Shipbuilders Busy At Esquimalt

Three Hundred Men Busy at the Bullen Bros'. Yards on New Steamers.

British Columbia Lumber Carrier in Distress—New Steamship Line.

Few Victorians realize what a large industry that of British Columbia Marine Railway Co., and its subsidiary companies has become. There are now in the neighborhood of three hundred men engaged at the yards of Bullen Brothers, at Esquimalt, building, overhauling and repairing steamers. The new Princess, being built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is about two-thirds framed up, being built thoroughly in keeping with the requirements of Lloyd's regulations, the material for the new steel quarantine tender to replace the Steamer Earle at the William Head station is now arriving and work is progressing on the steel steamer for the Dominion government, the remodelling of the steamer Princess May, which will be second only to the steamer Princess Victoria among passenger steamers on this coast, when the work is completed is well under way, and an extensive overhaul has just been completed of the steamer Danube bought by the British Columbia Salvage Company, recently from the Canadian Pacific Railway to fill the requirements of the government regulations, and those of Lloyd, for the maintainance of a wrecking plant at Esquimalt.

The New Princess

The new Princess steamer, which is being built so that she may go into any service at present maintained by her owners, is to be a wooden screw steamer much longer than the steamer Princess Beatrice. Those who have seen the vessel in frame at Esquimalt are unanimous in stating the work done on her is of the best. The machinery and boilers are being built by Bow McLachlan & Co., on the Clyde and will be shipped to Esquimalt, as were those of the Princess Beatrice, by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company, or China Mutual line, running from Liverpool and Glasgow monthly to this port. The steamer will have quadruple engines and Scotch marine boilers, and should average from 16 to 17 knots an hour. The model of the steamer is considered by shipping men to be a very good one.

The machinery for the new steel steamer for the Dominion government, which will be about one hundred feet long, is also being built in shops of the old land, and will be shipped to Esquimalt on one of the Blue Funnel steamers, as will the new boilers being built by Bow McLachlan & Co., on the Clyde for the steamer Princess May. The workmen at the Esquimalt shipyards have taken the top from the erstwhile Alaskan liner and a large staff is remodelling the vessel. It is estimated that $150,000 will be spent on the liner. The shipbuilders at Esquimalt, will put another deck on the steamer, and her passenger accommodation is to be entirely altered, the staterooms opening into a long saloon running fore and aft as on the Princess Victoria, which will be the only vessel with superior accommodation on the Pacific coast when the work is complete. The present machinery will be entirely overhauled and refitted and new boilers are being built on the Clyde to replace those now in the vessel.

The Princess May

The Princess May's present engines are considered almost as good as when Hawthorn Leslie & Company, her builders, put them in the steamer in 1888, though seventeen years of service has worn them down. She has three cylinders, 19 inches, 30 inches and 50 inches, with a 33-inch stroke. The Princess May was formerly running on the China coast under various names. She was built as the Cass, then known as the Hating, then Ningchow, then Arthur, and she reverted then to her old names Cass and later Hating again, until she was rechristened the Princess May. When the shipbuilders at Esquimalt complete work on the steamer in the spring, she will have no equal in the northern trade.

The steamer Danube has been altered and overhauled, her new owners having gone through the steamer from the keel up and made whatever improvements they thought necessary to fit her for the service in which she is to be engaged. Large pumps and wrecking apparatus has been installed, and her houses altered so that towing appliances are to be placed. Now, with new paint, the wrecking steamer Danube is ready for service.

SIDE LIGHT ON THE NICKEL PLATE

Reasons For Recent Departure to New York of Mr. M. K. Rogers.

The departure to New York of M. K. Rogers, one of the most prominent mining operators of the southern interior, is said by parties recently from the Similkameen to be due to an unfortunate controversy that has arisen over his interests in the Nickel Plate mine in the Hedley camp, on which over $1,000,000 has been spent.

The Nickel Plate, one of the substantial gold producing mines of the province, is owned by the Yale Mining Company, which has also acquired a number of adjoining claims surrounding the mine. The 40-stamp mill, power plant and tramways connecting the mine with the reduction works, are the property of the Daly Reduction Company. Up to last October M. K. Rogers was manager of these two corporations.

Last month the annual meeting of both companies took place, and the directors of the Daly Reduction Company appointed R. B. Lamb manager in place of Mr. Rogers, who, however, still retains a similar position with the Yale Mining Company. The Colonist's informant states that since Mr. Lamb's brief charge of the mill many changes have been made in the staff formerly under Mr. Rogers, a number of old employees having sent in their resignations. It is also said that the orchard of young fruit trees planted out by Mr. Rogers on the land secured by him from the Dominion government, which land adjoins the townsite of Hedley and originally former a part of an Indian reserve, has been pulled up and destroyed.

The land in question was granted by the Ottawa authorities to Mr. Rogers on certain conditions, the principal of which was that it should be used as a smelter site. Notwithstanding considerable opposition, both locally and at the federal capital, Rogers finally secured a contract for possession of the ground, and since then the people of Hedley have been anxiously awaiting the time when the land should be put to the purposes for which it was supposed to have been secured, but instead of a smelter being erected, much to their surprise, Mr. Rogers built for himself a fine home and planted several acres for an orchard.

Cause of the Friction

While the exact cause of the friction cannot be ascertained, it is believed that Rogers, who is said to own a fifth interest in the mine, has taken umbrage at being ousted from the management of the Daly Reduction Company, and a new man being appointed in his place. Whether this is the true explanation of his presence in New York cannot be definitely stated.

There is a local interest in the early history of the Nickel Plate mine, as it was in Victoria that Mr. Rogers came across samples of ore that led to his ultimately acquiring the property from Messrs. Wollaston and Arundel, both these men now being resident in Victoria.

In 1895 Rogers held a roving commission on behalf of the late Marcus Daly of Butte, Montana, toample and acquire promising copper properties. That summer he traveled through the little known Boundary district, examining many of the remarkable low grade ore bodies existing in Phoenix and Deadwood camps, but transportation facilities appeared to be in the too distant future, and acting under instructions, he journeyed down to Sonora country, Mexico. Here he ran across and bonded a phenomenal surface showing of copper ore. Development work was in full swing when he received peremptory instructions from Mr. Daly to close down and "pull stakes." That order lost the old Montana copper king one of the largest fortunes ever realized out of the brown metal, for the property afterwards passed into the hands of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, when it was found that the crosscut tunnels started by Mr. Rogers were within eight and twelve feet, respectively, of the bonanza ore chute measuring 2,000 feet long by 220 feet wide. That ore chute made the fortunes of many shareholders in the Green Consolidated.

Discovered the Nickel Plate

A flying trip to Australia to examine a copper property turned out to be a wild goose chase, and the operator found himself in Victoria in 1898 en route for the Skeena River country. Time hung heavily on his hands while waiting for the departure of the northbound steamer. One day Rogers happened to be in William Wilson's office on Government street. Here it was that he came across some fine specimens of ore from the then recently discovered property on 20-Mile creek. He met Wollaston and arranged to see the discovery. The trip to the Similkameen was made and a hard sampling of the prospect followed. The remarkable returns received from a Montana assayer proving so encouraging, he went back alone to the claim a second time, the assay returns of the re-sampling determined him to secure the property. He bonded the Nickel Plate, Bulldog, Sunnyside and Copperhead claims for $6,000. On January 12, 1899, development work started, with a small crew of men. All supplies had to be packed to the prospect by trail a distance of 40 miles, and the early work of proving the ore body was carried forward under the greatest disadvantages. As the work progressed, Mr. Rogers began to acquire further claims, and two months before the bond expired it was paid for in full.

Today the Nickel Plate has developed into one of the most productive mines of the interior and that delay at Victoria was the direct cause of Mr. Rogers securing it.

The mine has many thousand feet of tunnels and drifts, and two large "glory holes." It enjoys the distinction of being about the only high grade property where ore is mined from "glory holes." The deposit, too, is something new and unique, being a mineralized zone of sedimentary rocks crushed between bodies of andesite containing mispickle carrying free gold.

Ample Water Power

The waters of 20-Mile creek furnish the motive power for everything. It drives the machinery of the forty-stamp mill, a thirty-drill compressor which furnishes compressed air for the drills in the mine three miles away, and 4,000 feet higher; and it runs an electric railway about two miles long, from the mine for the haulage of the ore to the top of the gravity tram. The water is taken from the creek three miles up and conveyed by a flume to a point on the mountain side above the mill and power house. From there it is dropped about 400 feet to the power house, in which is located the large compressor and the dynamos.

Two corporations carry on the work. The Yale Mining Company owns the mineral claims and attends to the development of the mine. The Daly Reduction Company erected and operates the stamp mill, built the large flume, power house and compressor plant, the gravity tramway and the electric railway up at the mine.

The mill, forty stamps, has a capacity of 150 tons per day, and the stamp capacity is to be increased within the next year to 120 stamps. Ground was obtained from the Indian department for the erection of a large smelting plant which it is understood will be built as soon as the V. V. & E. railway is completed to Hedley to bring in the machinery for same, and a sufficient tonnage of smelter ore is available. In all over a million dollars has been expended in plant and development of the properties.

The Daly Reduction Company, Ltd., is incorporated under the Company's act, the officers and directors are: President and treasurer, J. C. Lawlor, New York; vice-president, Marcus Daly, New York; secretary, C. A. Crawford, Anaconda, Mont.; assistant secretary, A. J. Campbell, Butte, Mont., and J. G. Morony, Grand Falls, Mont. R. B. Lamb, Hedley, is manager.

KENNETH WOLLASTON DEAD.

Popular Young Victorian Goes to an Early Grave—Victim of Typhoid.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Kenneth J. Wollaston, who died early yesterday morning of typhoid fever at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will take place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Christ Church cathedral. There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 9 a. m. for the relatives and friends. The body will rest in the north porch, and the funeral service will be at 3 p. m.

Deceased, who was but 25 years of age, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wollaston and had lived in this city since his early childhood days. After finishing his education in the local schools he entered the service of Turner, Beeton & Co., and at the time of his death was one of the firm's most popular travelers. Not only was he well known and highly esteemed locally for his many manly qualities, but he had a host of friends throughout the province who will sincerely regret his passing away.

The late Mr. Wollaston was a member of over seven years' standing of the James Bay Athletic Association, being one of the most enthusiastic and prominent supporters of the organization. As a slight token of the deep sense of bereavement felt by every member of the J. B. A. A., the flag is flying as half-mast from the club building.

He leaves to mourn his loss a father, mother and two sisters, who have the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Draught Horse Crashes Into Street Car Injuring Several Passengers.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Several passengers were injured, one fatally, as a result of a runaway horse attached to a heavy cart, crashing into the side of an electric car in South Boston this afternoon. One of the big shafts of the cart pierced the side of the car and struck an unknown woman, fracturing her skull. At the city hospital the attendants said she would not recover. She was about 20 years old.

Workmen's Appeal to Army

St. Petersburg Strikers Remind Soldiers and Sailors of Their Common Aim.

Liberals Now See Their Mistake in Not Having Rallied to Witte's Aid.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The workingmen's committee today addressed the following appeal to the soldiers and sailors: "Comrades and brothers, for a long time we have misunderstood each other. Your officers taught you to regard us as enemies of the fatherland, and as criminals whom you should shoot, beat with your whips and butcher with your bayonets.

"Our struggle for the people's freedom and the people's well-being has been depicted to you as a revolution against the fatherland and which you are obliged to suppress. Many of you believing this, have shot your own brothers, filling the streets of our town with blood.

"The case is now altered. The eyes of many of the soldiers and sailors have been opened. They understand that (all of us are brothers and that we are sons of the nation, whose common enemies are your commanders and those in power. They understood that the liberty of the people is their own liberty and the good of the people, their own good.

"The men of the Black Sea fleet and at Cronstadt stood against their commanders and signified that they wanted to lead the lives of men, that they wanted liberty and they associated themselves with the cause of the people. A number of sailors at Cronstadt have been tomorrow be executed.

Soldier and Sailor

"The workingmen of St. Petersburg struck, demanding the release of our soldier and sailor brothers and the abolition of court martials and the death penalty.

"Is it possible that you soldiers and sailors will not arise and help your brothers at Cronstadt? Is it possible that you will remain hand in hand with the murderers of your brothers at Cronstadt?

"We workmen say, the cause of (the soldiers and the sailor) is our cause and so we have gone out on strike. You must say everywhere, 'The cause of the workmen is our cause and the struggle of the workmen our struggle.'

"And you must associate yourselves with the struggling people. You must strike and refuse to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the words of command to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the word of command, calling on you to put down the workmen's movement. Let not a shot be fired by you against the people, down with your blood thirsty commanders. Long live a free government and a free people."

Anarchy and Mob Rule

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds" who engendered the present strike, is producing a natural revulsion of feeling which is shared by all classes. The prospect of anarchy and mob rule, which would be the outcome of the present demoralized conditions in both the country districts and cities, had a sobering influence. The lower classes were always on the verge of starvation, are growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who by their continued strikes are taking the bread from their mouths and not only without being incited by the police but in spite of all the authorities these classes are threatening reprisals.

Their Leaders Blundered Frightfully.

It is the intelligent middle class, however, which is beginning to really support the government, in its efforts to restore something like order and public tranquility. Many of the liberals who fought the government actively before the proclamation of the emperor's manifesto, are now convinced that (their leaders blundered frightfully) by refusing to lend their support to Count Witte in his difficult task because he had demanded an accept the unqualified conditions laid down by them. They see now that it is too late, that they missed the great opportunity of becoming a leading influence, and that they, by their inaction have become a negligable quantity.

The leadership which they fondly imagined they exercised has passed over to the extreme socialistic element, with whose extravagant programme for the levelling of all ranks they have nothing in common. They realize that the restoration of public tranquility is an immediate necessity, as otherwise the government will soon have to choose between repression and anarchy.

Law and Order Party

The new party of "law and order" which has lately sprung into being, with organizations in St. Petersburg, Moscow and the Baltic provinces, Astrakhan, Simferopol and elsewhere, the principal plank in the platform of which is the rallying of the sober and conservative forces of the nation to attain long-expected liberties through co-operation with Count Witte, is preaching that all will be lost and the country plunged into hopeless bloodshed unless the forces of law and order unite to aid the premier. M. Karozowy, president of the St. Petersburg municipal council, has placed himself at the head of the St. Petersburg group of this party, and presided yesterday at an enthusiastic meeting of leading citizens, including many who for years have been prominently identified with the liberal cause against the agitators.

Exodus From Capital

The exodus of foreign residents who are afraid to remain during the winter continues. Most of them are going by way of Finland, as all accommodation on the boats which will sail before the close of navigation has been engaged. The cost of passage to Stettin by water, which ordinarily is $12, is now $100. Many members of the English and German colonies and about half of the small American colony are leaving. Over 26,000 foreign passports have been issued in St. Petersburg during the last two weeks.

In some quarters the belief is expressed that martial law will be proclaimed in St. Petersburg tomorrow. It is expected that the Emperor and grand dukes insist on this step against the counsels of Count Witte.

The employers during the day finally informed the workmen that they had decided against an eight-hour day. The workingmen's council has broken off all negotiations with Count Witte.

Cronstadt Mutineers' Trial

The ringleaders of the Cronstadt mutiny have been sent to Schlusselburg fortress, where they will stand trial. At the navy department it was stated that there is no intention to try the great mass of mutinous sailors, the outbreak being regarded more as a drunken riot than as a mutiny, and for which the officers themselves were largely responsible. Only the leaders will be tried, and their punishment will be as light as possible. The bulk of them will be sent to sea on a punitive cruise.

The charge d'affaires has received notification that the United States cruiser Minneapolis, now at Cherbourg, after leaving that port will proceed to Copenhagen, and if he thinks it advisable she will continue her

Cruise to the Baltic Sea

in order that she may be able to meet any emergency. Mr. Eddy, however, is notifying the state department that the Neva will be icebound in ten days and advising against sending the cruiser there.

Today's despatches from Poland indicate a break in the ranks of the strikers. The Vienna-Warsaw line is open and street cars are running at Warsaw. Should the strike collapse in Poland it necessarily will weaken the movement here.

M. Namehaiff, the minister of communications, has sent a notification to all the railroad employees and officials to be at their posts at 8 o'clock, ready to resume work, otherwise they will be dismissed from the service.

Kalisps, Polish Russia, Nov. 17.—Martial law is rigidly enforced here. Suspicious persons are forced to leave the city.

Riga, Nov. 17.—An attempt was made to assassinate the governor of Riga. While he was riding in a carriage through the streets a shot was fired at him from an alley, but the bullet missed its mark. The would-be assassin escaped.

Kurais, Transcaucasia, Nov. 17.—The assistant manager of the railroad station was shot and killed here today. The assassin escaped.

Poti, Transcaucasia, Nov. 17.—The railroad employees here have struck. The rails have been torn up and thrown into the Black Sea. Many of the telegraph wires are cut.

Dzereula, Caucasia, Nov. 17.—A railroad switch was thrown open here today, resulting in a collision between two military trains. Fifteen soldiers were injured. After the collision the trains were fired upon from the hills, the soldiers defending themselves behind the railroad embankment.

An Envoy in Empire's Work

Richard Jebb a Disciple of Mr. Chamberlain Now on Tour of Colonies.

Acknowledged Authority on Imperial Relations Now Visiting Victoria.

Among the guests registered at the Driard hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jebb. Mr. Jebb is an authority on Imperial relations. From 1898 to 1902 he traveled extensively throughout the empire coming in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and he has made a careful study of the relationships which exist between the Mother Country and the colonies and dependencies. This information gathered after seven years travel is embodied in his "Studies in Colonial Nationalism," which was published last spring of more recent date he has been contributing a series of articles to the Morning Post on "Imperial Organization." When in England, the author makes his home at Ellesmere, Shropshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Jebb are on their way to South Africa, via San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia. Coming across the continent several stop-overs will be made. "Our trip has been a thoroughly enjoyable one. Canada is making a marvelous progress—a progress greatly noticeable after several years absence, for I was last on this side in May, 1899," said Mr. Jebb to a Colonist representative. "My present journey to the Cape Colony is to size up the country and to make myself familiar with conditions, for that is one section of the Empire that I have never had the opportunity of visiting.

In his book "Studies on Colonial Nationalism," the closing chapter entitled "The Soul of the Empire" contains the following appreciative reference and prediction of Victoria's future position in the five federal nations of the Imperial Empire.

"In fulness of time the children shall surpass their grey mother, in all save honor. The imperial city shall lose her pride of place. In another sea girt isle, by the margin of the Pacific, where snow crested mountains sentinel the straits, sleeps a fair city which the soothsayers named after, yet before, the Empress—Queen. "From East to West, the circling word has passed." Another channel frets beneath an Empire's commerce, from the landlocked harbor dark hulls emerge. They are the war fleet of the Maple Leaf, heading to the Southern Cross. For the manoeuvres are at hand, and this year the Commonwealth directs. Meanwhile councillors are gathering by 'the Hall of our Thousand Years'—reared but yesterday on the southward brow above the blue. They have come from Ottawa and Dalgety, from Wellington and Bloemfontein. There they are assembling, still in the shadow of the strong north. There business is 'the Peace Among our Peoples,' and the common matters of the Five Nations, which order the peace. Awhile they wait, for not yet is their tale complete; then stand aside, yielding precedence to the 'Wards of the Outer March'—to the undaunted sons of

"Giant men,
Who shackled the careering centuries,
To one small island's name."

KING EDWARD'S MISHAP.

London, Nov. 17.—King Edward, although in the hands of his physician as a result of a sprained ankle, sustained while shooting in Windsor Forest yesterday, is transacting the usual state business today. His ankle is progressing well.

Possibly due to the fact that the War Eagle mine is now under the control of the Canadian Pacific railway, there has been a marked improvement and considerable dealing in shares, especially on the Toronto stock exchange. At the close of last week over 33,000 shares had changed hands at prices varying from 20 to 21 cents. Dealings in Rossland shares of this magnitude must have recalled to the minds of many Toronto operators the good old days of '97-98, when British Columbia mining shares were all in vogue.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. se

Plans for the Children's Ward

Hospital Board Approves the Scheme For Latest Royal Jubilee Addition.

Tenders For Building of New Structure to Be Called For Immediately.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital held recently, the report of the special committee on the children's ward was received and adopted. This report recommended the adoption of the plans and specifications for the new ward which had been submitted by Messrs. Hooper & Watkins. It was also agreed that the secretary should call for tenders for the erection of the ward, which had been made possible through the efforts of the various ladies' societies in connection with the hospital. The plans for the new structure call for a one-storey brick building with basement, which will be located at the eastern end of the present building. The new building will add to rather than detract from the appearance of the present hospital, while due attention has been paid to the interior of the building to secure the most available space.

Benefit of Children

The building, which will be used entirely for the benefit of children, will, as already stated, be erected alongside the present female ward. It will have a total height from the basement to the apex of the roof of 45 feet, which will make a very imposing structure. It will be connected with the present building by a large corridor which will connect the new structure to another corridor leading to the kitchen in the new building. This corridor will be about 36 feet long and 10 feet wide and will be connected to the present female ward by means of swinging doors.

Following along the corridor, the first room which is reached will be a private ward, about 16x14 feet, which will be large enough to accommodate a number of patients if required.

Playroom for Patients

Next to the private room will be a cloakroom, which will be about 8x12 feet and will be connected with a linen room of 4x8 feet. The ward will be entered from the corridor and the cloak room will be a fine, large, well ventilated apartment, suitable to contain at least a dozen cots. The room is situated in the front of the building and is well lighted, and will receive the sun during the entire day. The room is in the form of a half-circle and is about 36x44 feet. The eastern wing of the ward is devoted to a large playroom in which the patients will be established during convalescence. This room is 16x24 feet.

The kitchen is situated in the northeast corner and will be fitted up with all the latest improvements in the cooking line. It is a fine large apartment, being about 14x16 feet. The kitchen will be connected by a corridor running from the ward to the lavatories.

Lavatories—Bathrooms

This corridor gives direct communication with the lavatories, bathrooms and storeroom, which will be found to be very convenient. The playroom enters the garden and has a runway where the children may be wheeled out in the air. Every room in the building will be supplied with ventilators which will insure a good supply of fresh air. The basement will take almost the entire area covered by the new building. The only part which will not be occupied will be that portion directly under the private room, which will be turned into a driveway and will take up all the space.

Special attention has been given to the sewerage. The closets and sinks from the kitchen will all be connected direct with the main sewer, while all around the building will be a four-inch tile pipe to carry off the surface water.

The specifications call for only the best of materials to be used in all the construction work, and a special clause states that all sewers must have at least one and a half feet of clay to cover them.

The foundation is to be constructed of the best quarried stone, and only the best of Portland cement will be allowed. Special note has been made of the thickness of the outside brick walls, which are to be as thick as the majority of buildings in the city. The lavatories will have a tiled floor and will be tiled for a height of seven feet from the floor.

Fire Protection Guaranteed

Fire protection has also been looked after. The roof will be of slate, which will prevent any spark from starting a blaze, while all the chimneys have to be at least four inches from any woodwork.

The floors are to be extra thick. First they are to receive a layer of shiplap, followed by a three-ply thickness of P. & B. paper, then a layer of 1½x3 T. & G. No. 1 flooring. All the walls will be of plaster and will be finished in a suitable color. The cornices and gutters are all to be of galvanized iron.

The linen rooms will be fitted with six rows of shelves, 1x18, 1x12 and 1x16.

The entire building will be lighted by electricity and will be provided with electric push-buttons in every room, with an indicator.

Perfect Sanitation

In the lavatory special arrangements for perfect sanitation have been made, not only in the floor and walls, but also in the fixtures. The wash-basins will be porcelain throughout. The sink will be rolled, rim-enameled iron. The bath will be enameled cast iron, and fitted with both hot and cold water. More than ordinary precautions for heating have been taken. The heating apparatus will be of hot-water radiators. The radiators will be required to furnish heat for two feet for every cubic foot of space. It will also include a Gurney boiler of two sizes larger than will be required for the above radiation. A special quotation will be asked for this boiler, as the managers may decide to install a larger one than has been called for.

With the building completed the hospital will be provided with a new and up-to-date ward for the care of children which will not be equaled on the North Pacific Coast.

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Bangor News.

There are as many ideas as to when the so-called Indian summer begins and ends as there are concerning the best time to cut hog-yokes. Nearly fifty years ago, one Cephas Goodworks, of Waldo county, being in his extreme old age, and also in his cups to a considerable extent, declared from the abundance of his wisdom that—"The best time to cut hog-yokes is when you can find them." This meant, of course, that it did not pay to go out looking for hog-yokes, for one might not find any in a day's hunt. Then again, one might discover a dozen in a few minutes. Hence, when such a discovery was made, the time to cut hog-yokes for future use had arrived. For similar reasons one may pick out any calm and warm period of a week or less between Labor day and Christmas and no living man or woman can have a right to dispute the verdict.

In the common usage of the English language the word "Indian" in this country is applied to some thing which is inferior to or an imitation of some other thing, which has genuine merit. For example, the "Indian turnip" of the Maine woods and fields is shaped something like a turnip, and it has a very strong taste in the mouth, even as some turnips have but its very strength gives it away and places it outside the category of real turnips, though it may still be called an "Indian turnip." For similar reasons Indian hemp is not a hemp at all, except in the "Indian" sense. An "Indian gift" is one which is made and then recalled, and an Indian summer is no more than a counterfeit of the real article.

In reading the many excellent and informing newspapers published in Maine we find that the wise editors differ very widely about the date of Indian summer. Here is a very cool and conservative paper in the east, which declares that the Indian summer comes in October. Over on the Kennebec we find a bright day which places Indian summer late in September or very early in October—while the leaves are still on the deciduous trees, and while some of the most delightful migratory birds still linger among us. But brave and gentle Washington Irving informs us that Indian summer arrives during the few sunbright and windless days that bless and glorify the latter part of November. To know Indian summer at its best, according to Irving, it must reach us after the leaves have fallen and after the brooks and streams have frozen over. Coming at this time—just before or just after Thanksgiving—the Indian summer of Irving was a glorious taree, alluring in its promises, saddening in its fulfilment and wholly "Indian" in all its traits. Taking its cue for the sweet historian of things that never happened, the Old Farmers' Almanac used to fix the date of Indian summer somewhere in the vicinity of Nov. 20. The chief trouble about placing the date for the event, however, is that we have mighty few days that can come up to the standard of an ideal Indian summer in our New England autumn. At times we have waited three and four years before we dared to affix the label. Again we have seen four or five Indian summers in one month. As we said at the beginning, the Goodwork's place seems the most available for general purposes. So let us enjoy our Indian summer when we find it.

UNRULY STUDENTS.

Would Not Permit "God Save the King" to Be Played.

London Times.

A meeting of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland was held recently, at the university buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, for the purpose of conferring degrees. Lord Meath, chancellor of the university, presided and there was a large attendance of senators, fellows, and students. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Robert Cochrane for his services to Irish archaeology, and that of Mastery in Surgery on Mr. J. S. Mcardle, of Dublin. A number of proceedings were also conferred. During the early part of the proceedings the students, who filled the gallery, contented themselves with the demonstrations which are customary on these occasions; but as the proceedings became more noisy and objectionable as the proceedings drew to a close, and the meeting was ended prematurely by an outburst of deliberate disloyalty, it had been announced officially that the meeting would conclude with an organ rendering of the national anthem, and it became clear that a large body of students had come to the meeting with the object of preventing this part of the programme being carried out. When the ordinary degrees were being conferred a number of young men raided the platform from the rear and took possession of the organ loft. One of them shouted "They won't play 'God Save the King' today," and then all of them joined in the chorus of "God Save Ireland." There were also some cries of "Down with the King." When the honors list had been exhausted it was seen that it was impossible for the organist to get into his place to complete the programme with "God Save the King;" and to avoid further trouble the members of the university left the platform amid the exultant cheers of the students, who retained possession of the hall for another half hour. One of them informed the reporters that the design of preventing the playing of the national anthem was prearranged.

The National Evening Telegraph says in its report: "The English National anthem was not played, and no attempt was made, in face of the attitude of the nationalist students, to carry out this item on the programme." There have been disloyal demonstrations at previous public meetings in connection with the Royal University, but none so deliberate or so insolent as that witnessed today. It is an unfortunate fact that during the last few months there has been an increasing tendency towards public expression of disloyalty among a class, and that not the least educated, of the young Nationalists in Dublin and other large towns throughout the country.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Lord Rothschild Reports Catastrophe Far Greater Than Expected.

New York, Nov. 17.—Jacob Schiff of this city received the following cablegram from Lord Rothschild in London: "Russian catastrophe, according to details from Russia today, far greater than expected. Outrages, murder and wholesale robbery and incendiarism in 34 towns, so relief fund has been task too great to grapple with."

WAS CURED OF ASTHMA.

"I first used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with my daughter who suffered from a severe form of asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment and it has entirely cured her."—Mrs. A. A. VanBuskirk, Robinson Street, Moncton, N. B.

Russia's First Parliament

Toronto Mail and Empire Critically Reviews Latest Move of the Czar.

Government by Manifestos Is Evidentally the Emperor's Weakness.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Inasmuch as Nicholas II. has not hesitated to break his promises in the past, and even to violate a constitution, too much importance must not be placed upon his magnificent message to his people. We may rest assured that if the manifesto at once quells all disturbances, His Majesty will come to the conclusion that manifestos are what his subjects desire. However, the Czar's ideas and wishes are no longer of prime importance. That he will do his utmost to preserve some vestiges of autocracy may be taken for granted, but it is equally certain that in the future he will exercise power in a narrow circle whose limits will be clearly defined by his people: Not by one election will the Russians win their freedom. They must grow into freemen, they cannot vote themselves there, any more than one can vote himself to weigh 180 pounds. However, the fetters have been stricken off their cramped limbs, and they will be permitted to pursue their destiny unhampered.

As we understand the word "freedom," there is none of it in Russia, although there is a most complete system of government in which the people participate. The difference between slavery and liberty is found in the difference between the source of all power as located in the march, and the source of all power as located in the individual votes. This is the difference between Russia and Canada. So, although Russia has a kind of parliament, legislatures, assemblies, governors, committees, boards, and what not, the proceedings of none of them is valid unless approved by the Czar or his representative. Of what use is a ballot when the elected representative speaks and legislates only by the kind permission of the Czar? Russia is really burdened with absurd privileges of this kind. It is true that there is some slight authority exercised by the people's representatives; in certain local matters they are supreme. But if the Russian people had a school board like the city of Toronto, and an Industrial Fair Association, they would be almost drunk with such a head brew of liberty.

Russia's Voting Strength.

The Douma, the first Russian Parliament, which is to assemble not later than the middle of January, will compare with the British Parliament as a Red River cart will compare with an automobile. Although its members will be fairly numerous, they will not be representative of the Russian people, for of the 130,000,000 of Russians, not more than 100,000 at the outside will be able to vote, probably 100,000,000 will not know of the election till it is over; of the other 30,000,000 about 20,000,000 will be unable to read or write or understand anything about a ballot. Of the remaining 10,000,000, probably 9,900,000 will not be permitted to vote. Absurd as the election appears, viewed in this light, it is yet a thousand years in advance of anything that has preceded it in Russia. The recent manifesto will have hardly any effect on the election, but it will have a great effect on the proceedings once the first poor, pathetic, little parliament is in session. If the Douma has wise leaders it will think of nothing else but removing obstacles for the election of its successors in years to come. It must teach the inarticulate Russians how to speak; and the secret ballot must be his tongue.

The Legs of the Douma Horse.

In an article in the Review of Reviews, Mr. W. T. Stead compares the Douma to a horse without legs, and perhaps it may now be claimed that the Czar has given the strange beast legs, although it may be long before it learns the use of them. Liberty of public meeting, the writer declares, is the first leg of the Douma. Without this liberty the people could never understand public questions; and their votes, therefore, would be cast at random. Liberty of the press is the second leg; for the majority of men do not and cannot attend public meetings. The Czar's manifesto does not specificially set the press free, but it will have this effect, for "freedom of speech" was mentioned as a privilege to be granted. Once the press is free, liberty is at hand for any people. The third leg of the Douma is likened to liberty of association. This means that the people shall be free to band themselves into clubs or parties. The fourth leg is a habeas corpus Act, a guarantee that no one shall be arrested without warrant, or imprisoned without trial. All these things have been granted by the Czar, although the legs may not carry the Douma very far on its first journey.

The System of Election.

To explain the complicated system of voting by which the members of the Douma are finally to be chosen would require much space and more patience. At the end of all one would be amazed at the intricacy of the Russian mind. Perhaps a fanciful translation of the Russian system into our own will best give an idea of the complexities of the case. We might imagine, then, that our school board were permitted to elect our aldermen, and our aldermen to choose two-thirds of the members of Parliament. The other third would be elected by that part of the population that had not voted for our school trustees, the Roman Catholics, for example. But, though the manifesto is too late to rescue the system from absurdity, it transforms it from an assembly, terrorized by the police, into a gathering of freemen, who may not truly represent Russia, but who need not fear to try to do so.

FRENCH GENERAL ARRESTED.

Ministry Decide to Incarcerate Indiscreet Officer for Fifteen Days.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The council of ministers at a meeting today decided to inflict fifteen days' arrest on General Brugere, commander of the army, for making public details of a conference which he had with the minister of war relative to the controversy between General Brugere and General Percin, who was chief of staff under General Andrea, the former minister of war.