

JACK ONLY
FLAG AUTHORIZED

MADE AT
GOVERNMENT GROUNDS
the Substitution Which Has
Made By the Provincial
Authorities.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Canada Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1905

VOL. 35.

NO. 54

WILL HUNGARY LEAVE AUSTRIA?

Breach Widening Between Countries--Asso- ciation May Be Dissolved During Life- time of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—Is Emperor Francis Joseph destined to have his old serenity of mind and his old grace of manner, which have thrown a shadow over the closing years of the reign of King Oscar because of the tearing apart of Norway and Sweden?

It has been taken for granted that the association of the Kingdom of Hungary with the Austrian Empire under a common sovereign would last as long as the life of the present Emperor King though few have expected it to survive him. But now it begins to look as though a dissolution of the Bonds which unite Hungary to Austria is imminent, and that it is merely a question of whether Hungary is allowed to go in peace as in the case of Norway or whether a war will follow the crisis in southeastern Europe.

Critics of the Emperor assert that he failed to exhibit his usual courtesy and tact when he received the leader of the Hungarian Independence party, Francis Kossuth, who has formed a coalition with Baron Banffy, Count Julius Andrássy, Count Zichy and Count Apponyi. The audience lasted but five minutes, the sovereign insisting upon addressing the Hungarians in German, although he speaks Magyar fluently. He read a curt statement of his national policy in which he demanded that the German industrial system be replaced by a modern German industrial system.

An Entirely Different Matter.

They claim that that is what the union with Austria is coming more and more to mean. The Magyars say clearly and emphatically they will not have this at any price—they will not be Germanized. Against that they are willing to fight along constitutional lines if possible, but they are willing to fight upon the field of battle if necessary.

There are of course Hungarian Jingoists just as there are Jingoists in other countries, and these gentlemen are already beginning to preach the desirability of re-establishing the Empire of Matthias of Hungary and of having back all the Asiatic provinces. The majority of the people are not aggressive, they care little for these things, and as far as the Nationalist party which leads them is

concerned, all they demand is the loyal fulfillment of what they deem to be their constitutional rights by the House of Hapsburg. It may be impossible for the House of Hapsburg in view of this Pan-Germanic movement to do this. Time alone will show.

The Hungarian question is not alone a national and a political question—it is also a question of fiscal reform on National lines. The Hungarians say: "Why should we have to pay high prices for cheap Austrian machine-made products, when we can do just as well our selves, perhaps better." It is here that

the Hungarian question probably assumes its Great Significance.

Norway has just accomplished a bloodless revolution because of this free trade fight between the believers of self-trade and the followers of the protective tariff idea.

Then there is the suffrage issue, with or without royal sanction that issue cannot now be shelved. The Socialists are a growing power in Hungary, and have taken hold of it. A non-party league has been formed in its support, and is holding mass meetings under the chairmanship of Count Apponyi in Veszprém. Probably without consent of the author the streets of Buda Pesth have been plastered with extracts from the speech of Count Albert Apponyi in favor of suffrage reform and condemnatory of the anomalies of the present electoral system. The coalition has been Manifestly Troubled.

by this unexpected raising of an issue with which it would have preferred to deal in its own way and at its own time. Its executive committee has been convoked, probably in order to define its position in regard to the new movement—voluntary tax payers, or from bringing under the colors a certain number of national demands on which the coalition has thriven hitherto.

Much depends upon Count Albert Apponyi, who will use it, he hopes, by prolonging strife at home and a sorry epilogue to his Brussels appreciation of President Roosevelt's peacemaking. The position of Count Apponyi and that of his fellow members of the coalition is not easy. The idea of universal manhood suffrage is full of menace to the 800,000 gentry, or small but ancient Magyar nobility which some regard as the backbone and others as the bane of Hungary. Partisans of universal suffrage think it would be a boon to let new blood into the electorate so as to bring before the country new questions to render articulate new needs and to

Open Political Power to all classes. Others, not less patriotic perhaps though certainly less democratic, hold that Hungary without the predominance of the Magyar aristocracy and squires would be Hungary no longer and that the battle over this point alone will be fierce. Whether the coalition will be on the side of the other or not, the clear question which has been raised is bound to raise trouble enough during the next few months to keep the politicians and the people busy.

Some there are who assert that in launching the idea of manhood suffrage the Fejervary cabinet has thrown what Blumher would have called a big stone into the duck pond of the Hungarian Charybdis. Some supporters of the government acknowledge that the movement has in it elements of danger, viewed from any standpoint.

Meanwhile the entire Empire has been agitated by what is practically assuming the Form of a Scandal.

Some days since a pamphlet entitled "The Hungarian Crisis and the Hohenzollerns" was published in Berlin under

dueced by sentimental consideration for his venerable ally, but must extend the Hohenzollern domain from Hamburg to Trieste and Istria, Hungary, like Rumania, under an independent Hohenzollern Prince, would also stand as a bulwark against Slav encroachment in southeastern Europe, and would have the noble mission of preserving the Slavdom as far as Salonika. The pamphlet, the circulation of which has been forbidden in Austria and in Hungary

Ends With an Appeal to the German Emperor to complete the work he began by his philo-Magyar toast at Buda Pesth on September 29th, 1897.

This piece of mad Pan-Germanism which is doubtless as distasteful to some people in Germany as it is in Austria, finds its counterpart in articles recently printed in the Egyetemes, a journal widely read by Hungarian Independents. It publishes an article on the German Emperor and the Magyar language of command, in which it declares on the authority of an Austrian ex-minister that the Emperor Francis Joseph's resistance to the Hungarian motion was chiefly due to the German Emperor, who exerts decisive influence in all questions likely to affect the efficiency of the military forces of the triple alliance. Far from being a friend of Hungary, says the Egyetemes, Emperor William is a sworn foe to Magyar national aspirations. His philo-Magyar toast was a farce, and the sooner Hungary breaks away from the triple alliance the better it will be for Hungary.

But to the neutral in the field it begins to appear as though the Hungarians really had no grievance against the Emperor-King more substantial than that German words of command shall be employed in all of the military forces of his heterogeneous realm. To this last sign of political and military unity he clings desperately. Many there are who cannot understand why he should give so bitterly to this attempt to deprive his military representatives of these German words of command, but on the other hand there are those who are themselves inquiring whether he really ought to lose the throne for that.

FOUR MEN DROWNED BY SWAMPING OF CANOE

Victims of Accident Were Members of a Grand Trunk Pacific Survey Party.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—Four men named Crooks, Brown, Porter and Lorenz, members of the party of Engineer Miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, were drowned by the swamping of a Petoboro canoe two miles below Poplar Portage. Brown came from New Brunswick ten days ago. The homes of the others are unknown.

Old Timer Dead.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—John Ormand, an old-timer of Red River, who came here from Orkney, Scotland, in 1844, died last night, aged 82. He had been in good health up to three weeks ago. He came out as an English church missionary and worked several years among its people, but finally took up farming, which vocation he followed in St. James for 47 years. He was always an enthusiastic supporter of David A. Smith (Lord Strathcona) in election campaigns. His son John lives in Vancouver. He came to Manitoba by way of Hudson Bay in a sailing vessel, occupying nine weeks, then by York boats to Fort Garry, rowing 500 miles.

Instantly Killed.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—Frederick Sanford, one of Vidre's most popular curriers, while fixing a feeding belt on a thrasher on a farm near town, was caught in the belt and carried around and badly mangled, death being instantaneous.

Business Change.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The People's Life Insurance Company, with insurance contracts of about \$2,500,000, has been taken over by the Home Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Market For Apples.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Joel Goodwin, senior partner of the fruit importing firm of J. & H. Goodwin, Manchester, England, is at the King Edward hotel. In an interview he said Canadian apple growers have it in their power to secure and retain a very lucrative market in England. The English apple crop is about exhausted now, and as a result there will be a brisk demand for Canadian apples all winter. Mr. Goodwin, however, says the apples must be properly selected and packed.

Masons Elect Officers.

Calgary, Oct. 13.—The grand lodge of Alberta, A. F. & A. M., was formed yesterday, including all Masonic lodges in the province, all of which heretofore have been under the jurisdiction of Manitoba. The meeting was held at Calgary. W. G. Scott, the grand master of the grand lodge of Manitoba, was present. The following officers were elected: Grand master, Dr. Macdonald; Calgary; deputy grand master, H. G. Taylor; Edmonton; grand senior warden, Fred English; Calgary; grand junior warden, H. Kelly; Medicine Hat; grand treasurer, E. N. Brown; Calgary; grand secretary, J. J. Dugman; Edmonton; grand chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cavers; Grand Registrar, Rev. J. H. Huetcliffe; Red Deer; District deputies: J. T. Macdonald, Calgary; A. R. Nixon, Edmonton; G. E. Smith, Medicine Hat; W. Scott, Banff; and Tweed were appointed past grand masters.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR

It Was Through His Eager and Impar- tial Action That Trouble Was Ended.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—In connection with the settlement of the strike at Nanaimo, B. C., Sir William Mulock has received the following letter from Thomas R. Stockert, manager of the Western Fuel Company:

"We wish in this manner to record our appreciation of the efficient services performed by the deputy minister of labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, in settling the industrial unpleasantness, which disturbed this community during the past four months.

"It is within bounds to say that but for the energetic and impartial manner in which Mackenzie King handled the trouble, within all probability it would have continued some months longer. The result is another triumph for the labor department and another evidence of the wisdom of the Conciliation Act. The company's workmen and community should long remember and appreciate the timely work of your department."

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments For Week Amount to Nearly 18,000 Tons—The Granby's New Record.

Phoenix, Oct. 14.—The Granby has again broken his own record, this week both for tonnage shipped and smelted. Shipments from the Boundary mines for the week were: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 14,445 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter, 3,424 tons; Oro Deora, to Granby smelter, 40 tons; Providence, to Trail smelter, 30 tons; Crescent, to Trail smelter, 30 tons; Skjlar, to Granby smelter, 30 tons. Total for the week, 17,999 tons; total for the year to date, 688,854 tons.

Boundary smelters treated as follows this week: Granby smelter, 15,946 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,461 tons. Total for the week, 20,407 tons; total for the year to date, 700,917 tons.

PORTLAND EXHIBITION.

Stockholders Will Receive Dividend of From Thirty to Forty Per Cent.

Portland, Oct. 14.—This is the last day of the Lewis & Clark centennial exposition. On Monday the work of erecting the immense exhibit palaces and state buildings will be commenced. President Good has made the public announcement that the stockholders will receive a dividend of from 30 to 40 per cent. on their stock; a record said to exceed any exposition of like character ever held in the world.

CHAIRMAN HELD.

Accused of Malfeasance in Office and Failing to Properly Perform His Duties.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 13.—The grand jury today returned a true bill against Oliver Bally, chairman of the finance committee of the public school board, holding him on a charge of malfeasance in office and failing properly to perform his duties, thereby permitting Newton C. Dougherty to misappropriate large sums of money of the school to his own use. Additional indictments were returned against Dougherty for embezzlement.

NO DECISION REACHED.

France Has Not Ordered Naval Demonstration in Venezuela Waters.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The foreign office has given out a categorical denial of the report that a cruiser is preparing to join a naval division going to Venezuela. The officials say that no decision whatever has been reached concerning the measures to be taken against Venezuela. They are waiting the result of Ambassador Jusserand's conference with the authorities at Washington.

SIR W. MULOCK'S RETIREMENT.

Denies He Had Disagreement With Any Member of the Cabinet.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—A Toronto evening paper says Sir William Mulock was forced out of the government; Sir William Mulock has authorized the statement that such is not the case. He had no disagreement with the government or any member of it of a political or personal character. His sole reason for retiring, as already stated, was not being able physically to stand the strain of public life.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Anti-Militarist Demonstrations Lead to Conflicts With the Police.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The government has adopted extraordinary measures to put an end to the anti-militarist demonstrations which are occurring throughout the country. A meeting of Socialists and Anarchists here yesterday caused a clash with the police. Several of the manifestants were wounded. Collisions have taken place at Turin and Florence between the police and manifestants.

ANARCHIST AGITATION.

Anti-Militarist Meetings Are Being Held Throughout Italy.

New York, Oct. 13.—Anti-militarism is spreading in Italy, says a cable dispatch to the Herald from Rome. Many meetings held last night in cities in the north were broken up by the police, who made twenty arrests, some of the persons taken into custody being soldiers. Orders have been sent to all the prefects to prohibit such meetings, and the minister of justice has been instructed to give a preliminary trial to all offenders, passing sentence on the day of their condemnation.

Information has been received by prefects of the provinces, generally of the same effect that the anti-militarist movement is due to an understanding between French and Italian anarchists. The Socialist Journal Avanti has been confiscated for a second time for publishing an anti-militarist manifesto.

FIVE DEAD AND MANY INJURED

DISASTER ON CUNARD LINER CAMPANIA

Gigantic Wave Swept Over the Steam When Decks Were Crowded With Passengers.

New York, Oct. 14.—Five lives are known to have been lost, and more than 30 persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard line steamer Campania last Wednesday, when a gigantic wave rolled over the vessel and swept across a deck thick with steeage passengers.

So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable to estimate the full damage of the tragedy.

It is possible that the five persons from the steerage may not constitute the full number of dead.

When the Campania reached quarantine today ten of the injured passengers were still in the ship's hospital, some of them seriously hurt, and a score of others were suffering minor injuries.

The steamer was plunging along under full steam last Wednesday afternoon. A heavy northerly sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant, and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was crowded with merry-makers, and there was nothing to indicate an approaching disaster when suddenly the big vessel lurched to port and nosed up an enormous sea.

The wave boarded the steamer about amidships on the port and swept clear completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, and carrying everything with it. The steamer's side was heeled so deep that the passengers on the deck above the steerage were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled aft then surged forward.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to the supports with the water around them, and were saved, but the unfortunates on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of the waters sweeping toward the forward of the boat carried everything before it. Heavy railing and other obstructions which had been arranged near the railing to prevent passengers being washed overboard served their purpose only in part.

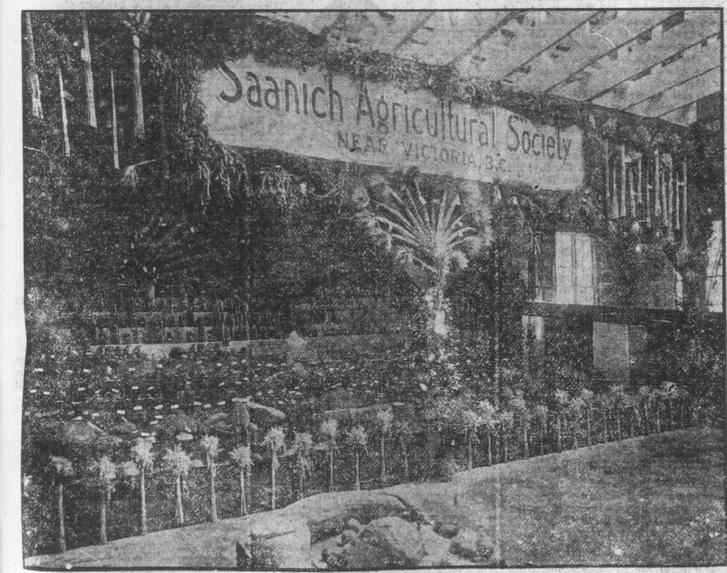
So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed, and through this opening five of the helpless ones who had been caught by the wave were

Swept to Their Death.

Others, dashed against the rails and like obstructions escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh and several persons suffered broken ribs and arms, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FAIR.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.



THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FAIR.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.

A Considerable Majority

In the popular branch of the present parliament, would probably be stronger in the next, for the Magyars are infuriated by the proposal of the Fejervary cabinet, the ministry ad interim, which favored against the vehement protest of the parliamentary majority to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary, an innovation the practical effect of which would be to annihilate Magyar domination. Whether the coalition of which Francis Kossuth is the spokesman would

dissolve the diet and order a new general election. The coalition which commands the popular branch of the present parliament, would probably be stronger in the next, for the Magyars are infuriated by the proposal of the Fejervary cabinet, the ministry ad interim, which favored against the vehement protest of the parliamentary majority to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary, an innovation the practical effect of which would be to annihilate Magyar domination. Whether the coalition of which Francis Kossuth is the spokesman would

concerned, all they demand is the loyal fulfillment of what they deem to be their constitutional rights by the House of Hapsburg. It may be impossible for the House of Hapsburg in view of this Pan-Germanic movement to do this. Time alone will show.

The Hungarian question is not alone a national and a political question—it is also a question of fiscal reform on National lines. The Hungarians say: "Why should we have to pay high prices for cheap Austrian machine-made products, when we can do just as well our selves, perhaps better." It is here that

ers have noticed that recently coming from the pole on the parliament buildings has been. Whereas formerly there was a day what is commonly known as the Canadian flag, recently there has been made and instead of it there played from the pole the Union flag that the substitution was not any whim or fancy on the part of government, but was made only after careful investigation. The correspondence which passed in the office of the provincial secretary of the secretary of state at the substitution of the flag for the red ensign with the arms of the lower corner, the secretary of state was communicated with on the on of what was the proper flag to be on what occasions it should be used. There was no flag to be used there was a flag. The presence of the flag of arms on the red ensign it was not permitted by some Adm. but that this applied only to the water. This was not to be in any other way than that authorizing the use of the flag. The flag to be used therefore at the buildings, it was pointed out, on Jack. This also applied to a flag at the residence of the governor.

was made in the communication office of the secretary of state flag known as the Lieut.-Gov. special flag, it was set forth, only on the water.

ensign was also referred to the personal flag of His Majesty which that there would be recognized with its use would be permissible only on the occasion of Day. The Union Jack, on the was always permissible.

on with reference to the occasion which flag should be flown was clear. There is apparently no governing this, and wide allowed. At Ottawa, the public attention looks after the hoisting of a flag at the residence of the governor.

There is a recognized list of which it is down at the parlors. This includes, of course, the King's accession, and birth. The birthday of the Prince of Wales is also recognized. There are also recognized which the flag is to be flown on Dominion Day, and various like St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's days and others.

Columbia the day of the making of the flag each day.

ROUBLE IN AMOY.

royed the Public Buildings—ly to Americans Is Very Bitter.

the stories told of the damage recent typhoon and the come on the peace negotiations, papers received by R. M. S. of Japan are singularly barren

correspondent of the Shan-ry wrote on September 7th: of feeling at present among of Amoy is a very bitter one, did not be at all surprised at very serious outbreak taking moment. The mob attack-tons house and wrecked the ster's office and destroyed any belonging to the customs that lay their hands on these shots and any useful missiles ly things that had been pre-which to make the assault buildings.

articles were scarce on the fellows were lured to go and in the neighboring streets paid so much for the riot. One of these lads suffered he was brought into the th a bullet in his thigh with as struck when the firing took

correspondent says: "At-ward display against the is less pronounced than it precedent of ill-will and as intense as ever it was; only small placards were posted conspicuous place, telling of hatred of the Americans for race. The people were ex-posed measured terms to refuse y dealings whatever with a had shown such contempt-ness. A list of goods was ed, and every one as he country was adjured to refrain using, and threats, but very d were held out against such patriotic enough to have any the Americans. What with and the news that in house matters are con-foreigner was never before had odour as he is at the ment in Amoy."

day morning James A. Moore, waited upon Mr. Fielding and invited them to a motor ride in the evening. He was at dinner at the Wash-ine orchestra and vocal con-ven in the Hotel Corridor in the closing numbers of the being "Home, Sweet Home" Save the King." Mr. Moore a Canadian, and among W. Miens present, was Mr. W. sterson, Mrs. and Miss Pater-arkin, of St. John. Mr. and of London. Ontario, Mr. Rakin and Mr. McDowell, of

WHAT'S THE TAX DOES?

FOUR MEN DROWNED BY SWAMPING OF CANOE

Victims of Accident Were Members of a Grand Trunk Pacific Survey Party.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR

It Was Through His Eager and Impar- tial Action That Trouble Was Ended.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments For Week Amount to Nearly 18,000 Tons—The Granby's New Record.

PORTLAND EXHIBITION.

Stockholders Will Receive Dividend of From Thirty to Forty Per Cent.

THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FAIR.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.

CHAIRMAN HELD.

Accused of Malfeasance in Office and Failing to Properly Perform His Duties.

NO DECISION REACHED.

France Has Not Ordered Naval Demonstration in Venezuela Waters.

SIR W. MULOCK'S RETIREMENT.

Denies He Had Disagreement With Any Member of the Cabinet.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Anti-Militarist Demonstrations Lead to Conflicts With the Police.

ANARCHIST AGITATION.

Anti-Militarist Meetings Are Being Held Throughout Italy.

THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FAIR.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.

A Considerable Majority

In the popular branch of the present parliament, would probably be stronger in the next, for the Magyars are infuriated by the proposal of the Fejervary cabinet, the ministry ad interim, which favored against the vehement protest of the parliamentary majority to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary, an innovation the practical effect of which would be to annihilate Magyar domination. Whether the coalition of which Francis Kossuth is the spokesman would

ers have noticed that recently coming from the pole on the parliament buildings has been. Whereas formerly there was a day what is commonly known as the Canadian flag, recently there has been made and instead of it there played from the pole the Union flag that the substitution was not any whim or fancy on the part of government, but was made only after careful investigation. The correspondence which passed in the office of the provincial secretary of the secretary of state at the substitution of the flag for the red ensign with the arms of the lower corner, the secretary of state was communicated with on the on of what was the proper flag to be on what occasions it should be used. There was no flag to be used there was a flag. The presence of the flag of arms on the red ensign it was not permitted by some Adm. but that this applied only to the water. This was not to be in any other way than that authorizing the use of the flag. The flag to be used therefore at the buildings, it was pointed out, on Jack. This also applied to a flag at the residence of the governor.

was made in the communication office of the secretary of state flag known as the Lieut.-Gov. special flag, it was set forth, only on the water.

ensign was also referred to the personal flag of His Majesty which that there would be recognized with its use would be permissible only on the occasion of Day. The Union Jack, on the was always permissible.

on with reference to the occasion which flag should be flown was clear. There is apparently no governing this, and wide allowed. At Ottawa, the public attention looks after the hoisting of a flag at the residence of the governor.

There is a recognized list of which it is down at the parlors. This includes, of course, the King's accession, and birth. The birthday of the Prince of Wales is also recognized. There are also recognized which the flag is to be flown on Dominion Day, and various like St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's days and others.

Columbia the day of the making of the flag each day.

ROUBLE IN AMOY.

royed the Public Buildings—ly to Americans Is Very Bitter.

the stories told of the damage recent typhoon and the come on the peace negotiations, papers received by R. M. S. of Japan are singularly barren

correspondent of the Shan-ry wrote on September 7th: of feeling at present among of Amoy is a very bitter one, did not be at all surprised at very serious outbreak taking moment. The mob attack-tons house and wrecked the ster's office and destroyed any belonging to the customs that lay their hands on these shots and any useful missiles ly things that had been pre-which to make the assault buildings.

articles were scarce on the fellows were lured to go and in the neighboring streets paid so much for the riot. One of these lads suffered he was brought into the th a bullet in his thigh with as struck when the firing took

correspondent says: "At-ward display against the is less pronounced than it precedent of ill-will and as intense as ever it was; only small placards were posted conspicuous place, telling of hatred of the Americans for race. The people were ex-posed measured terms to refuse y dealings whatever with a had shown such contempt-ness. A list of goods was ed, and every one as he country was adjured to refrain using, and threats, but very d were held out against such patriotic enough to have any the Americans. What with and the news that in house matters are con-foreigner was never before had odour as he is at the ment in Amoy."

day morning James A. Moore, waited upon Mr. Fielding and invited them to a motor ride in the evening. He was at dinner at the Wash-ine orchestra and vocal con-ven in the Hotel Corridor in the closing numbers of the being "Home, Sweet Home" Save the King." Mr. Moore a Canadian, and among W. Miens present, was Mr. W. sterson, Mrs. and Miss Pater-arkin, of St. John. Mr. and of London. Ontario, Mr. Rakin and Mr. McDowell, of

WHAT'S THE TAX DOES?

FOUR MEN DROWNED BY SWAMPING OF CANOE

Victims of Accident Were Members of a Grand Trunk Pacific Survey Party.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR

It Was Through His Eager and Impar- tial Action That Trouble Was Ended.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments For Week Amount to Nearly 18,000 Tons—The Granby's New Record.

PORTLAND EXHIBITION.

Stockholders Will Receive Dividend of From Thirty to Forty Per Cent.

THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FAIR.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.

A Considerable Majority

In the popular branch of the present parliament, would probably be stronger in the next, for the Magyars are infuriated by the proposal of the Fejervary cabinet, the ministry ad interim, which favored against the vehement protest of the parliamentary majority to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary, an innovation the practical effect of which would be to annihilate Magyar domination. Whether the coalition of which Francis Kossuth is the spokesman would