



St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, North Sydney, C. B., was completely destroyed by fire.

The treatment of the bubonic plague by inoculation is said to have been successful at Oporto.

The firm of Brinkmans, of Leith, Scotland, whiskey brokers, has failed, with liabilities of £550,000.

A private despatch from Vancouver says that Mr. Maxwell, M. P., is still very low, but will probably recover. The population of Ottawa is shown by the assessors' returns to be 57,002, an increase of 1,616 over last year.

A Doukhobor laborer was caught between the drawheads of two cars at Lethbridge on Saturday and was fatally crushed.

Arrangements have been made for a loan of 1,200,000 taels for the construction of Lung Chau and Nan-Ning-Fu railway.

Rev. W. H. Porter, for the past ten years pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Brantford, delivered his farewell sermon on Sunday.

London street railway directors have decided to increase the company's capital stock by \$50,000, which will bring it up to \$400,000.

The preparation of the Canadian educational exhibit for the Paris Exposition has been entrusted to the Ontario Education Department.

Joseph Proulx, a Montreal laborer, threw himself from a fifth story window on St. Paul street, dashing his brains out on the pavement.

Admiral Dewey has been relieved of the command of the United States ship Olympia, at his own request, and the vessel will be overhauled at Boston.

The death is announced of Mr. Geo. A. Browne, Traffic Manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, which took place at Atlantic City.

The shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, at the annual meeting, decided to increase the capital of the company by one million dollars.

Hon. David Mills, who is now on the Pacific Coast, has agreed to speak at Regina, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg and Port Arthur, on his way back.

The Canadian Export Furniture Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been formed, and will build a large factory at Montreal for the export trade.

Judge Hardy, of the Brant County Court, has been appointed to the position of surrogate judge of the same county, vacated by the resignation of Judge Jones.

The Messrs. Allan deny the report cabled from the other side to the effect that the new steamer Bavaria has been requisitioned by the British Government.

The Militia Gazette contains the customary notice that the city corps and several rural corps will carry out their drill at their respective headquarters this year.

Lord Strathcona and the Earl of Aberdeen have been appointed Canadian members of the Board of Control of the Pacific cable. Australia has three members, and Great Britain three.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, commander of the Imperial forces at Halifax, has been sworn in by Justice Taschereau as administrator during the absence in the United States of his Excellency the Earl of Minto.

The Warton block known as the Hunter block, occupied by the Warton Canadian Printing Co., Paul's laundry, Drinkwater's tailor shop, volunteer armory and band room, and Town Clerk's office, has been destroyed by fire.

The Select Knights case came up on Monday. The divisional court sent the appeal and cross-appeal to the highest appeal court. The point of law at issue is the liability of suspended members of the Select Knights of Canada, now no longer in existence as a lodge.

Bishop Henry C. Potter is going to the Philippines. This was learned positively last night, although the Bishop himself is reticent as to his plans and refused to admit anything more than that he was going to Honolulu. He goes in his official capacity in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

Mr. James Fraser, a native of Woodstock, Ont., has been unanimously elected to the presidency of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England. This is the highest honor that can be conferred upon any member of the profession, and Mr. Fraser is the first colonist to occupy the position.

The London City Council unanimously passed Ald. Parnell's motion favoring compulsory arbitration of disputes between companies holding public franchises and their employees. It authorizes a petition to the Local Legislature for legislation along the lines set forth, and instructs the City Clerk to write other corporations, with a view to co-operation.

Three people were suffocated by gas in their apartments, at 4,720 State street, Chicago. The bodies were found Monday night by the police, and from the condition of the bodies it is believed death was caused some time Sunday. The dead are: Mrs. Kate Jungles, widow, 35 years old; John Jungles, 11 years old, son of Mrs. Jungles; John Teld, 35 years old, a switchman who boarded with Mrs. Jungles.

BOUNDARY CASE IS CONCLUDED.

Venezuelan Arbitrators Announce Finding.

THE LINE AS SPECIFIED.

Evidently it is the Result of a Compromise.

ARBITRATORS WERE UNANIMOUS.

Point Playa the Beginning and the Line Marked on Rivers and Mountain Ranges Back to the Corentin—On What Principle Did the Court Find This Boundary?

Paris cable: The award of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission is ready at noon today. The decision was unanimous. It is considered in the nature of a compromise rather than as favoring Venezuela. It appears that Great Britain loses some of her claims in the interior and on the coast. Their frontier will start at Waini River.

THE AWARD.

The decision which was read by M. F. De Maartens, the umpire, who has presided over the deliberations of the tribunal is as follows:

"The undersigned, by these presents, give and publish our decision determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration, we decide, declare and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier of the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as follows:

"Starting on the coast at Point Playa, the frontier shall follow a straight line to the confluence of the Barima and the Marumai, thence following the valley of the latter to the source of the Corentin, otherwise called the Cuturi River.

"Then it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiowa and the Amakuru, thence following the Thalgweg of the Amakuru, to its source in the plain of Imataka; thence, in a southwesterly direction, along the highest ridge of the Imataka Mountains to the highest point of the Imataka chain opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka Mountains; thence in a southwest direction to the south of the Acarabisi. "Following the Thalgweg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, the northern bank of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyuni and the Vanamu; thence along the Thalgweg of the Vanamu, to its westernmost source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima; thence to the course of the Cottinga.

"From this point the frontier shall follow the Thalgweg of the Cottinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the Thalgweg of the Takutu to its source; thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Akarai Mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Corentin, thence it will follow the course of the river."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The award of the Tribunal briefly summarized means that of the 600,000 square miles claimed by Venezuela, the latter obtains only 100,000, formed partly of the marsh land near the river Barima, and a portion in the interior, while Great Britain retains all the forest country.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Mr. Harrison and M. Mallet-Prevost, who were interviewed jointly, after the reading of the Venezuela award, pointed out that Great Britain up to the time of the intervention of the United States distinctly refused to arbitrate any portion of the territory east of the Schomburgk line, alleging that its title was unassailable. This territory included the Atacuri River and Point Barima, which is of the greatest value, strategically and commercially.

The award, continued the counsel for Venezuela, gives Point Barima, with a strip of land fifty miles long, to Venezuela, which thereby obtains entire control of the River Orinoco. Three thousand square miles in the interior are also awarded to Venezuela. Thus, by a decision in which the British arbitrators concurred, the position taken up by Great Britain in 1895 is shown to be unfounded.

ALL WEST OF THE LINE.

It is, however, as the Venezuelan counsel pointed out, in no wise expresses the full extent of Venezuela's victory. Great Britain has claimed 30,000 square miles of territory west of the Schomburgk line, and this she was disposed to arbitrate in 1890. Every foot of that section is now awarded to Venezuela.

SCHOMBURGK LINE UPHELD.

One of the counsel for Great Britain made the following statement today to the Associated Press: "The award practically endorses the judgment of Sir Robert Schomburgk, whose line it follows except in a few particulars. Great Britain acquires the whole of the River Cuyuni, including a site which Venezuela alleged to be a fort at the junction of the Carumai and the Cuyuni. The marshy Barima district has been awarded to Venezuela, possibly on the principle of national

security, but with the conditions that the Orinoco shall be a free waterway to all nations. 'The piece of land covers about thirty square miles. It has been offered, with much more land, by every British Foreign Minister since the time of Lord Aberdeen. Great Britain has substantiated almost all her extreme claims. All the valuable plantations and goldfields are now indisputably settled within British territory.

BRITISH OPINION.

London cable: Although a rapid scanning of the decision of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration tribunal has scarcely afforded as yet a thorough understanding of all its details, there is a general feeling of satisfaction in official circles, based upon the belief that Great Britain has obtained all she expected.

The Foreign Office officials, on being asked by the Associated Press for an official expression of opinion, replied that it was impossible to comment upon the award at present. A similar response was made to the same request at the United States Embassy, but the officials there also seemed to believe that Venezuela had gained little by the arbitration.

London, Oct. 4.—The award of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission is referred to by the afternoon papers as eminently satisfactory from the British point of view, but as hardly a proof of the practicability of universal arbitration.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Without doubt Great Britain has done uncommonly well, as is proved by the comments of former President Harrison. If it were not already sufficiently obvious, it is now made clear that the arbitration has shown the disposition of one government to be peace-loving and patient rather than risk a sinful and unnatural quarrel. This has its impression in America, and thus must have sown good seed, which has already grown into a flourishing plant."

The St. James' Gazette says: "The outcome is not the result of arbitration, but of friendly compromise."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The result is decidedly satisfactory. The extreme contentions of both parties have been set aside; but the substantial point is that Great Britain gets more than on various occasions she had expressed herself as willing to concede to Venezuela. The practical feature of the case is that we have substantially succeeded against Venezuela, while vastly improving our relations with the United States."

The Globe, adopting its usual offensive tone, says: "For once arbitration has not operated to our disadvantage. There are others besides the Venezuelans who should now recognize that Great Britain will not suffer what she considers her rights to be subjected to the terrorism of warlike menace, whether in one world or another, whether it be a great power or a small state."

IN CASE OF WAR.

Plan to be Pursued by the Dominion Government.

The plan that will be pursued by the Government in the event of war with the Transvaal will, it is understood, says the Mail and Empire, be this:

Organize a brigade, composed of one regiment of infantry—800 men.

Two squadrons of cavalry—250 men.

One battery artillery—150 men.

The whole bunch to be under command of Colonel Otter.

The infantry regiment (under Col. Buchan) to be composed of eight companies of 100 men each. The staff and chief officers to be selected from the present permanent force, as also the chief non-commissioned officers. The ranks to be made up of volunteers from the militia. The militia officers would be given subordinate commands. Companies would be recruited in each district, say London 1, Toronto 2, Ottawa 1, Kingston 1, Montreal 2, Quebec 1, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, etc. The battery would be "A" Battery made into a six-gun battery, and retrained to full strength from the militia artillery. The cavalry squadrons would be organized in the same way as the infantry, with the regular force as a skeleton, and officers from the permanent force. This brigade would be completely equipped with hospital corps and signal corps, and would be tendered to the Imperial Government complete.

Why Not "Roger de Coverley"?

The rapid waltz has been slowly dying, but its final knell was struck this week at Lyric Hall by the American Society of Professors of Dancing. It's to be a stately "walk around" rather than a waltz this year.

In the going out of the short dancing frock a problem confronted the professors, which they have triumphantly solved. The woman will be allowed, new style, freedom of both hands, the left to control trailing chiffons, while her partner's right hand lightly holds her waist. The tendency will be to glide, not whirl.

In the new dances tried and approved there was a distinct reversal to old graceful forms. The gavotte pompadour surely is prophetic of minutes. The new mazurka may revive again varsovienness, not so graceful as the stately minuet, but pleasant reminder of a quarter of a century ago to chaperons and parents of the young folk.

Perhaps "the powers that be" may call back old "Roger de Coverley." In that case it would be impossible for the grave and reverends to sit idly by and give the whole floor to the juveniles. Away with care! Let's have Sir Roger!—New York Herald.

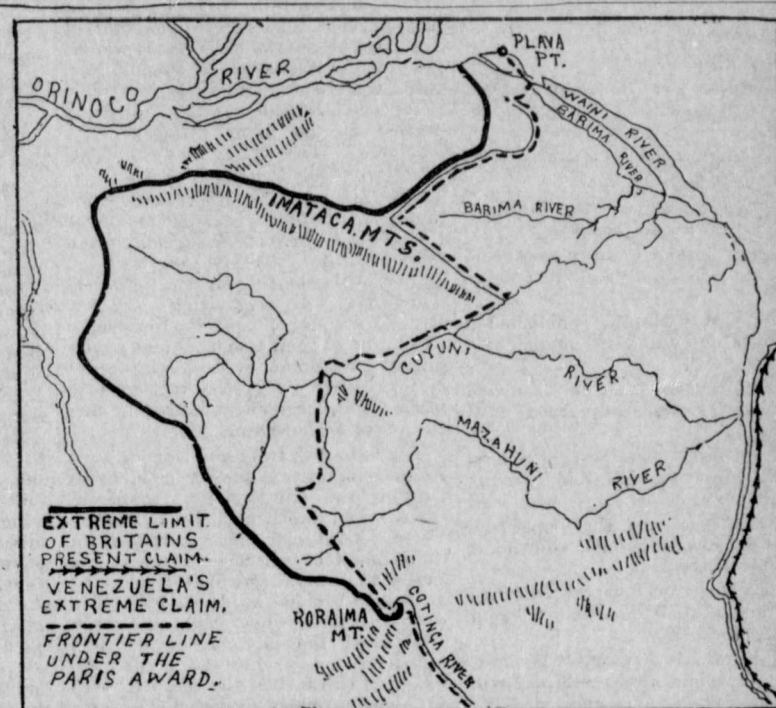
John Appelle, a teamster, was badly crushed while crossing the railway track at Rat Portage.

One of the strongest signs of the determination of the French Cabinet to calm public opinion preparatory to the Exposition of 1900 is found in its decision, not yet announced, in favor of amnesty. Emile Zola's trial next November, accordingly, will not take place.

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY COURT.



Lord Chief Justice Russell of Great Britain. Associate Justice Brewer of America. Lord Justice Collins of Great Britain. Chief Justice Fuller of America. Frederiek De Martens of Russia.



FRONTIER LINE UNDER THE PARIS AWARD.

SOUGHT GOLD, FOUND DEATH

Some Horrible Stories of the Edmonton Trail.

SCORES OF DEAD ALONG IT.

Fifteen men of the party of 75 some time ago reported stranded at Mud Lake, Edmonton trail, arrived at Vancouver yesterday. They had a terrible hard luck story to tell. They lived on "fish-paste" for four days. This is flour mixed with water in which fish have previously been boiled. John Holm, of Philadelphia, gives the following list of dead:

H. Hoffman, drowned in Great Slave Lake on July, 1898. Hoffman was poling his boat, when he slipped and sank from sight forever.

J. McNeely—At Liard's River, 13 miles from Liard's Portage, Holm discovered a dead man in a tent in December, while the last entry in his diary was January, 1898. The name on the fly-leaf of the diary was J. McNeely, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The diary told a pathetic story, something like this: "Because I am too sick to travel partners deserted me. I am getting so weak. My feet are frozen. I am using crutches. I am confined to bunk. Frost is rapidly spreading up limbs. No food. January 16, 1898: I have just had beautiful visions of home; soft, warm blankets, and loving faces hovering near me. I was so warm and so happy; but I am still in this awful place." Here the story ends. Holm buried him, blazed a tree, and put his name on a slab.

Peter Simonson, a Swede, shot accidentally in his tent in November, 1898, at Devil's Portage. One of the boys was fooling with Holm's revolver, when it went off, the bullet going through Simonson's head. It was 50 below, but Holm cut slabs and made him a coffin, and buried him in the sand, blazing a tree and putting his name on it.

Valentine Wendler, New York, put his hat on a stake to mark his grave, and then went and died all alone. We found him near the stake, built him a coffin and prayed over his remains in the sand. He died of scurvy. This was at Dense Lake. His partner was Charles Helmut, International hotel, Brooklyn.

Dimock, of Halifax, died at Hay Mountain, of scurvy, and we buried him there.

James Butler, London, Eng. He was drowned at Cranberry Rapids. His body was never recovered.

Young man named Wells, with a Colorado party, died of scurvy on the way out; friends buried him.

Hubert Sauvageau, home near Montreal, drowned in the Mackenzie River, July, 1898. He was with Seymour party; body never found.

Unknown, from Patterson, N. J.; his partner was named Rowe, from Color-

ado. He was drowned in the first canyon of Francisco Lake, where water rises high enough to make rainbows.

Another list was given by J. Crawford, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who says he counted over 100 tragic deaths, but could remember but few names.

R. P. Ford, Mill Village, Penn., a big strong man, overworked himself carrying a 75-lb. pack hundreds of miles. He fell dead on the trail.

Londoners—I found the bodies of three London Englishmen in one cabin; two were brothers; it was at night; there was a light in the tent and I went in. A candle was just spluttering out. A man lay in the bunk, seemingly looking at me, so I said "Hello," but he still stared silently. I touched him and found that he was dead. I looked in two other bunks, and each contained a dead body—all dead of scurvy. The last entry in the diary lying close to the bunk, with some dried apples, read: "Brother Jack passed away peacefully last night." The three bodies were buried. Some one else took the names to write to friends.

Refuse.—A man named Refuse, from Lauriston County, Nova Scotia, died of scurvy at French Creek.

Carute Nelson.—The most pathetic case that came under my notice, however, was that of Carute Nelson. I found him in a shack on Coal River, 30 miles up the Liard. He has a wife and family in Chicago and worked in a boot factory there. He went out of his mind through hunger. His partners went away to look for food, and left him, and when they came back he was dead. He was out of his mind before they left. He kept crying, "I see fresh meat up there," and pointing to the trees with his gun, he would shoot at the imaginary food. I discovered him dead, looked up his partners and helped bury him.

"I could give scores of other instances of deaths awful and swift, slow and starving. I can give details but no names; I forget them. There has been an awful carnival of death on the Edmonton trail."—Vancouver World.

Second Sight.

A Scotch minister and his man were returning from a real old-fashioned marriage.

"We had better gang in by the back, the night," said the minister, on arriving near the manse.

"What way?" queried Sandy.

"Aweel, there's been a deal o' whiskey gaein, and I think it wad be better."

"Na, na, siraucht forrit, siraucht forrit," persisted Sandy.

"Very weel, then; but at any rate I'll walk on in front a meenit, and you'll tell's how I'm daein." The minister then walked on a few yards and called back, "How am I daein, then, Sandy?"

"Brawly, sir, brawly," said the beadle, "but wha's that wi' ye?"—"Scottish Life and Humor," by W. Sinclair.