# Asks for Soldiers

### Sheriff of Hazelton Telegraphs Governor of Pennsylvania For Troops.

### Firm of Mine Owners Declines to Grant Men an Increase.

### Three Additional Collieries Close Down for Want of Men.

Hazelton, Sept. 25.—It was learned tonight that the sheriff of this county has telegraphed Governor Stone, asking that troops be sent to this county, on the ground that he cannot guarantee the safety of persons or property during the night marches of the strikers. The governor, it is understood, is considering the matter. It was also learned that the sheriff's request was backed by telegrams from private citizens of Hazelton, who, it is said, are mine operators. It is believed that the sheriff is of the opinion that the presence of troops will prevent marching. Last night's march of 300 men from Cranberry, Tomhicken, Derringer and Gowen, hastened the action of sheriff in asking for state help.

The strikers met after midnight at Cranberry, and when they touched Tomhicken they were stopped by the sheriff and three armed deputies, who went there on a special train. The sheriff read the riot act to them. The strikers scattered in all directions and began work in preventing mine workers from going to the Potts mine. They were successful in preventing a large number of men from going to work, and in consequence the Derringer and Gowen mines were crippled. The Tomhicken slope was slightly affected. Four of the marchers were arrested, charged with a breach of the peace, and were taken to South Wilkesbarre, and committed to jail.

Rhone Trescott, a coal and iron policeman, says he saw President Mitchell and Jones on a hill at Berringer, directing the movements of the men. President Mitchell denies this.

It was rumored that another march was to be made to-morrow.

The most important developments of the day, outside of the request for soldiers, was the answer of Markle & Co. to the demands presented by the firm's employees a few days ago. The answer is not considered satisfactory by many of the employees, and what action they will take at the meeting to-morrow is not certain. There is talk among them to-night in favor of a strike.

The firm refuses to grant the demand of the men for a five and ten percent. advance, but announces its willingness to pay the men semi-monthly, agrees to arbitrate the question of cheaper powder, refuses the demands of the drivers and engineers for more pay, promises to adjust grievances relating to the carrying of men and tools down through the stope in mine cars, offers the re-timber men a new scale for propping which is lower than the rate asked for, and agrees to build some powder houses, so that the men will not have to carry the powder.

The Markle firm to-night announced that, at the request of the mine workers in its employ, work would be suspended to-morrow, in order to give the men an opportunity to consider the company's answer to the demands made a few days ago.

Shenandoah, Sept. 25.—The few developments in the strike situation here since yesterday were favorable to the strikers. Three additional collieries closed down in this region, because the number of men who reported for duty was not sufficient to operate them. In this city but one colliery is working. That is the Cambridge, which has its full complement of men.

Other collieries in the region in operation are the Bast, at Ashland; Potts & Locustdale, Locust Spring, at Locust Gap, and North Franklin, at Trevorton. The Bast colliery is said to be shorthanded. The English-speaking mine workers of this borough to-day formed a branch of the United Mine Workers, and 250 men are said to have joined the union.

The troops to-day had nothing to occupy their time but guard duty, practice marches and regimental parades.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 25.—Lord strike leaders say that, from information received to-night, the Locust Spring colliery, at Locust Gap, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., will be completely tied up to-morrow.

### MILITANT TEACHERS.

Ontario Pedagogues Qualified to Teach the Young Idea to Shoot Straight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The militia department gives notice that the next examination for cadetships in the Military College, Kingston, will be held at the headquarters of the several military districts commencing on Tuesday, May 24 next.

Eighteen Ontario public school teachers who took the summer course at No. 2 Regimental Depot, Toronto, have received certificates as instructors in squad and company drill and manual and firing exercises for the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The marine department was notified today that the D. G. S. Newfield, which went ashore at Digby two or three days ago, has broken in twain.

Major Gage has telegraphed the militia department that 60 of the returned soldiers were pair off by 1 o'clock to-day, and were leaving for their homes this afternoon.

Private Brewer, of "D" Battery, has gone into hospital in Quebec.

### EN DESHABILLE

Strike Averted by Allowing Miners to Retain Their Lingerie.

Victor, Col., Sept. 25.—Employees at Stratton's Independence mine, who struck yesterday against an order requiring them to strip in the presence of watchmen before leaving the mine, in order to stop the alleged pilfering of valuable ore, resumed work to-day on the modification of the order to the extent of allowing the men to keep on their underclothing.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

## The War Is Ended.

Capetown, Sept. 25.—A large number of guns, damaged, have been found along the Crocodile river. The whole of the Republican railway stocks have been captured on the state line. There are eight miles of vehicles, the majority being in good condition.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Lorenzo Marques: "Heavy fighting is reported across the Saba river. This means that the British are intercepting Steyn and Reitz, who, with their forces, are attempting to push northward and to effect a junction. A commando is said to be surrounded near Pietersburg.

The war is ended, says the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Times. Many guns have been discovered and hundreds of wagons and thousands of tons of stores of every description have been burned.

Burning wreckage lies in every direction in the Hectorspruit district.

Any good police force of 2,000 men can effect the complete pacification of the country. It will be impossible for the Boers in the future to mass a force exceeding 1,500. They are sick of war and the Irish-American and other mercenaries are clamoring for payment and threatening the Boer officials.

# Praise for French Army

### United States Military Attache Speaks Highly of Chartres Manoeuvres.

### Autocars Are Useful For European Warfare—Very Efficient Artillery.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The military attache who represented the United States at the recent French manoeuvres, is preparing his report to the war department. He said to the Associated Press to-day: "The manoeuvres proved extremely interesting and instructive from several points of view. The extensive use of autocars was a most striking innovation, and the results attained have fully justified the claim for their practical utility in European warfare. They did excellent work, enabling the generals and their messengers to cover great distances in a few hours.

"Auto-traction cars, moreover, facilitated the task of the commissary department immensely, hauling cars heavily laden with provisions. They have undoubtedly come to stay.

"I, however, examined military automobiles from the American standpoint, and, while fully appreciating the enormous service they render to the armies of Europe, where the highways are level and well built and the distances comparatively small, I do not believe they would be of sufficient value on the rough, undeveloped roads and over enormous tracts of country as in the United States, to justify the heavy expense of their introduction and maintenance in the United States army. Our needs differ considerably from those of the European countries. The latter must always prepare for possible war on their own soil, and the conditions favor the use of auto-cars, while the possibilities of hostilities within the United States are remote, and their value is highly problematical.

"Another feature of the manoeuvres, which impressed me, was the new artillery. The latest French cannon is undoubtedly the most efficient weapon and involves a new method of working, which is a vast improvement on the old style. The French artillerymen know their business, and their prompt and effective manoeuvring, combined with rapid serving of the guns, is simply admirable.

"As to the cavalry, their methods are quite different from ours. American cavalry act chiefly as the eyes and ears of the main body and as mounted infantry. We consider that the days when masses of cavalry were thrown against infantry are past. But here, cavalry in charges are still considered feasible.

"One thing the cavalry operations brought out was the clever horsemanship of the French officers. They have been described as poor riders, but all doubts on that score were thoroughly dispelled by the fine display they made round the Chartres. I came away with a golden opinion of the infantry. They are not merely splendid marchers, who keep in good spirits under trying circumstances, but they are as independent soldiers in supplying their own wants as any I ever met."

### DIE OF STARVATION.

Indians Near Sandy Lake Perish For Need of Food.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25—Mr. G. F. Stevens, a Methodist missionary at Oxford House, in a letter to the Free Press, dated Oxford House, Sept. 10, makes the following horrible announcement:

"During the late winter and early spring of this year between 20 and 30 Indians of the Salteaux tribe, residing at or near Sandy Lake, and trading into Island Lake, a Hudson's Bay Company's post, died of starvation. Rabbits and deer have failed these people, although they eat even bark off trees and so forth, and yet they are not always able to sustain life during the long winters."

Oxford House is in the district of Keewatin, and is situated about half way between Norway House and York Factory.

### SIFTON MURDER.

The Grand Jury Find a True Bill Against the Prisoner.

London, Ont., Sept. 25.—The grand jury have found a true bill in the Sifton murder case.

# A Crisis In China

### No Confirmation That British Have Accepted United States Proposal.

### London Papers Express Hope That the Report Is Erroneous.

### Morning Post Says Germany Will Declare War When Von Waldersee Arrives.

London, Sept. 26.—(3:30 a. m.)—Only through the Associated Press advices published in this morning's papers does the British public learn that the United States and Great Britain are once again ranged together in opposition to the Continental powers. Apparently such a grouping was unexpected in both Berlin and London, and until an official statement is made, comment will be withheld. The Daily Chronicle, however, devotes an editorial paragraph to the announcement, expressing a hope that it is erroneous, and declaring that the "only way in which England can reap the fruits of her exertions in China is by standing with Germany and Japan—the only effective counterpoise to Russian-French machinations and the weak-kneed policy of the United States."

Meanwhile news from China indicates that events are rapidly drifting in the direction of war between China and Germany. There is the best reason for believing, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "that Count von Waldersee on arriving at Taku, will present an ultimatum demanding the surrender of five leaders of the anti-foreign rising. After a few hours' great excitement he will formally declare war, and, taking advantage of Germany's position as a belligerent, he will proceed to seize everything available with the German forces and fleet.

"It is said Germany will take the Wu Chung forts and Kiang arsenal, thus dominating Shanghai. It is also believed she will attack the Kiang Win forts of the Yang Tse from the land side, and endeavor to seize the Chinese fleet, including the valuable new cruisers. Failing, she will occupy all of the province of Kiang Su north of the Yang Tse Kiang. The French will support Germany. This is not rumor, but reliable, and will be confirmed at the foreign office. Prompt action is necessary to prevent a coup which would constitute a menace to British interests. Russia has handed over the Taku-Pekin railway to Germany."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Monday, says: "Chinese officials report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict, in the name of the Empress Dowager, to the effect that the imperial court has decided to continue the war against the powers, at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official failing to support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his whole family executed, and the tombs of his ancestors demolished."

The Times, in an editorial on the Chinese non-resistant mood, refers to Great Britain's reply in the same tone as the Daily Chronicle, and says: "The country would be both astonished and shocked if our government did not warmly support the German proposal. It is simply inconceivable that the British, of all governments, should refuse to accede to a proposal at once so reasonable and just."

Paris, Sept. 25.—The Temps this evening publishes a despatch from Shanghai, which says the missionaries in Chih Li are threatened. European troops having sent troops against the Boxers, Prince Ching, it is asserted, has protested that the yamen alone is qualified to carry out their extermination ordered by it. Li Hung Chang, the cable message concludes, has arrived at Pekin, and is negotiating for the return there of the Emperer.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a statement, evidently inspired, to the effect that, with the exception of Great Britain, all the powers have replied to the German note, and that, with the exception of the United States, have replied agreeing to Germany's proposals in essentials. The appointment of Prince Tuan as the head of the Chinese government may be regarded, says the Cologne Gazette, "as the first fruits of the United States policy. The German note has evidently revived the courage of the Chinese and their cherished peculiarities regarding discord among the powers.

"The act of the Empress in appointing Prince Tuan is a slap in the face for the whole world, but China will deceive herself in this matter, as she has done in others. Even assuming that active work against China should be left to only a part of the powers, there will be strong enough to impose its will on China."

enough to impose its will on China, and the states standing aside would never think of opposing the work of justice undertaken by the others. There is no denying that Prince Tuan's appointment has brought about a change in the situation. Many powers will ask themselves if it is impossible to enter upon diplomatic relations with a state headed by a man suspected of being guilty of the gravest breaches of international law."

Proceeding to refer to the proposed instructions of the United States to Mr. Conger to arrange with the Chinese plenipotentiaries for a preliminary conference, the inspired statement runs as follows: "One may well be curious as to how negotiations between Mr. Conger and Prince Tuan's plenipotentiaries will result. Mr. Conger has had an opportunity while the legations were under siege to become acquainted with Prince Tuan's methods against the representatives of the powers. The indulgence of the United States of late cannot have softened the Chinese prince, who intends if possible to impose as a condition that American missionaries hereafter be excluded from China.

"When it is said in a Washington telegram that Mr. Conger, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang will arrange a rendezvous for the representatives of the powers for preliminary negotiations, it must be remarked that nothing is known in Berlin of any mandate for such negotiations as are suggested by the United States."

Washington, Sept. 25.—The United States to-day took the first step towards the redemption of its pledge made to the Russian government, August 28 last, by cabling instructions to Gen. Chaffee to reduce the United States troops in China to the proportions of a legation guard. Nearly a month ago the Russian government was told through M. de Wollant, its charge here, that if the Russian forces and ministry were withdrawn from Pekin, "we shall given instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our forces from Pekin, after due conference with other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

That time has come, and the day's action marks the beginning of the disappearance of the American army from China, for although some military force is to remain, it will not be of the character of any army, but under the conditions laid down in the order to Gen. Chaffee, and especially under its official designation as a "legation guard," will be rather of the nature of a civil guard. This small force will not be included in any military operations which may be conducted by the allied armies, and so will not fall subject to the direction of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief.

The text of the order to Gen. Chaffee is as follows: "Pending negotiations for a settlement, the Secretary of War directs that a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry, with rapid firing guns, and light battery, with complete equipment, and reserve supply of ammunition, adequate for any emergency, be retained in Pekin, under your command, and that you send the remainder of your force in China to Manila, to report to Macarthur. The guard should be amply provisioned, etc., until navigation opens next spring. Retain such officers for staff duties as you deem necessary, all others of whatever corps or department will be sent to Macarthur for duty as soon as possible. All stores and transportation materials not required for the legation guard are to be sent to Manila. Place yourself in close relations with our minister, acting with him on the lines that will best serve our interests, keeping this department advised. It is important that you have the confidence of the generals of other powers. Gen. Wilson, with his aides, will remain in Pekin for the present. Special instructions may be sent him. Cable Macarthur concerning requirements to carry instructions into effect. Inform generals commanding the forces of other powers of your intention to withdraw part of our forces. Show this to Conger. By order of Lt.-Gen. Miles. (Signed) Corbin."

Much thought has been given to the proper number of troops to be allotted for this purpose, and it is believed that the 1,400 selected will be quite sufficient to protect the American legation against any force that could be brought against it. It is noteworthy, too, that the most complete arrangements have been ordered for the maintenance of the men, while care has been taken that there shall not be a shortage of ammunition, as there was in the British legation during the siege. It is estimated that about a week will be required to bring the 3,500 soldiers away from Pekin, but the start cannot be made immediately, as it will be at least ten days before the movement can be completed. It is stated at the quartermaster's department that there are enough transports available to bring off the force which will come out of China. Three or four vessels will be at Taku by the time the troops are ready to move. Besides that, the transports for men and a number of animal ships will take away the horses and mules which will not be needed in China. Gen. Chaffee is authorized to take from the ships now at Taku such stores as will be necessary to last through winter. There were no new developments in diplomatic circles, and although Baron Sternberg, the German charge, and Minister Wu called separately at the state department, they brought no communications which could be made public. It is settled that Minister Conger is to be a member of the commission to settle the various questions remaining to be adjusted.

The reported adhesion of the British government to the position assumed by the United States respecting the proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to the negotiations, has given entire satisfaction in official circles here.

The reports that Prince Tuan has been signally honored by the Chinese government have not yet been officially confirmed, although the authorities here received word of Chinese rumors that such action had been taken. The matter was referred to to-day in the talk between Acting Secretary Hill and Mr. Wu. The latter stated that he had not credited the report, for the reason that the place of grand secretary, said to have been conferred on Tuan, is one of comparative unimportance, mainly a sinecure, and is not held by a prince of the blood, as Prince Tuan is. In view of this information, the state department is not disposed to attach serious importance to the report, but if it should prove true that Prince Tuan has been advanced to a high position, it doubtless will be taken cognizance of by the state department, and may lead to serious consequences. This government has laid down the principle that no one in any way connected with the outrages shall have anything to do with the forthcoming negotiations, and this applies to Prince Tuan or any others notably connected with the disturbances.

Consul-General Goodnow has notified the state department that the Tao Tai at Shanghai has been degraded and that this is believed to be due to the favorable attitude of the officials towards foreigners. Mr. Goodnow and the other foreign consuls have considered the advisability of protesting, but the protest has not yet been made. The French consul at Shanghai reports, however, that he and Mr. Goodnow have joined in a protest.

The state department has also received several dispatches from Mr. Rockhill relative to his conference with Minister Conger and the progress of his inquiries.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The war office announces that Gen. Sacharoff, the chief of the Russian general staff, captured Chu Lan Chen, near the Sungari river, on September 12, putting to flight 5,000 Chinese. It is added that the Russians sustained no casualties.

The Sungari (or Soongiree) river of Manchuria rises near the frontier of Korea, flows north and northeast, and joins the Amur or Saghalin river 135 southwest of the influx of Oossore.

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## PREMIER OF QUEBEC DEAD

### After a Long Service in Public Life Mr. Marchand Passes Away.

Quebec, Sept. 25—Hon. Mr. Marchand, premier of the province of Quebec, died at 7:45 p.m.

[Felix Gabriel Marchand was born at St. John's, Que., January 9, 1832. He was therefore in the 69th year of his age. By profession he was a notary public. He had been a member of the legislature continuously since 1867. He held office in the Joly government in 1878-79; and from 1887 to 1896 was Speaker of the house. He became leader of the Liberal party in the legislature on the defeat of Mercier. After the defeat of the Flynn ministry in 1897, he was called upon to form a government, which he did, remaining in office until his death. He was actively engaged in journalism for a considerable portion of his career. He was the author of a manual on the notarial profession, and also of several successful comedies. He greatly interested himself in the volunteer movement and commanded the 21st Richelieu Infantry during the Fenian raid, being afterwards given command of a brigade in the field. His reputation both as a public man and private citizen was of the highest order.]

### TEXAS FLOODS.

Reports Exaggerated as to Damage Done—The Water Falling.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that Governor-elect Duke, reported to have perished in the Galveston flood, is said to have returned to the Indian Territory.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 25.—The reports from Austin that the towns of San Saba and Marble Falls were swept away by the Colorado river flood are without foundation. The river at Austin is now falling, and no damage has been done there. The wires are working badly in the flooded district.

### FROM VANCOUVER.

Stave Lake Power Company—Prospects on Gribbie Island.

Vancouver, Sept. 25.—It is reported that everything is going along satisfactorily with the Stave Lake Power Company, and that the capitalists who are to advance the money to establish the big plant at Stave Lake have received a favorable report from their engineer, and are expected daily to look over the ground before finally closing the deal.

W. B. Morse, a mining man of San Francisco, who has been all summer on Gribbie Island prospecting for the Rockefellers, has located a ledge of ore with a lead stretching almost the full length of the island. Assays attained from smelter shipments run from $10 to $50 a ton. Whatcom and Seattle people are also interested on the island. There are 40 men working there.

### MORE NOMINATIONS.

George Fowler Will Oppose Col. Domville in Kings.

Toronto, Sept. 25—The following nominations have been made: East Simcoe, Bennett, M. P., Con.; West Bruce, Tolmie, M. P., Lib.; East Grey, C. W. Hartman, Clarksburg, Lib.; North York, Mulock, Lib.; North Simcoe, Macarthy, Ind.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper went East to-day.

St. John, Sept. 25.—George Fowler has been nominated by the Conservatives of Kings, N. B., to oppose Col. Domville.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—At the Liberal convention for Selkirk, held to-day, W. F. McCreary, Dominion immigration commissioner, was selected as Liberal candidate for the Commons. Mr. McCreary accepted, and will resign the immigration commissionership.

### VIENNA NOT PLEASED.

Attitude of the United States Does Not Meet With Favor in Austria.

Vienna, Sept. 26.—The Austrian press condemns the attitude of the United States toward China, attributing to the course of the Washington government the "arrogant defiance with which China is treating the allies." The Frendenblatt foresees extensive military operations, and possibly an expedition to the province of Shan Si, but does not think that the decision of the United States will cause a disturbance among the powers.

## MORE ARE HOME

Quebec, Sept. 24.—Private Greaves, of Victoria, suffering from enteric fever; Private A. C. Beech, of Victoria, wounded at Paardeberg; and Trooper J. W. Puller, Fort Steele, wounded in the right knee, were among the invalids accorded a warm welcome by citizens of Quebec on the arrival of the steamship Dominion.

### MANY VESSELS MISSING.

More Than Fifty French Vessels From St. Pierre Have Not Reported.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 24.—More than fifty French vessels from St. Pierre are still missing, as the result of the recent gale, and much alarm is felt for their safety. Many doubtless are disabled, but it is almost certain that others have foundered. The French flagship Isly has been ordered from the treaty shore, it is reported here, to cruise over the Grand Banks, with a view of learning the extent of the disaster and of assisting any vessels requiring help.

## The Dominion Campaign

### Sir Hibbert Tupper Addresses Large Audience in the City Hall.

### Conservative Leaders Finish Their Joint Tour at Toronto.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—Sir Hibbert Tupper opened the campaign for the Conservatives in Vancouver to-night, holding an audience which packed the city hall for three hours with scarcely an interruption. He referred at length to the many broken pledges of the Liberal party, particularly to Laurier's notorious pledge made in a telegram to J. C. McLagan in 1896, that "The Chinese question was not a question in the East, and that the views of the Liberals of British Columbia would prevail with him." In spite of this pledge that a Philadelphia lawyer could not get around, there must be written under the promise, the same as under all the other ante-election promises of Laurier, false, false, false. Sir Hibbert bitterly arraigned the government for their broken promises as to tariff for revenue only, and their pledge to reduce the taxes and expenses of the country, criticized their railway policy, and said that it was the easiest thing in the world for any man to expose the perfidy and false pretences of the Laurier administration.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—The Telegram, independent Conservative, says that efforts are being made by West Peterboro Conservatives to get Hon. G. E. Foster to contest that constituency, J. Hendry, the present member, retiring in his favor.

The Conservative leaders reached here last night, and separated to engage in individual campaign work, Sir Charles Tupper going to Hamilton, Hugh John going to East Simcoe, and Hon. Mr. Foster to West Ontario.

Walkerton, Ont., Sept. 24.—East Bruce Liberals have nominated Mr. J. Coumans, of Walkerton, to oppose Henry Cargill, the present Conservative member.

Chatham, Sept. 24.—Kent Liberals have nominated George Stephens. Archibald Campbell, the present representative, is seeking election in West York, in opposition to Hon. Clarke Wallace.

Picton, Sept. 24.—The Patrons of Prince Edward county have endorsed the candidature of the sitting member, W. V. Pettet, for the forthcoming election.

Watford, Sept. 24.—East Lambton Conservatives to-day nominated Oliver Simmons as candidate for the riding.

### KILLED IN VANCOUVER.

Lady on the Street Struck by a Bicyclist With Fatal Effect.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—As F. Blackmore was riding down the hill on Richards street from Hastings to Cordova, to-day, he violently collided with a lady. She was knocked unconscious and was carried to the city hospital, where she died this evening without gaining her senses. Letters were found in her pocket signed by Christian names from Langley and Abbottsford, and in which the dead woman was addressed by her Christian name only. There were no envelopes, and her identity was not learned to-night.

Mr. Blackmore was arrested, but was admitted to bail.

The description of the dead woman is: About five feet seven, large build, well dressed, black hair, dark brown eyes, false teeth, age about 40. Clothes: Black hat, head and feather trimming; silk waist, small check black, red and white, small; black melton skirt; leather belt and brass buckle, with design United States coat of arms; low, laced shoes; gold watch; silk parasol.

### A MADMAN'S ACT.

Breaks His Father's Head With a Brick and Tries to Kill His Mother.

London, Sept. 24.—An elderly man Hoskins in Victoria hospital here is suffering from a fracture of the skull, inflicted by a brick in the hands of his son, who is insane. He threatened to kill his mother also, but was overpowered and placed in jail before accomplishing his purpose.

### SENSATIONAL STORY.

Rumor of Gross Carelessness by Military Authorities at Quebec Citadel.

Quebec, Sept. 24.—It has leaked out from official circles at Ottawa that a terrible oversight which might have resulted in a disaster, occurred at the powder magazine here from September 1 to 13. The story goes that three large doors at the eastern and most exposed end of the Citadel, where most precautions are taken to avoid sparks from the city going amongst the powder of the citadel, were left open between those dates. Had sparks got in among the powder, half of the city would have been blown up.

# Citizen By Fraud

### Sensational Evidence of Jap With False Naturalization Certificates.

### Swears in Court He Never Made Declaration Required by Law

### And Had Only Resided a Few Months in the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—A Japanese named Shabata was brought before Police Magistrate Russell to-day, the information reading that he falsely swore that he had resided in Canada for four years that he might secure naturalization papers, when, as a matter of fact, he had only come into the country in March last.

Mr. W. J. Bowser represented the Attorney-General's department, and G. E. Corbould, Q.C., represented Japanese Consul Shimezu, in looking after the prisoner.

The notary who signed the declaration declaring that Shabata had taken the oath of residence, T. J. Thicke, swore that he had issued 400 such declarations and could remember none of the men who had come before him.

Nagoa, the Japanese labor contractor, whose signature was on the Shabata declaration as witness, said that he could not remember those who came to his office and asked to be taken to a notary, and he did not remember Shabata. He swore that he had taken 40 Japanese during the season to Mr. Thicke and others, to have them sworn for naturalization at their own request.

Mr. Bowser here produced the fraudulently obtained naturalization certificate and the passport showing that Shabata had left Japan in February, 1900, and had been naturalized the following June.

Mr. Corbould contended that the passport was no evidence, as a Japanese had to take out a fresh passport every time he went to Japan.

Mr. Bowser answered that he would prove that Shabata came to Victoria for the first time from Japan on March 22, by evidence of Inkatora Ike, another prisoner.

Mr. Corbould went into a brown study for a few minutes, and then declared that he had promised to help the prosecution out all he could, because he was of the same opinion as Mr. Bowser, who believed that the naturalization laws of Canada were very lenient and should be remedied, and, fortunately, he could help Mr. Bowser's effort to prove fraud without prejudicing the case of the prisoner, and as it was also Consul Shimezu's wish to have the grave frauds perpetrated traced to the guilty parties, they were not going to prisoners being tried. He would volunteer placing the prisoners in the box. This was done, with the result that the prisoner was acquitted of the charge of perjury, but created a sensation in court by declaring that he had never appeared before T. J. Thicke, notary; that he never saw Mr. Thicke before in his life; and took no oath before any notary since he had been in the country.

Mr. Bowser then asked the prisoner if he was a British subject or a Japanese.

The prisoner answered, through the interpreter, "I am a Japanese."

The rest of his evidence was as follows:

"I do not know what a naturalization certificate means. I did not know that I had been sworn before. I could fish for salmon. I did not go to Nagoa and ask him to take me to a notary. I never saw Nagoa until three days before I was arrested, when I asked him for work. I arrived in Victoria on April 22 (March 22, English calendar). I was there met by Saku Ragi, labor contractor, of Victoria, who said he had a job for me. I came by way of Vancouver, bound for Wharnock's cannery, Rivers Inlet. I was in Vancouver one hour. I did not leave the boat. I went to Rivers Inlet and to the cannery. I had been there about a month when Aitya handed me that paper," pointing to the naturalization certificate, "telling me to keep it. He did not say what it was, and I did not know what it was. I came from Japan six months ago and was never out of Japan before that."

This finished the case, and Magistrate Russell said he could not send the case up for trial and would have to dismiss it, as there was no evidence of perjury.

Mr. Corbould agreed to allow Mr. Bowser to keep the bad naturalization papers of three of the prisoners. All the other cases were withdrawn.

The Trades and Labor Council claim that over 1,000 Japanese were naturalized this season, two notaries swearing over two-thirds of them. They ask for a royal commission and claim that they can bring the guilty parties to book.

### GOLDSTEIN GOES FREE.

Authorities in Colorado Say He Cannot Be Extradited.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—Detective Wylie, who went to Denver to try and extradite Goldstein, who secured a lot of goods from Vancouver firms, sold them in Dawson and disappeared without accounting. The authorities in Denver informed Wylie that Goldstein had not committed an extraditable offense and would have to let him go. It is said that Goldstein will start business in Denver with his ill-gotten gains.

### TO PREVENT CRUELTY.

First Monthly Meeting of the New Committee Held Last Evening.

The first monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at their new office in the Macgregor block last evening. Mr. Leonard Tait, of Victoria West, was added to the committee.

A letter was received requesting that a branch society be formed at Kamloops. Steps will be taken by the provincial society to carry this out.

Ten cases of cruelty were attended to during the month, one of a very aggravated character causing much trouble and taking up a great deal of time.

A large amount of work has been planned for the ensuing year, and it will require all the energy of the committee to carry it through. The new members added to the society give it a great deal of additional strength.

# Improving Old Lond

### Enormous Sum Expende London County Counc in the Metropolis.

### Glance Through American at How the Big Cit Is Managed.

From Globe-Democrat.

Those magic initials, "L. C. C.," hold London together and gover provide it with taxes to pay, mig for "London Can Change," alth occasional disgruntled taxpayer m that it means "London's Costly C The American tourist, observing ters on the side of a red omnibu Strand, is not especially interest told that they indicate "London Council." But he would be inte he knew what that remarkable bod to just now and what a peculia organization it is, anyway.

The L. C. C. is amusing itself wi ing $75,000,000 in big improvemen metropolis, but the works it has have not attracted much attention London is the heart of a nation, an so interested in national affairs nicipal matters get comparatively tice. That's an ideal combina "boodle aldermen," and yet on queerest things about the L. C. C it is practically free from the re crookedness.

The chief interest in this L. C. be in the notable changes it is m London but surely a little spac spared for the queer phases of th itself—one almost writes "himself of "itself," for it is the only re London has. The gilded functions known to the world at large as L of London rules only the little sq of city in the midst of the metro so far as population goes is Lord only 7,000-5,000,000 of London more than a thousandth part of t polis. He has no more to do wit of it than the ordinary taxp doesn't wear gilt and ride in a chariot.

One of the funny features of th is that it has a little separate ele a little separate set of politics al There are 138 Councillors, who a by the taxpayers, and whose ter years. The election doesn't take the same time as the general ele although outside politics some dragged in, whether a candidate eral or Conservative, is suppose nothing to do with his election councillors are either "Progres "Moderates," and the platforms they are elected have to do wi municipal only. Really these pa would better be "ultra-Progress "Progressives," for, as the cou vided to-day, being a Moderate all mean being an obstructionist, a Progressive does mean going as far and as far as may be.

It is hardly necessary to say Progressives are in the majority generally admitted that they wi to be for some time to come, for ord has been good and their pro attractive. It is well understood Her Majesty's present governm tle good will toward the pres and its "Socialistic" tendencie ment has in reality no contro council, but it is an open secret of the Conservative party leader It had. No one has forgoten a vigorous speech made by Lord about four years ago in which h that the right sort of men didn't to councilships, and hinted that might profitably be done away gether, although he rather hedge statement after he had read th print.

The council's chairman, or pre cer, is elected by the members Lord Rosebery held the office resigned it to re-enter the cabi erward take the premiership, Si beck followed him, and the pr man is Lord Welby, whose int council's work would make it to refer to him as in any sen head. But it is the council's most perfectly represents its a fights vestries, district boards tors, and puts into actual schemes planned out by the vestries committees, to say nothin the 10,000 old men and wome the council's working staff—so as his actual duties are concern probably be no exaggeration to real working Mayor of London.

This office has been held for years by C. J. Stewart, and Alexander Binnie are the coun salaried officials, each earnin year.

It would be a good deal eas a few of the things that the not do than to make anythin of those that it does. It doesn police and it doesn't control Much against its will, it has "vestries" and district board work and more "pottering"; up for this by claiming for its mass of duties, large and while on one hand it plans th of a populous district, on the o permission for a cricket game parks. It builds great docks ly with seeing to it that no m baby under the age of 5 ye charge of for pay in any hous the honest boy any trade that learn and shuts the dishones reform school. It runs the fi and regulates the price of c little cakes in the parks; it t to theatres and inspects cow asylums and prosecutes dealer plosive substances without a g

To be an "interested" cou devotes half his time to h work, but to be an "earnest" out of bed o' nights, and yet, bers of parliament, the coun a penny for his trouble. Du are among its members, a business men and two or thre

Probably few even among L ize the extent of the operati county council is planning, that besides attending fat thousand and one things that ernment has to look after, l the ground several fearful and put up model dwellings taken over into its own man seventy miles of horse car mensely improved the servic ing of lowering the fares; sh bus line of its own, and ope parks and breathing places parts of the metropolis; but what the authors of these going to add to them are le

In time to come the pr County Council will be fa builder of a New London; t rious as the destroyer of Ol crary and historic relics in interesting old buildings th