DEATH OF ZOLA, THE NOVELIST

Asphyxiated by Defective Flue From a Stove--Madame Zola Found Unconscious, But Will Survive--Paris Papers Pay Tribute to Literary Merit

PARIS, Sept. 29.—M. Zola was asphyxiated by the fumes from a stove, the pipes of which are said to have been out of order. At the same time it is stated that there are indications of suicide. Zola and his wife returned to Paris yesterday after having spent three months in the country. It is hoped that Madame Zola will survive.

The obituary notices pay tribute to Zola's high literary talent. The Temps says French letters have suffered a loss which will be keenly felt.

The newspapers judge Zola's role in the Dreyfus affair according to political bias.

LATER DISPATCH.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist who gained prominence in recent years because of his defence of the Jews and of former Captain Dreyfus, was found dead in his Paris home this morning from asphyxiation. M. Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night. Madame Zola was seriously ill when the room was broken into this morning at about noon. She was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time, and was able briefly to explain to a magistrate what had happened. M. and Mme. Zola returned to their Paris home from their country house at Medan yesterday. Owing to a sudden spell of cold weather the heating stove in their bedroom was ordered to be lighted. The stove burned badly, and M. Zola was asphyxiated by fumes from the fire. The pipes of the stove are said to have been out of order. To the magistrate Mme. Zola explained that she woke early this morning with a splitting headache. She wakened her husband and asked him to open a window. She saw him rise and attempt to move toward a window, but he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious.

Mme. Zola fainted at the same moment, and therefore was unable to give the alarm. Mme. Zola does not yet know of her husband's death, and it is feared she may suffer a relapse when informed of it. The death of M. Zola, which only became generally known at a late hour this afternoon, has caused a great sensation in Paris, and this evening there was a constant stream of callers at the Zola residence.

M. ZOLA'S REMAINS.

Tonight M. Zola's remains lie on a divan in the centre of the drawing room of his house under a canopy of rare and ancient hangings.

It is believed that Mme. Zola will survive. The servants of the Zola household, not hearing any movement in their master's apartment this morning, entered the bedroom at half past nine o'clock and found M. Zola lying on the bed insensible. M. Zola was lying half out of bed with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore M. Zola to life.

After a prolonged effort they resuscitated Mme. Zola. A slight odor of carbonic gas was noticed when the servants broke into the bedroom. From the position of M. Zola's body it was evident that he had tried to rise, but had been overcome by the fumes which apparently escaped from the defective stove. The servants immediately opened the bedroom windows, and the doctors made the utmost efforts to revive the novelist, but he had succumbed before they reached him.

A commissary of police was also summoned. It was reported here during the day that there were evidences of suicide in the death of M. Zola. Nothing has so far developed to substantiate this theory, and the statement made by Mme. Zola to the magistrate seems to disprove it. M. Zola dined with a good appetite last evening and the servants of the household ate the same dishes. No unusual sound was heard from the bedroom during the night. Two little dogs belonging to M. Zola passed the night in their master's bedroom. They were alive this morning. It is believed they owe their lives to the fact that one slept on the bed and the other on a chair, thus escaping the heavy carbonic gas which settled near the floor.

INHALED CARBONIC GAS.

A druggist, who was the first to arrive at the house to attend M. Zola and his wife, said: "When I entered the bedroom M. Zola was lying partly on the floor. No especial odor likely to cause asphyxiation was detected. M. and Mme. Zola did not present any marked symptoms of asphyxiation. Their faces were contorted and their lips were bloodless, but not violet colored. I think the accident was possibly caused by their inhaling heavy carbonic gas, which lay mainly below the level of the high bed. This would account for Mme. Zola's escape. They were not suffocated on the bed, M. Zola was awakened by the effects of the gas and tried to rise, but he was seized with vomiting, fainted and fell to the floor, where he was suffocated. Mme. Zola was overcome by the gas, but to a less degree than her husband.

DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

The commissary of police, who was summoned to the Zola residence, said in his report to the prefect of Paris: "The heating stove was not lighted and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that M. Zola's death was due to accidental poisoning by drugs. Two little dogs found in the bedroom are alive."

In a second report the commissary of police endorsed the medical opinion that M. Zola's death was accidental and due to asphyxiation.

Dr. Leymand, who attended M. and Mme Zola, is quoted as saying in an interview published this afternoon that the heating stove was still warm when he entered the room.

The prefect of Paris has ordered the city architect to examine the bedroom in which M. Zola died, and has issued instructions that an analysis be made of his blood and of the atmosphere of his room.

M. Zola had been resting from hard work since he finished his book called "The Truth," which is being published in serial form in the Aurore.

Emile Zola was born at Paris April 2, 1840; passed his youth in southern France, but finished his studies at Paris at the Lycee Saint-Louis; became a clerk in the publishing house of Hachette, using his leisure for writing for the newspapers and composing novels. He showed the character of his talent in the Contes a Ninon (1864), La Confession de Claude (1865), Therese Raquin (1867), Madeline Ferat (1868), which exhibit a violent realism marked by a materialistic conception of life, the prominence of the physiological element, the choice of vice and disease as objects of observation, and a brutal frankness, and often a great power of statement. This realism, which is called naturalism, he defended with great acrimoney in critical articles collected in the volumes Mes Haines (1866); Le Roman experimental (1880); Documents litteraries (1881); Les Romanciers naturalistes (1881); Une Campagne (1882), etc. It was exemplified especially in the series of twenty novels under the general title Les Rougon-Macquart, historie naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le second Empire (1871-93). Some of the novels of this series have enjoyed a very wide sale and popularity; L'Assommoir (1878); Nana (1880); Pot-Bouille (1882); Germinal (1885); La Terre (1888); La Debacle (1892). He has had much influence upon younger writers, but since 1888 there has been a perceptible recoil against his school. Since completing the Rougon-Macquart series he has published Lourdes (1894).

Shade Trees Wanted For Rossland's Streets

Rossland is likely to inaugurate the policy of planting shade trees this fall. A suggestion to this effect was made some time ago by Mayor Clute, but action was postponed until the proper season for such work should have been reached. Now it is likely that something will be done in the matter.

At last night's council meeting Mayor Clute again brought the shade tree matter to the attention of the council, at the same time laying on the table a communication from the Riverside Nurseries at Grand Forks. The letter recommended the council to plant maples or elms, both of which would do well under the climatic conditions existent here. Mayor Clute was authorized to go into the question further and to obtain quotations for young trees. If anything is done it is likely that Washington street will first be adorned with shade trees on both sides of the street.

The curfew bell bylaw was introduced and given a first reading. Its principal provisions are that any child aged 16 years or under must be off the streets or lanes of the city between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. from May 1 to September 30 in each year, and between October 1 and April 30 from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m., unless under the immediate care and custody of parents or guardians. A parent or guardian charged with an offence under the bylaw will not be held liable if it is shown that the child concerned is bona fide and legitimately employed on an errand or other business. A bell shall be rung at the hours when it is required children shall go indoors. A penalty clause provides for a fine of $5 and costs or one week's imprisonment.

The bylaw granting the permit for the erection of the "Father Pat" memorial fountain was also introduced and given one reading. Notice was given that at the next meeting of the council a bylaw would be brought in amending the Trades License bylaw to conform with the Municipal Clauses Act Amendments, 1892.

No other business of interest was transacted.

BETTER FEELING—

That the feeling in London stock exchange respecting British Columbia mining shares is much better is evidenced by the folowing quotation from the London Financial Times of the 10th inst., the last copy of the paper to arrive in Rossland: "British Columbia.—In this section Le Rois were a feature, a further rise of 3-16 being recorded at 2 1-4. No. 2's also put on another 1-8, closing at 2 9-16. Rossland-Kootenays advanced 1-16 to 11-16."

The Canadian Pacific Does Handsome Thing

The Canadian Pacific has made another donation of $103 to the "Father Pat" memorial fund by undertaking to transport the ambulance purchased with a portion of the fund from Montreal to Rossland gratuitiously. To convey the ambulance the company will require to devote a car practically for the sole purpose of accommodating the apparatus, and the rate quoted for this service was that specified. Now the company is carrying the ambulance free of charge to the committee, and as the amount thus rendered available for the drinking fountain is exactly $103 greater as the result of the Canadian Pacific's magnanimity, the big corporation may be very properly credited with a subscription to the fund of the sum rebated.

After the committee determined to purchase an ambulance, Mayor Clute was appointed a committee to look into the question of transportation. His Worship took the question up diligently, addressing a lengthy communication to Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, in which Mr. Shaughnessy was notified of the committee's decision to acquire an ambulance. It was pointed out that the balance of the fund was to be used for a stone memorial and the committee was desirous of conserving the funds available. As the object was a worthy one, and the ambulance would be available for Canadian Pacific employes in common with other citizens, His Worship suggested that Sir Thomas augment his previous generous subscription of $50 to the "Father Pat" memorial fund by undertaking to transport the apparatus from Montreal to Rossland gratuitiously. The reply came promptly in telegraphic form from Mr. Bosworth, fourth vice-president of the road, to the effect that the matter would be arranged at once. Mayor Clute immediately wired cordial thanks.

The committee's next matter in hand is that of letting the contract for the drinking fountain to be erected at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street. The date for filing tenders has expired, and the tenders will be opened at a meeting of the special committee within the next few days. It is understood that only one tender was received for the work.

When the committee meets one of the questions to be considered will probably be that as to the advisability of postponing the erection of the memorial to next spring.

Sanguinary Engagement On Giant Mountain

The slopes of Giant mountain resounded to the crackle of musketry on Sunday as the members of the Rossland company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers skirmished over the face of the hill in mimic warfare. The outing was of special interest to the members of the company, and the militiamen as a whole were given a genuine idea of the manner in which active operations against an enemy are managed in such country as was covered in Sunday's manoeuvres.

The rifle company paraded at the skating rink at 9 a. m. on Sunday, and 40 rounds of ammunition per man was served out. Captain Hart-McHarg was in command, with Lieutenants Townsend and Logan in charge of the right and left half companies. The line of march was taken to the Black Bear grounds, where a halt was called for a short time. The men were given to understand in a general sense the program of the day, and the method of skirmishing in broken ground was briefly outlined by the commanding officer, whose experience in the severest campaign against the Boers stood him in good stead in this work. Extension movements were practiced for a short time and the value of utilizing cover thoroughly instilled on the minds of the militiamen.

The right half company then debouched under the command of Lieutenant Townsend to a point on Giant mountain to the west of the California buildings and south of the Giant mine. A position was taken up here.

The left half company, under Captain Hart-McHarg and Mr. Logan, followed the Northport road to a point below Giant mountain and commenced the ascent. A few minutes marching sufficed to bring the two bodies of militiamen in touch with each other, a sharp volley from Lieutenant Townsend's section indicating to the attacking force that their advance had been detected. The attackers immediately extended into skirmishing order with intervals of ten paces or thereabouts. Thereafter the attack became general, and the proceedings were of an interesting nature.

The position taken by Lieutenant Townsend's party was admirably chosen. The defenders could not be seen at all, and their location could only be guessed at by the attackers from the flashes and reports of the rifles, which spoke rapidly and continuously whenever the attackers broke cover. The range was not over 500 yards at the greatest, and this was diminished as the attacking force advanced in 50-yard rushes whenever the ground favored such a movement. Finally the attacking party reached a shallow gully where they were protected from the defenders' fire, and a rally was made. Only a hundred yards intervened between the two parties, and the attackers, fixing bayonets, fired several volleys into the defenders' position and rushed the crest. Arriving there they found the defenders had taken a leaf from the Boer tactics and skedaddled, leaving a heap of cartridge cases to indicate where they had held cover.

The manoeuvres were to have ended at this point, but they didn't. Lieutenant Townsend drew his men down to the Giant road, and quietly marched them up the wagon road to a point where he could enfilade the attackers, who had been resting quietly on the conquered territory waiting for the other fellows to get over the fright and return. This would have meant the destruction of the entire party in actual warfare.

The usefulness of the outing was that it demonstrated to the members of the company the idea of utilizing cover in moving under fire and of maintaining perfect cover when on the defensive. The attack was more or less spectacular, as it was realized on all sides that the defenders had entirely the best of the argument and that the attacking party could never have ascended the hill in the face of the fire to which they were subjected. The company marched into the city well pleased with the morning's work.

Now Rosslanders Can Travel in Style

Passengers traveling to Spokane over the Spokane Falls & Northern will in future have the additional accommodation of a buffet car from Rossland to Spokane. This will be a decided improvement to the service and constitutes a recognition of Rossland's importance, which is welcomed even if tardy.

The first buffet car will be brought into the city on tonight's train and thereafter the cars will run regularly on the trip. Formerly the car ran from Northport to Spokane, and when the new Republic road was opened the company placed its main line trains, including the palace cars, on the Spokane-Republic run. Apparently the patronage was not sufficient to make the move desirable, and as there was a continual request for better service between Spokane and Rossland the company has evidently concluded to make the alteration. It goes without saying that the volume of business originating in Rossland for the S. F. & N. road is treble that originating at any other point on the road, and Rossland is accordingly entitled to the best service obtainable. Advances are continually being made by the service and the last move by which the company drops the old excuse about the heavy haul into Rossland and puts on a buffet car daily is a marked stride toward the vestibuled flier that will one day bring the Golden City into closer touch with the American transcontinental roads.

In connection with the Spokane Falls & Northern it may be stated that many Rosslanders will learn with regret of the fact that Charles N. Coit, assistant superintendent, is about to sever his connection with the road and that he will probably return east. Mr. Coit has formed many friendships in the Golden City, and his departure will be regretted.

To Defend Rose Charged With Murder

J. A. Macdonald left last night for Nelson, where he will attend the criminal sessions of the fall assizes. Mr. Macdonald has been retained for the defence in the case of Rex. vs. Rose, in which the defendant is charged with the murder of John J. Cole, well known in Rossland. The alleged crime was committed near Nakusp and details were published at the time. Since Cole's death Rose has been in jail awaiting trial on a capital charge, the coroner's jury having returned a verdict connecting him with the fatality.

The case is of special interest here, inasmuch as the parties concerned were all well known in the Golden City, especially the deceased, who had property interests in the camp. Alexander Smith of Rossland was a partner of Cole's in a ranch on the Upper Arrow lake, whence a party of three was proceeding when Cole met his death. After the judicial inquiry following the fatality Mr. Smith took the remains to Michigan.

The late Mr. Cole's brother in Michigan is a millionaire and is manager of the Steel Trust's mines in Northern Michigan. In the Nelson case, however, the prosecution is undertaken by the crown.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

President Roosevelt Has Taken the Initiative Steps to Ascertain What Can Be Done to Settle the Strike--In Consultation With the Cabinet

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The president today took the initiative steps to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by the federal authorities to settle the coal strike. The result was a rather general expression of opinion by the advisers of the president who were parties to the conference, to the effect that the federal laws and constitution did not afford means of federal interference to end the strike, but another conference will be held tomorrow, and the president will do all he can properly and legally to bring about a settlement.

Three cabinet officers—Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Moody and Postmaster-General Payne—and Governor Crane of Massachusetts were present. These gentlemen conferred with President Roosevelt first, and after the subject had been considered for some time they adjourned to another room and conferred together for an hour. They all returned later in the day and held another conference with the president, and the strike situation was discussed further. President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—President D. M. Parry, of the National Association of Manufacturers, tonight received from President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, the following telegram in answer to one sent asking if the Mine Workers would appoint a committee to meet with a committee from the association to discuss the means of ending the strike:

"Shall be pleased to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. Should prefer meeting in the east. (Signed) JOHN MITCHELL."

In reply Mr. Parry sent Mr. Mitchell another telegram, as follows:

"Your committee should represent those in full authority, including yourself. We suggest Buffalo as the place of meeting, any day this week you may designate. Advise us of the number of your committee. Telegraph me here full particulars."

Shook Rossland Dust From Her Feet

Miss Nellie Lake, who obtained considerable publicity a few months since through her connection with the Collins case, shook the dust of Rossland from her feet yesterday. She announced that she proposed going to the Sisters' hospital at Spokane to be treated for an illness from which she had been suffering recently.

It is whispered that Miss Lake's real motive in heading for Spokane at this juncture is that of joining W. W. B. Collins, who is understood to be in the Inland Capital. It will be remembered that Collins was bound over to the county court for trial on a criminal charge preferred in connection with Miss Lake's visit to this country. The correspondence produced in court as having passed between the two indicated a degree of mutual infatuation that probably accounts for their desire to join forces even after Miss Lake had been instrumental in prosecuting Collins.

When Miss Lake arrived in Rossland in April last she was practically penniless. Positions in domestic service were secured for her in succession, but she did not remain in any of them for more than a short time.

The fact is that the woman is a hopeless slave to the drug habit. She daily consumes from five to ten ounces of tincture of laudanum, a quantity sufficient to kill a dozen strong men unused to the pernicious habit. It is thought that Collins had the same habit, and that this was the mutual ground upon which they first met.

CITY NEWS

IN NEW QUARTERS—

A. C. Galt, barrister, etc., is moving today from his old quarters in the postoffice block to the offices recently vacated by Dr. Milloy in the Stone block over the Bank of Toronto.

NOT SOLD—

The mortgagee's sale of the buildings at the southeast corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street, advertised for yesterday, did not eventuate, a settlement having been arrived at whereby the property was withdrawn from the market.

DOG POISONED—

As a couple of months have elapsed since the last dog was found poisoned the owners of pet canines were beginning to breathe easy. The fiend, however, seems to have resumed his work, for the other day Thomas Linton found his pet dog lying dead in the yard at his residence. The attention of the police is said to have been called to the matter.

FINE SHOOTING—

At the rifle ranges on Sunday afternoon Captain W. Hart-McHarg, of the Rossland Rifle Company, put on an exceptionally good score at the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges. His aggregate was 97 points out of the possible 105; at the 600 yard range Captain Hart-McHarg made eight bulls in succession, the sighter and all seven shots on score finding the centre of the target. This is one of the few possibles at 600 yards made one the local ranges this season.

BUSINESS LIVELY—

Freight business is excellent on the Spokane Falls & Northern and trains are running with sufficient frequency to make the tri-weekly service out of Spokane practically a daily service, even though general merchandise has only been loaded every other day. Because of this the company has notified all agents that hereafter a daily freight service will be run out of Spokane. This will be interesting to Rossland business men, who have been compelled to wait in the past for the slower service.

A GENERAL DELIVERY—

Yesterday afternoon seven heavily laden wagons creaked down Columbia avenue winding their way eastward into Trail creek gulch. The cavalcade might almost have been mistaken for an indication of a rush to some booming section, but as a matter of fact it was a delivery of lumber from Blue & Deschamps' mill, north of Rossland. The loads averaged 2500 feet of material apiece, making a total of 17,500 feet of lumber of various qualities. The material was for delivery in Trail and will be utilized in the construction of a hotel building in the Smelter City. J. Stephen Deschamps, manager of the company, accompanied the procession to Trail.

Joe Livingston, formerly of Seattle, left yesterday for Calgary on a pleasure and hunting trip.

Broiling steak so that it will retain its rich, beef flavor, be tender and juicy, is an art.

And, like all other arts, success or failure largely depends upon the artist's facilities—in this case on the broiling door.

Cornwall Steel Ranges

have a door specially made for this purpose.

It is roomy enough to broil a large steak, and is so constructed that the broil is placed directly over the fire.

Used also for toasting.

No other steel range has so many new and practical features as the "Cornwall.

And, it sells at a reasonable price—Is from $13 to $25 less than any imported range, besides being heavier and better in every way.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Catalogue and prices sent for the asking.

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