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THE STORY OF THE SIEGE OF PEKIN

London Times Has a Despatch From Its Correspondent Dr. Morrison Under Date of July 21.

Charges Chinese Government With Infamy and Duplicity—Foreigners Cheerful and Able to Hold Out

London, Aug. 2.—(4 a.m.)—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison, in to-day's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors.

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge d'affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 24. "We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is enterprising but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our powder."

"The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. So no time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be averted."

The Times this morning prints the following despatch from Dr. George Bennett Morrison, dated July 21. "There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery we have not relaxed our vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and the batteries on top of the Imperial City wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition."

"The main bodies of imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Such a withdrawal cannot come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are simple, and 100 cases have passed through the hospitals."

"The Tsung Yi Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of the despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits. Sir Claude has telegraphed the Emperor to Queen Victoria, pointing out the Chinese government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities."

"This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung Yi Yamen by the grand council on July 13; yet the day before an official edict had been issued ordering the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also exhorted all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other edicts applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts."

"On July 18 another decree makes it plain that the action of the Chinese government is a deliberate one. The edicts made to the death of Baron von Kettler, the German minister, which was a manifesto of the Chinese government, are a plain proof that there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordier, can testify."

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops, under Gen. Tung Lu and Gen. Tung Fuhshing, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children coped up in the legation compound. The Chinese used shells, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets."

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us. There is still no news of Pei Tung central. The wounded number 108, including the American surgeon, Leppitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Several Americans have been killed. All the ministers and members of legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

"After enumerating the casualties already reported and stating that the total deaths are 16, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows: "The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin, but the French minister, M. Pichon, was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege."

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from a determination to destroy the British legation by burning the adjoining Han Lan Yuen (National college), the most sacred buildings in China, sacrificing the unique library. The Chinese throughout acted with characteristic treachery."

"London, Aug. 2.—(4 a.m.)—A Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree dated July 28, commanding him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude Macdonald was over-optimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date July 21, announced the arrival of supplies. In view of this, it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers, on the 28th, is correct."

Commenting on Dr. Morrison's despatch, the Times says: "It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of different Chinese representations that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the Chinese government, and that the rights of the consessionaries. Under the terms of the concession the Nicaragua Canal Company was allowed a period of ten years after the completion of the preliminary surveys in which to complete the construction of the canal. That period expired two years ago. The company, which has done a great deal of work, was expecting to effect an arrangement for the transfer of the property to the United States government of the United States, through some of the various Nicaragua bills that have been introduced in congress and more or less advanced to enactment within recent years."

A German General It Is Reported Has Been Chosen to Lead the Allies to Pekin.

London, Aug. 1.—A sensational Shanghai correspondent still insists that the Chinese are juggling with the mails, but in the face of the constantly accumulating evidence that the ministers were safe on July 22, and despite the omission from all the despatches of anxiously desired information regarding the real situation, political and otherwise, at Pekin, there are very few in London who do not believe the despatches genuine and reliable. The allies now confront a most difficult and dangerous problem. Without doubt the ministers are held by the Chinese as hostages, and the outcome of the advance on Pekin, which in all probability has begun, will be awaited with anxiety.

Today's despatches show that the allies, notably the Japanese, have been pushing their preparations with feverish haste, organizing a transport service of pack animals, carts, mules and junks. It is reported from Berlin that Lieut. Gen. von Lesell, commanding the German forces in China, when the Emperor's order has just been received, has been selected as commander-in-chief of the allies.

The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Wang Tsun, from which position, however, it is believed they can be ejected. At the same time, it is possible that, if defeated there, the Chinese will retire on Pekin and put the remainder of the European army to a severe test. It is reported from Berlin that Lieut. Gen. von Lesell, commanding the German forces in China, when the Emperor's order has just been received, has been selected as commander-in-chief of the allies.

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The Advance From Tien Tsin

Information Seems to Show That Pekin Cannot Resist Attack Long.

London, Aug. 1.—The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning, according to a despatch from Shanghai dated at 11:30 a.m., 30th July. The advance is being made by a number of columns, each of 20 miles beyond Tien Tsin and further up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been broken for the purpose of flooding the low lying expanse of the country.

The following information was brought to Tien Tsin on Wednesday, July 25, by a Chinese missionary student who was sent with messages to the British legation at Pekin. He was unable to deliver his message, but he says there are a few troops between Pekin and Yang Tsung, where works had been constructed, and that the Chinese are still in the city.

Among the scraps of information brought by the courier who left Pekin on July 14 was the fact that Gen. Ma, a notable Boxer chief, had been killed by the legation forces.

Shanghai telegrams of this date say the foreign consuls met yesterday and decided to invite Admiral Seymour, British, to take command of the Shanghai defences. The United States consul general, Mr. Goodnow, and French consul, Gen. M. Debeaurieux, are daily consulting with Admiral Seymour, and he is promised to draw up plans and submit them to a council of officers. The Shanghai municipal council objects to the consular action.

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Over Four Thousand

Gens. Hunter and Bruce Hamilton Keop Gathering in Boer Prisoners.

London, Aug. 1.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the war office as follows: "Pretoria, Aug. 1.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday with Commandants Rouse and Fonteneil; whilst Commandants Depley, Potgieter and Jonker surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and 1 Armerstrong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer, in the Staats artillerij, also surrendered."

"Over, with five guns and a number of burghers, broke away in Harriamth district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000. "An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederiksdorp, on the Krugersdorp. Post-horses and a carriage were overturned, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent trains passing. A special inquiry has been ordered to ascertain why the accident occurred."

Lorenzo Marques, Aug. 1.—The Boers have evacuated Machadoodorp, and it is reported as preparing to retreat to Lydenburg, to which place they have completed telegraphic communication. A correspondent with Gen. Hunter's force at Slagterskraal says: "The Boers and Senekal commandoes are now arriving, about 600 men; Gen. Roux has arrived, and also commandants of the Weeper commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of wagons for seven miles up the valley road. All officers and men are in uniform. The prisoners include foreign artilleryists."

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—(Special)—A cable from Col. Otter to-day states that 700 men of the highest importance, remaining from the Boers, are being held in Pretoria, implicating members of the House of Commons and other prominent men in England and in the United States. It says that starting developments may be expected shortly.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, mentioning various ailments like anemia and weakness.

Advertisement for 'FOR WAR SERVICE' by Emperor William Approves of German Soldiers Volunteering For China.

Advertisement for 'NEW APPOINTMENTS' in Ottawa, July 31, mentioning various government positions.

Advertisement for 'WILL RETIRE' by Hamilton Members Will Not Offer Re-Election.

Advertisement for 'APPRECIATIVE MERCHANTS' in Montreal, mentioning various businesses and their appreciation.

Advertisement for 'PIOL & STEEL' and 'PILLS' for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'FOR WAR SERVICE' and 'EMPEROR WILLIAM APPROVES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS VOLUNTEERING FOR CHINA'.

Advertisement for 'NEW APPOINTMENTS' and 'OTTAWA, JULY 31'.

Advertisement for 'WILL RETIRE' and 'HAMILTON MEMBERS WILL NOT OFFER RE-ELECTION'.

Advertisement for 'APPRECIATIVE MERCHANTS' and 'MONTREAL MEN RECOGNIZE THE WORTH OF A GOOD NEWSPAPERMAN'.

The Siege Of Tien Tsin

Thrilling Story of Besieged in the Northern Chinese City.

How the Russians Saved Them From Annihilation—Germans Tortured.

Brave Fight of Chinese at Military School—All Were Killed.

The steamer Glenogle, here from the Orient, brings an exhaustive detailed account of the siege of Tien Tsin and the many thrilling incidents connected with it. A party of Britishers who were among the besieged reached Kobe just prior to the departure of the steamer, and the account given by them, supplemented by a letter from N. J. Sargent, another of the besieged, forms an interesting narrative of the stirring events.

The bombardment started at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 17, two guns being fired in quick succession, then two more. The first appearance of the Boxers was two days before, when they were seen from the high buildings in the concession, carrying lamps and shouting to the thousands of them. For the procession they made was miles in length, and soon fires were started, the quarters of the native Christians being set on fire and the flames and their occupants butchered. They tried hard to set fire to the old Cathedral, but the British and Russian lookers thought the historic structure had been destroyed, but although fires danced around it, it was not to be little damaged for many days. On the same night an attack determined as it was sudden—was made on the railway station which was held by Russians—at the outset they had recognized the strategic importance of the station, and the British and Russian troops were stationed. The Boxers were trying an attack from the southwest, but they were repulsed. The British and Russian troops on the Recreation grounds and at the Woolen mill, and American troops on the Taku road, were ordered to move. The British and Russian troops were ordered to move. The British and Russian troops were ordered to move.

DECIDED TO ATTACK

The military school across the river, which was recognized as a menace. It was arranged that the British and German soldiers take the premises, which were entered by the British and German soldiers. The British and German soldiers took the premises, which were entered by the British and German soldiers. The British and German soldiers took the premises, which were entered by the British and German soldiers.

SENT A MESSENGER

to the commanding officers at Taku, calling for help, and James Watts, of the Japanese consuls, offered to carry the despatches. Three Cossacks accompanied him. Several times on their perilous journey they were attacked by hostile villagers, and they had many perilous adventures, but they managed to get through the party districts, who were ordered to fire on them. The British and German soldiers were ordered to fire on them.

JUNKS WERE SEEN

floating down the river, evidently with the intention of a bridge being formed for Chinese soldiers to cross. Fire was opened on them as they approached, and they were driven back. The British and German soldiers were ordered to fire on them.

THE BOMBARDMENT STARTED

at 6:20 a.m., and went on until 6 p.m., the only interruption being that the gunners stopped for dinner at mid-day. A number of Cossacks were ordered to attempt to silence the guns. They fought the greater part of the day and came back in the evening with 120 killed and wounded. There was too, that day some terrific fighting between the Russians holding the railway sta-

Japan's Action Highly Praised

Twenty-three Thousand Troops Landed at Taku in Ten Days.

Situation at Tien Tsin Exciting Some Alarm in Yokohama.

Yokohama, July 16.—(Per steamer Glenogle)—Japan's spirited and energetic action in the crisis is the theme of general comment as well as of universal praise. A whole division of troops, numbering 23,000, is now probably at Taku, the entire mobilization taking only ten days from the time the order was given.

THE TERRIBLE'S GUNS

got into position about 4,000 yards from the British station. The first shot fired by the British guns, which had been causing so much trouble to the Japanese, was the result of a shell which had been planted in it, with an explosion that shook Tien Tsin. The British commander issued a proclamation after the capture of the fort, which read: "By the help of God, the British have captured the fort. The escape of the Chinese in the fort was astutely done. The Chinese were ordered to fire on them.

HIT THE GUN

and knocked it clean over, the splinters flying all around. In the afternoon," he says, again, "I went upon the Taku Lighter Co's tower to snipe the soldiers. The Russian fire from 900 to 1,900 yards. Late in the afternoon as I was up on this tower I saw a platoon of the German soldiers had been coming to the place. The German soldiers saw them all on the river bank on top of a discarded fort, from which they were firing at the British and Russian troops. This was returned by the vessel, which came up to within a hundred feet, when she suddenly gave a turn to starboard, and the Chinese ran on shore, because she had been hit so often that she was going to sink. The British and German soldiers were ordered to fire on them.

DEATH OF MRS. TOMPKINSON

The Well-Known Electionist Died in California on Saturday. The many Victoria friends of Mrs. Tompkinson, wife of Lieut. Tompkinson, late R. N., will be grieved to hear of the death of that lady, which occurred at Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday. Mrs. Tompkinson first came to Victoria some 25 years ago, when, as Fanny Morgan, she was employed by the late Mrs. Morgan, who was then in the city. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her death is a great loss to her family.

PROSPECTOR REPORT FINDS IN A Rough Country.

Grand Forks, July 30.—Miles Barrett has arrived here to assume the position of foreman to the Grand Forks smelter. He was foreman of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson for four years, but has recently been employed at the Grand Forks smelter. He is a well-known prospector and has been successful in finding gold in various parts of the country.

LIBRARY RETURNS.—In July 1,842 books were issued from the Victoria Public Library to gentlemen. The books were returned to the library on Friday, and the average number being 113. The books were returned to the library on Friday, and the average number being 113.

A Primitive Mining Method

Sold Being Turned Out by Aratra in Bridge River District.

Bridge River district can produce a novel sight as the Lilootee Prospector, and we doubt if the same thing can be found in another camp in the country.

THE PHAETON AT HOME.

Returned to Esquimaux After a Seven-Months' Cruise. H. M. S. Phaeton, which left Esquimaux on the 5th of December last for a cruise in Southern waters, returned to Esquimaux on the 15th of July. The vessel was on the whole an uneventful one, the only notable incident occurring being the loss of two of the crew—a stoker named Dowling, who died at Callao, and a boy named Rice, who died on the voyage south from tuberculosis and was buried at sea.

THE CHICKENS COULDN'T SLEEP

The Midnight Sun Made Night as Day and They Kept Awake. There is a story going the rounds—but one concerning war and not peace—that the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is to be sent to Cape Nome as the special commissioner of the society to investigate the report of cruelty to some hens there.

KAMLOOPS EXHIBITION.

Lieutenant-Governor Will Open the Fair to Be Held in September. Kamloops Agricultural Exhibition will be held this year on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 26, 27, and 28. The exhibition is a large and well-attended one, and the public are invited to attend. The exhibition is a large and well-attended one, and the public are invited to attend.

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Japan's Action Highly Praised

Twenty-three Thousand Troops Landed at Taku in Ten Days.

Situation at Tien Tsin Exciting Some Alarm in Yokohama.

Yokohama, July 16.—(Per steamer Glenogle)—Japan's spirited and energetic action in the crisis is the theme of general comment as well as of universal praise. A whole division of troops, numbering 23,000, is now probably at Taku, the entire mobilization taking only ten days from the time the order was given.

THE TERRIBLE'S GUNS

got into position about 4,000 yards from the British station. The first shot fired by the British guns, which had been causing so much trouble to the Japanese, was the result of a shell which had been planted in it, with an explosion that shook Tien Tsin. The British commander issued a proclamation after the capture of the fort, which read: "By the help of God, the British have captured the fort. The escape of the Chinese in the fort was astutely done. The Chinese were ordered to fire on them.

HIT THE GUN

and knocked it clean over, the splinters flying all around. In the afternoon," he says, again, "I went upon the Taku Lighter Co's tower to snipe the soldiers. The Russian fire from 900 to 1,900 yards. Late in the afternoon as I was up on this tower I saw a platoon of the German soldiers had been coming to the place. The German soldiers saw them all on the river bank on top of a discarded fort, from which they were firing at the British and Russian troops. This was returned by the vessel, which came up to within a hundred feet, when she suddenly gave a turn to starboard, and the Chinese ran on shore, because she had been hit so often that she was going to sink. The British and German soldiers were ordered to fire on them.

DEATH OF MRS. TOMPKINSON

The Well-Known Electionist Died in California on Saturday. The many Victoria friends of Mrs. Tompkinson, wife of Lieut. Tompkinson, late R. N., will be grieved to hear of the death of that lady, which occurred at Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday. Mrs. Tompkinson first came to Victoria some 25 years ago, when, as Fanny Morgan, she was employed by the late Mrs. Morgan, who was then in the city. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her death is a great loss to her family.

PROSPECTOR REPORT FINDS IN A Rough Country.

Grand Forks, July 30.—Miles Barrett has arrived here to assume the position of foreman to the Grand Forks smelter. He was foreman of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson for four years, but has recently been employed at the Grand Forks smelter. He is a well-known prospector and has been successful in finding gold in various parts of the country.

LIBRARY RETURNS.—In July 1,842 books were issued from the Victoria Public Library to gentlemen. The books were returned to the library on Friday, and the average number being 113. The books were returned to the library on Friday, and the average number being 113.

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A Primitive Mining Method

Sold Being Turned Out by Aratra in Bridge River District.

Bridge River district can produce a novel sight as the Lilootee Prospector, and we doubt if the same thing can be found in another camp in the country.

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Inside MARKET RIVER

By for Spence's Bridge, ing business centre for all d the country west of the to command the trade hope and the Tulameen, on before the railway is offices for that district. h the centre of the town. n River connecting with ow under construction and

S & 60. FEET.

Building. Head an Syndicate Ltd

HOUSE

NOTHING

50 PER CENT onth.

ES, sizes 5 to 8 years. ES, sizes 5 to 8 years. ES, sizes 4 to 12 years. ES, sizes 4 to 8 years. ES, sizes 4 to 7 years. ES, sizes 4 to 9 years. ES, sizes 4 to 8 years. ES, SHIRT WAISTS

ATTENTION.

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& Co

SPICES

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AND VICTORIA

Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

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Green

YOUR OWN PRICE

ETC.

76-78 FORT STREET, above Douglas Street.

NOTICE.

ity mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division, located—Mt. Slicker, 'Chemstone

Notice that we, A. Wasson and H. es, Free Miners' Certificate No. and 48,001b. Intend, sixty days date hereof, to apply to the Miners for a Certificate of Improv-

ment for the purpose of obtaining a grant of the above claim.

Other take notice that action, under 7, must be commenced before the 31st day of July, A.D., 1900.

100



Men's Odd Coats and Vests.

Half Price for Cash this week.



20 Dozen Boys' Straw Hats.

10c. each for cash this week

A Few of Those

Halifax Tweed Suits At \$4.90 Still Left

White Canvas Tennis Shirts and Pants.

D. McCLAIN & CO.

Boys' Knickers 25c Pair.

Balbriggan Underwear 35c.

50 Dozen Fast Black Sox 12c. a Pair.

BATING TRUNKS 5c., 10c., 15c Pair.

BOYS' KNICKERS 25c PAIR.

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.

A Teacher And a Writer

Rev. Dr. Bryce Head of Winnipeg University Staff Visiting Victoria

He Talks on Matters Literary, Historical and Educational.

Learning that Rev. Dr. Bryce, head of the teaching faculty of Manitoba University, Winnipeg, was in the city, representing Rev. Mr. Clay, of St. Andrew's church, a representative of the Colonist as to literary and educational matters.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Three of the Teachers Under the Macdonald Fund Have Reached Canada.

From The Mail and Empire. Three of the special teachers who were engaged in England by Professor Babson, under the Macdonald-Sloyd fund, to come to Canada to take charge of the work of establishing manual training in connection with the Public Schools in the various provinces have arrived in Ottawa.

Mr. Albert H. Leake, of Leicester, has been engaged in the manual training movement in England for the past ten years, and has had charge of a set of six centres in Leicestershire. His special training for this work was obtained in London (city and guild institute), Nass (Sweden), Leipzig (Germany), Bangor (Ireland) and Leicester. From the authorities of each of these centres he holds teaching diplomas, as well as being certified by the English educational department. He has had experience in giving instruction in the manual training with the different materials, such as paper, cardboard, wood, metal, and glass. He leaves for Brockville to take charge of the summer course of manual training for teachers, which has been opened here.

Mr. T. B. Kidner has also just arrived from England. He has left for Toronto, where he is to take charge of the manual training schools of Toronto, established under the Macdonald-Sloyd school fund, with directions to give all the assistance he can in introducing manual training of the highest order into the schools throughout the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Kidner received his training at the technical college in Bristol, and afterwards he became instructor in one of the large centres under the London school board.

Mr. Lindley H. Bennett came with Mr. Kidner from Bristol. Mr. Bennett has been engaged for the past five years as a manual training instructor under the school board of London, England. He has been in the province of Nova Scotia, and he is to take charge of the summer course at Brockville, which will be held in the latter part of the month.

The Governor-General, who, with Lady Minto, has taken a great interest in the schools of Canada ever since their arrival, has kindly signified his willingness to open the schools in as many of the provinces as he is able to visit. The training course in British Columbia and Winnipeg will be opened on his return journey from the West. Afterwards the manual training course in connection with the schools in Ottawa and Brockville will be formally inaugurated.

Hard Trip On the Yukon

Sufferings of Semi-Starved Miners on the Koyukuk Trail.

Were Lost in the Swamps of the Koyukuk and Narrowly Escaped Death.

Hot owl and fricassee of malamute steak. This is the body of the bill of fare which kept two unfortunate miners alive who had lost their way in the swamp which must be crossed to get into the Koyukuk country, whither many have stampeded. The two unfortunates who suffered privation and almost starved to death on this journey were Frank Brackett and Irving Meads, who formerly kept a road house near Le Barge, in company with Bert Dickey. Besides the viands mentioned, they had ozone and good rich water from the swamps, while the mosquitoes furnished appropriate music and kept them from getting the scurvy through lack of exercise.

THE CHINESE REFORMERS

Taking Steps to Raise an Army to Fight the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, July 30.—W. A. Cunyow, the foreign secretary of the Chinese Empire Reform Association of Canada, is in the city, and he is expected to be in the city for some time.

Mr. Cunyow says it is quite likely that the army will number 100,000 men, and there are ample funds in the treasury of the association at headquarters to equip them with the latest arms, uniforms, etc., and to offer stipend pay to encourage the troops to enlist.

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Galena Strikes.—New Find of Ore on the Kaslo River. From Nelson Tribune. Great excitement was caused in Kaslo on Tuesday by the news of three magnificent strikes on the south fork of Kaslo river. The most remarkable of the three was that made on the Bismarck claim, which was boned at one time by Frank Sherwood of Spokane. The find was most unexpected. It was made about twenty feet to the east of the Bismarck claim, and consists of clean galena, from four to twelve feet, and old time miners say that it is the most important veins of that year.

McClain Was Taken to Task

His Wild Utterances Do Not Find Favor With Working Men.

Last Saturday evening about 3,000 people gathered at Dallas Square, in Nanaimo, to the music of the Fort-Simpson Indian band. The Steveston strike was up for discussion, Ralph Smith, M.P.P., and Will McClain, of Vancouver, being the speakers, the latter having gone over to solicit financial help from the miners.

From certain statements made in the press and in published correspondence, it was alleged that strong threats had been made, but the speaker did not like to believe these statements. He could readily believe that Mr. McClain had been misrepresented in the press. The speaker would denounce in the strongest manner any threat that had been made against the militia.

There were a few matters that he wanted Mr. McClain to explain—matters which he would present to the audience. In trades unions the anarchist should have no place. A man who believes that nothing can be done by force, is the worst element with which trades unions have to contend, and the speaker was opposed to violence.

Mr. Smith had received a letter from a man signing himself 'E. J. Edwards, who claimed to be a bona fide fisherman at Steveston, in which he asked the Naminotes not to contribute towards the strike, alleging that the greatest number of the fishermen were ready to go to work.

Mr. McClain followed. He claimed that he had been misrepresented in the newspaper reports and said a lot of nasty things at their expense. From them he swung off to the C. P. R., from whose shops he had been discharged, and as he thought, most unjustly. Over these matters he took up a lot of time, and then referred to the circumstances and conditions which had led to the strike.

The speakers refused to open their books and arbitrate the question of the price to be paid for the coal, and the speaker had never been made by them, as he had heard in some quarters. He denounced the calling out of the militia, as together without due cause, and deplored the consequences if it were done.

He then referred to the war recruits had let off his Lee-Metford rifle. The Japanese fishermen came in for a part of his attack, and Mr. McClain closed with an appeal for assistance from the strikers, their wives and children, and drew a touching picture of a little child with tears in its eyes, appealing to its mother and trembling hands the mother informed the little one that she had none to give.

MOBE PRACTISE WANTED.

Admiral Hopkins Draws Some Lessons From Belle Isle Trial.

Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins of the British navy, has been discussing some of the lessons taught by the recent attack upon the old ironclad, Belleisle by the modern battleship Majestic. He says that although the experiment seemed to show that the danger from wood on the modern fighting ship is not quite so great as had been generally supposed, yet it was clear that the material must be regarded to questions of comfort or habitability. The unarmored parts of the ship were quickly torn to pieces by the auxiliary armament which proved that the men usually stationed between decks to put out fire would have been unable to act. Nothing combustible should be put out of the ship's deck.

Mr. Smith expressed by stating that it gave him great pleasure to do what he could to assist the striking fishermen on the Fraser river. He was opposed to the ordering out of the militia to interfere with men who wanted to work. One aspect of labor troubles was that no sympathy was received from the capitalist class, but there was no question about the constitutionality of the position that had been taken. As members of trades unions he was not prepared to bring home to the people a proper conception of what our rights are.

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In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government Street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser valley, 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shrubs; easy access to the city; walk from Fort Street car; will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook Street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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Another good find is the one made on the Cork mineral claim owned by the French syndicate. They have eight feet of galena in an open cut. They are driving a tunnel to crosscut. The Cork is at the bottom of the same hill at the summit of which is the Bismarck. The Granite King is the claim on which the third strike was made. It is owned by the same people, and was discovered on the surface they encountered thirty-two inches of galena and they have struck the same lead 100 feet below. This property is a gold as well as a silver one.

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HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage; \$1,700; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOR, MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre; \$3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Home Grown

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs.

For Fall Planting 80,000 to Choose From.

NO AGENTS nor commission to pay. Orders dug in one day; you get it the next. No fumigating nor inspection charges.

Greenhouse plants, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. Largest assortment complete stock in the province. Send for catalogue before placing your orders. Address: M. J. Henry, 37 West Ferry Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Good drivers, delivery horses and carriage teams. Apply to H. W. Chadwick, on view corner of Fourth Street and Topaz avenue, Victoria. 127

FREE I will send to any lady who will send me a receipt for payment of \$1.00, I will relieve in 2 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless. MORTON, 27 West Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Provincial Legislature

Labor and Chinese Restriction Form Chief Subjects of Debate.

House Decides to Appoint a Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Yesterday's sitting of the legislature was largely devoted to debate, the interesting subjects of labor and Chinese restriction both coming up and receiving about an hour apiece, without in either instance being near ended. Mr. Helmecke's resolution, which aimed at the protection of government contractors from the abuses of contracting, and also at the regulation of the locally acquired wages received the general support of the house. Its passage was somewhat hindered by the amendments of Mr. McInnes, who apparently was desirous of going the senior member for Victoria one better in this regard. Two amendments were offered, the first being disposed of and the second still under discussion when the debate was adjourned. The former one had, however, even the distinction of receiving the vote of a division of the session.

The second debate arose out of Mr. Tatlow's Chinese immigration bill. To show Mr. Brown proposed a very drastic amendment, which was to have been followed by another from Mr. Helmecke, who proposed that gentleman moved the adjournment of the question until to-morrow.

A little routine business had followed previous when Mr. Helmecke rose to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. McInnes. It was the opinion of this house all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, and that the same time these conditions should be such that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages to the laboring classes as are earned in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government but also all work done under the grant of provincial public funds, and all works carried on under franchises granted by the government.

Upon Mr. Martin pointing out that the effect of the bill was to increase administration and revenues, the mover stated that he had already obtained the approval of the committee on which the bill was referred. Mr. McInnes then claimed that, while a very proper resolution, it practically amounted to nothing, as it guaranteed that it would be carried out. At Ottawa, when a similar resolution had been passed, it was found that if a laborer suffered and sought relief under this motion he would get nothing, but he would get a check for \$100, which he would have to use to pay for his expenses. Mr. Martin then stated that he would amend the bill so as to add the clause, "to be embodied in an act, whereby the standing committee on agriculture, and the second by adding at the end of the resolution, the words, "also that in all contracts, leases and conveyances, of whatsoever kind entered into or made by the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith."

Mr. Helmecke stated that it was but an effort to go one better, and that while the government was ready to approve of his motion, it was most unwise to embarrass it by introducing other features by amendment. Mr. McInnes, who had been the mover of the bill, stated that he had already obtained the approval of the committee on which the bill was referred. Mr. McInnes then claimed that, while a very proper resolution, it practically amounted to nothing, as it guaranteed that it would be carried out. At Ottawa, when a similar resolution had been passed, it was found that if a laborer suffered and sought relief under this motion he would get nothing, but he would get a check for \$100, which he would have to use to pay for his expenses.

Mr. Martin suggested that the resolution should have come from the government directly, but that, having been once admitted by them, it was the responsibility of amending it rested with the house. Mr. Helmecke stated that it was but an effort to go one better, and that while the government was ready to approve of his motion, it was most unwise to embarrass it by introducing other features by amendment. Mr. McInnes, who had been the mover of the bill, stated that he had already obtained the approval of the committee on which the bill was referred.

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Attorney-General answered the following question of Mr. Tatlow: "Is a suit now pending between the Dominion government and the provincial government as to the ownership of Stanley Park, or any part thereof, and would the provincial government entertain favorably a proposition to convey its rights to the city of Vancouver, in trust for a purpose proposed by the Dominion government?" Answer: "It is not desirable while the action is pending to make any change in the ownership."

Also the question of Mr. Hayward: "Is it a fact that the provincial police have been patrolling Fraser river since the date of the raid of 1896 and 1897?" Answer: "Yes. There was a communication with the Dominion government as to the Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia? If so, what was the reply?" Answer: "The following telegram was received from an official of the Dominion government: 'Representative of the Dominion government in regard to the Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia? The Dominion government proposes granting lands in New Ontario to some and grandsons of veterans of the Fenian raid of 1866 and 1870.'"

Also the question: "Does the government intend taking any steps to validate tax sales, especially government tax sales, held in the New Westminster district in 1897?" Answer: "The government has no intention of doing so."

Mr. Wells answered Mr. Tatlow's question: "Is the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp, and to revise the schedule of charges for water carried by the province averaged less than 200? In 1898 Mr. McInnes, of Vancouver, introduced a bill to amend the Waterworks Act, which was passed by the house. The bill provided for the construction of a waterworks in the city of Vancouver, and for the sale of water to the city of Vancouver for the purpose of manufacturing wood pulp."

Mr. Tatlow asked the Premier: "Has the government any authoritative information as to the number of persons per capita in Ontario compared with the Dominion?" Answer: "The Dominion has a population of 4,000,000, and Ontario has a population of 2,000,000. The Dominion has a population of 4,000,000, and Ontario has a population of 2,000,000. The Dominion has a population of 4,000,000, and Ontario has a population of 2,000,000."

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The Canadian Sealing Claims

Edward Blake Will Argue Case Against Russia for Seizing Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Edward Blake has been retained by the government to argue the case of the six Canadian sealing vessels whose claims against Russia for seizure in the North Pacific in 1893 have been referred to arbitration. The Ontario government proposes granting lands in New Ontario to some and grandsons of veterans of the Fenian raid of 1866 and 1870. Arch. Blue, Dominion census commissioner, commenced the duties of his office today.

He Sails For Canada on August 9. Montreal, Aug. 1.—The Star's special cablegram from Ottawa says that Edward Blake has been retained by the government to argue the case of the six Canadian sealing vessels whose claims against Russia for seizure in the North Pacific in 1893 have been referred to arbitration.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Sir—In your issue of the 9th inst. I notice an item which states that the Knights of Honor in Buffalo have decided to exclude Christian Scientists from the order. That such is not the fact is evident from the report of the decision of the society given in the Buffalo Commercial of 19th of June, from which I beg to quote as follows: "The matter of excluding Christian Scientists from the order was again discussed at length. The committee on laws presented the following amendment to the constitution of the order, extending from the order: 'One who avowedly professes to reject surgery or medical treatment for bodily ills, and who is not a member of the order, shall not be taken on the proposition and the report was lost by a vote of 13 yeas to 64 nays. The committee on laws presented the following amendment to the constitution of the order, extending from the order: 'One who avowedly professes to reject surgery or medical treatment for bodily ills, and who is not a member of the order, shall not be taken on the proposition and the report was lost by a vote of 13 yeas to 64 nays.'"

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Export Duty

Immense Numbers Taken

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