The Women's Auxiliary

Reports For the Month Presented At a Meeting Held On Tuesday

Dates Are Arranged For the Annual Fancy Dress Ball

The regular meeting of the Womens' Auxiliary society, P. R. J. hospital, took place on Tuesday at the City Hall. There were present the president, nine members of the executive, and the secretaries.

The report for the month was read as follows.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Madame President and Ladies,—I have great pleasure in announcing that the secretary of the kermess committee informs me that although their accounts are not quite wound up, you may confidently expect a sum verging on $600, as your half share in the net proceeds of that entertainment, to be devoted towards furnishing the children's ward.

The sincerest thanks are due to Mrs. Dalby for the active part she took in superintending the Canadian booth, and also to the several young ladies who helped in both booths; also to Mrs. Pitcherbert, Bullen, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Appleby, Mrs. B. C. Mess, Madame Pichon, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. W. Cameron, Mrs. Thos. Lee, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Davis, Miss G. Potts, Miss B. Dunsmuir, Miss Eva Loewen, Miss Marion Potts, Miss Phylis Green, Miss Walter Ross, Miss S. Pemberton, Mr. John Fannin, Mr. C. H. Arundell, Mr. Thomas Earle, Mr. Jacob Sehl, Mr. George Weller, Mr. Henderson (Victoria Book & Stationery company), for contributions or assistance, and to Mr. Pooley for the Punch and Judy show, which proved the greatest attraction and success.

The purchasing committee have sent in a first consignment of material of which the flannel nightdresses (for rheumatic cases), should be the first care. These need cutting out and making as soon as possible so that they may be ready by the winter. The grey blankets for dressing gowns for the men gave great satisfaction.

The matron would like to add to the list already furnished, a bale of white sheeting for renewing all the screens. She thinks this will be both prettier and cleaner than the colored cretonnes now in use and almost worn out.

The Daughters of Pity have supplied seven easy chairs, one couch and ten cushions to the free wards during the month. Work has been forwarded per Mrs. Redfern from Mrs. Raymur and Mrs. Yorke, and a workwoman is engaged in making up such material as is in immediate request.

B. M. HASELL,
Secretary-Treas.

VISITORS' REPORT.

To the President of the Women's Auxiliary. Dear Madam,—The undersigned committee beg leave to report that they visited the P. R. J. hospital on the 11th inst., as requested, and are pleased to state that everything was found in perfect order and well arranged. The patients expressed great satisfaction at the attention and kindness received.

MRS. E. A. REDFERN,
MRS. F. YORKE.

The secretary had on hand all the canvassers' books, but was only able to distribute two of these, no other canvassers being present. In accordance with instructions received at the last meeting, the secretaries are issuing cards to all members, reminding them that fees for the current year (June, 1901, June, 1902), are now due, and asking that they may be paid, either to the district canvasser, to the secretary, or to Miss Stewart, at Messrs. Hibben's, who has most kindly consented to receive and receipt any hospital fees paid to her for the Women's Auxiliary. The executive have had recourse to this measure: people are often out when called upon and also for members in outlying streets and districts. Such an arrangement may prove a convenience.

The date of the annual ball was next discussed, and was finally fixed for either Thursday, November 29th, or Thursday, December 5th. In accordance with last year's decision the ball this year will be fancy dress or poudré, and remembering the last fancy dress ball given by the hospital ladies three years ago, it may be looked forward to as a most gay and beautiful spectacle.

It was decided to open on the following evening for a children's dance, and great emphasis was laid on the fact that this should be "children's night." This will also be fancy dress, and will be under special direction. There will also be ushers to prevent the floor being taken up by grown up persons and the children crowded out. There is no sight so pretty as little children and young people gaily costumed, and enjoying themselves thoroughly, and it is the intention of the ladies in charge that there shall be no drawback this year to such enjoyment.

A committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangements, and a further notice will appear later.

Mrs. A. J. Smith and Mrs. Lawrence Goodacre were appointed visitors for the month, and the secretary was instructed to ask Mrs. E. B. Marvin if she would accept the post of chairman of the work committee, with power to appoint the latter at her discretion.

The meeting then adjourned.

TURKEY'S SPY SYSTEM.

Half the Nation Watches the Other Half—Spies Better Paid That Diplomats.

From the London Express.

"Feridoun Bey, one of the two Turkish spies just expelled from Paris, has come to London. Where Sinapian Effendi, the other, is, I don't know. I should not be surprised if he were in London, too."

The speaker was Ali Nouri Bey, ex-consul-general for Turkey at Rotterdam, but more especially a prominent member of the Turkish Legitimist party.

He hopes one day to help to dethrone Abdul Hamid and to place Murad back on the throne.

Ali Nouri Bey has been several times imprisoned in Turkey for seeking to act up to his political convictions. He has now been sentenced to 101 years' imprisonment, so, unless there is a change of rule, he cannot go back to Turkey safely until 2002.

He chatted with an Express representative recently and told strange stories of the expelled Paris spies and of the Turkish spy system generally. In Turkey facts are stranger than comic opera.

"Sinapian Effendi, who is an Armenian, was a chief of the spies in Paris. Officially he holds a position under the Turkish ministry of public works, and has the same rank as an ambassador. Feridoun Bey was also a chief of spies, although officially known as the surveyor of students. He and Sinapian Effendi spent most of their time in watching each other.

"Why Feridoun Bey has come to London and whether he will stay, I don't know. Possibly he may be organizing a system of spies to watch the members of the Legitimist party here. It is immaterial to us.

"The Sultan has spies in every capital in Europe, and spies traveling about all over Europe. He wastes more on his secret service every year than he spends on the whole of the legitimate Turkish budget. The spies always get their salaries whoever else goes unpaid.

"The spies spy on the Legitimists and 'Young Turks,' but chiefly on each other. Every Turkish spy is watched by several other Turkish spies.

"They are all humbugs. Whenever there is any plotting going on against Abdul Hamid they never find it out. There are many foreigners among them, chiefly Polish Jews and Armenians. The Armenian in Turkey has to be either a revolutionist or a spy.

"One of these foreign spies is the spy of the century. He is a Polish Jew who became a Christian, took his degree at Cambridge, was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, went to Bagdad as a missionary, then took to business, and went bankrupt. Now he is a Turkish spy. He drew his pay while in England through a Brighton solicitor. He is at present in Brussels.

"Another of the Sultan's spies is an Englishman, the younger son of a noble family. His salary is £80 (Turkish) a month.

"When Mahmoud Damad Pasha came to London recently and stopped for a couple of months at the Cecil, a noted Turkish spy was sent to watch him—one Djellal Aref Bey, the son of the governor of Constantinople.

"Feridoun has been minister at Athens, Belgrade, Bucharist, and Madrid. He gets £200 a month as a spy."

He—Well, we won't quarrel any more about it, but just let it go as it is, eh?

She—Yes; but, George, dear, for the sake of the future—and a harmonious future—I think you had better acknowledge before we drop it altogether that you were wrong. Don't you, dear?—Tit-Bits.

BAKING JACK'S BISCUITS.

Huge Establishment to Supply the British Fleet.

Speaking of the bakery at the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, a writer in the "Navy and Army Illustrated," says it is capable of producing biscuit for a great fleet. There is always a reserve force in these establishments and the ordinary reserve stocks are maintained by a small number of "bakes" in the year. The system that exists is very similar to that at Deptford and Gosport, the grain and flour being subjected to very little handling. There are thirty-four pairs of millstones, which will grind over a thousand bushels of corn in ten hours, and the mixing, kneading, rolling and cutting of the materials and the baking of the biscuit are conducted with great rapidity and with the final accomplishment of skill. As a matter of fact the ovens are capable of converting something like ninety sacks of flour into biscuits daily, and if they were constantly in use would supply not only one fleet, but several. It is the custom to bake half yearly for the keeping up of the required stock, but on special occasions extra demands are made, and the ovens are called into requisition for the occasion.

ROOSEVELT PRAISED.

Chicago, Ills., Oct. 23.—Resolutions approving the course of President Roosevelt in having Brooker Washington, the negro educator dine with him at the White House were adopted by the national encampment of Union Veteran's union. The President's action was characterized as manly and in accord with the highest ideals of United States citizenship.

Burning Of Another Negro

Mississippi Mob Saturate Victim With Oil and Set Him Afire.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 24.—The negro Bill Morris, who assaulted Mrs. John Ball at Balltown, La., was burned at the stake today. After being captured he made an effort to implicate others, but they proved their innocence. Morris was taken to the scene of his crime and chained to a pine sapling.

His hands and feet were bound to his body. Pine knots and pile straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil, and then match applied. The negro made no outcry when the flames first reached him, and only when he was partly consumed did the spectators notice any movement on the part of the wretch. He made no resistance when being bound to the stake, and said he deserved his fate.

Morris beat his victim on the head and thought he had killed her. Going back to Ball's store he took all the change in the cash drawer. Mrs. Ball, however recovered consciousness and crawled to his father-in-law's house. He at once gave the alarm and the neighborhood commenced a search for the negro. He was found at his home, about four miles from the scene of the tragedy, and in trying to escape was shot by one of the posse and wounded in the hip.

PLOT AGAINST SHAH.

London, Oct. 25.—"News has been received here from Teheran," says a despatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Mail, "of the discovery of a serious plot on the life of the Shah. The leaders of the conspiracy were the Shah's two brothers, the grand vizier, Sadr Aasam, and the Shah's son-in-law. The two brothers have been banished for life to Ardebill."

The son-in-law was sentenced to death, but on the scaffold his sentence was mitigated by the Shah's firman to flogging until he had revealed all the names of the conspirators. "The Shah's favorite Gavame who was also concerned, was pardoned on the scaffold, but died subsequently in prison. The whole revolutionary party, together with the high priests were in the plot, and all will be beheaded or imprisoned for life. There is a veritable panic among the people of Teheran.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Unsuccessful Result of Competition for Anthony Pollock Memorial Prize.

The second international contest for the Anthony Pollock memorial prize, awarded for a device to increase safety at sea, has closed without any contestant winning the prize. The London shipping world says: "The result was such that the jury could not see their way to allot the prize to any of the exhibitors. For this exhibition it had been decided to limit the devices, to be eligible for a prize at the competition, to those fulfiling at least one of the following conditions, viz.: (1) To prevent collisions at sea. (2) To save the ship in case of collision. (3) In case the ship is abandoned, to save the passengers and crew collectively. The programme for this year's competition informed competitors that experience had already condemned devices and apparatus which could not be relied upon in case of accident, owing to the limited number of the crew on merchant vessels, and also that the proposed apparatus and devices should not so encumber the decks as to seriously interfere with the vessel's character as a freight-earning implement. It was therefore decided to exclude from the second competition all inventions which were simply improvements or modifications of appliances already recognized as being insufficient for the purpose of saving the passengers and crew collectively; also rafts which had to be mounted or inflated at the time of accident, as well as hatch covers, deck houses, etc., supposed to float automatically, on the sinking of the ship.

"The second international competition was attended by inventors from all parts of the world, even India and China being represented amongst the exhibits. The demonstration was held in one of the large custom house sheds on Quay de Marseille, in Havre, which was richly decorated with flags and emblems, and otherwise well adapted for its purpose. The list of competitors comprised 120 French, 71 Germans, 28 Englishmen (including inventors from the British colonies and India), 16 American, and 93 inventors from other countries, making a total of no fewer than 328 exhibitors. The exposition was arranged under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, with the assistance of Capt. S. Dechaille, head of the signal salvage station.

"After a most careful examination of the exhibited plans and designs, and a practical demonstration of the capabilities of the various lifeboats and rafts in the port of Havre, the committee unanimously declared that they could not see their way to allot the prize for any of the exhibited devices, although they admitted that several serious efforts had been made by some of the exhibitors to increase the safety of life at sea."

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Why should the Colonist assume that Senator Templeman would be elected if he should retire from the upper chamber to contest Victoria for the Commons in the event of Messrs. Prior and Earle being unseated? The Senator "qualified" for his present position by being three times rejected by the electors, and Conservatives venture to think he would be still better "qualified" after another election.

CONSERVATIVE.

News of the Waterfront

Str Horda to Leave the Dry-Dock to Day—Santa Arrives.

Capt Troup Expected Home—Fog Continues to Delay Shipping

Yesterday was a quiet one on the waterfront. There was but one arrival from the sea, the ship Santa, which left Honolulu on October 6 in ballast, to load salmon on the Fraser river for Liverpool, and but one departure for the deep sea, the ship Combermere, which, laden with a heavy salmon cargo from the Fraser, was towed to sea by the tug Lorne. The steamer Queen City did not get away on her voyage to the West Coast until yesterday morning, when she sailed at 10 o'clock, after the fog lifted a little, carrying her large freight, and many passengers, both saloon and on deck, for points along the Island coast between Victoria and Cape Scott. She was delayed owing to the necessity of repairs to her gong attachments, and when these were completed the blanket of fog had set in so thick that navigation was dangerous. Accordingly the steamer waited until yesterday morning. The fog did not lift from the harbor and Roads until noon, and it prevailed all day in the Straits, the fog horn at Race rocks being kept tooting continuously. During the morning the coasting steamers got into difficulties on one or two occasions while creeping cautiously through the fog. The ferry steamer Rosalie touched near Sehl's point, and remained fast for half an hour, when she floated without injury, and the steamer Thistle grazed near Tuzo rock, fortunately without injury. Towards noon the fog lifted from the harbor and around about port, and clear, bright weather prevailed, but outside the fog continues. In the north, according to recent advices, the fog also continues to make navigation dangerous, and the steamer Otter is in consequence making a slow down trip from Metlakatlah, to which port she took a lumber cargo. The steamer Danube is also making a long passage north, for when the steamer City of Seattle came down she passed the Danube bound up off Dixon's entrance, a fact which goes to show that Capt. McLeod is exercising precaution and sacrificing speed to safety.

Work on the fleet being repaired at Esquimalt continues to keep the shipwrights busy until well on into the night. The repairs to the Horda are expected to be completed tonight or Friday morning, when that vessel will leave the dry-dock and the steamer Crusader will enter the dock to be cleaned and painted. After the work on her ends, and it is expected that but one or two days will be necessary to complete it, the cruiser Phaeton will again be placed on the blocks to complete her repairs, which were proceeding when she left the dock to allow of the Horda being repaired. The steamer Amur left the ways yesterday, and this morning the steamer Hating will be hauled out.

The ship Santa, yesterday's arrival from the sea, was picked up off the Cape by the Puget Sound tug Tyee, and is anchored in the Royal Roads, whence she will be towed to the Fraser. The ship Chas. Cotesworth, at the outer wharf, will resume loading today, the R. P. Rithet having arrived yesterday with the salmon she was awaiting from the Fraser. A shipment is also expected by the steamer Otter.

SENATOR LOADED.

Delayed Lumber Carrier About Ready to Resume Voyage.

The British ship Senator has completed re-loading that much of her lumber cargo as she is to take to Liverpool, as soon as she gets a crew, and is about ready to start, for not much repair work is to be done on her. Capt. Mellon, of the Bureau Veritas, in which she is registered, made a survey of her, and is satisfied of her seaworthiness. The iron ship Senator, which sailed from this port two weeks after the Senator got away on April 6, arrived at Liverpool with her cargo from Seattle on the 4th of this month, and has left on her way out to Seattle again, while the wooden Senator is to sail within a few days with two-thirds of the lumber cargo which she has carried as far as Hilo and back again.

THREATEN SUIT.

Engineers of Garonne Resent Adverse Criticism and Revocation of License.

According to their declarations, the engineers of the steamship Garonne do not intend to rest under the serious imputations made against them in the decision of United States Inspectors Bryant and Cherry, says the Post-Intelligencer of October 23. One of their number stated last night that action would be at once taken along three separate lines to secure vindication.

The first action, in which the complaint, it is said, will be filed today, will be a civil suit against W. J. Bryant, inspector of hulls, and C. C. Cherry, inspector of boilers, for defamation of character. The prospective plaintiffs in this action are D. Cree, chief engineer; D. H. Callahan, first assistant; M. D. Sullivan, second assistant, and W. C. Daniels, third assistant. Acting as spokesman for the engineers, Mr. Sullivan said last night:

"Each of the four plaintiffs asks $2,000 damages for defamation of character. We base our claim upon the following passage in the decision: 'But it seems by the evidence they signed the letter just by the simple request of their chief, without any consideration of the consequences, which, to say the least, was a cowardly act and ought to be condemned by all good men who go to sea.'

"We all characterize the decision as unfair and in part wholly at variance with the truthful evidence given.

"As soon as the decision of the inspectors was rendered, we secured the services of Attorney Barclay Henley, of San Francisco, to file charges of incompetency against Bryant and Cherry with the supervising inspector of steam vessels. If he should decide against us the case will be taken to the civil courts. As one charge of incompetency we allege that the inspectors failed to set the safety valve on the Garonne before that vessel went to sea, as required by law.

"Our chief engineer, Mr. Cree, will at once file exceptions to the decision of the inspectors revoking his license."

COMING HOME.

Capt. Troup of the C. P. N. Co. Due to Reach Vancouver Today.

Capt. J. W. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Co., will arrive in Vancouver today from his visit to the Atlantic coast, and to the shipbuilding centres of the Eastern States, where he went in connection with the acquisition of steamers for the Victoria-Skagway, and Victoria-Vancouver routes. When in Montreal, on his way West, he had a conference in regard to the new steamers, with Mr. Arthur Piers, superintendent of the steamship lines of the C. P. R., but what action is to be taken has not yet been learned.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Proposed Plans May Be Somewhat Modified and Structure Widened.

Vancouver, Oct. 23.—Hon. W. C. Wells, minister of lands and works, is expected here tomorrow on business in connection with the projescedtescv cv Westminster bridge. It is reported that Mr. Wells is now engaged on work connected with the final plans to be decided upon by the government before actual construction work commences. It is stated here that the plans are liable to be changed somewhat, one suggested alteration being the widening of the bridge to admit separate ways for steam cars, vehicles and tram lines.

The loggers formed an association yesterday with William Higgins president and A. Hamilton corresponding secretary. The rules and regulations will be modeled after the Washington association.

EIGHTY DROWNED.

Vienna, Oct. 24.—The Nuest Wienr Tagblatt reports a serious inundation at Broussa, near the sea of Marmora. The water rose with terrible suddenness in the night time, 80 persons being drowned, and 776 houses destroyed.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Terms on Which Japanese Make a Loan.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The government of Korea has raised a loan for a year from the First Japanese Bank of £7,000,000 at 1 per cent. One of the conditions is that a portion of the loan shall be spent on rifles and guns purchased in Japan.

THE LAST OF THE CAMELS

End of an Experiment Tried Many Years Ago In Arizona.

A Phoenix correspondent of the New York Sun, writing under date of October 1, says:

"It is believed that the last American camel died in the Castle Dome mountains in Southwestern Arizona a few days ago, and word has reached here from Fort Huachuca that a Greek, known as Hi Jolly, who had charge of the first and only importation of camels ever made by the United States government, is on his deathbed here.

"It was in 1853 that the idea of employing camels for transporting army supplies and equipment over the deserts was conceived. At that time freight could be carried over the waterless wastes only at a heavy expense in horses, oxen and mules. At that time, too, the heavy traffic to the California goldfields was in progress and the bones of the thirst-killed animals strewed the trail, from Texas well into California. Under these conditions Lieut. Edward F. Beale, who was later Minister to Austria, but was then stationed at old Fort Yuma, conceived the idea that the use of camels would do away with the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and certain method of transportation. He believed that the government should make the experiment and suggested the matter to Jefferson Davis, the secretary of war.

"The war department approved the suggestion and a commission was sent out to ascertain the military uses to which camels could be put in the Southwest. It reported favorably and an appropriation was secured for $30,000 for the purchase and importation of camels.

"In December of the following year Major Charles Wayne was sent by the department to the Orient, commissioned to buy 75 camels. In Egypt he bought half that number and secured the others in Smyrna, paying about $200 for each. The naval transport Supply brought the camels in charge of Hi Jolly, to the United States in 1857. Three died on the voyage. They were landed on the Texas coast and under the care of Capt. J. N. Palmer, half of the held were driven to Camp Verde, Arizona, and the others were left at Indianolo, Tex.

"Months were devoted to a series of tests of the physical strength and endurance of the animals. Their employment met with great opposition from the army officers and teamsters. The camels were neglected and a number of them died, despite the efforts of the officers to give them a fair trial. It was frequently reported that one or two had broken away and escaped during the night, and it was suspected that unusual zeal was not used to recapture the animals.

"Until 1861 about 30 of them were at Forts Verde, El Paso and Yuma. The troopers and teamsters, however, could not be induced to use the beasts instead of horses or mules, partly because of the clumsiness of the camel harness and the labor necessary in preparing a camel for a trip, but largely because of an antipathy for the beasts. For the last year or two of their stay at the forts the camels were pensioners.

"Then the civil war came, and in the excitement of the times, the camels were forgotten. The forts were abandoned when the troops were sent East, and the camels were allowed to wander away on the deserts, sometimes in pairs and sometimes in herds. They scattered through the deserts and mountains of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, and even wandered into northern Mexico, where several of them were seen years afterward in the Sierra Madre mountains.

"In some instances they multiplied rapidly and numbers of them were caught by white settlers, Mexicans and Indians, who tried, usually in vain, to domesticate them. Some cases are known in which descendants of the original herd were tamed and used as pack animals, and several of them were Barnum at one time secured four of them and added them to his exhibition herd, captured and sold to circus people. P. T.

"Reports have frequently been brought in by prospectors that stray camels were seen in the foothills and among the cacti and sagebrush of the desert. They had become as wild as deer, and life in the rocky hills had brought about a change in their appearance. Their hides had lost their hair, and their hoofs, their cushions, becoming hard and horny.

"Then for several years none of them were seen, and the failure of offers of large sums of money by circus people to secure some of them led to the belief that the last of the camels had disappeared. More than a year ago a pair of them, aged and feeble, were captured in the Castle Dome mountains and kept on a small ranch owned by the Howlson brothers. A few months later the female died, apparently of old age and since then her mate has been pining away until he too, died a few days ago.

"Several efforts have been made to secure a pension for Hi Jolly on account of his care of the camels, and his later service as a scout under Crook, and during the war with Spain in the transport service, but all have been futile.

THE TYEE MINE.

Conservative Policy of the Management—Immense Reserve of Ore.

Writing to the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, on October 4, Mr. Claremont Livingston, the manager, gives the following interesting particulars:

"For a long time past the Tyee mine has been in a position to ship large quantities of copper ore to alien smelters and could have done so at a good profit. Fortunately, however, there has been no need for this, as the Tyee company has always had ample funds for heavy development, and the directors have throughout adopted the wise policy of thoroughly proving and opening up large ore reserves rather than of "picking the eyes" of the mine before it was in a position to ship continuously. Thus our not shipping up to the present time has been purely a matter of policy, and has nothing to do with values, which are good enough to satisfy everyone connected with the mine. The sum of £25,000 has been spent in development work alone. The property has, so far, been opened up to a depth of 235 feet, and along a length of 500 feet, the ore-body being continuous throughout. We are now stoping on an ore body 30 feet wide of solid copper-gold ore, which averages eight per cent. copper, 4½ dwts. gold and four oz. silver per ton of 2,000 lbs. A further working capital of £50,000, which is required for the transport and treatment of this ore, in a way most advantageous to my company, has been over-subscribed by men who are interested in and thoroughly know the mine."

Representation In Cabinet

Either Senator Templeman or Ralph Smith Will Get Position.

But the Senator Must First Get a Seat in the House of Commons.

It is not to be supposed that the entire attention of the politicians is being devoted to provincial politics simply because nothing is being published in regard to Federal affairs as they effect this part of the Dominion. Dame rumor has been very busy with the affairs of the Liberal party in this province, and there is a good deal of "work" being done for the various aspirants for the cabinet position which has been practically promised to British Columbia. The province is to have a representative in the cabinet, at least Premier Laurier promised the party leaders that it was the intention to give British Columbia representation. They will not just say that the Premier further said that either Senator Templeman or Ralph Smith would be the man, but they say knowingly that the choice lies between the two. When his attention was drawn to the despatch stating that Mr. Maxwell was at Ottawa looking for the position, a leading Liberal said yesterday that he did not have the slightest chance for the vacancy. The Premier it is said personally favors the Senator, as the taking in of Ralph Smith would mean an alliance of the Liberal and Labor parties. But there are influences in the East favoring Smith. Again the Senator cannot have both the senatorship and the cabinet position, or at least the government would prefer a man in the Commons for the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, vacated by Sir Louis Davies. So the Senator is looking for a seat, and nothing will be done for a couple of months yet. The trial of the protest against the sitting members, Messrs. Prior and Earle, must come on early in December, and the Liberals say that their petition will be successful. If it is Senator Templeman will resign from the Senate and run for the commons, Mr. George Riley taking his place in the upper chamber. As a help to get him elected the Senator would have the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries. Of course it is recognized that this little arrangement might go wrong through the failure of the petition, and what would be done then is not quite clear. Perhaps Ralph Smith would be taken in or the Senator might be given a less important portfolio and one of the present ministers made Minister of Marine and Fisheries. However, it is to be either Senator Templeman or Ralph Smith, with the latter having clear sailing and the Senator depending on contingencies. But Mr. Sifton is expected soon, and he may be able to enlighten the public as to the intentions of the government.

DOING CHORES.

Not an Americanism But Still Used in England.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Star says:

"Doing chores" has come to be looked upon as such a peculiarly "American" phrase that it may surprise some Canadians to learn that it has its origin in this country. A correspondent, writing to a well-known weekly, states that an old diary in the possession of a resident in a Gloucestershire village, near Wickamford, contains the following passage opposite the date of October 11, 1674:

"Paid head sawyer for chores done 6d."

The same term appears frequently afterwards, and yet at the present day it is entirely unknown in the neighborhood of Wickamford. Reference to other private documents shows, this correspondent says, that there was a close connection between the residents in the Severn Valley and New England in the sixteenth century. According to other correspondents, the word "chore" is still in use in many parts of the west country. The "English Dialect Dictionary" gives for Worcestershire, "When thee'st done up ahl the chores thee canst go," and for Wiltshire, "One good choor deserves another." The good English form of the word two or three centuries ago was "char." Johnson's Dictionary gives "char," and he quotes Shakespeare, "The maid that milks and does the meanest chars." For Gloucestershire people to put "o" where "a" should be an vice versa, is still general. An illustrative instance is quoted in the Gloucestershire Glossary, how a workman came for a card to tie up a box with and for a cord to write the address on. That chore, not char, is now used in America shows how much the west of England contributed to the early settlers in America. But then, of course, Bristol was the principal port of embarkation for the New World.

THE QUEEN OF AUTUMN.

From Chicago Record-Herald.

Oh Mistress Maple in the lane,
Thy robe is fair to see
With all its splendid crimson folds
Arranged so lavishly;
Behind thee falls a gorgeous train
That lengthens day by day,
And with kind hands October holds
The wanton blasts away.

The mighty oak stands over there,
In faded garments clad,
As one who thinks of splendors he
In former days has had;
Behold, the monarch's top is bare,
No fluttering leaves remain,
He's taken off his hat to thee,
Fair Maple in the lane.

The sumac is thy page, and bows
To thee that art supreme,
And from far across the scene
Thy royal splendors gleam;
The diadem upon thy brows
Lights up the woodland ways,
And thou art Nature's reigning Queen
Through all the autumn days.

The following was posted up in a small English country village:

"Notice is hereby given that the squire on account of the backwardness of the harvest will not shoot himself or any of the tenants till the 14th of September."

TURNING THE TABLES.

How a Smart Yoemanry Officer Captured His Captors.

South Africa has particulars of an exciting incident that occurred with Lord Metheun's force in the Western Transvaal a few weeks ago, of which Captain H. C. B. Phillips, commanding the 13th (Shropshire) Company Imperial Yeomanry, the ex-English amateur heavy-weight champion boxer, was the hero. Captain Phillips, it seems, was going his rounds, visiting his sentries on the outskirt of the camp when, in an isolated position, he was suddenly confronted by three Boers, two of whom were armed. They made him prisoner and at once proceeded to divest him in the usual fashion of his personal property, uniform, etc. They had got possession of pretty well everything except his spurs, which they ordered him to remove. He declined at the same time telling his captors that if they wanted them they must take them themselves, whereupon two stooped down to unfasten the straps, Captain Phillips being covered with the rifle of the third man. No sooner, however, had the two men got into kneeling position than Captain Phillips, with two well-directed blows, bowled them over, and seizing the Mauser of one, which had been incautiously laid on the ground felled the Boer who was covering him with a tremendous blow on the side of the head with the butt end of the rifle, giving him his quietus, not, however, before he had fired, the bullet passing uncomfortably near to the gallant officer's head. Captain Phillips then turned the tables by securing the two Boers and marching them into camp.

MINERS THREATENED.

French Government's Warning to the Committee Not to Incite Strike.

London, Oct. 23.—"It has transpired," says a special despatch from Paris, "that the French government warned each member of the miners' committee, who adjourned yesterday at Sta. Etienne without making public the result of its deliberations, that in ordering a strike under present conditions he would render himself liable to a sentence of death for inciting a civil war, and that the government would prosecute if necessary. This action, it is believed, caused the committee to temporize."

PAY THEIR WAY.

One Church That Believes in Paying Civic Taxes.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23.—Jarvis street Baptist church voluntarily paid $587 into the city treasury today. The congregation does not believe in the exemption of church property from taxation.

A TYNE FOG.

London, Oct. 23.—A dense fog on the Tyne today most seriously interfered with shipping and thousands of workmen were unable to reach the ship-building yards. Three torpedo boats were damaged in collision.

Over the Falls In a Barrel

Foolish Woman Makes Leap Through Niagara and Still Lives.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Annie Edson Taylor, 50 years old, went over Niagara Falls on the Canadian side this afternoon, and survived, a feat never before accomplished and indeed never attempted except in the deliberate commission of suicide. Not only did she survive, but she escaped without a broken bone, her only apparent injury being a scalp wound 1½ inches long, a slight concussion of the brain, some shock to her nervous system, and bruises about the body. She was conscious when taken out of the barrel. The doctors in attendance upon her say that she was somewhat hysterical but her condition is not at all serious, and that she probably will be out of bed within a few days. Mrs. Taylor's trip covered a mile ride through the Canadian rapids before she reached the brink of the precipice. Her barrel, staunch as a barrel could be made, was toppled and buffeted through those delirious waters, but escaped serious contact with rocks. As it passed over the brink it rode at an angle of about 45 degrees on the outer surface of the deluge and descended as gracefully as a barrel can descend to the white foaming waters, 158 feet below. True to her calculations the anvil fastened to the bottom of the barrel kept it foot downward, and so it landed. Had it turned over and landed on its head, Mrs. Taylor's head must have been crushed in and her neck broken. The ride through the rapids occupied 18 minutes.

It was at 4:23 o'clock the barrel took its leap. It could not be seen as it struck the water below because of the spray, but in less than half a minute after it passed over the brink it was seen on the surface of the scum covered water below the falls. It was carried swiftly down to the green water beyond the scum, then half way to the Maid of the Mist landing. It was caught in what is known as the Maid of the Mist eddy, and held there until it floated so close to the shore that it was reached by means of a pole and hook and drawn upon the rocks at 4:40 o'clock. Ten minutes later the woman was lifted from the barrel and half an hour later she lay on a cot at her boarding house at Fist street, in Niagara Falls, on the United States side. She thanked God she was alive, and thanked all who had helped her any way. She said she would never do it again, but that she was not sorry she had done it.

The barrel in which Mrs. Taylor made the journey is 4½ feet high, and about three feet in diameter. A leather harness and cushion inside protected her body. Air was secured through a rubber tube connected with a small opening near the top of the barrel.

PETTY THEFTS.

Cases Which Are at Present Demanding the Attention of the City Police.

Because there are no cases in the police court it is not to be supposed that the police have nothing to do for on the other hand there are many cases to be dealt with that the public never hears of. Yesterday for instance the officers were investigating several cases of theft. Thomas Finney, one of the crew of the steamer Queen City, reported that before that vessel left for the West Coast he was relieved of his watch and chain. He went on board with the watch and chain in his vest, but just how he lost them he is unable to say. It is not long since a pair of marine glasses were stolen from a room on the same steamer.

Another case of stealing being investigated by the police occurred on Monday when some person, evidently acquainted with the combination of the till, entered the butcher shop of Messrs. McPhadden & Mould, at the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, during the absence of the clerk, and took two $10 bills. A former employee was suspected, and searched by the police, but the bills were not found.

WU SURPRISED.

Does Not Understand Hostility Against Him.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Mr. Wu the Chinese minister listened attentively as a reporter read to him tonight the Pekin despatch telling of the opposition which has developed there to his continuing as a representative of the government abroad. He manifested no little surprise at the statements it contained and appeared non plused at the conclusion drawn that his popularity in the United States was an evidence of any lack of loyalty to the interests of his government. Mr. Wu said it always had been his effort to do the very best he could in behalf of his country, and his people. He declared he had not received any intimation that his government was dissatisfied with him or that he probably would be recalled. He declined to be drawn into an extended discussion of the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict of Not Guilty in Libel Case—Judgment Against Wing On.

In Supreme court, sitting as a court of criminal assize, yesterday, the case against Walter C. Nichol, editor of the Province, Vancouver, was continued. Mr. Justice Drake charged the jury, explaining the law of libel, and instructing them that the onus of proof of the truth of allegations lay with the defendant. He further instructed them that they were the sole judges of the facts, as presented to them by the evidence, and that it was their duty to determine if the charges contained in the newspaper article complained of were fair

CRITICISMS DEALT WITH

Board of Horticulture's Reply to New Westminster's Charges of Partiality.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Horticulture at its meeting held October 21, 1901:

Whereas, at the annual meeting of the directors of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society in New Westminster on Friday, October 4, 1901, certain statements were made by the officers of said society reflecting on the conduct of members of this board, in relation to the exhibition which was then in progress at New Westminster, and

Whereas, the members of this board whost conduct was adversely criticized were not present, and had not an opportunity to defend themselves and explain the relations of this board to the several exhibitions which had been held during September and October throughout the province, and

Whereas, such adverse criticism has been published broadcast throughout the press, and if permitted to pass uncontradicted is likely to prejudice the usefulness and influence of the board in promoting and protecting the important industry committed to its care; be it therefore

Resolved, that a plain statement of the case should be placed before the directors of the Royal Agricultural Society and others interested, with a view to the removal of all misunderstanding that might in any way impair the usefulness of the Agricultural Society or the Board of Horticulture.

Early in the spring the board had been informed that an exhibition would be held in Victoria, and that the members of the board were expected to co-operate with the officers of the several agricultural societies in making fruit exhibits a leading feature of the shows. It was thought best that the three active members of the board, viz., Mr. Palmer of Victoria, Mr. Cunningham of Vancouver, and Mr. Earl of Lytton, should each in his own horticultural district attend the leading exhibitions and render all possible assistance. It was subsequently arranged between Messrs. Palmer and Cunningham that both should be present to assist at New Westminster first as the date of the Victoria show was fixed so as not to conflict with that of New Westminster, and that as soon as the New Westminster function was concluded, both these gentlemen should proceed to Victoria to render a like service there.

For reasons which are well known, the directors changed the date of the Victoria exhibition so that the arrangements which had been made for attendance at both exhibitions were found to be quite impossible. Under the circumstances the most practical solution of the difficulty was for Mr. Palmer to take Victoria and Mr. Cunningham New Westminster. This was done, and it is believed that each in his separate field rendered loyal service to the exhibitions. The board does not accept any responsibility for the change of the dates of the two leading exhibitions. No member of this board can be charged with hostility, or even indifference, to the success of any exhibition held in this province. The policy of the board has been to encourage and to contribute to the success of all exhibitions held throughout the province, when it was manifested to the board that such service was acceptable to the officers and directors of any agricultural society.

When Westminster was in ashes and there was a probability of a collapse in the affairs of the Royal Agricultural Society, the members of this board were amongst the first to come to the help of the society, by insisting first that the annual exhibition should be held, and secondly, by Messrs. Palmer and Cunningham devoting three full weeks to the preparation for and completion of the show, without a dollar's remuneration or expense to the agricultural society. It may also be pointed out in connection with this service that Mr. Anderson, member ex officio and permanent secretary of this board, procured a military marquee and established at the exhibition grounds at New Westminster a convenient office and place of resort for business for all who were contributing to the success of the show. Besides all this, Mr. Anderson made a splendid exhibit of botanical specimens and other articles of interest to agriculturalists, and gave his undivided attention not only at that particular exhibition, but at the subsequent shows; be it known, that all this service was rendered without expense to the society.

In view of this recital of facts, of which the public generally may not be aware, this board is clearly of the opinion that a grave injustice has been done the members of the board by the ungenerous criticism complained of, and that a public retraction of the charges is due to all concerned.

This board would respectfully suggest that the charge of hostility towards the Westminster exhibition on the part of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is disproved by the facts that His Honor has been a willing contributor to the funds of the Royal Agricultural Society, and is well known to be a valuable friend to agriculture and horticulture throughout the Dominion, without reference to locality. The position of His Honor deprives him of the privilege of making such explanations as would satisfy the public at large and the directors of the Royal Agricultural Society in particular, that in no sense can he be charged with sectionalism or unfriendly feeling towards the objects of the society's exhibitions.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria