

RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY.

John Brown Relates How He Lost a Roll of Bills

WHILE IN A BARBER'S CHAIR.

Toronto, Despatch.—Alfred Inch, a barber, is standing trial in the General Sessions on a charge of being implicated in a theft from John Brown, a farmer, whose home is in Hutton County. The complainant is a man of 81, and since his youth has spent his life on the farm. For many years he carried the mails in various places in Hutton County, having been engaged in that work before the crowning of Queen Victoria. On May 20 last, he came to the city to sell a load of live stock, and he brought \$3,300 in his saddle, which he deposited in the bank. He also had \$523 which he received for his live stock. After visiting Eaton's, he said that he had wandered into the barber shop, thinking it was a grocery store. He was accompanied by a friend. The prisoner induced him to remain for a hair cut and have his whiskers trimmed. "I tried to persuade him that I did not need it," said Brown. "Inch immediately commenced the regular duties of a barber by placing a towel around my neck." Just at that moment Inch turned around and lifted by the whiskers a man who was sitting in the next chair. Brown said that he could not stand seeing the man treated in that way, so he called at him, and then a young man snatched his pocket-book and ran away. Brown declared that the prisoner held him in the chair when he attempted to follow the man who took his money. The police found out the name of the man who stole the money, but have been unable as yet to locate him.

BOER GENERALS' APPEAL.

Manifesto Issued to the Civilized World.

FAILURE OF LONDON MISSION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—The Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how after the terrible struggle in South Africa the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, the generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new Government to allay the distress which is devastating the colonies, and in the event of the failure of the mission, to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions. The manifesto says that having failed to induce Great Britain to grant financial assistance, it only remains for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America. "The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It has been impossible to make a complete inventory, but at least 30,000 houses of Boer farms and many villages were burned or destroyed by the British during the war. Everything was destroyed, and the country was completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, and the land was bathed in tears, and our orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute, and help in the education of the children. The generals repudiate all desire to inflame the minds of the people and declare the sword is now sheathed, and all differences are silent in the presence of such great misery."

SPLIT IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Effort to Crush Out Canadian Organizations.

MAY LEAD TO LABOR FEUD.

Quite a flutter of excitement has been caused in labor circles all over the Dominion by the recent action of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at its annual meeting at Berlin.

The national or Canadian bodies have up to the present been recognized as genuine labor organizations, and admitted to the Trades and Labor Congress, which body in some instances gave them being through the charter issued by its officers, and have also been admitted to the local Trades Councils.

Recently the American Federation of Labor has displayed great activity in the Dominion, especially in the eastern provinces, and there has been more or less friction in consequence. A number of the locals chartered by it have refused to recognize the Canadian congress. These local organizations have also organized Trades Councils, and at least one instance, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., the council so formed has refused to recognize a local labor organization holding a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The executive of that province reported to congress, protesting against Trades Councils being chartered by outside bodies.

By the action of the Trades Congress at Berlin all these various Canadian bodies in trades where international organizations exist are refused recognition as genuine labor organizations, and at all events, they are the pioneer organizations in Canada. This policy was adopted by the majority, composed of re-

presentatives of international organizations, in an endeavor apparently to crush out the Canadian organizations as such or to force them to identify themselves with the international organizations.

Many of the advocates of the change contend that the clause of the constitution excluding these bodies from the congress also applies to the local Trades and Labor Councils. If this contention be upheld by the council it will in most every city and town result in the exclusion of organizations which have hitherto been recognized as members.

In Toronto the Longshoremen's Union may be taken as an illustration. Owing to local conditions this union contends it cannot with advantage affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Union or with the Freight Handlers' organization in the west. A movement is on foot to exclude this union from the Toronto Trades Council, together with other local organizations coming under the ban of the congress.

DOUKHOBORS ALL RIGHT.

Statement by Immigration Commissioner Smith.

THEY ARE NOT DESTITUTE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—The reports of destitution among the Doukhobors are absolutely false, according to the statements of Mr. J. Obed Smith, immigration commissioner, who says: "The Doukhobors are not destitute, and will not need help this winter. They never have obtained any food from the Government. They never have got any special privileges or assistance from the Government. That a few of them in certain villages have turned loose their cattle under the influence of a fanatic preacher is quite true, as it is also true that none of them eat meat, but they have a perfect right to be vegetarians if they wish, and also to quit using beasts of burden. That this diet is good enough to sustain them in the hardest work is shown by the fact that they are well liked as laborers, working the long hours required as sectionmen without being upset by it. We have each year requests from farmers to send the same Doukhobors to them as they had last year. These very villages from which they have driven cattle are building three flour mills this year, and so far from being in want they have two years' subsistence ahead of them. It is sensational reports which are doing the most harm to those people. They are all right if left alone, and are going on quietly homesteading and falling into the ways of the people. All that is wrong with them is fear. They have been so persecuted that they are afraid to sign a paper or fill in any legal document, but they are getting over this also."

IN SIGHT OF THOUSANDS.

Aeronaut Falls From His Balloon to a Terrible Death.

Taunton, Mass., Sept. 29.—Thirty thousand persons who attended the fair of the Bristol County Agricultural Society to-day witnessed an accident which resulted in the death of Louis Girard, one of the aeronauts who attempted a balloon ascension. A triple ascension by Prof. and Miss Stafford and Louis Girard was planned. No sooner had the balloon ascended than it was seen that something was wrong. The woman cut loose at once, and did not leave the ground. The balloon shot up rapidly and had gained a height of about 400 feet, when Prof. Stafford's parachute was seen to drop also. It spread, and Prof. Stafford alighted safely. The balloon ripped in halves and collapsed like a paper bag. There was a frantic motion on Girard's part as he tried to cut loose, but the line refused to part, and he fell to the earth like a shot, striking with awful force.

FOR A CANADIAN ALDERSHOT

Ottawa, Despatch. (Special).—It is reported here that Lord Dunsand is in favor of the Government purchasing a large tract of land, the same as the British Government has got at Aldershot, so that the training of the Canadian militia can be conducted on a large scale. The Militia Department has notified the Halifax garrison regiment that it is to be disbanded. Lieut. Col. White, who is in command, will be ordered to the St. John and Fredericton district. Those members of the permanent corps who are with the regiment will return to their old positions, and the militia officers will go back to their regiments. One month's pay will be given when the regiment is disbanded.

SPANISH CUPID RAISES HAVOC

Princess Opposes the Programme of the Queen Mother.

Madrid, Sept. 29.—Renewed dissensions have occurred in Spain's royal family. With the exception of the Queen mother, the Infanta Maria Theresa has been corresponding with Prince Jenara Bourbon, a midshipman in the Spanish navy, and a brother of the Prince of Asturias, and a brother of the Queen mother went to Austria recently. Emperor Franz Josef persuaded her that the Infanta should marry a certain Austrian archduke. Accordingly, on her return to Spain, the Queen tried to break the old engagement. The Infanta, however, resisted the attempts. In this she was backed by King Alfonso, and violent scenes occurred in the palace.

The Queen is doing her utmost to further her aims. She prevented Prince Jenara from accompanying his brother officers aboard the Nautilus, to the audience at San Sebastian.

Court officers believe there will be a rush marriage between the Infanta and the grand duke of the Queen mother's choice.

COAL STRIKE DYING IN MURDEROUS RIOTING.

Strikers Defy All Law and Chaos Reigns.

Outrages Numerous and an Army of Pickets Hold Up and Thundersously Beat or Stab Men Who Go to Work—Bridges Fired and Railway Trains Wrecked—Carroll D. Wright Sees in the Violence of the Strikers an Early End of the Trouble.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 29.—Governor Stone this morning ordered out the Thirteenth regiment, of Scranton, to suppress the lawlessness of the coal strikers in Lackawanna county.

His action is the result of an appeal last night from Sheriff Schadt, who declared that he was powerless to stem the tide of mob violence, which was rising hour by hour.

The troops will reach here shortly after daybreak, and serious trouble is looked for on their arrival.

When Sheriff Schadt first asked for troops Governor Stone told him to organize a posse from the citizens. Schadt replied that he could not and that he must have the troops. The call for troops followed a day of wild excitement—a day of running fights, of bloodshed, of sieges to houses where women and little children were in corners, while innocent men were killed. The strikers wanted to earn bread for their starving ones, stood their ground in the shadow by the windows, with loaded Winchester at their shoulders.

Strikers Enraged.

All day long and into the night the rage of the miners burst, now here, now there.

Innocent men were killed. Others were left for dead in the streets. Workmen were attacked, houses stoned and company officers held up. In desperation, after laboring since midnight Sunday to quell the disturbances, the Sheriff issued a proclamation calling upon the strikers to disperse and preserve order.

For an hour this was effective, but at the time the workers were returning home, between six and seven o'clock last night, the mob burst forth again and raged more fiercely than before.

Workers were stoned, clubbed and beaten. A mob attacked the Raymond colliery and washery, ripped down the stockade and broke the steam pipes. A train of workmen being taken from one place to another was fired upon with revolvers and shotguns.

Attacks were made on the Seayville collieries and the steam pipes were blown up with dynamite. At Priceburg, several deputies were fired upon while trying to disperse a mob and returned the fire. One man was so severely injured that he may die.

Near Priceburg Eugene Deety was found unconscious and fatally beaten. He had walked over from Greendridge to call upon a young woman.

Train Wrecking, Too.

At Pittston the fish-plats which had been removed from the Erie Railway tracks, and the work train which went over it this morning was wrecked. Sixteen workers were attacked on their way to the Johnson colliery, near Scranton. Another attack was made upon workers at the Bull's Head colliery, at Dunmore.

At Oliphant the houses of a number of non-union men were stoned and the windows smashed.

At Exeter the police rescued a man from a mob and had to lock him up to protect him.

At Warrior Run, a non-union worker, removing his household goods to a mine where he had obtained work, was attacked and last night war was declared for some officials of the township, charging them with being participants in the attack.

A supply train was stopped on its way to the colliery with food for the workers.

At Mahanoy City the strikers surrounded the house of William Meredith and his son, who are non-union workers, and after besieging it for seven hours the foreigners among the crowd tried to set fire to it.

The Silver Creek bridge which was dynamited on Thursday night was again attacked last night and the timbers were sawed through so that the weight of a train would have wrecked it.

The bridge will have to be torn down and rebuilt.

A mob of five thousand defied the Second City Troop, of Philadelphia, at Shenandoah.

When the crowds were passing Gen. Gobin's headquarters they kept up a mighty uproar, and Governor Stone's name could be plainly heard intermingling with the curses that were hurled upon the soldiers.

The Collapse Near. Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29.—Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, asserts that the fight will collapse within four weeks, and that the men will lose.

"This anthracite strike," said he, "may last three or four weeks longer and then it will collapse. The men will lose. There can be no other outcome. The railroads never will arbitrate or even consent to methods of conciliation."

Questions as to possible intervention in any way met the same reply.

"The railroads will never arbitrate," contended the commissioner, "and then he gave, for the first time, the ground on which this assertion is based."

The railroads involved in the fight, it was asserted, are battling for a larger point than victory in this dispute. They are backed by the

other great industrial corporations of the country in their endeavor to break the back of the miners' organization.

Strikers' Tactics.

Mahanoy City, Sept. 29.—Weird in its working and effective in its execution is the new plan adopted by the striking miners to checkmate the attempts of the operators to resume work in the North Mahanoy and St. Nicholas collieries. In brief, the idea is the shutting out of non-union workmen from the mines by a living wall of strikers.

So complete is the blockade made by thousands of pickets that no one can run it in the last forty hours. Deputies with ready Winchester and fingers that are eager for the triggers nightly chafe on the inside of the picket circle, while the men of the Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry gallop restlessly along its outer side.

Death in the Air.

When the real work of the pickets in the darkest hours of the night began the situation becomes tense. Menace of wounding and death is in the air at the hands of infuriated strikers for the non-unionist who attempts to pass through the lines, death for the strikers when violence brings rifles and sabres to the rescue.

Non-Unionists Held Up.

A slight commotion brings together a dozen of the pickets nearest to the point of disturbance. The others are too well disciplined to leave their posts. A man carrying a bag, screen and shovel has been caught trying to slip through the line.

"Who is he, Jim?" "Shut your mouth. Do you want to bring the soldiers on us. Now, you tell us quick who you are and what you are doing here."

"My dog coal pick. No no seal."

In an instant the bag is emptied and its contents examined. If the man proves to be only a coal picker, he is sent home with a warning not to go out on the calm dump until after 8 o'clock in the morning. If it be found that he intended to work in the washery, he is urged to give up his non-union employment and join the union. If he refuses the pleas and presses on toward the breaker, the chances are that some of the more enthusiastic of the pickets will send him flying in sundry kicks and cuffs, notwithstanding the cautions of their leaders to avoid all violence.

A WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

S. F. Lazier's Impressions of Manitoba.

THE GROWTH OF WINNIPEG.

The Province of Manitoba is a wonderful country for such a small one. You can reach it from here by the Canadian Pacific Railway all the way, or in the proper season take steamer part of the way from Lake Superior. Or you can also get to Manitoba via the cities of Chicago and St. Paul through the United States.

On arriving at the city of Winnipeg you are at once struck by the apparent newness, so to speak, of everything in the country. The city of Winnipeg has a somewhat less population than the city of Hamilton. It covers an area, I was told, of about thirty square miles. It is well equipped with churches and schools, and has especially a number of the new bank buildings, as well as a large post-office, though said to be too small for the immense volume of business done.

The handsome buildings put up by other corporations, and contains a number of very fine Government edifices. Most of the streets are wide thoroughfares.

The principal business street is Main street, which is a wide avenue, extending the length of the city and over which the street railways run. However, the streets are not all regularly laid out, some parts of the business portions being quite intricate for strangers. There is an air of business push and hurry. The city is composed of a good number of ex-Hamiltonians, who all appear to be doing well. There is a very large number of beautiful residences on both sides of the river which runs through the city, and the part of the city, as well as others scattered through the city. The city is well supplied with Common and Public Schools, as there are a large number of school children. They also have colleges and a Provincial University. Quite a large number of foreigners reside in the city, and consequently several of different languages (some put it as high as twenty) are spoken by the residents.

There is a great deal of building going on in the city for the past two years and especially this year, as over two millions of dollars are being invested in new buildings for the first eight months of 1902. The price of real estate in Winnipeg is going up fast, especially in the center of the city, but it is believed it will take some time before land will be as high in the outlying portions as in the time of the "boom" a few years ago.

The climate, of course, is colder

than in this city, but it seems to be very bracing, and those who live there declare it is healthier than in Ontario. One does not realize the vastness of this Canada of ours, which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, until he has been at least as far west as Winnipeg. Nor has one a clear idea of the immense wheat fields until he actually sees them, as some of the farms cover hundreds of acres. Farming land is more saleable now than ever before, and the prices are going up. The crop this year is one of the best and in the wheat fields of Southern Manitoba you see vast quantities of wheat and oats stacked up waiting to be threshed, but there are not enough machines, or men to man them to take immediate care of the great quantity of grain. As the farmers have hardly any of their own, they then take the grain to the elevators at the stations, as nearly every station has at least one elevator. They burn up the most of the straw, as it is only in the way. The soil is very rich, being mostly a very black loam, and they say requires only one ploughing before putting in a crop. The ploughing is mostly done by gang ploughs drawn by several horses at a time. Farm hands are required this year to get in the crops, as the weather has been favorable, a large part of the crops has been already secured.

It is a young man's country, and for him it should prove one of the best in the world. The Province is fast filling up and will soon have a very large population.

FERRETING OUT SWINDLERS

Matrimonial Agencies Visited by Detectives.

TURF SCHEMERS ALSO TAKEN.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—Five matrimonial agencies and two "turf commission" offices have been visited by a detail of detectives from Chief O'Neill's office. Both commission houses were looted of their contents, and three men were placed under arrest.

Three other men and one woman, for whom the police had warrants, evaded arrest.

Detective C. R. Woodbridge, who was in charge of the raid, believes there is a matrimonial and gambling "trust" controlled by the same men, and operating many branches under various names. In some cases corporate names have been assumed, and the literature issued states that these concerns are incorporated.

The "turf commission" offices raided were those of the Armstrong-Baldwin Company and the Douglas-Haley Company. The matrimonial agencies visited were the Bell Advertising Agency, C. W. Wells, alias C. L. Weller, Unity Publishing Company, Lorito Publishing Company and J. H. Main. The literature of the "Turf Commissioners" was similar, and the letters found in the various matrimonial offices also were so similar as to suggest a common author. The same photographs of handsome women and prosperous appearing men were found in use in the several agencies.

WOULD CROWN EXPLORER.

Moves to Put Abuzzi on Spanish Throne Alarms Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 29.—Great excitement has been caused by the discovery that influential malcontents are organizing committees with the object of proclaiming the Italian Duke of Abruzzi a candidate for the Spanish throne.

The Duke, who has won renown as an Arctic explorer, was born in Madrid, and is the third son of the former Spanish King, Amadeus of Savoy. He is now visiting Mediterranean ports along the Italian coast Liguria. Everywhere he goes he is the object of enthusiastic and obsequious demonstrations.

It is asserted that the Government has requested the Duke to hasten his departure from Spanish waters.

VOLUNTEER LAND GRANTS.

Certificates to be Issued by November 1.

Toronto despatch.—Hon. E. J. Davis, Minister of Crown Lands, said yesterday that he was in a position to announce that certificates will be issued on Nov. 1 to all volunteers entitled to land grants. The delay had been caused by the practically unanimous opinion of those interested that no certificates should be sent out until all were ready, so that they might all be placed on an equal basis in selecting lands.

Another advantage will be that twelve townships which were surveyed this summer will be included in the land available for selection, and will thereby greatly increase the area of choice. It is possible, however, that there will be a limited number of applications, in which special points have arisen, that it may be necessary to hold over for a short time, but the whole list will be completed by Nov. 1.

TRIED TO KILL CZAR.

Attempt to Kill Him by Derailing His Train.

London, Sept. 29.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Daily Express reports an attempt to derail the train upon which the Czar travelled from Kursk.

Rails were removed on the two routes over which the Czar might travel; in one instance the plot was discovered, and in the other the train was wrecked.

The Czar reached St. Petersburg safely.

Two German cruisers are expected at Port au Prince. The Panther has gone to Venezuela.

The Colombian Government has formally protested against the landing of United States marines on the Isthmus.

ATTACKED BY FURIOUS ELK.

Buffalo Zoo Keeper Terribly Mangled by it.

RESCUED BY ANOTHER KEEPER.

Buffalo, Sept. 29.—Reno, the biggest of the elk at the Park Zoo, nearly killed a keeper, James Doig, yesterday afternoon. Doig had entered the paddock to feed the elk. The animals are not considered unusually vicious, but caution is always exercised by the keeper at this time of the year. Reno watched the keeper approach. He threw up his head and tossed his horns. Doig scented trouble and turned to make for the gate. In an instant the elk charged.

Doig jumped nimbly to one side and the big brute crashed by. The elk checked himself as soon as possible and Doig found his retreat to the gate cut off. The elk charged again and this time Doig was not so lucky, for the horns of the infuriated animal grazed the left side of his face, almost ripping the eye out.

Doig was dazed by the wound, and with difficulty avoided the furious charges of the elk, maddened by the smell of blood. The keeper was edging toward the fence and had almost reached it when the elk caught him in a savage onslaught. Doig was thrown with great force to the ground, fortunately falling part way under one of the iron braces of the fence. That saved his life, for the elk could not get at him very well there.

Frank Jackett, another keeper, had heard Doig's cries, and ran to his assistance. He broke a stout club over the elk's head before he succeeded in driving it away from the fallen man.

Jackett then assisted Doig out. The unfortunate man was covered with blood, his clothing was in shreds and his left arm hung helpless. He was taken immediately to the Sisters' Hospital. He was found to be bruised from head to foot and his arm was broken. The left side of his face was badly lacerated. Reno is the big elk secured from Prof. Barnes' diving-elk show at the Pan-American Exposition last year.

MEAT TRUST DEAL OFF.

Promoters' Fears That Tariff Might be Repealed

SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The combination of the great packing houses of the country, which has been under consideration and in process of actual formation for the last six months, has been abandoned, at least for the present.

The decision not to complete the combination is due in a large degree to the attitude of the national administration towards trusts as outlined by President Roosevelt in his recent speeches, and to the possibility that in the event of a consolidation Congress might remove the tariff on cattle.

It was learned last night that a final meeting of the heads of the firms known as the Big Four Packing Houses in Chicago had been held, at which it was agreed to end all negotiations at once.

This was followed by an order issued from the office of J. & C. that the firm's employees should discontinue the inventory of property and stock, which had been ordered and started for the purpose of tabulating a report of the financial condition of the company which was to have been used as a basis of the division of shares in the combine.

TO LESSEN BIG HEAD.

Surgeon Operates on Infant to Prevent Idiocy.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 29.—Dr. Theodore Komoroski, of Trenton, is operating on the 17-months-old daughter of Henry Ulicki, a butcher of No. 217 Federal street, to reduce the size of her head to prevent idiocy.

At birth the child measured 21-1/4 inches. Dr. Komoroski began treatment by means of metal bands, and so far has succeeded in lessening the circumference of the head an inch and a half.

Dr. Komoroski has sent to New York for an instrument with which he intends puncturing the skull of this child to remove water from the brain, to which he attributes the abnormal size of the head.

THE ESSEX FUSILIERS.

Windsor, Ont., Despatch.—For the first time in history, a President of the United States reviewed a regiment of British soldiers under arms, and on American soil. This afternoon, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, numbering tens of thousands, Theodore Roosevelt sat in a reviewing stand opposite the City Hall in Detroit and looked earnestly at each of the six companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, as they marched past in column, with the swords of the officers at the position of the general salute. The line of march was about six miles in length, and from start to finish the Canadian review—perfect ovation from the throngs on each side of the broad thoroughfare. The regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. N. A. Bartlett, and the parade state showed 288 of all ranks present, in addition to the two bands, brass and bugle. On their return to Windsor, the regiment was escorted to the ferry dock by the Michigan National Guard, who stood with rifles at the present as the visitors passed. Before dismissing the men, Lieut.-Col. Bartlett thanked them personally for the splendid showing made before their American comrades in arms.