commander-in-Chief—International Arbitration.

German Comments on the U. S. and Cuba—Satisfaction Wanted for Chinese Outrages.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The second session of the international parliamentary conference on peace arbitration took place to-day in the hall of the Senate at Brussels.

The semi-official North German Gazette, in an inspired leader, comments on the relations of the United States with the Cuban rebels.

The Novosti, of St. Petersburg, recommends that Russia, France and Germany unite with the United States and Great Britain with a view to obtaining satisfaction for the outrages committed by the Chinese upon the different missions, and to secure a substantial guarantee against the repetition of these occurrences.

A special dispatch received here from Tunis says a collision has taken place near Galletta, between a number of barges loaded with iron, and a ferry boat crowded with people.

A terrible accident has occurred at the shipbuilding yards at Kiel. A number of workmen were returning across a gangway to the shore from a new cruiser when the gangway broke and all the workmen were thrown into the water.

Baron Bernhardt Tarichu, the celebrated Leipzig publisher of Greek and Latin classics, Hebrew and Greek bibles, and extensive editions of British authors, is dead.

The court of inquiry into the Ebe disaster in addition to finding concerning the mate of the Craibie states that the conduct of the survivors of the crew of the Ebe who were rescued by the British fishing smack Wildflower from an open boat is deserving of recognition, and that the rescue of the shipwrecked people by the Wildflower merits the highest praise.

Hon. and Rev. E. S. Talbot, fourth son of the second Earl Talbot, has been appointed Bishop of Rochester.

Private advices from a Japanese officer in Formosa, published in the Tokyo papers, state that the obstinate resistance of the enemy still continues. The whole of the forces in the second division will be dispatched but it is not likely that the corps d'armee will be formed of two divisions and placed under the command of a field marshal on a grand scale, the insurgents having no great base of operations to be taken.

sent. Mr. Gray, just before his death, was reported by all American journals as declaring that Guatemala was right in her contention with Mexico. An utterance that naturally gave offence here, but Gray died before there was an opportunity for an explanation.

KU CHENG RIOTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—U. S. Minister Denby is consulting with the British and Chinese authorities relative to a full and complete investigation of the riots at Ku Cheng. There is no doubt that United States interests will be carefully looked after when the commission is appointed.

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The Bishop of Mooseonee is permitted to import free the material for a mission house at James Bay.

J. F. Stairs, M.P., Halifax, to-day married Helen Gaherty at Almonte. The bride is a niece of Mr. Rosemond, M.P.

Contender Wallace returned to-day to his departmental duties.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The thirty superannuations in the Department of Customs made July 12 did not complete the programme of retrenchment and another batch of superannuations and abolition of offices is announced.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Further Superannuations and Changes in the Department of Customs.

Return of Controller Wallace—Material for the Mooseonee Mission Admitted Duty Free.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The thirty superannuations in the Department of Customs made July 12 did not complete the programme of retrenchment and another batch of superannuations and abolition of offices is announced.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Salmon Still Roaming Freely on the Fraser—A Missing Vancouverite—Dropped Dead.

A Girl's Sad Story—What is Being Done in West Kootenay Mines.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Aug. 14.—Rosella Fulton, 16 years old, the daughter of Mrs. Fulton, Mount Vernon, Washington, was married at fifteen to Martin Luther Fulton. Owing to his wife's conduct separated from her and the girl's mother gave guardian power to her brother-in-law, Mr. Conrachan. Soon after the Rosella Fulton took to a life of shame, and Mr. Conrachan, in an attempt to bring her to her senses, had her arrested as a vagrant. In the meantime her husband is applying for a divorce. She refused to return to her guardian, and left for the Reconc House, Victoria, to-day.

William White, general superintendent of the Westminister division of the C.P.R., arrived by to-day's train.

John Whitmore, grocer, is still missing. He was subject to fits of intemperance and several days absence from home. When he started on his last outing he said to a friend "I will not need burying." It is feared he has committed suicide.

A Law and Order League is being organized in this city by the members of the different churches met at the Y.M.C.A. last night and a committee of twelve was chosen to look after the social purity of the city and five to look after Sabbath desecration. A constitution is being prepared and the organization will be permanent.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 14.—The good news are still running freely and good catches are being made by the boats at work, but the canneries have hardly got even with the Sunday and Monday catches yet and few boats were out last night. Today the fleet was largely increased, but the price has fallen to five cents per fish and the men don't care to work for that. Great disappointment is felt that a bigger pack of canneries, such as Mackenzie, Powell and the Canadiana political leaders particularly.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 14.—The discovery of the remains of an antediluvian monster have been reported from Oxford township, near here. It is like the remains discovered in Welland county twenty years ago.

AMHERSTBURG, Aug. 14.—The body of a man was found in the river last night with a bullet in the temple. He was a silk handkerchief maker A. G. Walker, also a telegram from Milwaukee to Fred Walker, Cincinnati, and a letter dated Guelph, July 16, signed C. Walker, evidently from his mother. It is believed he was mentally deranged, and may have taken his life.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—At the police court, George and John Ashworth, Burgerin Barndon, Forester McMichael and Henry Smith, of the Sun Savings and Loan Co., were committed for trial for trespassing upon the premises of the Loan Co. in the Confederation Life building on August 6. The defendants were released on their own bail of \$100 each. Ashworth was formerly secretary of the company, and when the new board of directors was elected called up the door and refused admittance to his associates, who had a warrant for the arrest of Ashworth and his clerks with the above result.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Fifty years ago in October, Sir Charles Tupper and Miss Morse were married in Amberst, N.S., and when the anniversary comes, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper will celebrate their golden wedding in that town and perhaps a religious ceremony will take place in the same church.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Her Grandmother Would Like Her to Marry Prince Ernest.

Should Prince Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose portrait is given herewith, marry Prince Ernest of Hohenzollern, there will be no one who is likely to be more pleased than the bride's grandmother, Queen Victoria. For not only is Prince Ernest heir to the vast estates and immense wealth of his father, the present governor general of Alsace-Lorraine, but he is also persona gratissima at the English court, the residence in England not as a mere second in the German embassy, to which he was attached, but as a very near and dear relative. This is not surprising when it is borne in mind that his father, Prince Hermann, is the son of her majesty's half sister, Feodora, to whom she was so warmly attached.

When the queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died, her last words were to commend her other daughter, Feodora, and the latter's children to Victoria, and as the queen had after her accession treated her mother with marked coldness and neglect, it is not improbable that she may have been driven by a certain feeling of remorse to be particularly kind to her Hohenzollern relatives. In any case, a match between Prince Ernest and Princess Alexandra would be infinitely more to Queen Victoria's taste than a marriage with the crown prince of Italy, for the latter possesses neither the large private fortune nor the health nor yet the comeliness of Prince Ernest of Hohenzollern. Princess Alexandra is not yet 17 and is a girl of sweet nature and has the fresh joyousness of her age.

"Nagging Woman" Again. Dr. Edson's recent articles in The North American Review on this subject provoked replies from women, who are now in turn answered by him. He repeats that "with a woman who is a confirmed nagger, a cursed shrew," as Shakespeare calls her, neither exercise nor fresh air, nor any other agency of which we have knowledge, will do any good. She must simply be endured by those who cannot get away from her. I wonder sometimes whether these women realize for a moment how intensely they are detested."

Further, he wishes to emphasize the danger to those who are slipping into the habit. "I hope some women reading these articles will seriously ask themselves whether it is worth while; whether the danger of becoming real naggers is not confronting them; whether they are not willing to look forward to a time when they will be detested by every one and to one when their husbands and children will rejoice over their deaths. They can stop now, but it is sure that the habit will grow on them until they reach a point where they will not be able to stop."

Women Who Preach the Gospel. Rev. Anna H. Shaw preached in the First Congregational church of Oakland, Cal., Sunday morning, May 15. Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean, pastor of the church, said in introductory remarks that he was glad it was no longer an innovation for women to preach the gospel. In the evening Miss Shaw preached in the First Congregational church of San Francisco to an immense audience. The pastor, Dr. C. O. Brown, referred to the previous occasions upon which he had spoken to the people of the coming woman and said it gave him great pleasure that at last she had arrived. Dr. Brown continued: "Now there is a suspicion floating about that she would like to vote, and I give you notice now that if she wants to vote she will." The cordial recognition extended to women ministers by the Congregational clergy, especially in the west, is one of the many pleasant experiences of these latter days.

Brutality to Women. Wife beating is on the road to murder. Crimes of violence against women are shamefully common. The wife beater is having altogether too easy a time of it. He even holds his head up in respectable society and sometimes in the churches. It would help to check more fatal crimes against both men and women if he was more severely dealt with. The impunity with which he keeps up his violence against the helpless victim of his home is an encouragement to greater crimes. The unwillingness of society to recognize the extent of this kind of depravity is in part its shield. In fact, enlightened as the age is, it very much needs to have its eyes opened to the developments of crime before it reaches the outbreaking horror.—Chicago Advance.

Women Came Out Ahead. Women came out ahead in an examination recently held for library cataloguer and library clerk for the agricultural department at Washington. Of the 80 applicants for the former position, all of the men failed to pass, while only five out of the 16 women did so. Of the ten applicants for the latter, eight men failed and two women passed. Although Secretary Morton wanted men for the places, he was moved by these results to change his mind, and appointed Miss E. B. Wales of Chicago clerk, and Miss G. F. Leonard of the Albany state library cataloguer.

"Britannica Buies The Waves." We rule paper and manufacture blank books. Inspect our samples and get prices. The Colonist Bindery, Broad street and 74 Government street.

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-Office master-General, will be received at Ottawa on Friday, the 23rd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, one per week on the route from Kettleby Creek and 160 Miles House, from the 1st October next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the contractor, who will call both ways at the Post Office at Quesselle Forks to exchange mails. Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of 160 Miles House, Kettleby Creek, Quesselle Forks, and at this office. E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 12th July, 1895.

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A Badly Needed Example. The action of the Pennsylvania College For Women in promptly suspending those 16 girls who walked home from church with their "fellows" in defiance of an ironclad rule of the institution will be heartily commended by all thoughtful persons, and if it were followed at home by a generous application of punishment of the old fashioned sort it would probably bring these prematurely grown up young misses to a clearer notion than they ever had before of their position in relation to society in general. One of the things in this country that strikes a foreigner most offensively is the spectacle of girls of 18 and upward "flirting" with boys of the same age, going to the theater with them and accepting all manner of attentions from them. It is bad for the girls and worse for the boys. Incidentally it adds to the number of old maids, for few girls who grow up in this manner are likely at 20 to prove attractive to men. Those good people who are alarmed at the increasing number of young men who prefer to lead the selfish life of a bachelor had better turn their attention to this evil.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge. Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, who has been appointed school inspector of school district No. 2 in New York city, is well fitted for the position by her knowledge of languages. This school district is the most cosmopolitan in the city, and the foreign element so largely predominates that Mrs. Leveridge's familiarity with German, French and Italian will materially aid in her work with mothers and teachers. So little attention is given to cleanliness among the people of the east side that the first reform measure to be adopted by the new inspector will be to insist upon tidiness among the school children.

Mrs. Leveridge was Miss Phyllis Mayer before her marriage and is of German and French extraction. She is a young woman, and her own children are an inspiration to her to better the condition of the schools. Mayor Strong is said to be so well pleased with Commissioner Macley's excellent nominations that he declares the work shall go on until there are ten more women school inspectors, which will increase the number on the list to 18.—New York Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., and wife, and the Right Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D. D., Bishop of British Columbia, and sister will sail on the Allan line steamer "Patrian" to-morrow (Thursday) from Liverpool for Montreal.

DAIRY FARM *—FOR SALE —ON— LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comok River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and piggeries; 2 good walls of water. There are 20 cows, a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post-office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars :

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, and that the whole story of the defendant's name was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 13, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturers: DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, 11, DAVENPORT STREET, WEST END, LONDON. Sold at all Dispensaries, &c. au30-17

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-Office master-General, will be received at Ottawa on Friday, the 23rd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, one per week on the route from Kettleby Creek and 160 Miles House, from the 1st October next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the contractor, who will call both ways at the Post Office at Quesselle Forks to exchange mails. Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of 160 Miles House, Kettleby Creek, Quesselle Forks, and at this office. E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 12th July, 1895.

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Stowe's disease is not pain, as has been intimated, that peculiar giving which has before writers in their old that Emerson was, before his death, as conversation, so that visit to this command testimony to the of Concord. And yet time he could so little remember, that he the pathetic saying "This dear I have for the no-

write stories and lapses of his mind as repeat in ten minutes the three times. His of mental failure, played such tricks It is exactly so with writes occasionally startlingly as events is absolutely unrelenting when it of her.—Boston Let-

er Belongings. either at breakfast or shown semifitted red muslin lined with cloth, writes Isabel Ladies' Home Jour- fall over the hips, are a back, are sensuous full sleeves drawn in at the wrists. They appearance and in a skirt of almost any house costume. A this sort is of white as described, hav- lined with a frill of swiss for its back- matches the jacket sewed on to the skirt it is a wide heading, run pale pink ribbon. is down each side of turning being con- lar of a wider head- brought through in the front. A belt is firmly fastened of the same high it and is looped in front. When it this up, the ribbon drawn out, and it if a change is fancied a light yellow may

dry Hints. carefully washed in of a pound of rice in two quarts of water, me tepid and then it, rubbing it with soap; rinse two or water, from which, as been strained, and water well diluted, may not become too slightly damp. Silk washed and rinsed and wrung between and silk underwear to warm soapsuds, to which has been added, may soak for a quar- preparation before on the fingers. Rinse clear water and under a cloth before

ing Cape. to be thrown over then one comes out "p" is of Turkish nes two yards wide. the bottom and the throat of wide ite cotton. A comb- sometimes more con- ket to protect the hair or in dress- ade from mummy piece and reach- front in two oblong length. The cape is shoulders, but the n the front, so that along the edges.—

the Girls. in Blair and Isabella women graduates rsity, were loudly ng men at their at- "capping" ceremony the. The boys made h's "Shea Jolly Good, dependent. of renovating old oufflers," or plaited you please as far as y be surmounted by ws of velvet. This panels or fronts. the new law which ction for girls to t Sept. 1, and judges e attention of the isions through the e municipal woman e house, but was e. The senate, how- F to 6, refused to re- gage law. both is city mission- adelphia, Pa. She at the Methodist drill of the cadets Fort Smith, Ark., the prizes. rds recently became umber of the Norris- oard. rnal devoted to the option "Madame."

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

CANADIAN CROWLERS.

The intemperate language used by some of the newspapers of the Dominion would lead a stranger to believe that Canadians are a fierce and violent people, ready to resort to extreme measures when public affairs are not managed in the way that they approve.

Does Manitoba want to be whipped into submission by force of arms? Is it asking for a third Northwest expedition? Then let it continue to insult the Dominion Government and call in question the jurisdiction of the Imperial Privy Council.

A stranger would be justified in concluding that the country must be on the verge of revolution and that preparations for civil war must be very far advanced before any newspaper editor in his sober senses would permit such language to appear in the editorial columns of his paper.

Fire-eating articles and speeches must consequently be taken with many grains of allowance. The writers and speakers must probably do not mean half that they say. Many of them, we are convinced, would be surprised and disgusted if the true meaning of the expressions they have got into the habit of using were explained to them.

We are glad to learn that Prof. Prince is on the Fraser River while the rum is on. He can see for himself how abundant the fish are and how unfair needless interference with the operations of the cannery is. These men have risked their money in this industry to advantage.

A FRENCH STRONGHOLD.

France for some time back has been greatly strengthening herself in the Mediterranean. She has long wanted a safe port on that sea in which her ships of war could readily refit and in which they could remain secure until it was safe for them to put to sea.

The naval port, says the New York Herald, "is in the central part of the salt lake with a depth of from 233 feet to 42 feet. All around the lake will be constructed the various military establishments required for the naval port, arsenals, building slips, foundries, powder magazines, masts, refitting docks, provision storehouses, schools, barracks, etc.

It is asserted that they could be as secure from the enemy outside as if they were lying in an artificial basin in the centre of France."

It is said that the construction of this formidable harbor has been almost, if not altogether, a surprise to the Government of Great Britain. But this must be a mistake. The British authorities have their eyes about them and no work of the nature and dimensions of the Bizerta Harbor could be carried on without their being advised as to all the particulars with respect to it.

WHOLESONE PHILOSOPHY.

A letter written by Mr. Charles Nordhoff to American wage workers contains a good deal of sound political doctrine, and many instructive facts and figures. He reminds the wage-earners that if bad laws are enacted, and if there are lawless and disorder in the country, the fault is to a great extent their own. He says:

Unfortunately for us all, the wage workers, who are the mass of voters in this country, have for many years carelessly tolerated and even supported the enactment of vicious and one-sided laws, impairing their own liberties, narrowing their own chances for independence and prosperity, and giving to the few, but shrewd members of the speculative class, unfair chances in life.

But this is not all. The wage workers in this country, to whom peace, good order, the faithful and above all the prompt execution of the laws are of the most vital consequence, have not required even this. But their comfort and security are involved in this far more than the comfort and security of the rich.

Anything within the bounds of law is possible to us, the voters; and therefore I am saying that if there is discontent and discomfort you have yourselves almost entirely to blame.

It would be well if all who undertake to advise the people of the United States were as honest and as outspoken as Mr. Nordhoff. Unfortunately very many of their self-constituted instructors do little else than flatter them. They exert all their powers to make the wage-earners believe that the evils from which they suffer and the ills with which society is afflicted have been brought upon them by men who are represented as the enemies of the people.

One of the evils on which the American demagogue expatiates with great effusion is the currency evil. The Government of the country is to blame, it is said, for not giving the people more money, and it is prevented from making all the money that the people require by the bankers and the millionaires.

It is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the wage-worker that the dollar which he works for, and in which he is paid, shall be the best dollar in the world; the dollar which will buy the most every-where; and that there shall be no uncertainty about its value.

There are many who try to gain the good-will and the political support of the wage-earners by representing them as being exceedingly poor. Mr. Nordhoff, although he readily admits that there is a great deal too much poverty in the land, reminds his readers that the workers have a snug little sum in the savings banks, and that they have managed to build houses for themselves and to accumulate in one way and another a great deal of property.

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With at least four millions of working-men, by which I mean wage workers and farmers, insuring their lives; with more

than four millions having money in savings banks, with a million and three-quarters of members of building and loan associations, who have in the course of their membership built themselves 314,755 homes, and 28,459 shops and other houses out of their savings, at a cost of \$529,000,000, not the worst grumbler can doubt that, with all that is amiss with us, there remains a very large and solid substratum of fairly prosperous wage workers.

Mr. Nordhoff is right. The people of the United States, and we may add, of Canada—the wage-earning class and all other classes—would do well to look at the bright side of things and count up the advantages they possess rather than to be perpetually brooding over grievances, real and fancied, and they should also remember that for very many of the evils of which they complain they have a remedy at hand if they only know how to apply it.

STILL ABUNDANT.

It is not often that there are quite as many salmon caught on the Fraser River as the canneries, which are said to be too numerous, can handle. Some of the canneries, we learn, have already put up as many fish as they had made preparation for, and the canneries that are better equipped are working to their full capacity to keep their establishments clear of the fish which they are supplied. The draft of fishes on the Fraser cannot be said to be miraculous, but it is certainly extraordinary.

Then it was declared that if the fishery regulations were not made more stringent the river would be over-fished and that the salmon would be exterminated. Well, there has been no change in the direction of stringency in the rules and regulations, and the river has not been over-fished. The salmon continue to be as abundant as ever in the Fraser river. This should be a lesson to meddlers in office and out of office. They should see that it is not only unwise but unfair to interfere with the cannery business for any other purpose than to preserve the fish.

The continued abundance of salmon in the Fraser is strong presumptive evidence that the efforts of the Government to keep up the supply of fish by artificial propagation have been successful. There is no direct evidence that we know of to prove this, for the fry that are sent from the hatchery when they come back to the river full-grown salmon cannot be identified. But as the salmon come up the river every year in apparently undiminished numbers notwithstanding all that are caught and destroyed in one way and another, it is only fair to infer that the hatchery as well as the other means ordained by the Government to preserve the salmon have been highly successful.

QUITE A MISTAKE.

We can assure our effusive contemporary the Vancouver World that we were not "frightfully mad" because the evening paper of this city referred to the nonsensical rumor—if there was such a rumor, which we very much question—that "Sir Mackenzie Bowell intended to have a constituency in this section of the Dominion."

Our feeling with regard to them is altogether different from madness, frightful or other. The journalists who try to make political capital out of ridiculous fabrications, or who are so childish as to inform the World what "a little bird" told them, cannot do the slightest harm to any political party. The effect that they do produce is to bring Canadian journalism into contempt. Sensible men, let them be ever so favorably disposed towards them, cannot feel the slightest regard for journals which advertise themselves as being utterly silly as well as wholly unreliable.

Mr. Nathaniel Mortonson, a well known citizen of Ingham, Mich., and editor Superior Postco, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

It is cheering to find that the promise which Alberti gave of being rich in gold is being realized. The more closely the gold-bearing rocks and gulches of the district are examined the greater is the certainty of gold being found in them in paying quantities. It seems to be only the other day when word was first brought to Victoria that there was gold in the Alberti district and that the ground might be worth prospecting. There were many who considered the story the fabrication of a few speculators who were trying to exploit the credulity of enterprising men who might be persuaded to risk their money in what would in all likelihood turn out to be a fruitless search for gold.

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THAT SUBSIDY.

A good deal has been said by the Opposition newspapers about a new subsidy alleged to have been given to the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are trying to create the impression that the Government has given this subsidy without the authority of Parliament. The suggestion of corruption made by some, others not so scrupulous directly accuse the Government of dishonestly and illegally favoring the C.P.R. Has the Administration, as these papers allege, invaded the prerogative of Parliament in that it has undertaken to spend the money of the people without due authorization?

Parliament votes two millions odd annually for the mail service. It does not particularize the directions in which this money is to be spent. The postal law, however, says "the Postmaster General may with or without previous advertisement contract with any railway or steamboat for the conveying of the mails; but all contracts involving payments of a larger sum than a thousand dollars shall be submitted to the Governor in Council."

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Monday, September 2nd, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco.



As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists.

question as to the legality of what the Government has done in the matter. The only thing that remains to be considered is a mere matter of business. Is the C.P.R. under the circumstances fairly entitled to an increased subsidy for carrying the mails? This is a question which only those who are acquainted with the details of mail conveyance can answer.

FIGHTING JAPAN.

The rumor of war between Russia and Japan is much more credible than such rumors generally are. Japan has reason to be irritated at the part taken by Russia while the peace negotiations with China were going on. Russia then interfered to deprive Japan of what the latter must have considered the most important of the fruits of her victories. The occupation of important Chinese seaports and the territory adjacent to them would have established Japan's superiority over China and have the larger country for a very considerable period subservient to the smaller and more warlike one.

Japan's navy is by no means to be despised. It possesses and has in good fighting trim the Chen Yuen, the finest battleship that China had at the opening of the war, and it also has the Ting Yuen, the sister ship, which is not so badly damaged that it cannot be repaired. "When," says the New York Times, "Japan shall have received the two new battleships that have been ordered to be built in England and the three new cruisers that are already under way in British shipyards the navy of that little but energetic empire will be suddenly raised to a position of equality in strength with those of several great powers which in efficiency as well as numerical strength will be regarded as superior to navies that have been in existence scores of years."

This naval power that Japan has developed and is cultivating, and with a great deal of unaccounted satisfaction, may to some extent account for the apparent amiability with which Japan has abandoned the Liaotung peninsula after it had spurned all of Li Hung Chang's arguments against occupying the home of the ancestors of the Chinese Emperor. If Japan should choose to change her mind about this surrender of territory secured by victory, it will be attributable, probably, to confidence in its ability to resist any force that Russia could or would afford to maintain in Manchuria or the Yellow Sea and in full reliance upon the courage of its sailors and the power of its warships to cope with the best vessels and men the Muscovites would send against them.

Advertisement for Beecham's Pills, 'WORTH A GUINNA A BOX', 'Science MEDICAL SCIENCE', 'BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Stomach Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.'

Advertisement for Medical Department University of California, 'THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Monday, September 2nd, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisement for The British Columbia Express Co., Ltd. 'STAGES FOR CARIBOO', 'The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock.'

Advertisement for G. A. Smith, C.E., 'Land and Mine surveyor, ALBERNI, B.C.'

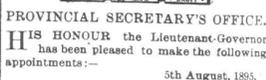
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In town of DUNDAS, a house and lot good opening for bakery and restaurant, as there is at present nobody in business in that line in the town. Price \$1,250. Monthly terms or rent for 5 years at \$10 per month. Apply C.J., this office.



BRITISH COLUMBIA LOG SCALE. NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to adopt the "British Columbia Log Scale" for the measurement of saw logs and timber in this Province.

A book of tables has been computed and copies can be obtained from the Provincial Timber Inspector, at Vancouver, upon payment of \$2.50 each.

W. S. GORR, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 3rd August, 1895.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

THOMAS JAMES LENDRUM, of the Town of Alnsworth, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the South Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District.

ROBERT FINLAYSON TOLMIE, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, to be a Clerk in the Land Registry Office, Victoria.

RAYMOND BELMONT FENNELL, Esquire, from the Land Registry Office, Victoria, to be a Clerk in the Office of the Supreme and County Courts, Victoria.

To be Official Sealers under the provisions of the "Official Sealers Act, 1891":—

J. WARRIEN BELL, of the City of Nanaimo, Island; JOHN B. TRIPPIN and GEORGE W. DEBONO, of the City of Vancouver, for District No. 2, being that portion of the Province situated to the west of the Coosaw Range, exclusive of Vancouver Island.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company. "COMPANIES ACT," PART IV., AND AMENDING ACTS. "Lookout Mining and Milling Company," (Foreign.)

REGISTERED THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1895.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Lookout Mining and Milling Company," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts. The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Spokane, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The objects for which the said Company is established are:—To work, operate, bond, buy, sell, lease, locate and deal in mines, metals and mineral properties of every kind and description within the United States of America and the Province of British Columbia; to bond, buy, lease, locate, sell and hold ditches and flumes and water rights to construct, lease, sell, build or operate mills, concentrators, machinery of every description; to buy, bond, lease, sell, build or operate railroads, ferries, tramways, or other means of transportation; for transporting ore and mining material; to loan, bond, buy, sell, lease and locate timber and lumber claims, and finally to do every thing consistent, proper and requisite for the said in their fullest and broadest sense.

The capital stock of the said Company is divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each. Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of August, 1895.

Advertisement for Lithography, 'LITHOGRAPHY. The only place in BRITISH COLUMBIA where first class workmen employed in LITHOGRAPHING is at THE COLONIST VICTORIA, B. C.'

THE CHENG-TZU RIOTS.

Mrs. Hartwell, One of the Victims, Reaches Victoria on Her Way Home.

The Outrage Planned by Native Officials—China Very Ready to Pay Indemnity.

Mrs. Hartwell, of Kingston, who was one of the victims of the now famous Cheng-tzu "missionary riots" of May last, arrived here from China by the Victoria on Sunday morning, en route to her Ontario home with her two little ones.

It was four years ago that the Methodist Church of Canada sent the distant province of Szechuan the missionary band of which Rev. and Mrs. Hartwell were members. It was known as the Hart party, and was made up of the Rev. Dr. Hart, Dr. Killmer and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott and Rev. and Mrs. Hartwell. Their field of labor lay in the Yangtze, about two months' journey by native boats from Ichang, the head of steam navigation.

Subsequent events proved, however, that the source of the supposed strength was in reality a cause of weakness for the missionaries and the Chinese.

So quietly had the preparations been advanced at Cheng-tzu that the people of the missions had no inkling of possible trouble until it was upon them.

On their way across the parade ground they were followed by a jeering mob of big boys—the native hobo element—and as they neared their own gate several stones were thrown.

By this document the missionaries were able to understand the nature and the extent of their danger, and preparations for defence were immediately made.

Reparation has, of course, been demanded and Rev. Dr. Hart is now at Peking pressing to pay substantial money damages, but owing to the fact that the tomb of the French priest was violated by the rioters, the French are insisting on something more than this in satisfaction.

Hamilton, Aug. 13.—George Luxton, a well known grain buyer, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday night and died last night. He was 62 years old, a native of Devonshire, England, and has conducted business in this city for thirty years.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Restorer is a restorer of the hair, including its growth, its youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

THE WARRIMOO IN DOCK.

Having discharged cargo at Vancouver with all possible speed, the R.M.S. Warrimoo returned at once to Victoria and before daylight yesterday was at anchor at Esquimalt harbor.

The official surveyors were Capt. Collier, Inspector of the Mills, Capt. John Irving, Mr. Lacey Johnson, Vancouver, and Mr. D. Cartmel, the latter named representing Lloyds' Registry, while those previously mentioned attended on behalf of the owners and the insurance companies interested.

At last night's city council meeting, at which all the members were present, a request that the B.C.B.G.A. band be allowed the use of the band stand for Sunday afternoon concerts was granted.

H. Dallas Helmsken, M. P. P., wrote thanking the council for reappointing him as one of its representatives on the Jubilee hospital board. The letter was similar to that read at the last meeting of the hospital board.

T. W. Glover complained that he had, while walking on the sidewalk at Victoria West, been struck and injured by a street car. This occurred by reason of the track running across the sidewalk.

Ald. Humphrey remarked that since the accident another sidewalk had been properly laid. The old sidewalk and the rails had been laid before that portion of the city had been within the limits.

The matter was referred to the street committee to investigate.

G. A. Hanking wanted to explain to the city a new process for purifying water with a view to the city adopting it. The cost would be about \$50,000 for every million gallons of water.

The necessity of an assistant to Mr. Jorgensen, the water works engineer, was pointed out by that gentleman, who stated that as the work was going on from twelve to fifteen hours a day and covered a large area he found it impossible to properly overlook it.

A petition from Geo. McRae and others for a fire hydrant at the corner of Cedar Hill and Oakland avenue was referred to the water committee to act.

The finance committee recommended that \$100 be appropriated for copies of the B. C. Board of Trade report. This was adopted.

Ald. Wilson and Partridge in support said that the wagon was necessary, not only for exercising but to carry extra hose.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Use of Band Stand at the Park Granted For Sunday Afternoon Concerts.

Mr. Jorgensen Wants an Assistant to Watch the Work at Beaver Lake.

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Ald. Cameron and Ald. Humphrey objected to any unnecessary expenditures.

Ald. Partridge urged that the fire department had not used up anything like their appropriation.

To this Ald. Cameron replied that the taxes were coming in slowly and the council must be careful not to exceed revenue.

BRISTLING WITH GOLD.

A Wonderfully Rich Body of Ore Uncovered on the "Missing Link," Mineral Creek.

Discovery of Rich Placer Ground—Other Finds of Ore in the China Creek District.

Reports of rich strikes come from Alberni. On Mineral Creek, where already very rich prospects have been secured, George Brown, who staked the "Missing Link" the other day uncovered a body of ore of most remarkable richness.

A large body of ore was also located last week on Granite Creek. The value is not known as assays have not yet been made.

The ladies and gentlemen's doubles (club handicap) of the tennis tournament were brought down to final yesterday afternoon.

As already reported, it was found impossible to finish that event during the tournament week. The players yesterday were Combs, Moggridge, R. N., and Mrs. Moggridge, E. A. Jacob (ret.), the match being taken in two straight sets by the former, 6, 1, 6, 3.

The second reached the sixth game very few points in advance of their opponents, 6-5. Miss Dunsmuir and R. Harvey (ret. 30), then met the winners of the last match for a place in the final round, and nearly succeeded in occupying the coveted position, the score standing 6-5 twice against them.

The final was played this afternoon at 3:30, the contestants being Commander and Mrs. Moggridge, Miss Eastley and P. S. Lammpan (ret. 30). The secretary would ask for the return of two oaks plates removed by mistake after Saturday's play, and would also like to hear from the owners of articles left in the pavilion, including five plates, a small tray and a black parasol with a silver handle.

W. Christie, Land of... Won, Lost C. A. Godson... 1 2 E. G. White... 0 3 W. S. Gore... 0 3 A. S. Gore... 0 3

LACROSSE.

THE "TRIANGLES" AT WESTMINSTER.

According to all accounts the Victoria team which played lacrosse at Westminster on Saturday met with a rough reception, not only at the hands of the team which they opposed but from the crowd which had gathered to see a match which was terminated should not be won by the visitors no matter what was done.

It was decided to allow the committee to award the contract to the lowest tenderer. The council allowed the street committee to exchange rock with the sewer committee, and that the rock taken out of the sewers could be used on the streets.

HERE AND THERE.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF CURRENT EVENTS.

E. C. Johnson, of Snohomish, has arrived with his string of flyers for the horse races here early in September.

The Tacoma baseball nine, against whom the Amities are matched for next Saturday, defeated Seattle on the 10th by a score of 22 to 3.

Franklin, the Amities' well known pitcher, has taken up his residence in Kamloops. His loss will be keenly felt by the Amity team and by all Victoria's baseball circles.

Yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Council was held in the city hall. Among other business considered was the request from the National Council for the appointment of a committee to suppress the impure literature of this week.

THE CITY.

A MEETING of the city council is likely to be held on Thursday evening for the purpose of considering whether or not some definite steps can be taken this season towards street paving work.

It is understood that the C. P. R. will immediately make the location surveys and proceed with construction of a line of railway from Trail Creek Landing on the Columbia river to Rosland, so as to have it in running order this year.

SEVERAL small lots of California fruit consigned to this city were condemned yesterday by Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests. There were in all 100 boxes of pears infested with codlin moth and fifty boxes of apples which had on them the San Jose scale.

PREPARATIONS are rapidly advancing for the erection of a Presbyterian church at Colwood upon a choice acre site generously provided by Mr. Peete. The new church will be in the care of Mr. Robertson, who has charge of the Sooke and Metochin mission work.

MUCH needed repairs are being made at the city morgue as a result of the strong expression of opinion at recent coroner's inquests. The doors and windows are being provided with proper fastenings, the floor is receiving a coat of paint, and other necessary details are receiving attention.

A SQUALL caught the yacht Winnifred broadside on Saturday afternoon and she almost filled before her crew of six or seven managed to right her. She with difficulty made towards the beach and capsize just as she got into shoal water throwing the crew over the side, but without injury.

THERE is no reduction in the number of bush fires along the line of the Island railway. On Saturday morning the flames reached the farm of Mr. Cousins, about two miles from Shawnigan lake station, completely destroying the house and barn with all their contents. There was no insurance.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Richmond B. Hahed, J. J. of Shawnigan Lake, will be a candidate for the representation of the Cowichan-Alberni district in the provincial legislature at the forthcoming bye-election. Mr. S. Horace Davis, Mr. A. H. Rogers, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. W. H. Huffer are also mentioned as probable candidates.

MR. CHARLES W. JENKINSON, assistant provincial assessor, returned from Puget Sound by the Rosalee on Sunday morning bringing home with him a bride, who until Saturday evening was Miss Eleanor Deane Richardson, of Olympia. The wedding, an entirely private ceremony, was solemnized at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. John F. Damon, of Seattle.

THE funeral of the late Charlotte Emily O'Neill took place yesterday from her father's residence, Douglas street. The attendance of friends was very large and the many beautiful flowers were placed upon the coffin. At the Metropolitan Methodist church the funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The pallbearers were Messrs. Ed. Wilson, D. Spencer, L. W. Hall, A. Parfit, F. Bishop and W. Wilson.

MR. H. FRYE, the government surveyor, arrived back in Victoria on Sunday evening with his twelve-man party, having since the 5th of June penetrated the Chilcotin country to his heart, thereby proving that famous district to be rich in agricultural land of excellent quality and vast extent. Favorable reports prevailed during the greater part of the time the surveyors were in the field, and the work in consequence proceeded with more than usual rapidity.

H. M. S. NYMPHE, which has been absent from Esquimalt since May 24, and which was expected to arrive on Sunday, returned yesterday afternoon. She had been on target practice and has within recent days done some survey work around Seymour narrows. She reached Nanaimo on Sunday and was followed closely by the Heceta. A cricket match with the Nanaimo team for yesterday and also a concert for last evening, but the only intimation received of their postponement was the sudden departure of the vessel for Victoria.

SHAWNIGAN lake, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, was the scene a day or two ago, according to reports which reached the city yesterday, of a little misunderstanding among a party of Japanese millmen, which resulted in the loss of a valuable companion. One of the party suspended his companion of the theft of \$50; there was a vigorous denial on the other side, but the injured party was so firmly convinced that his partner was the thief that he determined to meet out stern punishment. A rope was secured and despite his protests the suspect was duly hanged by the neck. The fortunate arrival of one of the white mill hands, by whom the Jap was out down and restored to consciousness, alone saved his life.

PROFESSOR PRINCE, Dominion fisheries commissioner, who has been spending some time in the North studying the peculiarities of the salmon, its habits and the methods adopted in catching and preparing it for the world's market, returned to Vancouver yesterday afternoon, having had abundant and excellent opportunity for pursuing his investigations during the busiest season of the year at the Nass and Skeena rivers canneries. Professor Prince will now continue his practical observations on the Fraser, hoping upon his season's notes to prepare a series of acceptable regulations for the mutual benefit of the fish and the industry. At the close of the season on the Fraser Professor Prince will, it is expected, come to Victoria for a conference with those chiefly interested in the salmon industry before returning to the federal capital.

VICE-PRESIDENT Adlai E. Stevenson and his family party of six left Victoria for the northland by the excursion steamer Queen on Sunday evening, after spending the day very pleasantly as the guests of General H. S. Roberts, resident consul of the United States, and Mrs. Roberts. The latter left nothing undone to promote the pleasure of their distinguished guests, never forgetting their desire for comparative privacy during their present tour. During Sunday afternoon Hon. Senator Molines, Dr. G. L. Milne, and several other prominent citizens took the opportunity of calling upon the Vice-President of the neighboring republic, to wish him and his family a pleasant voyage and safe return. The party will be back in Victoria with the Queen in three days, but their second visit will unfortunately be extremely brief, as they do not propose to leave the steamer until Tacoma is reached and the special train is boarded that will take them East.

The Vice-President's ancestors are from General Robert's state, North Carolina, and both his parents having been within the borders of the Vice-President in his own year's candidature of the Democratic party for the presidency.

THE "VICTORIA" ARRIVES.

Prospects of a Russian-Japanese War Eagerly Discussed in the Orient.

Passenger Business Improving—The "Queen's" Excursion Party—The "Muriel" Will Repair Here.

"Will we have war with Russia?" was the question on every lip when the N. P. R. steamer Victoria left Japan, on her voyage to this city which was completed Sunday morning. Dr. Freeman, the ship's surgeon, believes that the conflict of the two powers is now inevitable, and passengers by the just arrived steamer endorse his estimate of the position of affairs. Both nations are, according to the Doctor, advancing military preparations upon an extensive scale, and these arrangements are not wholly defensive on either side. In Japan the reserves are being drilled and disciplined for a call to arms at practically a moment's notice, while the government is retaining its entire transport fleet and strengthening it by the addition of numerous small craft of high speed which will prove very valuable in the event of an emergency arising. The keynote to the whole difficulty is Russia's demand for the vacation of Korea by Japan, and this is now required to bring popular opinion on the subject in Japan to full agreement. Whether or not Great Britain will appear as the ally of Japan is what most concerns European residents—the majority in Japan seem to think she will. The Victoria, Captain J. Patton, R. N. R., command, had upwards of 100 passengers on her voyage just completed, besides a full cargo of tea, sugar, rice and silk, of which a considerable portion was discharged here. The first saloon list contained the following names: Mr. Brummer, Mr. Deschler, Rev. A. Sesholm, Mrs. Hartwell and two children, Mrs. Germs and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Morse, Dr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Bagwell, Mr. Watson, and Lieut. Col. Milne. There were also in the second cabin, and seventy-one Orientals in the steerage, of whom thirty Chinese and fourteen Japanese landed here.

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SHAWNIGAN lake, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, was the scene a day or two ago, according to reports which reached the city yesterday, of a little misunderstanding among a party of Japanese millmen, which resulted in the loss of a valuable companion. One of the party suspended his companion of the theft of \$50; there was a vigorous denial on the other side, but the injured party was so firmly convinced that his partner was the thief that he determined to meet out stern punishment. A rope was secured and despite his protests the suspect was duly hanged by the neck. The fortunate arrival of one of the white mill hands, by whom the Jap was out down and restored to consciousness, alone saved his life.

PROFESSOR PRINCE, Dominion fisheries commissioner, who has been spending some time in the North studying the peculiarities of the salmon, its habits and the methods adopted in catching and preparing it for the world's market, returned to Vancouver yesterday afternoon, having had abundant and excellent opportunity for pursuing his investigations during the busiest season of the year at the Nass and Skeena rivers canneries. Professor Prince will now continue his practical observations on the Fraser, hoping upon his season's notes to prepare a series of acceptable regulations for the mutual benefit of the fish and the industry. At the close of the season on the Fraser Professor Prince will, it is expected, come to Victoria for a conference with those chiefly interested in the salmon industry before returning to the federal capital.

VICE-PRESIDENT Adlai E. Stevenson and his family party of six left Victoria for the northland by the excursion steamer Queen on Sunday evening, after spending the day very pleasantly as the guests of General H. S. Roberts, resident consul of the United States, and Mrs. Roberts. The latter left nothing undone to promote the pleasure of their distinguished guests, never forgetting their desire for comparative privacy during their present tour. During Sunday afternoon Hon. Senator Molines, Dr. G. L. Milne, and several other prominent citizens took the opportunity of calling upon the Vice-President of the neighboring republic, to wish him and his family a pleasant voyage and safe return. The party will be back in Victoria with the Queen in three days, but their second visit will unfortunately be extremely brief, as they do not propose to leave the steamer until Tacoma is reached and the special train is boarded that will take them East.

THE "VICTORIA" ARRIVES. Prospects of a Russian-Japanese War Eagerly Discussed in the Orient. Passenger Business Improving—The "Queen's" Excursion Party—The "Muriel" Will Repair Here.

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THE "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"

Completes Her Twenty-Second Homeward Voyage—Delays at the Quarantine Station.

Cholera Makes Havoc Among the Returned Soldiers of Japan—Prince Yong Ho Pak a Passenger.

It was not until after a series of long delays that the R.M.S. Empress of Japan passed quarantine on her way from the Orient yesterday.

On Monday evening last Mr. Phipps, of Oak Bay, on returning to his home found the house full of smoke.

A PUBLIC farewell will be tendered Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald at the Salvation Army barracks to-morrow evening.

Mr. Chas. W. Collier is a New York silk merchant who has been back and forth over the Pacific many times.

On the day she was least expected, owing to the dense fog which obscured the Straits, the overdue British bark Shakespeare, Captain Todd, made her appearance in Royal Roads yesterday.

THE "WARRIMOO" REPAIRS. The result of the official inspection of the R. M. S. Warrimoo, in the Esquimalt dock, is that it is found necessary to replace one keel plate and two bilge plates.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR and Mrs. Dewdney have left for Quamlochan where they have taken up their residence for the next few weeks.

NO. 1 COMPANY of the Garrison Artillery, who have been making arrangements for a social evening and dance, have fixed upon Friday, the 23rd inst., as the date.

THE WALLS, which sailed for this port from San Francisco yesterday, has the following Victoria passengers aboard: Miss Alice Walsh, Mrs. Meyers, Miss Leahy, J. Wykes, H. L. Sewell, J. Lawrence, E. Gunnell, Charles Maner, A. Mullay and wife, Miss Kate Ryan, and J. P. B. Shaw.

A LETTER from Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, was sent to Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, yesterday, urging him to make an effort to extend the visit of the travelling dairy to Comox.

THE annual meeting of the congregation of the Church of Our Lady (Religious Episcopate) was held last evening, at which the financial and other reports for the year were received and dealt with.

CLEANSING THE CITY.

Inspector Conlin Tells What Has Been Done to Improve Victoria's Sanitary Condition.

The City Cleaner Now Than It Has Been for the Past Fourteen Years.

Speaking of the sanitary condition of the city yesterday, Inspector M. J. Conlin remarked that while many people were ready to make complaints, the public generally did not seem to know what extensive work had been accomplished this year towards improving the general condition of affairs.

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SCHOOL BOARD.

The Barristers' Opinion is That No Libel Lies Against the "Colonist."

Trustee Glover Expresses His Opinion on Complaints Against Mixed Schools.

The necessary permission having been granted by the city council, the fine band of the B.C.G.A. gave a select concert at Beacon Hill on Sunday afternoon next, when an unusually large crowd will be drawn to the park.

BEING an ancient mariner himself, "Mark Twain" appreciated the discharges that would doubtless be incidental to his attempting to continue his journey to Honolulu in advance of the Warrimoo and being of an accommodating disposition he has readily agreed to do with opinions or comments of the steamship authorities.

A LETTER from A. S. Aspland to his old instructor in music, Mr. W. Edgar Buck, who left for the East last night, states that he has been appointed first tenor of St. Mary's R. C. Cathedral, San Francisco, and also first tenor of one of the large synagogues there.

THE residence of Mr. Beaumont Boggs on Victoria Arm caught fire shortly after noon yesterday, when the kitchen fire was noticed to be in flames.

THE Quadra returning from the North with Sir Mackenzie Bowell and party on board, left Nanaimo for Victoria yesterday afternoon, and is expected to arrive here today.

THE St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society games to be held on Saturday, 24th inst., consist of a very large and varied program.

THE information brought by the Empress of Japan of the catches of Victoria's salmon schooners "on the other side" is far from encouraging to those interested in the industry.

At a public meeting held in Alberni on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the representation of the district in the provincial legislature, Messrs. W. H. Bainbridge and K. McKenzie were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

THROUGH the kindness of the Messrs. Danismuir the handsome steamer Joan has been generously placed at the disposal of the managers of the British Columbia Proletarian Home for an excursion to James Island on Saturday, the 31st inst.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became teething, she clung to Castoria. When she had cholera, she gave them Castoria.

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THE CITY MARKETS.

This season's hay, grain and other saleable farm products did not come in as plentifully as expected during the past week.

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

By the Charter yesterday evening the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen arrived in Victoria.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Yesterday the eighth round of the international chess tournament was played at Hastings.

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MARKETS.

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

CHOLERA IN THE ORIENT.

The Dangerous Policy of Suppressing Information Again Pursued by the Japanese.

A New Market for Vancouver Island Coal—China Learns a Lesson From Defeat.

Although the passengers arriving by the three Oriental lines that have reached Victoria this week agree in the statement that Cholera is working and havoc in Japan, the newspapers of that country contain no reference to the devastation of the plague.

At the industrial school, Tenkiji, the other day, Mr. Kono Saebio delivered a lecture on the coal supply of Japan and the advisability of utilizing electric power as far as possible in order to economize the coal consumption.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which Oriental liners have been arriving lately, the steamship Straits of Dover of the Northern Pacific line yesterday brought the largest freight yet to be landed here.

Towards the end of this month the steamer Thistle will be engaged in the herring fishing business which she so successfully inaugurated last winter.

THE COWICHAN INDIANS.

To THE EDITOR:—A little while ago some paragraphs appeared in your columns, intervals, regarding the construction of weirs on the Cowichan river by the Indians.

THE PASSING OF PRINCE PAK

Korea's Exiled Home Minister Arrives by the Empress—To Make America His Asylum.

He Incurred the Ill Will of the Queen and Was Forced to Fly—Japan's Staunch Friend.

Prince Pak-yong-ho, Japan's firmest friend in the Korean court, who was forced to fly from Seoul a short time ago owing to the unexpected turn of the wheel in that much disturbed city, reached Victoria by the Empress of Japan and proceeds through to New York by to-day's express.

It was during a ten years' enforced residence in Japan that Prince Pak of Korea became a lover of the Japanese, their progressive government and their modern institutions.

The High Piano Stool—Playing Too Near the Edge of the Keyboard. Whenever one sees a piano in this country, he also sees a high, uncomfortable piano stool in front of it.

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MEN AND WOMEN

Forge their Own Fetters.

Paine's Celery Compound Banishes Disease and Releases all Captive Sufferers.

Men and women forge their own fetters and shackles. They permit themselves to be completely bound and enchained by the common ills of life, and the result is misery and intense suffering.

The laws of health, when disregarded, bring severe penalties; and it is well to know that unless effective means are used to remove these penalties, chronic ailments result, and life is in danger.

GENERAL.

Yesterday evening the Lady Aberdeen arrived here by the Victoria Express.

OF SPORT.

Round of the inter-mountain was played at the Victoria Golf Club on Saturday.

THE COURTS.

The Divisional court yesterday ordered that the appeal of the late Mrs. Anderson's Bay Co. v. Hazlett stand over till decision is given on the application to set aside the order made in the County court directing that security be given for the costs of the appeal.

The case of the Bank of B. N. A. v. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., came before Justice Grease and Drake in the Divisional court yesterday. This was an appeal to set aside the order of Mr. Justice Walkem, of August 5, for a commission to issue for examination of witnesses on behalf of defendants at Sydney, N.S.W., and Adelaide, S.A.

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HOW WATERS SAVED THE SHIP

Billy Waters, the Ex-Victorian, and His Disabling of the Guns at Tamsui.

The Japan Advertiser Relates a Story of the Late Oriental War.

Mr. "Billy" Waters, of pugilistic fame, appears, says the Japan Advertiser, to have played the man during the attack upon the steamer Arthur in Tamsui. It seems that when the ship was assailed by muzzley fire from the shore, "Billy" suggested that a letter should be written asking how much it would cost to stop the firing.

When we proceeded to the fort, and on arrival found all ready for firing. The gates were closed and double sentries posted and kept. While waiting for the gates to be opened, Mr. Nightingale told me, from some-thing he overheard being said inside, we might be allowed to come out and see the place. I did not seem to think so, because I could not understand the language as he said. We were admitted to the fort and received by the General. Mr. Nightingale commenced negotiations with the General, and got out of them that situation. We then for the first time, to our great surprise, found out that their intention was to destroy the ship and everybody on her.

Writing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 25, 1861, Governor Douglas stated that he had made it a practice up to 1859 to purchase the native rights in the land in every case, prior to settlement, and that the price paid to the Indians was \$250.

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NOTICE.

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

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 8th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1895," that all arrears upon pre-emptions or purchases outstanding on the 1st day of February, 1895, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The first instalment, together with interest from the 1st day of February, 1895, is due and must be paid on or before the 1st day of December, 1895.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 8th August, 1895.

LIVE MEN WANTED.

To canvass for the sale and work of Mr. Gladstone's "The Story of the World," the Hon. G. W. Ross, M.L.A., the scholarly Minister of Education. A thrilling narrative of the wonderful career of Mr. Gladstone, fully illustrated with portraits of great men of the century, written and edited by Mr. Gladstone, a big book, nearly 2 in. thick, 8 in. wide, 14 in. long. Price 10s. 6d. Sent on receipt of order for twelve books. From \$15 to \$50 a week according to ability.

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

The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$3.00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular business and manufacturing.

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CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

Prospect of the Immediate Establishment of Another Important Open Line to Victoria.

Mr. F. C. Davidge Will Manage This City's Business For the Isthmus Republics.

It is probable that before many months Victoria's shipping interests, which are rapidly becoming the most important on the Pacific coast, will be extended to Central America. The earnest efforts of W. M. Calhoun, J. E. Chibber and others, of Seattle, during the past year have resulted in practically assuring the operation of a steamship line from Puget Sound, which will make Victoria the first port of call and the last of departure on each and every voyage.

THE SALMON PACK

On the Northern Rivers—It Will Be Under Two Hundred Thousand Cases.

A Two-Thirds Pack For the Skeena—Other Late News of the North.

The C.P.N. steamer Danube arrived from the North yesterday morning, completing a voyage that had rendered extremely disagreeable by rain, sleet and wind.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Assessment Complications at Vancouver—Harvesting in Chilliwack—Waterworks for Westminster.

Bush Fires—Latest From the Mines—Waterworks to Be Constructed at Wellington.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—The diphtheria scare at Burnaby is over, and the few cases are making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

The complication over the food property assessment at Burnaby, mentioned some time ago in the COLONIST, is receiving the attention of the authorities.

John Slade committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself in front of the Atlantic express as it was slowing into the station.

J. Whitmore has been missing since Friday. From letters left behind him it is feared he has committed suicide.

ALERT BAY, Aug. 10.—A settler from the Keight Inlet district states that the grubs are playing terrible havoc with the root crops there.

CHILLIWACK. Mr. Mathers, manager, and W. H. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co.'s branch at New Westminster, recently returned from a brief visit to the Chilliwack district.

REVELSTOCK. (From the Kootenay Mail.) Nine claims have been recorded in the Lardene district within the past week and the chances are that quite a number more will be in before August is out.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 12.—A boy named Morrison attempted to ride his horse through a deep slough near Mission today. The horse shied and threw the unfortunate lad, who was drowned before assistance could reach him.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 13.—Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, has written that he will have a traveling dairy to the Westminster exhibition, and asks that a building be prepared for him.

NANAIMO, Aug. 12.—F. S. Roper, government veterinary inspector, speaking of his trip through the Comox district, states that he found the stock remarkably free from contagious disease.

NANAIMO. (From the Colonist.) The navigation of the Columbia river above Revelstoke is a live question with the people in the Big Bend country.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) Senator Teller, of Denver, Colorado, has been in the Slocan surveying the great silver camps whose reputation has become controversial.

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day and Tuesday. Delegates from all parts of the province will be present. H. M. S. Hyacinth yesterday took on a further supply of Nainaimo coal.

WELLINGTON. (From the Enterprise.) Mr. F. G. Richards, of Victoria, gave us a call this week. He is here in the interests of some Victoria gentlemen, amongst whom is Mr. H. Croft, who propose to operate a system of waterworks in Wellington.

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to Omaha, 116 tons from Slocan Star to Everett, and 35 tons from Noble Five to Pilot Bay. The L. H. is an excellent gold property and it has been stated that its owners were offered but refused a large sum of money for it last week.

GOLDEN. (From the Golden Era.) A very serious bush fire has been raging this week in the neighborhood of Canyon Creek and within the timber limits of the Golden Lumber Co. The fire has been burning for several weeks, but on Tuesday afternoon it assumed vast proportions and a large quantity of valuable timber was destroyed.

NELSON. (From the Miner.) A carload of ore from the Eureka is going over via Kailo. The receipts at the New Denver record office for July amounted to over \$2,000.

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THE TOURNAMENT CLOSED

Resume of the Events of Tennis Week—The Final Matches Played Yesterday.

Yachting on the Other Side—Saturday to Witness the Great Cricket of the Season.

The following is a complete record of the matches played during the tennis tournament of last week:

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES (CLUB HANDICAP). First Round. J. A. Rithet (rec. 30), beat F. B. Pemberton (rec. 30), 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round. H. J. Myton (rec. 30), beat Dr. R. H. J. Browne (rec. 15), 6-5, 6-6, 6-1.

Third Round. H. J. Myton (rec. 30), beat H. W. F. Pollok (rec. 15), 6-2, 6-3.

Fourth Round. H. J. Myton (rec. 30), beat E. A. Jacob (rec. 15), 6-2, 6-3.

Semi-Finals. J. A. Rithet (rec. 30), beat H. F. Myton (rec. 15), 6-2, 6-3.

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GENTLEMEN'S OPEN SINGLES—CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. First Round. G. V. Cuppage beat J. M. Miller, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Second Round. G. V. Cuppage beat J. M. Miller, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

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LADIES' SINGLES—CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. First Round. Mrs. W. T. Marvin beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round. Mrs. W. T. Marvin beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Third Round. Mrs. W. T. Marvin beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Fourth Round. Mrs. W. T. Marvin beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Semi-Finals. Mrs. W. T. Marvin beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

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GENTLEMEN'S OPEN DOUBLES. First Round. G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lammman beat E. A. Jacob and H. W. F. Pollok, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Second Round. G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lammman beat E. A. Jacob and H. W. F. Pollok, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Third Round. G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lammman beat E. A. Jacob and H. W. F. Pollok, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

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Third Round. Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill and Miss Kershaw beat Mrs. Wm. V. Burrill and Miss Kershaw, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

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R. G. W. Davy, R. N., and Lieut. F. H. Walter, R. N., 6-3, 6-2. Finals. J. F. Foulkes and G. V. Cuppage beat H. E. Barkley and C. R. Longe, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

First Round. Miss Goward and A. T. Goward beat Miss Wright and G. C. Johnston, 6-2, 6-1.

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THE RESULTS OF THE MIXED DOUBLES (club handicap) were played yesterday, resulting in the victory of Miss Eastley and P. S. Lammman (rec. 30) over Captain and Mrs. Maggridge with a score of 6-4, 6-1.

CRICKET. VICTORIA VS. NEW WESTMINSTER. On Saturday next the Victoria cricket club will meet the crack team from New Westminster at the Caledonia ground and the local men will strain every nerve to prove that the defeat received at the hands of the Royal City club on Dominion Day is not a foretelling of their future.

YACHTING. WON ON TIME ALLOWANCE. RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 13.—Bad weather to-day marked the opening of the regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

THE TRIANGLE ROWING CLUB hold a special meeting at 8 this evening in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. when the names of the victors of the regatta will be presented.

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