

Driven Out Of China

Refugees on Duke of Fife Who Passed Through Siege of Peking.

Story of Personal Experience—Compelled to Live on Repulsive Diet.

Complacent and as buoyant of spirit as though never attacked by the Boxers and driven from the Chinese capital at the experiences terrifying in the extreme, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and their little daughter arrived here on the steamer Duke of Fife yesterday afternoon, after having lived five years in that country and passed through the siege of Peking a few months ago. The trio have seen the most dramatic phases of the war in the Far East; they have known what it is to be bottled together for weeks isolated from the rest of the world with little hope of escaping from an infuriated horde; they have realized the weird sensation of having shells bursting almost continuously over their shelter during the siege; they have known the horror of the most repulsive and now know the joy of most comfort and content of being once more where freedom's laws prevail. Yet Mr. and Mrs. Ewing say that they like Peking and will return to live in that city when order has been restored.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are Americans. The story of the siege of Peking is no longer a new subject; it has often been told, but interest in it now is revived because of the fact that the arrivals on the Duke of Fife are the first of those who have come through the Peking troubles to reach this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are Americans. They belonged to that little band, some seventy men, women and children, who sought protection in the American legation, and they attribute their miraculous escape to the poor marksmanship of the Boxers and to the excellent preparation of the missionaries.

The Boxers seemed to think that the missionaries could invoke the wrath of heaven at will, and this belief would find many curious manifestations during a severe thunderstorm, when, strange to say, the missionaries of the enemy was worst. Fortunately, the American legation was close against the wall of the city, and this served as a great protection, as the enemy did not know how to handle their weapons at close range. They were almost buried in the fire that raged. Once an ornament on the roof of the building in which Mr. and Mrs. Ewing were stationed was struck by a shell and several stray bullets lodged in the place, but apart from this no damage to the legation was done. Those within lived a horrible life, on a diet of rice and Graham flour. This coarse diet was very repulsive to many, and as a result several took sick. Five babies died.

It is not of these experiences, however, that Mrs. Ewing would complain. She was grateful then for any kind of food, but she does complain of the treatment of an American lieutenant sent to conduct them down the river from Peking. This fellow supplied them with no message after the horrible privations they endured during the siege, and showed little, if any, regard for the feelings of those who had suffered for so long.

The refugees left Peking on Tuesday and reached Tien Tsin on the following Saturday, after travelling one day on army wagons. From Tien Tsin they went to Kobe, where several took passage for San Francisco, and arrived there on the steamer Coptic last week, and where also Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and their child embarked on the Duke of Fife.

Briefly, the events which led up to the siege of Peking are as follows: On the last day of May 450 officers and men of different nationalities went to Peking as a force to defend the city, the only defence from several thousand Chinese soldiers and Boxers, whose government was at war with the outside world. By June 8th the Boxers had become dangerous in the south city of Peking, and they were threatening the north or Manchu city. On June 10th a relief force was reported as having left Tien Tsin, but occupied themselves in building the turn-up railway instead. Nothing of their real whereabouts was heard of until a message was received on August 2nd, announcing the fact that they had returned to Tien Tsin on June 24th, after fighting some battles and being in time believed by a party from Tien Tsin settlement. This retreat inspired the Chinese with jubilation and self-confidence, and rendered the position in Peking one of extreme peril.

The tide of fury which swept up higher and higher to the capital from the Boxer movement alarmed all by June 8th. The preparations to combine forces and make a dash to ward off an attack were apparent. Outside the legation section of the city, the main foreign population was missionary. The American missionaries consulted, and decided to concentrate at the large and suitable quarters of the American Methodist mission, just at the east end of Legation street. The concentration of the missionaries at one place meant the desertion of all their houses and work. There was also a possibility of deserting the converts and not being allowed to go to the American mission. The converts of the London mission not being granted entrance to the British legation, also went to the same English missionaries, and two or three of the English missionaries were here to help.

The Daily Telegraph says it understands that the cabinet has resigned as a formality, in order to enable any necessary reconstruction. The Catholics were mostly gathered at the cathedral. Refugees came in from the city and country, until there were nearly 2,000 of them. On June 20th, the murder of the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, was the signal for the withdrawal of all foreigners from their legations. They looted the proceeds of rice shops, and stored before they had the storm. They were shot and shell marked the hurrying minutes, and at first the defenders occupied

themselves busily in replying—at considerable cost of ammunition and life. They lost ten fighting men in one day, and this rude lesson showed them that such tactics would not pay. The total number of fighting men was 450—at that rate sufficient to last 45 days—and orders were issued that the defenders were not to be unless there was reasonable chance of hitting a man. How well these orders were carried out may be judged from the computation that during the siege they killed 3,000 Chinese.

Then came the work of fortifying and generally strengthening the defenses. This was done strongly and effectively, the ladies with their silk brocades and other stuffs making bags, which, filled with sand afterwards, form barricades for the defenders.

There is one amusing story in this connection. One of the guns used was an ancient piece, a relic of 1860, rescued from a brazer's shop, and this came to be called the "International Gun." It rested on an Italian carriage, it was worked by an American, the powder used was Chinese, the projectiles were Russian—the recital of the nationalities represented in its working would be tedious.

It was on August 14th that the siege was raised. The troops entered Peking after a forced march of the most fatiguing kind. They were twelve hours on the road, first in a scorching sun and then a blinding rain. Hundreds fell by the roadside completely exhausted. The climate is so different from that of the west that the Indian troops suffered as much as the Europeans. The first man to enter the legation was Major Scott, of the 1st Sikhs, followed by General Gaselee, a correspondent and several Indians. The reception they met with was indescribable. Food was terribly reduced, but as a portion of the commissariat train of the force followed soon, everyone was quickly provided with a hearty meal.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Lord Strathcona in Montreal—Fatal Runaway Accident.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—In Conservative circles the impression prevails that the government will announce the dissolution of parliament either to-morrow or Wednesday. In Liberal circles, however, no indication is apparent as to when the government will reach this decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves this afternoon for Montreal and will address meetings in the province of Quebec on the four following days.

Pembroke, Oct. 8.—Mrs. R. Dickens, of this place, is dead as a result of injuries received by being thrown out of a buggy yesterday. The horse becoming unmanageable and running away.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, arrived in the city this morning. He expects to return to London soon.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Corp. Irgestrom, of the 7th Regiment, made 65 out of a possible 75 at the Queen's Own rifle shoot on Saturday.

Isaiah Warner, who it is alleged, was badly kicked in the abdomen by E. Taverner during a brawl at a hotel at Humber on September 29th, as to the respective merits of the parties, the case was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of catarrh, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain, the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living, that is, by begging, it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper.

Like everything else, "the practice of virtue" in China is laid down by rule, and if a foreigner ignores the regulations he does so at his peril. One of the sights of the Imperial Capital is the Bridge of Beggars, and in its dilapidated pavement there is an accumulation of filth and monstrosity that has no equal, even in Eastern Europe. Every deformity and every mutilation by which our mortal clay can be bent and beaten out of all likeness to the godlike type is on view, drawing attention to its peculiar horrors by unceasing lamentation and unheeded solicitation. In fact, it would be difficult for the most morbid and realistic of artists to conjure up a scene more repulsive to the modern eye and the modern stomach. Perhaps it is as well that M. Zola has never travelled to the Far East. Leprosy and smallpox are but ordinary incidents of city life, which neither attract nor surprise the native wayfarer, nor even, after a time, horrify the stranger within the gates. Beggars have their conventional costume, like all other grades of society. It is not that they are poorer than any others of the coolie class—probably there are less—but all must be habituated to the most sordid and unclean conditions of life. Their very hair must be matted and dust-begrimed. Certainly, as I walked the streets of Peking, the very scent of the "begging fraternity" was a powerful motive of self-giving, that one might be rid of their various odors and the horrid atmosphere of China. Besides the boisterous vagrant, male or female, there is the novice in course of training, and no device of an hereditary profession is neglected or forgotten. One child I walked over in the street of a city, wrapped up and covered from head to foot by the coarsest of reed matting. As the child was human in its bundle, that lay prone across the pavement was a small voice that was never still. Returning some days later I found the same bundle in the same place. How it had been fed, how it had breathed, was an unfathomable mystery; but there it was and there, I imagine, it is even unto this day.

A people is to be judged not only by its way of living but by its way of dying. If it cannot be said that nothing becomes the Chinese so well in life as the leaving of it, at least it is true that they lay down their life passing well. Quiet, dignified, and resigned is the Chinese manner of meeting death, the hour and place of which they accept to foretell with strange exactitude. As revivals would say, they have their warnings, and a Celestial will take leave of his employer, round of his duties, and start on a far journey to his home the instant he expects to behold death's awful visage, and this expectation is seldom disappointed. In the classics of the Phileas Fogg it is laid down that of the three thousand crimes there is no one greater than disobedience to parents, and of one hundred virtues filial conduct is the chief. To provide a father or mother with a fit and proper funeral is the whole duty of man, for which any sacrifice is excusable. More than probable it is that the body of a member of a family finds himself in possession of a coffin, presented to him by his son, and euphemistically called the "boards of old age," or "the clothes of old age," but if he be not thus blessed a dying

Begging In China

It Is a Highly Organized Institution and a Perfectly Respectable Calling.

In Addition to Other Privileges They Levy Tolls on Shopkeepers.

Individualism has no place in China, and the Chinese variety of mankind must be regarded not in the individual so much as in the group, the guild and the brotherhood, writes H. W. Lawson, in the London Daily Telegraph. To look at the Chinese world through our own glasses, made after the latest pattern of western science, is to insure that misunderstanding of the Chinese people for which Europe is to-day paying so terrible a toll. Nothing in China is as it seems, and to judge by outward appearances is simply to court disaster. In the Far East, however, there is always some analogy, and even some similarity, between the middle ages of our civilization and the latter days of theirs. Begging in the Chinese empire is a highly organized institution, and a perfectly respectable calling. Like all other industries, it has its trade society, and the king of the beggars is a local power of no mean order. The mendicant has his appointed place in the ordered scheme of benevolence, which the Chinese have made the first of the Five Constant Virtues. In Peking and in other walled cities the guild of beggars levies a local rate on all shopkeepers and well-to-do residents, which is in the nature of compounding for the "free gifts" that would otherwise be exacted according to custom day by day. Supposing that a trader were so ill-advised as to refuse to pay the recognized rate, he would be surrounded by a crowd of rogues and vagabonds—of the class aimed at by our own medieval statutes—would soon reduce him to charity and reason.

The Rev. Arthur Smith tells an amusing story to show the dangers of unregulated and casual benevolence: "A missionary living in an interior province was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of catarrh, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain, the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living, that is, by begging, it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper."

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Dr. Smith mentions that in the province of Anhui there recently competed five students over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety. To those who, in early life, have faced the schools at Oxford or Cambridge, it is petrifying to think of logic papers following one to the brink of the tomb, of undergraduate with one foot in the grave and the other in the examination hall. These three degrees of merit are those of first, the cultivated talent, i. e., Smalls, secondly, the raised man, i. e., Mods., and, third and last, the promoted scholar, i. e., Finals. To the supreme honor not one candidate in a thousand ever attains, for the entrance to the Han Lin, or national academy, is a pearl of much price, that few can obtain by favor, or by worth. All Chinese education leads up, and is intended to lead up, to the examination hall. One curriculum includes the four books, which contain the teachings and maxims of Confucius and Mencius, and the five canons of changes, of history, and of poetry; the record of rites, and spring and autumn. No better title to the literary tastes and traditions of the people, with a perfect illustration of national life, can be supplied, than is contained in two charming volumes of stories from a Chinese studio, being a free translation of portions of the works of Pin Sung Ling, a novelist who lived two centuries ago, at the commencement of the Manchu dynasty, and himself a disappointed scholar.

Mr. Giles, of Her Majesty's consular service, to whom we owe them, thus defines the classics. The Book of Wisdom, attributed to Confucius, is a disquisition upon virtue and the moral education of the people. The Chung Yung, or gospel of Confucius's grandson, traces the source the ruling motives of human conduct. The Confucian gospels are discourses of the sage with his disciples. The gospels of Mencius are a collection of moral maxims. The Canon of Changes contains a fanciful system

man will go and order his own coffin to make sure of its being of standard size.

Most of the cherished nostrums of the western reformer, as a head-trick, has been found wanting in China in the course of the ages. As the Chinese proudly point out, competitive examination has been the means of recruiting the public service for a thousand years, but the results are hardly such as to recommend the system, as it is worked there, for general adoption. It has been said that the Chinese mandarin resembles no English type so much as the university don, and allowing for the difference of environment, there is a grain of truth in the pleasantry. The Chinese graduate has a supreme contempt for the illiterate world, which he holds to include not only the coolie crowd of his own blood but all the barbarians who live beyond the four seas. He believes in no learning that is not founded upon the Chinese classics. What he does not know, to paraphrase the Oxford tag, is not knowledge. All he values is the literary finish that is gathered from fecundity of quotation from the sacred books and the power and facility of versification and elegant style of prose-poetry that are borrowed from his model. His memory is prodigious, his imitativeness of surprising accuracy, but of original ability or love of fact and science he has none. The old learning is a cast-iron bar to all intellectual progress, and, in proportion to its use and disuse, it is the time more stultifying than was the pedantry of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages in Europe. When people talk of the young mandarin turning to reform, they must recollect that he has been bred upon this diet, that it is all in all to him, and that the class to which he belongs depends for their existence upon the maintenance of the system of examination and subsequent selection, as it now stands. Some writer on China has said that no face ever wore a more contemptuous expression than that of the young mandarin as he passes along the street or looks out from that latticed window of the tea-house. Seated in his official chair, and surrounded by a crowd of retinue of attendants, bearing the insignia of office or making a discordant clang of sounding brass, the mandarin appears the very incarnation of human arrogance. He seems insensible to all that the vulgar herd are doing or saying, and he hardly deigns to notice the sweltering crowds who block the way that his servants are making for him. No patrician of old Rome could have frowned upon the plebs with more insolence than is shown in the blank stare of the young literati as they glance from the long seats that fringe the princely guest room, set apart for them in the tea house, and watch the anti-like workers, bearing their pails and the wretched, with their broken, neglected crockery, are the greatest ornament of the filthy city.

As with manual labor in the middle kingdom, so it is with the mental. Nothing in the world can exceed nor excel the monumental industriousness of the budding scholar, engaged, perchance, at the age of four years, in the long drama of preparation to obtain the undying honors of the academic degree—literally undying, for they are continued and held in high esteem, even unto the third and fourth generation. It is not only a question of honorific title or as at every grade of letters of the alphabet. Every graduate has the traditional right of planting a tree in front of his family mansion, no matter how humble it may be, and the number of square, inclined cressets on the tapering pole proclaim the nature of his degree—one for the prefectural, two for the provincial, and three for the national. Some towns are dotted over with these poles, like forest of burnt trees; in others but one or two have been distinguished. Because a house is fronted by a pole it does not follow that its owner or occupant must be a graduate. It may well be that the galaxy must have been obtained by the talents of a remote ancestor, but like a coat-of-arms, the precious examination papers never lose their virginal sheen of to-day, they not only pertain to the supernatural diligence of the classical heroes, the King Alfreds of Chinese literary history, who prosecuted their studies by the light of a glow worm or tied their books to the horns of the ox that they were ploughing with, but their admirers and imitators are to be reckoned by thousands.

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of philosophy based upon the combination of eight diagrams said to have been copied from the back of a tortoise. The Canon of History—which, by the way, is the practical guide of the politics of the day—embraces a period extending from the middle of the twenty-fourth century B. C., to B. C. 721, edited by Confucius. The Canon of Poetry is a collection arranged by the same teacher of lyrics in vogue among the people in the earliest ages. Spring and Autumn is a history written by the teacher concerning the kingdom of Lu, from 722 to 481 B. C. On these dry bones Chinese youth and talent are nourished and suckled. Small wonder is it that if the memory be forced to an abnormal reasonableness and activity, the reasoning powers are woefully sterilized. One of Her Majesty's consuls told me that he had looked at several of the papers set for the provincial examinations. Three or four of three days each are given for this contest of the intellect of young China, and all the candidates are occupied months beforehand in trying by hook or by crook to square their examination. The kind of question set in these papers would be: "Write an essay upon the words, 'He went from Lu to Wu in three days.' A successful answer involves, first of all, a prodigious effort of memory in placing the 'hero' of this moving episode, and then an elaborate series of ingenious inferences, showing by what system of carriage he must have covered the distance in the time, what must have been the state of the kingdom to cause him thus to gallop and so on ad infinitum. With such a scheme of education it is not surprising that those who are ploughed in the schools are able to earn a pittance in the modest and universal trade of fortune-telling and soothsaying. At Canton, for example, a whole square of the city is big as a European market, and given up to the tables and stock in trade of the prophet, and no class of public servants is more necessary than that of the fortune tellers to the happiness and comfort of a Chinese community. They warn of 'bad joss' from the family hearth, they turn paper money into taels, they relieve the wretched tollers of the wayside, the sport of wind and weather, and they prophesy that their ghosts will be well and truly laid, near the ancestral dwelling place, in a tomb which no 'foreign devil' shall disturb.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—G. A. Lebaron has been chosen as Liberal candidate.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—The following nominations have been made: West Hastings, S. J. Young, Liberal; West Toronto, James Kennedy, Conservative; East Bruce, Carlgill, Conservative; West Durham, R. Beith, Liberal.

Kingston, Oct. 8.—E. M. Britton has accepted the nomination for the city.

London, Oct. 8.—The West Middlesex Conservatives to-day nominated Richard C. Dunlop.

SATISFACTORY RESULT.

Friday's Convention Will Probably End the Miner's Strike.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—It is the general expectation that the decision of the miners' convention on Friday will be to accept the increase and return to work. Quietness prevailed throughout the anthracite regions to-day, the call for the convention being generally accepted as a signal for cessation of hostilities all come here to-morrow night, and the probability is that the headquarters will be maintained in this city until the strike is over, as this is the metropolis of the anthracite region.

The big demonstration of Wednesday afternoon being concluded, the work of arranging the preliminaries of the convention will be attacked. It is generally believed here that a complete programme will be mapped out at a conference on Thursday, and that this programme will be followed at the convention on the following day.

The general feeling here is that the 10 per cent. offer will be accepted as it stands, and that the matter of substituting a fixed scale for a sliding scale in the lower districts will be left to the affected miners themselves to settle when they come to treat with their employers under the provisions of the offer guaranteeing adjustment of any grievances the employees may present. The matter of yearly conferences to fix a new scale may also be dealt with in the same manner, each set of employees sending a committee to their employer and then reporting back to a convention conducted under the auspices of the United Mine Workers.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS.

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The forthcoming colonial election in Newfoundland promises to be the most hotly contested in the history of Newfoundland. The government organs assail Mr. Morine's admission that he is and has been counsel for Reid, the railway contractor, alleging that Mr. Morine's success at the polls would mean taking a hold of absolute control of the legislature, and be able to obtain such legislation as will permit him to transfer his numerous franchises, of immense importance to the colony, to a limited liability company.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Robert Bickerdike, M. P., St. Antoine division, of this city, has accepted the Liberal nomination for the House of Commons for St. Lawrence division.

Ald. Dulmet has been unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidate for Maisonneuve.

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CANADIAN TIMBER.

Trade journals, representing every branch of the timber industry, have praised the Canadian forestry and timber exhibition at the Paris exposition. The most important of these journals is the Timber News, of Liverpool, which has just issued a magnificent supplement entitled "The World's Timber Operations as Seen at the Paris Exposition." Four pages are devoted to Canada. The Canadian exhibits are described and a careful comparison is made between Canada and other timber producing countries. Though it is quite true that "Canada has come to Europe to show us that she is, after Russia, the greatest timber-producing country in the world," Canada's undeveloped timber resources will place her even before Russia as the timber-producing country in the world.

Referring to the specimens exhibited the Timber News says: "The reader will have gathered that there is much to see and much to learn concerning the Canadian timber trade at the exhibition. Cabinet makers will find this an interesting place, and Paris timber merchants have expressed their surprise at the beautiful varieties of wood displayed. In the first rank we place maple in its various kinds, also some of the birch timbers, of which there are beautiful samples. The faultless specimens of some of the large pine and spruce-sassa, white oak boards from Ontario have attracted much attention."

After describing the exhibits of spruce the article continues: "Timber merchants on this continent will see the strong resemblance between this timber and the North European whitewood which they know. Up to now there has been a prejudice, in Holland and Germany, judicially, which it is time was removed. Let those timber merchants in these countries who may be visiting Paris this summer, carefully go over the samples and judge for themselves. There is nothing like polish to show the texture of timber, and there they will be able to examine spruce closely."

Referring to the fact that Canada has timber resources equalled by no other country the Timber News says: "This is a fact that we in England knew before, but it is only now dawning on the Continent. She has timber in vast quantities which is now being cared for in a very different way than formerly. She will, within a time not far ahead, share with Russia the distinction of being the principal supplier of soft woods to the world's markets."

SOLDIERS' HOME DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)
Boise, Idaho, Oct. 10.—The Idaho Soldiers' Home was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of \$40,000. There were 800 inmates. Thos. Hayes was suffocated in his room. The old men will be housed in buildings in town, some being taken to the state house. The house was erected in 1883.

VIA LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Carnegie Steel Co. has taken the first step towards the building up of all-water transportation of export steel and iron from Lake Erie ports to Europe, in chartering four vessels to load with steel at Conneaut, Ohio, and steam through via the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence to Liverpool.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Robert F. Sutherland, Q. C., was elected to-day as Liberal candidate for North Essex.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—E. G. Elley has accepted the Conservative nomination in Bellechasse.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Thomas Fortin, M.P., has been recommended by Laval University.

Robert Mackay, chairman of the harbor commissioners, has consented to oppose Dr. Roddick, M. E., Conservative, in St. Antoine division, in the Liberal interests.

D. J. MUNN MARRIED.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, B. C., was married to-day to Miss Lockery in St. Andrew's church. The happy couple will take a trip to Europe before going to their future home at New Westminster.

KE'S OPINION.

9.—The board of ordinations has been held in Washington, today after taking in regarding disappearing the board has recom-retrary of war that no gun carriages be much contention among some time, especially ficers, as to the value in carriages upon for-st defence. The con-has been that the dis-jority thought that it high sights.

the board, if sustained of war, will be of far-ance in the future of the annual report of R. Brooke, com-ment of the East at was made public at the-day, that a pressing or the re-organization ern lines. "For many the general, officers how the necessity for will place the army and enable it to per-credit to itself and of the nation. The commencement beyond demonstrated beyond re-organization this nation to make ch it now finds itself case of war the army arks behind which the ty be created, as has in our country, by or."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Methodist board yesterday decided to sit on, of Post Simpson, also passed estimates work in Canada, China in which is \$9,184 for

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander monastery in the Porokh district, for a religious festival. During the night of the upper floors collapsed, and many of those sleeping there fell upon the floor. A panic was caused by false alarm of fire, and four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death, many others being seriously injured.