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Dissatisfied With McInnes

Liberal Supporters Talk of Running An Independent Candidate.

R. J. Hickey Likely to Run as the Conservative in Alberni.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Sept. 5.—At a largely attended meeting of the labor party this evening Henry Shepherd, miner, received the unanimous nomination as standard bearer of that party.

It is reported that R. J. Hickie, J. P., is likely to be the Conservative candidate for Alberni. Mr. Hickey has been a resident of French Creek for over ten years, and is well and favorably known throughout the district. He will make an opponent with whom Mr. McInnes will find it very necessary to reckon. Dissatisfaction with the latter gentleman, by the way, is causing talk of running an independent candidate, and Mr. Henry Pidlar, J. M., of French Creek, is mentioned as possibly entering the field. Meanwhile the Socialists are active in the tripartite constituency. As already reported, North Nanaimo Socialists have nominated Mr. George Taylor, of Nordfield. During the week this was endorsed by the Texada Socialists, whom Mr. Hawthornthwaite organized. If there are any Socialists in Alberni itself there is no doubt that they will also consent to the nomination of Mr. Taylor. The Socialist machine, although of recent construction, works remarkably like the machines of the old parties.

MAGNIFICENT FRUIT.

Samples Prove What Can Be Done in the Neighborhood of Victoria.

Messrs. F. R. Stewart & Co., the well-known Yates street commission and produce merchants, have in their establishment a showing of fruits grown near Victoria, which would do honor to the greatest horticultural exhibition on the continent. These are samples from the orchard of Mr. W. C. Grant, of Gordon Head, and they speak volumes for his skill as a pomologist.

Amongst the samples is a most interesting natural curiosity in the shape of a dense cluster of purple prunes, so closely bunched on the branch that one is at first deceived into believing that it is a sort of cluster from Ascalon that he is viewing instead of prunes. The several prunes are of perfect shape and coloring, retaining their delicate bloom in all its beauty. Many who have called at Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s have taken the clustering luscious prunes for grapes of some prodigiously large variety.

Another part of the exhibit is a plate of Duchess of Oldenburg apples picked at the psychological moment and offering a study in form and color such as is seldom seen outside the first-class shows.

Side by side with this triumph of the apple section is a plate of Pond's seedling plums of prime quality. A collection of the celebrated pear, Buerre Clairgue, attracts the eye in a very pleasant manner, and pass muster from the most critical as a sample well worthy of notice.

Mr. Grant is certainly to be congratulated upon the splendid products of his orchard, and he should be able to secure a few of the most desirable prizes at the coming shows with such specimens as Messrs. Stewart & Co. are showing for him.

In the same showcase is a plate of hothouse tomatoes grown at Mr. A. J. Woodward's hothouses in the suburbs of Victoria. They are also grand specimens of what is being done here in the line of horticulture. The whole exhibit is well worth a visit.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF LOWER CLASSES

British Commission Appointed to Investigate Alleged Deterioration.

London, Sept. 5.—The government has appointed a commission to inquire into the alleged physical deterioration of the lower classes in the United Kingdom. Almeric W. Fitzroy, clerk of the Privy Council, is the chairman. He is assisted by the former head of the army gymnastic school, the inspector of reformatories, the chief of the navy recruiting service, statisticians and others. The appointment of the commission was the outcome of a debate in the House of Lords July 16, during which Lord Meath and the Bishop of Ripon drew attention to the terrible conditions prevailing among the lower classes. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, then admitted that Great Britain's military and industrial outlook was seriously threatened, and promised an inquiry into the matter. The subject was also brought up in the House of Commons by Sir William R. Anson, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, who declares 60,000 children now attending London schools were physically unfit for instruction. The director-general of the army medical service reports that one man in every three offered as recruits had to be rejected. The appointment of the commission is hailed with approval.

DECLINES THE TASK.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 5.—During an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph today, Dr. Ladislas De Lukacs, former minister of finance, who was charged by His Majesty yesterday to form a new cabinet, declined the task, partly for reasons of health and partly because of the political situation.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM ASYLUM.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 5.—Charles Edward Shevlin, millionaire lumber man of Minneapolis, and brother of Thomas Shevlin, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, came here today in custody of a deputy sheriff and applied to Judge Bellion, of the Circuit Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring those who hold him to appear before the court and show cause why he should not be set free. Mr. Shevlin has been detained at a sanitorium near Lake Geneva, trying to free himself from charges of insanity.

SERVIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—An official note concerning the recent arrests of Servian army officers says that twenty-eight officers, mostly lieutenants, were arrested on charges of insubordination, and that their examination is proceeding.

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—The officers arrested yesterday have been released, but they have been ordered to remain in their quarters. Great local excitement prevails there. There are rumors of a cabinet crisis. King Peter will return here Sunday.

HEAT OVERCOMES SOLDIERS.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The 20,000 troops who paraded today on the battlefield of Leipzic, where the Prussians and Russians in 1813 defeated Napoleon, suffered greatly from a heat wave. Some hundreds of the soldiers dropped out of the ranks.

LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

U. S. Treasury Relieve Banks of Advance on Buildings, Etc.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—United States Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was in Chicago yesterday on his way to Deadwoods to attend the meeting of the American Mining company. It was understood that he had taken action to relieve the St. Louis banks from the strain incident to expenditures on account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Asked as to what action he had taken, Secretary Shaw said: "The banks at St. Louis have advanced directly probably three millions of the ten millions expended upon the Exposition, grounds and buildings, and indirectly nearly the entire amount. In addition to this they have advanced two or three millions to concessionaires. They are now fearing the annual demand for money to handle the crops in the Southwest and are shipping out from $200,000 to $900,000 per day. The government in a certain sense has accepted a co-partnership in the Exposition. At least it has appropriated five millions to aid the Exposition. This is available only to meet the current expenditures. To relieve the present situation I have arranged to deposit two and one-half millions in the banks at St. Louis. This would be to no advantage to the banks if they were compelled to purchase government bonds as security therefor. They have tried to borrow the bonds but they are not available. In order to assist the banks such securities as the banks can furnish must be accepted. The banks can furnish such securities as the exchequer has approved for savings banks and I have agreed to accept the same as security for the two and one-half millions at 50 per cent. of their par value, in other words, the banks will deposit five millions of state and municipal bonds such as New York approves as security for money belonging to widows and trust funds, and up to this five million dollars the government will deposit two and one-half millions. This is intended as a temporary loan, and will be gradually recalled as the five millions appropriated is expended. The banks designated to receive $500,000 each are: The State National, Third National, Fourth National, National Bank of Commerce and Merchants Laclede National."

EUROPEAN LAWN TENNIS.

The Hague, Sept. 6.—In the final of the gentlemen's singles for the Lawn Tennis championship of Europe, which was decided here today, Robert Leroy, of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Pinckney by 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

Survivors Tell Of Bomb's Wreck

Passengers On Steamer Destroyed in Black Sea Relate Experience.

Fifteen Killed And Crew Behaved With the Greatest Gallantry.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—The survivors of the Hungarian steamer, Vaskapu, which was destroyed in the Black sea September 1 by explosions attributed to the Bulgarian revolutionists, while on her way from Varna, Bulgaria, to Constantinople, state that two explosions occurred on board the steamer about four o'clock last Tuesday morning. Two dynamite bombs were thrown by men supposed to have embarked for Varna, one in the stoke hole and the other under the bridge. The vessel was in charge of the first and second mates, the captain being asleep. The whole bridge and the two mates were blown off while the stoke hole was wrecked and an apprentice killed. The explosions were followed by an outbreak of fire in the forehold. Altogether fifteen persons lost their lives, but all the engineers and most of the passengers were saved. The crew behaved with great gallantry.

Private advices from Adrianople report that the troops in the Kirkkilisset are treating the inhabitants with great rigor. Every Bulgarian village furnishing recruits to the insurgents had been bombarded and destroyed, the inhabitants being given barely time to escape. In the villayets of Monastir one Pasha told his troops that the booty belonged to them, and the honor to him. As a result the troops are pillaging even the villages which remain neutral.

There has been a heavy fall in Turkish securities during the past two days on the unfounded rumor that the Turkish troops had crossed the Bulgarian frontier.

Lacrosse Champions.

Cornwall, Sept. 5.—The Capital lacrosse team, fresh from their victory over the Shamrocks, went down to defeat today before the Cornwalls. The score was 3 to 2, and it was anybody's game until the last second. Both teams checked hard with stick and body, but the only man hurt was Powers, who was doubled up on his own stick. The referee was very lenient and few men were ruled off.

RIOTERS HELD GUILTY.

Danville, Sept. 6.—Verdicts of guilty were returned early this morning against twelve rioters who assaulted the Danville jail on July 25th. The charge was assaulting the Danville jail with intent to commit murder.

TRIED TO BRIBE REGISTER KEEPERS

Medical Sharpshooter Ruled Out of D. R. A. Matches For Good.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—W. T. R. Preston has been recalled to England in connection with immigration work, and Hon. Mr. Sifton is arranging for a special crusade in France and Beigium. Dr. Willard will be placed in charge of this branch, under Mr. Preston's directions. Geo. Smart, a brother of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, will, therefore, accompany Lord Lyveden's party to the Pacific Coast in Mr. Preston's place.

It is likely Canada will make a special display at Manchester in 1905 should the authorities there decide to hold an international exhibition, which they are now contemplating.

Dr. T. Renholme, of Coaticcoke, Quebec, has been disqualified for all time from shooting in the D. R. A. matches for attempting to bribe register keepers at the recent meet.

It is believed Dr. Bell, acting director of the geological survey, has been unsuccessful in securing the next international congress of geologists to meet in Ottawa. Dr. Bell was sent to Vienna

Bulgaria Will Remain Neutral

Council of Ministers Resolve to Prevent Trouble With Turkey.

Martial Law Will Be Declared on First Symptons of an Outbreak.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 6. According to reliable reports from Varna at the recent council of ministers presided over by Prince Ferdinand, it was resolved that Bulgaria should continue to maintain an attitude of strictest neutrality in the Macedonian question, and further that the most stringent measures should be adopted to prevent anything likely to cause a disturbance in Bulgaria's relation with Turkey. The War Minister is reported to have spoken strongly in the council against any thought of Bulgaria declaring war on Turkey, because the great Powers would never permit Bulgaria to keep the advantage if she were victorious. Should Turkey attack Bulgaria, declared the minister, the present army could hold the Turks in check for the first few days while the entire Bulgarian army could be mobilized within from three to twelve days. Bulgaria would never declare war, he added, but if war was declared against her she would accept the challenge fearlessly.

As an evidence of Bulgaria's peaceful intentions, the council decided that upon the first symptoms of disorder on the frontier martial law would be proclaimed at Burgurias, Kostendil, Paililipolis and Sofia.

The Autonomic publishes the names of fifty villages burned by the Turks in the following districts: Rosen, thirty villages; Koster, fourteen; Krusevo, six; and the town of Monastir. The Turks burned four villages in the district of Strushkopolis and murdered the priest. The population fled to the mountains. The Turks have destroyed all the flour mills in the district of Kumanovo, between a body of insurgents and a Turkish battalion. It lasted four hours and the Turks lost heavily.

Reports have reached the revolutionary headquarters of atrocities by the Turks in the village of Velkosti, in the district of Dore, the troops and Bashi-Bazouks are said to have surrounded the village, and part of them entered and began plundering the houses and assaulting the women. The other soldiers remained outside and killed those inhabitants who tried to escape.

The Turks then set fire to the village in four places, burning twelve women and children. One child was hanged. Altogether sixty peasants were killed and their bodies were left lying in the streets.

London Sept. 6—Mail advices from Salonica say that the seizure of Neveska by the Bulgarians August 25 and its reoccupation by Turks August 27 were bloodless exploits. The Turkish garrison of 200 men was surprised and did not resist. About 80 of the soldiers surrendered and the remainder escaped without arms and fell into the hands of another band. Prisoners were utilized to carry the captured arms and ammunition into the mountains. They were then liberated.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—The correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse at Constantinople telegraphs that the assistant dragoman of the Russian embassy there, an Armenian named Hadjabian, has been arrested by the Turkish police.

Rome, Sept. 6.—Pius X. has represented to the Austrian Emperor the advisability, especially on the part of the Catholic Powers, of coming to an agreement as to the best way to stop the massacres in Macedonia.

Several cardinals have expressed the opinion that the Pontiff should publicly denounce the situation in Macedonia to the civilized world without distinction of religion, calling upon all the Powers to take common action on humanitarian grounds.

GOLDSTREAM GUARDS BAND ARRIVES

Celebrated Musical Organization Enthusiastically Received in Toronto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—The famous Coldstream Guards band arrived at Toronto this afternoon, and was given a hearty welcome by a large crowd.

At Owen Sound Saturday, William Roy, a C. P. R. section foreman, was charged with unlawfully inducing Mrs. Emma Boyce to absent herself from court. Roy's wife is charged with throwing vitriol in Mrs. Boyce's face. The case was adjourned for a week.

The strike at the Bell organ and piano factory, Guelph, is assuming an obstinate character. General Manager Brown issues an ultimatum to the strikers, in which he accuses them of putting a pistol to his head, and says he has already granted concessions within the year amounting to ten thousand dollars, and pays the highest wages for the class of work and will stop manufacturing certain lines of instruments. He will only take back sixteen out of twenty-five strikers.

Fred. Nowe, who was arrested here charged with stealing clothing at Owen Sound, escaped from Constable Thomson on the train while being taken back there Saturday. He took the handcuffs with him.

At Orangeville Saturday the Thistles, of Fergus, defeated Owen Sound by ten goals to four, and won the District Intermediate Canadian lacrosse championship.

About forty local newspapermen met on the Exhibition grounds Saturay afternoon with the object of forming a press club in Toronto. A committee was appointed to make enquiries and report.

KING PETER HAS A ROUGH TIME

Struck in the Face With a Stone And Pistol Fire Follows.

Belgrade, Sept. 6.—King Peter and his family have returned here after an absence of twelve days at Nish. The papers report that a reconciliation between the opposing army factions is probable through the friendly influence of Prince Arsene, King Peter's brother. It is announced officially that an investigation is proceeding, but any punishments inflicted on the regicides and their co-operators in their conspiracy will be slight.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—Special despatches give an unconfirmed report of an attempt on King Peter's life at Nish on Saturday. It is said that stones were thrown at the Royal carriage, one striking the King in the face, and a pistol was fired from a neighboring window. It is also reported that the Sixth Servian regiment, notorious for the part it played in the recent regicide, has been ordered to Nish.

CAPITALIST DEAD.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 6.—Henry Sanford, aged 80 wears, vice-president of the Adams Express Company, died at his residence at 3:30 this afternoon as a result of a stroke of apoplexy which he suffered while at his summer home in Canada several weeks ago. About the time he was stricken Mr. Sanford's wife died, and it is believed the shock he sustained hastened his death.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Amendments Proposed to Colombian Constitution to Meet Difficulty.

Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 6.—The Senate has appointed a committee to prepare a bill authorizing the government to negotiate a Canal treaty without violating the constitution, but the government has not presented to Congress a message, which is necessary, asking or reforms in the constitution to meet the wishes of the United States regarding tribunals the sovereign control of the canal strip, and the hundred years' lease. The general feeling is favorable to a new treaty.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE.

Two People Killed and Thirty Wounded on New Hampshire Road.

Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 6.—In a collision between two trolley cars on the New Hampshire Traction Company's road at Hellham, N. H., today two persons were killed and about thirty injured. The headquarters of the road are in this city, but the scene of the accident is nearly fifteen miles from Haverhill. A large number of the injured were taken to a hospital in Lowell and six were brought here.

Latest News From Orient

Mail Advices Received Per Steamer Athenian From the Far East.

Correspondence of the Associated Press on the Present Crisis.

Tokio, Aug. 22.—(Correspondence A. P. per Steamer Athenian.)—A special from Pekin today states that the much-mooted "secret convention" between China and Russia has been executed, but this is not officially confirmed.

The Pekin correspondent of the Jiji writes that concerning the opening of Manchuria the United States' minister, Mr. Conger, has made a strong argument to which Prince Ching has replied in a note. The Prince's message says that if China assents to the opening at this time, Russia will make that action a pretext to continue the occupation of Manchuria, and that as Russia is expected to complete the evacuation by October 10, the third stage, the signature of the new Commercial Treaty, which stipulates the opening, etc., will be postponed till that date. The correspondent adds that the Japanese minister has also received a similar answer from Prince Ching.

The Pekin Foreign Office is somewhat perturbed by the news that Admiral Alexieff has been appointed viceroy of far eastern Russian territory, including Manchuria.

The Asahi's Pekin correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Alexieff is hastening to Vladivostok on some urgent strategic business.

The power which the Czar has assigned to Admiral Alexieff is so supreme that is he not only the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in the Far East, but also has the right to direct the ministers in Tokio and Pekin up to a certain degree.

France, Russia and Belgium have urged the prolongation of the term of prohibiting the import of arms into China, but their argument has proved unsuccessful.

Public attention in Japan is at present focussed on Korea, where the burning questions are the Korean lease to Russia of a base on the Yalu river, at Yong-am-pho, ostensibly for timber-cutting operations; and the counter-demand of Great Britain and Japan that Wiju, on the Yalu, be opened by Korea to foreign trade. The ministers at Seoul of the various Powers have been engaged in active negotiation on these two subjects of late, with results that are variously reported from day to day. The situation is complicated by the fact that the Korean Emperor is reported to have taken an independent hand of his Foreign Office in insisting that the Yong-am-pho lease be implemented, whereas the Foreign Minister has been gravely warned by the Powers opposed that he should he execute the lease equal concessions will be demanded by them. The latest special from Seoul, dated 21st August, says that the Emperor now proposes granting the lease at Yong-am-pho to Russia, and trying to pacify the protesting Powers by ordering Wiju at once opened to foreign trade.

Telegrams from Korea state that Cho Se-kyo, head of the Forestry Department of Korea, has sent a note to the Japanese minister, Mr. Hayashi, stating that the Russo-Korean agreement for lease of land at Yong-am-pho to the timber company has been cancelled as a result of fresh negotiations with the representative of the timber company, Baron Gunsberg.

The Korean officials have also stated, through the Foreign Office at Seoul, that the agreement was only provisional.

Minister Hayashi has asked that this statement be put in the shape of a formal note.

According to a later report, the stipulation in the agreement about foreigners charged with any offence in the leased area having to be handed over to Russian custody, has been cancelled on account of objections made by the Korean Foreign Office, acting on protests sent in by the Powers. This portion being cancelled, the Russian minister drafted an amended agreement, which he pressed the Korean government to sign. The Foreign Office refused, but the Imperial household department ordered that the agreement be signed.

In the new agreement the Russian minister demanded further grants of land to the timber company in return for cancelling the jurisdiction clause as a favor to Korea, to avoid getting her into trouble with other Powers.

THE BEYROUT AFFAIR.

Ottoman Government Held Blameable For All the Trouble.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—United States Minister Leishman is not taking any steps regarding the attempt upon the vice consul, Magellssen, at Beyrout, but is quietly awaiting developments on the part of the Porte.

Referring to the declarations made by Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington, in an interview with him August 29, which have been cabled here, it is pointed out in Constantinople that the Porte would have obviated all the present disagreement between the United States and Turkey had it executed its engagements made last year, and, therefore, the Ottoman government is alone blameable for the present relations between the countries.

It is also declared that the charges made by Chekib Bey against the American missionaries of inciting the Armenians against the Mussulmans, are unfounded. The interiors of most of the embassies here are guarded by armed sailors from their respective guardships. The German embassy, in the absence of its guardship, the Lorely, which is cruising in the Black Sea, is guarded by Turkish soldiers.

"Cap" Sullivan On Deck Again

Artistic Grit Election "Worker" Makes His Reappearance at Ottawa.

Some Further Criticism on The nd Trunk Pacific Proposal.

Ottawa, August 27—Yesterday was an eventful day for the Liberal party at Ottawa. Cap. Sullivan, having concluded his summer cruise on the Great Lakes, paid an official visit to his political friends. At the time the Cap. entered room 16 Sir William Mulock, who is one of his intimate friends, was addressing the house on the Grand Trunk Pacific question. The applause which greeted the remarks of the Postmaster-General was quite drowned by the tumult which greeted the unexpected arrival of the grand old Cap., who had fought so many good fights for the government. As Cap. Sullivan never visits Ottawa except on business it may be inferred that he is here in connection with the approaching elections. The gentleman who tutored the presiding officers of Ontario in the somewhat devious devices of using lead under the finger nail to destroy ballots, stuffing ballot-boxes and other little irregularities has been calltd into the first councils of the great Liberal party. The Cap. and the Grand Trunk Pacific should make a splendid combination and altogether it looks as if the Conservative party will have to be particularly cautious on next election day.

The amount of enthusiasm that the Liberal party can work up over Cap. Sullivan is surprising. This gentleman is best known in Ontario, and he is the idol of such men as Mr. Robert Holmes, of West Huron, who has turned from ballot-box stuffing to the more respectable calling of writing sermonettes on stock gambling and that sort of thing and delivering Sunday afternoon lectures to the young. The Cap's fame, however, is growing and last night he was not only welcomed by those who had profitted so much by his work in Ontario but he was given greeting by the more intellectual and highly cultivated Liberals in the Maritime provinces and the West. Surely the western provinces are not going to be disgraced by the tactics which have made the name "Ontario" nauseating. Can it be that the men of the West intend introducing some of the "human devices" with which Cap. Sullivan is more or less familiar? Let us hope not.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific closes on Tuesday. Before that date it is possible, not probable, that some Liberal speaker will endeavor to give the country some accurate information as to the government policy. One may search Hansard again and again without finding anything instructive on the great and only policy of the Laurier administration. The ministers have had since July 30 to offer some reasonable excuse for inflicting on this country responsibility for $100,000,000. They have failed to give the people the benefit of such an excuse if they have discovered it. Their arguments are as barren today as they were when Mr. Blair delivered his scathing denuciation of the whole scheme. Evidently Sir Wilfrid Laurier relies on the faith of his supporters in himself to tide over the situation. But great as that faith may be it is incredible that it is strong enough to overshadow the intelligence of the majority of the electorate of this growing country.

There are few men in the Canadian House of Commons more gifted than Mr. A. C. Bell, the colleague of Sir C. H. Tupper in the representation of Pictou. He not only has the advantage of long experience in political life but is possessed of an untiring energy which enables him to keep in touch with the great questions of the day. Pictou's representative is seldom absent from his seat in the house. When he is he is generally to be found in one of the alcoves in the library gathering information which will enable him to discuss intelligently the different measures submitted to parliament. Some two score speakers have already expressed their views with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme and it is difficult for members speaking at this late stage of the debate to find vulnerable points in the contract. Notwithstanding this handicap, however, Mr. Bell has picked out a number of weaknesses in the agreement which the government proposes to enter into with the Grand Trunk and has suggested many good reasons for not endorsing the deal.

Mr. Bell does not place much confidence in the backing which the Grand Trunk Pacific will obtain from the Grand Trunk railway company. The Grand Trunk operates some 3,142 miles of road. The earning power of the road is about $800 per mile. That applies to a country which possesses a large population. The government proposes to build the line from Moncton to Winnipeg through an unsettled country. It can scarcely be expected, therefore, that the Winnipeg-Moncton section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will earn as much as the present Grand Trunk system. Mr. Fielding, in his estimate of the cost of the new road, fixed it at $28,000 per mile. At 3 per cent. the rate of interest which it is proposed to collect from the Grand Trunk, the interest on $28,000 for one year is $840, or $40 per mile more than the Grand Trunk now makes on the average mile of its system. How is the Grand Trunk going to pay $840 out of $800, granting that the Grand Trunk Pacific will at once earn as much per mile as the old Grank Trunk? What about running expenses, surely the government is going to concede the Grand Trunk Pacific the right to make both ends meet before taking the company by the throat and demanding the pound of flesh? A schoolboy, from a hasty perusal of the data set forth therein will at once recognize the absurdity of the claim that the government will be able to collect the interest on the amount of its investment from the Grand Trunk railway company.

However, we have taken the bright side of the situation first. Mr. Fielding has merely constructed a railway on paper. He agrees with Mr. John Charlton that the Grand Trunk Pacific, in order to compete with the other great common carriers of Canada, must be equipped in up-to-date fashion. The government promises a road of the same standard as that operated between Toronto, Montreal and Portland by the Grand Trunk. Trains with a capacity of 2,000 tons will be hauled over this new highway, according to Mr. Fielding. He is going to construct this modern railway for $28,000 per mile. It just costs the Grand Trunk railway company, according to the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, $106,000 for every mile of 20th century railway in its system. Will Mr. Fielding be good enough to explain how he will manage to build a road for $28,000 that costs the Grand Trunk $106,000?

Then we have the experience of the Intercolonial railway to guide us in making an estimate of the cost of construction of the proposed New Brunswick end of the new trans-continental railway. The Intercolonial, passing through a country with an extreme elevation of 744 feet, cost as high as $53,000 per mile, that estimate, of course, applies to the Intercolonial in its original shape. There were light rails, heavy grades and extreme curves which would not be tolerated for a moment on a road built today. The country through which the government will project its new line has an elevation of $1,423 feet. Mr. Fielding, and his actuary are going to overcome this great altitude with a first-class line at a cost of about one-half what was required to overcome an elevation of 744 feet on the Intercolonial. How is he going to do it? Is he possessed of some peculiar facilities which are unknown to the railway world? Unless he is the Minister of Finance has indulged in a lot of silly talk which is little short of an insult to the ordinary intelligence of the electorate of this country.

Now, suppose Mr. Fielding finds, when he commences the construction of a line from Moncton to Winnipeg, that he is called upon to meet an expenditure equal to that made by the Grand Trunk on its new lines. There is no doubt that this will be his experience if he attempts to build a railway capable of doing all that Mr. Charlton wants. That will mean that instead of spending $28,000 a mile the government will have to become responsible for $106,000 a mile. The interest on $106,000 at 3 per cent. is $3,180. So the question resolves itself into this simple proposition: "Can the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, admitting that it will have an earning power equal to the present Grand Trunk system, pay $3,180 interest and its working expenses per mile out of earnings amounting to $800 a mile?" It must do that in the event of the government constructing a first class railway or it must allow its interest charges to go unpaid and the people of Canada must become responsible for them. This is not a particularly inviting project to engage this country in. One can scarcely believe that the taxpayers of Canada are falling over themselves to make such an extensive concession to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company, but Mr. Bell has been able to show that this is exactly where the government will stand if it carries out its proposed agreement with the Grand Trunk.

Dealing with the route which the Grand Trunk Pacific will follow from Levis to Moncton, Mr. Bell showed from data taken from a map of the proposed route which was submitted to the Railway Committee that the surveyors will be called upon to perform some marvelous feats in order to get the road through. The engineer, who is evidently an honest man, was careful enough to put a note on the plan to the effect that the real line is a very difficult one. He then added a shaded line derived from his imagination and not as the result of an actual survey. The engineer was careful to explain this, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was equally careful that nothing should be said about it. What does the plan reveal, it reveals the fact that in place of getting over an elevation of 744 feet, which has to be overcome by the Intercolonial railway, he had to look around until he found a level of 1,423 feet somewhere near a place called Lake Pohenegamook. After a good deal of difficulty he got down to the lake, which forms the boundary of the northeast angle of Maine and extends for some considerable distance north. Now, if the government intends keeping its word and following an all-Canadian route, it must go to the outlet of Lake Pohenegamook and put a trestle over it so as to keep on the sacred soil of Canada. The line will then cross the lower end of the lake at a level of 661 feet above the level of the sea. The road will have then been brought from an elevation of 1,423 feet to an elevation of 651 feet, or at the rate of 76 feet to the mile, so far as can be judged rom the plan. The engineer, roughly figures the descent to be at the rate of 71:28 feet to the mile and it is over such tremendous grades that Mr. John Charlton and Mr. Fielding propose to haul trains with a capacity of 2,000 tons.

The ordinary railway man will at once appreciate the absurdity of such a scheme. It means, of course, that unless some other route is secured the Moncton-Levis section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be an impossibility from a commercial standpoint. Then, why construct it? That is said to be a question which the government itself is seriously considering. It is stated that the editorial in the Toronto News suggesting that this part of the road be abandoned was inspired by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in order to get a line on public opinion. The administration is beginning to realize that the country will not stand for the vast expenditure which will have to be made if this line is carried through to completion. In case the government should decide to throw the Quebec-Moncton branch overboard where will those members from the Maritime provinces who have spoken so enthusiastically of its advantages find themselves? How will they justify some of their remarkable statements when they next appeal to their constituents? Really the lot of the Liberal member of parliament since the G. T. P. Bill has been thrown into the political arena is not a happy one. Nor will the joys of the situation increase with time.

One of the Conservative speakers suggested that away down deep in their hearts the majority of the Liberal party were in favor of Mr. Borden's policy. In the case of a good many of them this is true beyond a doubt. It is a matter of common notoriety that when the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was discussed in caucus several Liberals came out flat-footed in favor of government ownership. But of course Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the boss and these champions of a railway for the people quickly got into line and made themselves generally agreeable. It will be hard on the hon. gentlemen if they are compelled to turn another somersault, but yet, when the crack of the whip comes they will get their acrobatic selves in motion. It will be a wonderful performance and what could the government do that would be more appropriate than to decorate the country with posters setting forth the startling feats of its pliable supporters?

DROWNING ACCIDENT

Owen Sound, Sept. 5.—Samuel Frieson, married but without a family, was drowned at the Imperial Cement Works this afternoon.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—Before a crowd of 9,000 people the automobile races on the Glenville track, the races were brought to a close yesterday. J. L. Hedges, of Cleveland, broke all records for steam-cars from one to ten miles.

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Mrs. E. C. Bayeroft, of Sunnyside, says:—"I owe a great deal to Ferrozone, which improved my health very much. Before using Ferrozone I was weak and listless and had no color in my checks. After taking a few boxes I felt better, and by continuing Ferrozone I gained eight pounds in weight. My complexion is clear and my appetite good. I can recommend Ferrozone very highly. It is a splendid tonic."

Don't fail to test Ferrozone, which druggists sell the world over. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Get a supply of Ferrozone today—it assures health.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Lands and Works Department to purchase the following described lands, situated near Hazelton, Skeena River. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 104, thence south to the southwest corner of the Government Reserve, thence east to the Hazelnet river, thence southwesterly along the bank of the river to McCosgrie's and Murray's Lot 103, thence north 26 30 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

EDWARD McCOSKRIE.
Victoria, B. C., July 8th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf: Commencing at a post marked "W. E. C.'s S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south following coast line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, June 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf: Commencing at a post marked "W. N.'s S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

WM. NOBLE.
J. M. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, June 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Skeena Mining Division: Commencing at a post marked "J. E. Gilmore's N. E. Corner," said post being planted on the shore of Work Channel, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, or thereabouts, to Geo. Rudge and W. R. Plewin's claim; thence west and north along the lines of said claim to the salt water; thence along the shore line to point of commencement containing 160 acres more or less.

J. E. GILMORE.
Staked 13th August, 1903.

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Auction Sale —OF— Farm Property

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JOHN A. LEE

At his Auction Rooms, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C., on Friday the 25th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon the following property:

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