The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORT THIRD YEAR — THE VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1901 — VOLUME LXVII

Farewell Reception

Lord Strathcona Entertains Twelve Hundred People at His Residence.

A Whale Forty Feet Long Captured in the Harbor at Montreal.

Three Thousand Italians Given Work on Canadian Railways Last Summer.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—Lord Strathcona gave a reception at his magnificent residence on Dorchester street to 1,200 citizens, preparatory to his departure for England, and as a slight recompense for the civic reception cancelled at the time of the Duke's visit on account of the death of President McKinley. The affair was most successful in every way.

A whale, 40 feet long, made its appearance in Montreal harbor this morning, and swimming up near Victoria bridge, got into shallow water and was stranded. Engineer Nelson of the harbor board at once made preparations for its capture, which were successfully carried out. What induced the whale to go over 500 miles from the sea is puzzling local mariners. The last whale to appear in Montreal harbor was in 1836, and its skin is now in the museum of the Natural History Society. It was a small one, only weighing 800 pounds. It is estimated that the present visitor weighs a ton.

Anthony Cordask, an Italian immigration agent here, has furnished 3,000 Italians with employment this summer. Most of the men went to the Grand Trunk, C. P. R. and Algoma Central railways.

The city is to sue the Dominion government to recover taxes due on property belonging to it, and leased the whole or in part for business purposes.

CAUGHT THE JURY.

How Some Greenwood Men Paid Their Poll Tax.

Greenwood, Oct. 26.—(Special)—An amusing incident marked the concluding scenes of the first court of assize held here this week by Mr. Justice Irving. All over the province the collection of the revenue tax is attended with more or less difficulty, but up here the scattering of the population up and down the hills makes it inevitable that many polls are overloooked by the collector. Government Agent McMyn, however, is generally equal to the occasion, and in this instance took advantage of the liege subjects on the jury panel to ensure their poll taxes to the provincial treasury. Accordingly the jurymen were astonished on repairing to the court house to find that in almost every instance the tax had been deducted from their jury fees, so that those who had served two days were tendered the balance of a dollar, and those serving but one were asked to pay a dollar more. Of the latter class only a few appeared at Registrar McMyn's office, the rest deciding that a call there was quite unnecessary.

HAVANA SEWERS.

Will Have to Wait Awhile as Money Not Provided.

Havana Oct. 30.—The municipal council of Havana has rejected all bids submitted for the sewering and paving contracts, taking the position that it had previously expressed disapproval of the specifications and conditions of bidding, that the present bids involve grave errors, that the municipal council does not have at its disposal the necessary funds despite its great efforts to obtain them, and that the city cannot make contracts in the premises until the money is provided.

U. S. POST OFFICE.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending Next June.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The estimates for the entire postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, aggregate $135,885,596. This is inclusive of $1,037,370 for departmental salaries and $216,600 for contingent expenses. Half a million dollars is asked for "Transportation of mail by pneumatic tube or other similar devices by purchase or otherwise." The total for rural free delivery is $6,250,000 an increase of $2,750,000 over the current year.

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Meeting in Rome Postponed Till Next Spring.

London, Oct. 31.—"The papal consistory that was to have been held in November has been postponed to next spring," says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle; "consequently Cardinal Martinelli will continue to reside in Washington for some time. It is officially announced that Monseigneur Falconi, apostolic delegate to the Dominion of Canada, will succeed Cardinal Martinelli."

SMASHED THE ENGINE.

Accident to Locomotive at Chemainus Logging Camp.

Nanaimo, Oct. 30.—(Special)—The crew of the locomotive used in the logging camps at Chemainus had a narrow escape this morning, a large tree being blown down and falling across the steam dome. The locomotive was completely wrecked, but the men were uninjured. As the ordinary type of locomotive cannot be used on the steep grades, the camps have closed down.

KILLED BY MISTAKE.

William Torrance Shot by a Hunter Who Thought he Was a Deer.

Nanaimo, Oct. 30.—William Torrance, a Comox farmer, was shot and killed accidentally by a farmer named John Peacy yesterday. Peacy, while hunting, caught a glimpse of Torrance while the latter was working in a ditch on his farm, and thinking it was a deer, fired, shooting Torrance through the neck.

SMALLPOX.

Disease in New Brunswick Seems to be of Serious Character.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 30.—A second death from smallpox took place this morning the victim being Miss Beboo. The disease here appears to be of a more serious character than elsewhere. Rev. John Deseyers of St. John's church has been attached to the epidemic hospital as chaplain.

FINISHED WITH SCHLEY.

Long Examination of United States Admiral Is Finished.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The long ordeal to which Admiral Schley has been subjected since Monday morning ended this afternoon when his cross-examination was concluded and he was allowed to leave the witness stand. When the judge advocate finished the cross-examination shortly after 3 o'clock, the court propounded to the Admiral 34 questions prepared by the members of the court. These questions touched many points of the campaign of the flying squadron, but mainly centred about the difficulties encountered in coaling and transfer and the retrograde movement. Not one of them related to the battle of Santiago. The judge advocate's cross-examination today covered the retrograde movement, the reconnaisance of May 31, the loop of the Brooklyn and the alleged colloquy with Lieut. Hodgson about the Texas.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the development of the fact that the report of the battle written by Admiral Schley, July 6, 1898, was not the original report. The original report never has been published and in accordance with a previous decision the court today declined to allow it to go into the record. Admiral Schley was allowed to explain, however, that Admiral Sampson declined to receive the first report because it did not mention the presence of the New York.

"I felt that the victory at that time," said Admiral Schley, in explaining the matter, "was big enough for all, and I made this change out of generosity and because I knew if the New York had been present she would have done as good work as anybody else."

Capt. Thomas Borden, of the Marine corps, who was aboard the Brooklyn, will be the last witness called for Admiral Schley. After he testifies tomorrow the judge advocate will put on the stand the witnesses in rebuttal, whom there are understood to be about 15.

Westminster's Assize Closes

Jury Disagree in the Charge of Threatening Violence to Japanese.

Ah Kwong Sentenced to Be Hanged on January 14.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Oct. 30.—The assizes formally closed at 5:30 this afternoon.

The morning session was occupied by the addresses of counsel and judge in the case against Rogers, charged with threatening violence in pursuance of unlawful conbination to prevent Japanese from fishing.

Again the whole panel of jurors was exhausted before 12 were finally selected. After deliberating two hours the jury announced it had not agreed upon a verdict. The judge asked them to retire for another hour, and at 4 o'clock the jury again announced a disagreement, and no hope of arything different. The jury was then discharged and the case adjourned to the spring assizes.

The crown then entered nolle prosequi for the remaining indictments against Rogers, Desplain and the six other fishermen, all but Rogers being released.

The case against Capt. Anderson and Arthur Emery, his boat puller, for the theft of part of a white fisherman's net was proceeded with against Anderson alone. It did not last long. The jury, after being out about two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. Both men were released, a nolle prosequi being entered for Emery.

The last act in the longest assizes in years was the sentencing of Ah Kwong, convicted of the Ladner murders. The judge put on the black cap and sentenced Kwong to hang on January 14. The Chinaman acts, but does not appear, crazy, though a fellow-countryman considers him so. His mental condition will be thoroughly investigated.

DISMISSED FOR IRREGULARITIES

Assistant Commissioner Bell of Yukon District Loses His Place.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30.—Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, of the Yukon, has been dismissed for irregularities.

Premier Ross, of Ontario, is in the city discussing the question of the legality of the Ontario Mines act, which certain mining companies contend is ultra vires.

There has been a recurrence of smallpox during the past few days, 13 cases having developed since Sunday. There are over 50 smallpox patients in the Porter's island hospital.

A cable message received by the Governor-General today anounces that Trooper Oliver A. Rogers, S. A. C., is dangerously ill at Krugersdorp from enteric fever. His next of kin is James Rogers, of Holstein, Ont.

Major-General and Mrs. O'Grady Haley, and Captain Howard, A. D. C., left for Halifax this afternoon.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Allan steamers leave Halifax with English mails on Mondays during the winter months.

There will be no special proclamation of the King's birthday, the statute being held to be sufficient.

FAMILY FIGHT.

Husband and Wife Have Duel With Pistols—One Child Killed.

Virginia City, Mont., Oct. 30.—Two-year-old Ethel Plumb was killed, Mrs. Plumb, the child's mother was shot in the hip, and Mrs. Plumb's mother, Mrs. Park, was shot in the shoulder during a fight with pistols between Plumb and his wife, who for some time have not lived happily together. Mr. Plumb has recently been making her home with her mother. Plumb appeared there last night and the pistol fight followed. The child fell dead at the first shot from her father's pistol. The man, who is now in jail, escaped other injury than a powder burn on the face. The woman will recover.

African Colonies

Lord Milner Makes Important Statement About Transvaal and Orange River.

Early Re-Peopling of the Country Has Been Decided Upon.

So That Normal Conditions of Industrial Life May Be Resumed.

Durban, Oct. 29.—The Imperial authorities have reached the conclusion that the early re-peopling of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is advisable, so that the normal industrial and agricultural life of the colonies may be resumed.

In the course of a speech yesterday afternoon, Lord Milner of Capetown, said it was useless to wait until the war was over in a formal sense. It would never be over he declared, but it was burning itself out, and it was time "we ought to show ourselves masters in the house we have taken by rebuilding it and going to live in it."

SCHLEY UNDER FIRE.

U. S. Admiral Seems to Keep His Composure in Witness Box.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley was continued throughout the session of the court of inquiry today. The progress made was exceedingly slow. Practically the whole day was consumed in questioning the Admiral about the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the motives and influences that governed him in turning back after his squadron had arrived in the vicinity of the latter port. This latter branch of the cross-examination had not been concluded when the court adjourned.

The blockade at Santiago, the reconnaisance of May 31, and the battle of July 3 still remain to be covered. It is hardly probable that the Judge Advocate can conclude before adjournment tomorrow. After he finishes, quite a number of questions prepared by the members of the court will be submitted.

The Judge Advocate in conducting the cross-examination used a carefully prepared typewritten list of questions. They called for comparisons of statements Admiral Schley has made either to the navy department with the testimony of witnesses who have preceded him, and the logs and signal books of the other vessels of the fleet. The questions were not asked in chronological order, but jumped from one subject to another, and from one stage of the campaign to another. Throughout the strain to which the witness naturally was subjected while under examination, the Admiral retained his customary composure. Only once or twice did he display impatience or weariness. At one point when asked a question, he replied that he had been asked the same question yesterday at the same time telling what his reply had been then. On another occasion, when he was being searchingly interrogated as to his distances from shore at Cienfuegos, and as to whether the distances were a matter of record, he replied rather tartly: "Oh, no, I did not know they would ever become a matter of such great importance or should have plotted them and made a memorandum, as I should of many other things."

The main points to which the cross-examination was directed today were the ability of the ships to coal off Cienfuegos and the reasons for what is known as the "retrograde movement." The latter point was dwelt upon with much emphasis and detail, and had not been disposed of fully when the court adjourned.

PREPARING A WELCOME.

Tour of Duke and Duchess Will End With a Blaze of Glory.

London, Oct. 29.—Most elaborate plans have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Portsmouth and in London. It is not generally felt that the tour of the Duke and the Duchess has been a success, as on the whole comparatively little interest has been taken in it, the war and other events having completely overshadowed the Royal tour. The officials, however, are determined that it shall end in a blaze of glory. There will be an effective naval display at Portsmouth and in London a magnificent procession from Victoria station to Marlborough House.

Newspaper correspondents who were with the Duke contribute some remarkable letters to their papers here, highly appreciative of Canada, but they do not like the glimpse that they got of the United States. Thus the Morning Post correspondent writes:

"All the correspondents noted the extraordinary difference in the aspect and manners of the people here and across the border. We appeared to have suddenly got out of a region of wholesome, fresh complexioned people into the land of a meagre, pallid race like one sees in some of our manufacturing towns, an active, brisk people lacking the courteous manner of the Canadians. To some of the young French-Canadians of our party this was their first experience in the United States, and they re-crossed the frontier more downright in their expressions of loyalty to Great Britain than they had ever been before."

FOR THE CORONATION.

Officers Applying for Places in Canadian Contingent.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—In anticipation that a Canadian contingent will be sent to England on the occasion of the King's coronation, a number of officers have already made application to the Militia department for positions on the staff.

Jos. Pope, C. M. G., under secretary of state has been commissioned to write an official account of the tour in Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

OUFIC IN TROUBLE.

Passes Nantucket Lightship Partially Disabled.

New York, Oct. 29.—A despatch received by the Evening Telegram from Nantucket lightship reported that the White Star liner, The Cufic from Liverpool for New York, passed the lightship under sail at half-past 3 o'clock this morning. She seemed partly disabled and showed no lights. She megaphoned the lightship asking to be reported.

COLOMBIAN CONSPIRACY.

Minister of War Deposed and Placed in Prison.

New York, Oct. 30.—Cable advices from Colombia received in this city today announce the discovery of a conspiracy against the government in which the Minister of War, General Pedronel Ospina, is implicated. General Ospina has been deposed and is now imprisoned in the military jail of Bagota. Senor Jose Vincent Concha has been appointed minister. Colombians in this city say that proofs that the general was conspiring the overthrow of the government must have been conclusive as the arrest of a man of his station could not have been effected on mere suspicion.

Colon, Oct. 30.—Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, Colombian minister of war, together with former President Caro and certain Nationalists, recently conspired to oust Vice-President Marroquin, the acting executive. A timely discovery of the plot resulted in the flight of Senor Caro, who took refuge in the German legation at Bogota, and the arrest of Gen. Ospina, Dr. Holguin, former minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Saavedra, all of who are now imprisoned at Cartagena, where Gen. Enrique Arboleda and other prisoners are expected to arrive soon.

VILLAMA'S BODY.

Remains of Spanish Admiral Killed at Santiago Now Going Home.

Havana, Oct. 29.—The remains of the Spanish vice-admiral, Villama, commander of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, who was killed at the battle of Santiago, was transferred today to the steamer Montserrat to be taken to Spain. Vice-Admiral Villama was wounded on board the Pluton and was taken ashore by the Spanish sailors, dying shortly afterwards. His body was left in a sitting position in a chair in a cave four miles west of the entrance to Santiago harbor, and it remained there about eight months before it was discovered, when it was transferred to the Santiago arsenal.

"Surrender Despatch"

National Review Publishes Message General Buller Sent to Ladysmith.

Told Him to Make Best Terms He Could With the Boers.

More Light Thrown on Battle of Colenzo and Failure to Co-operate.

London, Oct. 31.—The National Review gives the essential terms of the despatch of Sir Redvers Buller to Gen. Sir George White when in command of the beleagured British garrison at Ladysmith. According to this authority the message ran as follows:

"I have been repulsed. You will burn your ciphers and destroy all your ammunition. You will then make the best terms you can with the Boers, after I have fortified myself on the Tugela."

Gen. Buller, in the speech which led to his dismissal from the command of the first army corps, challenged the National Review to publish the completed despatch and to explain how it was obtained, declaring that he would then publish a certified copy of the original and allow the public to judge of the matter.

The editor of the National Review now explains that he got the despatch from a civilian who was in Ladysmith at the time, and who said there was nothing secret about it.

He asserts also that he understands that both Gen. Buller and Gen. White have officially asked permission to publish the authorized version, and he cannot conceive why permission has been withheld. The same informant, giving an alleged explanation of the fact that there was no co-operation between Gen. Buller and Gen. White during the battle of Colenzo, says Gen. White was informed that the attack was fixed for December 17, but Gen. Buller commenced the attack December 15, to the dismay of Gen. White, who had not completed his preparations.

The Morning Leader characterizes the National Review's version of Gen. Buller's despatch to Sir George White as imaginary and misleading.

The war office sent orders to Aldershot last night directing that a brigade of cavalry be prepared to start for South Africa about the middle of next month.

WRECKED BY RAILWAYS.

Fournier, the Automobile Racer Run Down in New York.

New York, Oct. 30.—As Henri Fournier was crossing the tracks of the Long Island railroad near Westbury in an automobile in which five other men were seated, the machine came into collision with a locomotive and disastrous results followed. All six men were hurt, and the machine demolished. Those injured are N. B. Fullerton, general agent of the passenger department of the Long Island railway, badly cut about the head and face, compound fracture of one leg; A. G. Bathelder of the New York Journal, and who is chairman of the National Cyclists association, board of control, broken leg and other injuries; J. H. Gerrie, New York Herald, broken shoulder and leg; Arthur Lewis and Henry J. Everall, Henri Fournier, foot sprained. Mr. Fournier said tonight that the party was on its way home to New York when the accident occurred, having been out all day in company with Wm. K. Vanderbilt, jr., in his machine, looking for a good road on which it was Fournier's intention to try for a mile record tomorrow.

"I had just reached the crossing" said he, "and the front wheels of my machine were just touching the rail when the locomotive loomed up and I realized that an accident was inevitable. I had no time to reverse power, and gave the handle a quick turn, which caused the front wheels to the right and then the crash came. The locomotive struck the machine two or three inches behind the left front wheel, throwing it around so that the rear of the automobile was brought against the locomotive. The first thing that I remember was somebody calling and asking me if I were dead. I think I was unconscious for about a minute. The machine was completely demolished. It was not a racing machine. It was only ten horse power, very heavy and was built to hold six persons. I refused $9,000 three days ago for it."

Lion and The Bear

A Remarkable Article Advocating That the Two Nations Become Allies.

And So Counteracting Alleged Hostility of Germany Against Britain.

Suggestions Upon Which This Good Understanding Could Be Based.

London, Oct. 29.—The November number of the National Review will contain a striking article advocating the establishment of an alliance between England and Russia, mainly for the purpose of counteracting the alleged serious hostility of Germany towards Great Britain. The article is written anonymously, but the Associated Press is in a position to state that it is the joint contribution of writers who not only thoroughly understand the subject, but are on intimate terms with the members of the cabinet, though the National Review distinctly disowns any government inspiration for the article.

Under the title of "British Foreign Policy," the article first of all asserts that the naval policy and avowed hostility of Germany to which even the British official world can no longer remain blind will force us to keep on a fair footing in the North sea a neet as powerful and efficient as the Mediterranean or Channel squadrons. Dealing with Germany's part in the intrigues against England consequent upon the South African war, it is stated that neither the United States, Japan, Austria nor Italy have at any time been even remotely implicated in these intrigues. The real origin of the South African war was "The want of a clear and definite policy in that part of the world," and this statement is followed by a review of colonial unity in which Goldwin Smith's work "The Empire" published in 1863 when the author was Regius professor of history at Oxford, is referred to as follows: "A book which was received at the time with no little approval not only advocating the disruption of the British Empire, but actually advising the surrender of important military positions. It is yet profitable to read the obsolete language of the learned professor, if only to note how cruelly events hastened to stultify his prophesies and to derive entertainment from the self-opinionated insistence with which he announced the decline of conquering tendencies among nations."

The interesting statement is made that in 1873 Mr. Gladstone told one of the writers of the article, that "He considered it would be a grand thing for England if she could get rid of the colonies, and he quoted Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who passed for a sagacious man as being of the some opinion."

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Reverting from colonial to foreign policy, the article forcibly traces the growing hostility to Britain with a careful appreciation of Germany's growing naval and commercial strength. "She is already stronger at sea than either France or Russia." Chancellor von Bulows' avowed contempt for Britain is shown by quotations from his recent speeches. "It is galling to Englishmen" these writers state "to reflect that Germany was rewarded for failing to raise Europe against us by an Anglo-German agreement securing to Germany the reversion to spacious territories to which she had no sort of claim."

The ill-feeling existing between Russia and Britain has, it is declared, been perpetually fostered at Berlin, yet "Of all the countries in the world the power which would have most reason to rue the substitution of Germany for Great Britain as mistress of the sea would be Russia. If once the sea power of England were overthrown, Germany would be free to execute her hostile policy towards Russia who is not less in her way than we are. There is an idea growing steadily amongst Germans that Germany should expand into an Empire branching from the Bosphorus to the Persian gulf. Thus would territory be secured enjoying an excellent climate, to which the surplus stream of German population which now flows to the United States and to the British Empire might be diverted, without being lost to the German flag. This is by no means a new idea; it is the revival of an old idea, and it means of course the supremacy of Germany in the Far East and the supersession of the Slav by the Teuton. Such is the objective of these ambitious dreamers known as the Pan-Germanic league, a body most tenderly regarded by the German government, and it embodies a policy as antagonistic to Russia as the German naval programme is hostile to England."

COULD BE FRIENDS.

No insurmountable difficulty, it is held prevents Russia and Britain arriving at a basis of mutual understanding. "The late Emperor Alexander expressed his desire for such a settlement, and the present Emperor is credited with the same disposition. Individual cases of trouble and even treachery between British and Russian diplomats have, it is admitted, occurred, but "We doubt whether in the whole range of diplomatic intercourse it would be possible to point to the behavior of one great power to another more audaciously cynical in its disloyalty than the conduct of Germany to Britain over what Count von Bulow has pleased to christen the 'Yang Tse agreement,' except, perhaps, the treason of Russia or her allies on the occasion of the peace of Basel." The recent incident of Koweit is taken as being a striking instance of Germany's dislike of Britain, for it is alleged that "Germany was undoubtedly egging on the Sultan of Turkey" in his endeavor to establish a protectorate at Koweit.

The keystone of British policy in the Far East is a friendly understanding, and co-operation with Japan, but that being recognized there is nothing to prevent this country from supporting a settlement of the Manchurian and Korean questions on lines which would be regarded as fairly satisfactory both in St. Petersburg and in Tokio. If the Korean question were regularized, Japan would have considerably less reason than at present to apprehend Russian schemes; and Russia on her part might devote herself to developing her Far Eastern dominions without risk of interruption from Japan. Russian statesmen have to make up their minds whether in the present condition of Russian industries, Russian agriculture and Russian finance, a friendly undertaking with Britain which would relieve her anxieties in the Far East and which might result in her being able to continue her trans-Caucasian and Siberian railways to the shores of the Persian gulf, which last, but not least, might enable her to carry out her historic mission in the Balkans and not with a high price.

On these bases the following suggestions for an Anglo-Russian understanding are submitted:

SUGGESTED BASE.

1. The Near East.—With regard to the Near East, the basis would be that whilst Russia abstained from any attempt to interfere with the status quo in Egypt, frankly recognizes that the fulfillment of what Russia regards as her historic mission in the Balkan peninsula conflicts with no vital British interests, and that in Asiatic Turkey we should abstain from favoring the development of German schemes of expansion.

2. Persia and Central Asia.—With regard to Persia and Central Asia, we might offer Russia our co-operation in the development of railway communication between the Caspian and the Persian gulf and in securing for her a commercial outlet on the gulf in return for an undertaking on the part of Russia to respect the political status quo along the shores of the gulf and to recognize our protectorate over Afghanistan.

3. The Far East.—With regard to the Far East the question is necessarily more complicated as Japan would have to be taken into the counsels of the two empires and a basis of agreement arrived at which would satisfy her as well as Russia and Great Britain. As far as Japan is concerned such a basis might be found in the recognition by Russia and Britain of the Japanese claim to an exclusive sphere of influence in Korea. Japan would presumably in return for this concession, have no objection to a formal agreement under which Great Britain would recognize Russia's claim to regulate her political and commercial position in Manchuria and Mongolia by direct negotiations with China and Russia would in like manner recognize Great Britain's claim to regulate in the same way her political and commercial position in the Yang Tse valley, each power binding itself to give no support in those regions to the enterprise of any other power. With regard to all other questions in China, Great Britain, Russia and Japan would agree to take no steps without mutual consultation.

"The fact of Russia being a party to such an agreement would give France a guarantee that her interests would be taken into due consideration, while our participation would afford a natural safe-guard to the commercial interests of the United States.

"The effect of such an agreement, accompanied by the customary demonstrations in such cases, public declarations by the sovereigns and their official representatives and an exchange of views by their respective fleets would at once remove the danger of sudden explosion which must continue to hang over the whole world so long as the Far East remains the powder magazine of international rivalries and conflicting interests which it is at present.

"The natural consequence of this understanding would be that in the event of war between Germany and Russia, Great Britain would remain neutral, and in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany, Russia would remain neutral. Russia would no longer give cause for suspicion that she was instigating France to make war against us as Count Muravieff did during the Fashoda crisis, and Great Britain would cease to be suspected in St. Petersburg of encouraging Japanese hostility to Russia. Japan, on her side would be relieved of the menace of a possible revival against her of the triple alliance of 1895."

Closer friendship with Italy and the maintenance of the understanding with Portugal is urged as being vital to Britain's interests.

A note of defiance is sounded at the conclusion of this important article.

GERMANY WARNED.

"The navy bill in Germany was carried through," it is stated, "With the avowed object of creating a navy which would be able to keep the North Sea closed. We have no intention of clearing out of the North Sea nor out of any other sea. We seek no quarrel with any power, but if Germany thinks it her interest to force one upon us, we shall not shrink from the ordeal, even should she appear in the lists with France and Russia as her allies. Germans would, however, do well to realize that if Britain is driven to it, Britain will strike home, close to the foundations of the German Empire, which has hardly emerged from its artificial state. There exists a powder magazine such as is to be found in no other country, viz: No social democracy. In the case of a conflict with Great Britain misery would be caused to large classes of the German population, reduced by the total collapse of subsidized industries. Far reaching commercial depression, financial collapse and a defective food supply might easily make that magazine explode."

KILLED BY SHOT GUN.

Farmer's Son Accidentally shot at Rabbit Lake.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—The young son of Peter Morrison, a farmer living at Rabbit lake a few miles from Rat Portage, shot himself fatally yesterday. He was taking a loaded gun down from the wall when by some means it went off, and the charge entered the abdomen; the boy lived about half an hour.

BOTH TO BLAME.

Finding of Admiralty Court in Oceanic-Kincora Collision.

London, Oct. 29.—The Admiralty court have pronounced both the White Star line steamer Oceanic and the coasting steamer Kincora trading between Waterford and Limerick, blamable for the collision August last as a result of which the Kincora was sunk and several persons were drowned.

PROTEST DISMISSED.

Petitions Drop Suit in Charlotte County Case.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Judges Barker and Landrick went to St. Andrews to try the Charlotte county election protest. When the court opened, counsel for the petitioner had no evidence to offer. Counsel for defence thereupon moved that the petition against Mr. Gangon, M. P., be dismissed without costs. Order was made to that effect.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Paymaster-General Gates, in his annual report, says the pay of the army for the year was $53,215,345, an increase over last year of $1,301,364. He makes several recommendations relative to pay accounts in the army, the most important being that officers of the pay corps be no longer compelled to furnish bonds.

Czolgosz Dies This Morning

Execution of President McKinley's Murderer Has Been Set For Today.

He Remains Sullen and Unrepentant Refusing to Renounce Anarchy.

Auburn, Oct. 28.—By 7:15 o'clock tomorrow Leon F. Czolgosz will have paid the tribute with his life to the law as the murderer of President William McKinley, and unless he undergoes a great change of heart and strength in the few hours of life left to him, he will go to the electric chair to be killed unconfessed and unrepentant. He suffered a slight nervous attack late today, but remained sullen and stoical up to the time the prison closed at 10 o'clock. He refused to heed the words of the priests who came to urge spiritual preparation for death, and declined to either embrace Roman Catholicism or renounce Anarchy. Thus, unless he changes his mind, there will be no religious ceremony at the end. He showed no strength of love for kin nor did he turn to any of those higher considerations which ordinarly claim thoughts of men occupying his position. He may have suffered untold torture but outwardly he seemed sullen and indifferent.

The state will not surrender possession of his body, and by sundown it will have been secretly interred in ground controlled by the officials of Auburn prison. Waldeck Czolgosz, brother of the murderer, foreseeing endless difficulties and possibly angry demonstrations in an attempt to give the body ordinary burial, heeded the advice of Superintendent of State Prisons Collins and Warden Mead and formally relinquished all claim to it. He merely stipulated that at the close of the autopsy the body should be buried intact. All chance of an unfortunate sequel to the execution either in displays of popular contempt, or the exhibition of ghastly relics is therefore finally stopped. The plan of burning his clothing and papers will be carried out immediately after the execution.

The electrical machine is ready for its work. Auburn prison is carefully guarded. The city is in its normal calm and there seem to be no circumstances standing in the way of the successful and expeditious work of the law.

A Tariff Question

As Yet No Change in Preference to Australia is Made.

Captain William Grant Officially Appointed Member of the Pilotage Board.

War Gratuities Waiting in Ottawa For Some British Columbians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—No action can be taken by the government towards cancelling the tariff preference to New South Wales until the new Australian tariff has been received here and been carefully examined by the officers of the department of customs. According to the press message from Australia, the commonwealth tariff is a protective one, but there is no evidence before the government to show it is not as "favorable to Canada" as the terms of the Canadian tariff are to Australia. If this turns out so on investigation, then under the Canadian Customs Act, the government of Canada will extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to the whole country. Some ministers incline to the belief that it will be decidedly impolitic to attempt to "put the screws" on Australia at this particular juncture.

Capt. William Grant, of Victoria, is appointed a member of the Victoria-Esquimalt Pilotage Board, in succession to Robert Ward, resigned.

Gen. O'Grady Haley issued a special order in which he conveys his warmest thanks to the troops who participated in the receptions to the Duke.

The department of militia is holding Imperial pay or war gratuities for over 50 members of the Canadian South African contingents whose addresses are not known to the department. Information as to the whereabouts of the following individuals will be appreciated by the accountant of the department:

Sergt. V. Dodd, Revelstoke, and Pte. J. Simms, Nelson, both of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Three hundred and fifty long service medals are now en route to Canada. About 700 will be required.

Mr. Harry Bullen, of Victoria, is in the city, en route home. He has just visited Philadelphia, New York, Halifax and London, and made heavy purchases of machinery for the shipbuilding works at Victoria.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., left for home today. Mr. George Powell, barrister, of Victoria, is in the city.

GRAND FORKS REPUBLIC.

Jubilation Over the Commencement of Rail-Laying.

Grand Forks, Oct. 28.—(Special)—To-day was a gala day in Grand Forks, the occasion being the commencement of track-laying operations on the Republic and Grand Forks railway. A procession, headed by a brass band, paraded the streets, and then proceeded to Ruckless Addition, where the new road connects with the tracks of the Canadian Pacific railway. C. O. Tilley acted as grand marshal. The ceremony of driving the first spike was performed by John A. Manley, and was witnessed by half the population. As Mr. Manley completed the task his wife dashed a bottle of champagne across the rail. Great enthusiasm was displayed. H. C. Hannington delivered the inauguration address, and speeches were also delivered by Ald. Robt. Harvey, John A. Manley, Alex. Miller, E. Spraggett, Charles Ferguson, the Spokane contractor, who is building the road, and the assistant general manager, and W. C. Morris, of Republic, counsel for the road. Mr. Morris dwelt upon the importance of the railway in developing the mineral resources of Republic and in building up Grand Forks as a smelting centre. An initial daily tonnage of 600 tons is guaranteed as soon as the road is completed. A. E. J. Percival, a veteran Spokane contractor, has the contract for laying rails along the entire route.