Mr. Hyde Is Under Fire

Deposed Vice-President of Equitable Appears Before Investigating Committee.

President's Huge Loan Account Was in Reality the "Reptile Fund."

Accuses Former Confederates of Knifing Him and With Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—James Hazen Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, whose resignation followed the sensational disclosures in that company last spring, which led to the investigation of insurance company methods by the legislative investigating committee, the man whose presence as a witness before this committee has been looked forward to in the expectation that it would produce the greatest sensations of the investigation, appeared before the committee today.

Mr. Hyde's manner on the stand was one of composure and deliberation, and his replies to questions were deliberate and ofttimes studied. He was fortified with statements and data, and was very frank in his explanations. Frequently he would become bitter in his reference to some of his associates, and while his entire testimony was of deep interest and cleared up many points that have heretofore remained in the dark, it was not until late in the day that the

Sensational Features Developed

Mr. Hyde was called shortly after the session opened this morning, and he was under examination practically all day.

Mr. Hyde cleared up the matter of the $685,000 loan of the Mercantile Trust Company which appeared on the books of the Equitable Life under the caption of the "J. W. Alexander No. 3 Account." Mr. Hyde first heard of this account in the fall of 1902 from President Alexander, who said that he and F. Jordan, former controler of the Equitable, had incurred the loan to take up stock that was being bid up to fictitious values, to the detriment of the company, to settle suits that were hampering the business of the society, and

For Campaign Contributions

which were made to the last national campaign and which were asked for by H. C. Frick, who suggested it for the benefit of the society. To procure this money Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde wrote a letter to the president of the Mercantile Trust Company, and this letter practically placed him in a position of a guarantee. Later, when the settlement of the loan was forced, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan raised all they could toward it. The stock purchased with part of the loan was sold to Thomas F. Ryan for $212,000; and the balance, $212,500, Mr. Hyde paid personally. He did this because he understood that Mr. Alexander was financially embarrassed, and in a bitter tone said:

"Notwithstanding the strained relations with the two gentlemen (Alexander and Jordan), I felt bound to see that this loan was liquidated by reason of the letter Mr. Alexander extracted from me."

Mr. Hyde's Salary

Mr. Hyde told of his salary, stating it to be $30,000 and being increased to $100,000 as his duties increased, but in a statement alleged that because of losses in syndicate transactions and the payment of $212,500 on the Mercantile loan, his average income had been but a litte more than $38,000 a year. He covered the George H. Squire and other syndicate transactions fully.

Of the $50,000,000 Union Pacific pool Mr. Hyde said E. H. Harriman instigated it, and evplained it was to be a holding syndicate for five years. It was understood this was for the purpose of controling the Union Pacific. The executive committee of the Equitable was not informed of this operation. He said that Mr. Harriman even refused to give a statement of the purpose of the pool to the superintendent of insurance when he was "clamoring for it" last spring.

Interesting Disclosures

Eclipsing all this sensational testimony, however, were Mr. Hyde's statements concerning former Governor Odell and Mr. Harriman relative to the settlement of the suit brought by Mr. Odell against the Mercantile Trust Company, involving Shipbuilding Company bonds held by the former governor. Mr. Hyde said that Mr. Harriman came to him and advised the settlement of the suit, as he feared that powerful influences at Albany would be invoked in retaliatory measures. Mr. Harriman suggested as one of these measures the revocation of the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company. The Equitable Life, he said, was not interested beyond the connection it had with the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Hyde was under the impression that the Mercantile in settlement retained the bonds and paid Mr. Odell about $75,000. The Mercantile claim of Odell was about $180,000. The bonds subsequently netted about 50 cents on the dollar. The counsel and members of the executive committee of the Mercantile advised settlement and he recommended it.

Charges of Conspiracy

to get him out of the country were made by Mr. Hyde against Henry C. Frick and E. H. Harriman in connection with the reported aspirations of Mr. Hyde to become ambassador to France. He said Mr. Frick inspired the idea, and both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Frick promised to use their influence to secure the appointment. He said he thought "their idea was that they would acquit themselves of their friendly stewardship with great profit to themselves," and added that the nature of their interest had since become very obvious.

Mr. Hyde charged Mr. Frick with breach of faith in leading him to believe that the Frick investigating committee was "friendly" to him, at the same time "doing everything he and the committee could to knife me."

He will resume the stand tomorrow.

GERMANY IN FAR EAST.

Withdrawal of Small Garrisons Part of Original Programme.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The foreign office says the despatch of the London Daily Telegraph, published today, saying that an agreement has been concluded between the German governor of Kaiochau and the Chinese governor of the Shantung province, under which Kaiochau will be evacuated in January and Kaomi in six months, is a mixture of truth and error. The facts are that Emperor William, at the time when he proposed the withdrawal of the foreign troops to the Empress Regent of China from the province of Chi Li, except the legation guards, proposed on his initiative to evacuate Kaomi and the town of Kaiochau. Both places are outside of Germany's sphere under the lease contract. They were temporarily occupied at the time of the Boxer movement as a precautionary measure, and their occupation was never meant to be permanent. The measure is in no sense due to Japanese pressure. No question of the withdrawal of the German forces from the Kaiochau territory exists. The treaty by which Germany leased the Kaiochau district remains in force and unimpaired.

THE MORRISH INQUEST.

Result of Enquiry Held at Duncans on Thursday Last.

An inquest was held at Duncans on Thursday under order of Hon. Mr. Justice Martin under the coroner's act, to inquire into the cause of death of the late John L. Morrish, which occurred on the 10th ult. near Duncans.

Evidence of numerous witnesses was taken and it appeared that the deceased, who was a miner employed at the Lenora mine, had been seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite in May last which had shattered part of his face. He was taken to the Chemainus hospital and operated on by Dr. Perry and was discharged in September as sufficiently cured. He returned to Mt. Sicker, but his health was broken. He was attended by Dr. Perry and looked after by neighbors, who did all that they could, but his condition not improving, he was advised to try a change of air and treatment in Victoria. His death occurred en route.

The following witnesses were called: Messrs. Hagan, Tallon, Dr. Perry, Boak, Hemsworth, Musgrave, Lomas and Castley. The court room was crowded with interested spectators awaiting the verdict of the jury, which was as follows:

"We, the jury on this case, find that J. L. Morrish died from the ultimate effects of injuries sustained by an explosion of dynamite on May 31, 1905, and that his death was accelerated by his removal and the want of proper care and treatment during convalescence. The jury exonerates all persons concerned, being convinced that the best was done under the circumstances. W. P. Jaynes, foreman."

Father Reports Loss of Children

Resident of Esquimalt Says Wife is Principal in Abduction Case.

Mother is Alleged to Be Insane and Irresponsible For Her Acts.

WHAT gives promise of developing into an interesting case of abduction occurred at Esquimalt on Friday afternoon last. It appears that the wife of F. J. L. Tytler, accompanied by her brother, John Boyer, succeeded in carrying off the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Tytler. Both children are well known in the district where they resided, Muriel, the elder, being 13 years of age, and Eric, 5 years.

In conversation with a Colonist reporter last evening Mr. Tytler stated as follows: That about two years ago his wife was stricken with insanity, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she would recover. Finally she appeared to recover and the physician instructed him to send his wife east. This he did. During her absence she appeared to have recovered, but owing to some unknown cause her affections for her husband became alienated. She did not desire to come home, and on two or three occasions expressed a desire that she have her children to live with her.

Mr. Tytler felt, from the correspondence, that she was still far from well mentally, and he decided not to allow the children to go to her, which he considered he could not be blamed for doing.

Arrived in This City

About the end of October his wife, accompanied by her brother, John Boyer, unexpectedly arrived in the city, but instead of going to her husband Mrs. Tytler registered at the Driard hotel.

As soon as Mr. Tytler heard of her arrival he took the children to see her, which was done of his own free will, and not from any request from the mother. On the first visit he left the children with the mother all night. From that time on they were with the mother all day, and remained all night whenever requested to do so.

This continued till Mr. Boyer informed the husband that unless he made over the children to Mrs. Tytler she would take proceedings against him for judicial separation and for the custody of the children.

This Mr. Tytler declined to do, and was warned by his neighbors of a possible effort on the part of the mother and uncle to kidnap the children.

He thought it would be wiser if he did not allow the children to go to town and be alone with her. In order that his wife might not be separated from the children altogether, he gave permission to see them whenever she desired at Esquimalt, where he resided. He told his wife that if she did not care to live with him, and have the children entirely with her, she might live in the enighborhood and see as much of the children as she pleased.

She called to see the children regularly every afternoon and spent a short time in their company. Mr. Tytler was anxious not to annoy her with his company and invariably found some excuse to go out and leave them together. The neighbors had seen the brother around almost every day, but Mr. Tytler was not aware of this until after the abduction took place.

On Friday last Mr. Tytler made a fire in the drawing room and told the children to remain in, as it was too cold to go out, and then he left them for a short time.

About 3 o'clock the mother came to see the children and was followed shortly by her brother. When the next car for the city was about to start, the uncle was seen to seize the little boy in his arms and hurry him away to the car. The little fellow did not want to go and was sobbing bitterly.

In the meantime the mother took hold of the girl and dragged her to the car, on reaching which the uncle seized the girl and pushed her in.

Like the little boy the girl was also crying and endeavored to get away. On the trip into town the little girl cried nearly all the way and said how cruel it was to take her away from "her daddy." When they came to the Craigflower road she begged that instead of going to town that they should go up the Gorge. Her uncle told her that they were going in a boat and to keep quiet. During the trip the uncle appeared to be very nervous and excited.

After crossing Point Ellice bridge the party alighted and made for McIntosh's boat house. Here the uncle had previously engaged a steam launch. The party got into the boat and were taken for a short trip up the Gorge. The uncle made an effort to get the boat owner to make a trip to San Juan island, but the owner declined because he could not clear the customs. They then headed for the outer wharf, where the party alighted. They entered a car at this point and went towards town.

After this their movements are uncertain. On reaching town the uncle took the trouble to telephone to Mesher's store at Esquimalt, asking them to inform Mr. Tytler that the children were having tea with their mother and that they were all right.

Mr. Tytler arrived home shortly after 6 o'clock and was surprised to find his home deserted. Thinking that the children might be at some of the neighbors, he made inquiries and found, as already stated, that the children had been taken away by their mother and uncle.

A graphic description was given him of their manner of leaving. His suspicions were aroused and he made all haste to the city, where he made inquiries at all places where they were likely to be, but without success.

He was now fully convinced that the children had been kidnaped, and was afraid that they would be taken over the Sound on the Princess Beatrice. He made an attempt to get a warrant to search the steamer, but was unable to do so. He then tried to get on board the vessel, but was informed that he could not go on board without a pass. He went in search of the official to secure the necessary permit, but was forced to waste considerable time. He was, however, successful in obtaining the pass and when on board made inquiries from the officials if there were any children on board and were told that there were none. He searched all over the ship, with the exception of the staterooms, which he was unable to enter without a warrant.

He remained on the vessel until she was on the point of leaving, and was then assisted by the provincial police, who did their utmost to trace the lost ones in town and also in the search on the Princess Victoria. The search was continued till late Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Tytler received a telegram from his wife from a point outside of Seattle, stating that the children were "well and happy" with her.

Mr. Tytler does not wish to prosecute those whom he claims have been instrumental in taking his children from him, but he wants his children returned. If the children were returned he would take his wife to his home and live with her the same as before she was taken sick.

Mr. Tytler claims that although his wife is in a sense mentally sound, she is not the same as she used to be before her illness, and he thinks that she would not commit such an act if she were in her right senses.

Mr. Tytler, who is a civil engineer, arrived in the city about two and a half years ago, and since March last has resided in Esquimalt.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Reported Agreement to Build Waterway Causes Americans Concern.

Washington, Nov. 14.—There is a complete absence of knowledge at the American state department, at the British embassy and at the Japanese legation of the agreement reported from Mexico between Great Britain and Japan to build a ship canal by the Nicaraguan route in opposition to the projected Panama canal. It is pointed out that the United States government has kept alive its option to select the Nicaragua route at any time it pleases, and it is therefore in a position to prevent any other nation from undertaking the canal building project there without its consent.

WHITEHEAD DEAD.

Inventor of Well Known Torpedo Passes Away.

London, Nov. 14.—Robert Whitehead, inventor of the torpedo which bears his name, died today at Shrivenham, Berkshire.

HAPPY DAYS OF THE FARMER.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The American farmer, whether he has coaxed his crop from the granite rocks of New England or gathered it where "the earth is so kind that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest," is expanding under the genial glow of a successful season. As all over the land he sits down with his family about him at his groaning table to celebrate his harvest home, let us all wish him many seasons to come more abundant even than this one and drink his health in Dourglas Jerrold's toast: "The life of a husbandman! A life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of heaven."

DISCIPLES OF McCURDY.

Lacombe Globe.

A humorous story comes from the Lesser Slave Lake country. In a remote section all of the people have moved out of a school district excepting one family. The father and two sons have elected themselves as directors and employed the mother, who holds a certificate, to teach. The only pupil is a little girl in the family home, and give the teacher $40 a month wages. The property of the district is taxed to pay the cost.

OBITUARY.

With full military honors the remains of the late Frank Cookson were laid at rest on Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members of No. 2 Company, Fifth regiment, of which deceased was a member, while a detachment from companies 44 and 48, Royal Engineers, Work Point barracks, was also present. The two corps met at the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, Government street, at about 2 o'clock, from where the cortege proceeded to Christ church cathedral. Impressive services were conducted by the Rev. Canon Beanlands. From the parlors to the church and from there to Ross Bay cemetery the casket was carried on a gun carriage wrapped in a Union Jack and was covered with a profusion of beautiful floral tributes. It was escorted by the Royal Engineers, with Sergt. Edwards in command, and Corpl. Stokes, Sapper Delgan, Sapper Jones, Sapper Goldsmith and Sapper Richardsn acting as pallbearers. At the head of the procession were the local militia under Capt. Winsby, a firing party under Sergt. Nesbitt, and the band. The soldiers walked with arms reversed and to the time of the dead march. At the graveside three volleys were fired and the last post sounded by a member of the bugle band.

Outbreak at Vladivostock

Sailing of the Russian Ships Precipitates Trouble Among Army.

Report That Garrison and the Navy Have Joined in Mutiny.

American Embassy Receives Advices of Troubles From Consular Agent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—The upheaval in Russia following the promulgation of the reform manifesto has now reached Vladivostok and Yeniseisk and other extreme points of the empire. Confirmation has been obtained from various sources of the reported uprising at Vladivostok, where the condition of affairs is quite critical. Many persons have been killed and the foreigners have taken refuge on the ships in the harbor. Many public buildings, shops and houses have been pillaged and set on fire by the mob.

The American embassy has received from Consul Greener at Vladivostok details of the outbreak which began Sunday afternoon, immediately after the departure of the Russian armored cruisers Grombol and Ressia. The people, who had gathered in great crowds in the streets, became excited by inflammatory speeches. Many soldiers and sailors were also in an angry mood, having expected to go home with the squadron.

The mob began to break windows and pillage and in the evening set fire to the theatre, the Golden Horn hotel, to several blocks of Chinese buildings in the northern part of the city and to the officers' residences and other buildings in the eastern quarter. The fires burned all night. Seventy buildings were consumed. Troops were summoned to restore order and fired frequent volleys, killing many persons.

Refugees on Vessels

Just before the American consul telegraphed today the commandant of the fortress of Vladivostok, assisted by priests and leaders of the workmen's organizations, addressed the mob, urging them to keep the peace, but the consul said he feared the entreaty to be in vain. He added that 24 merchant vessels in the harbor were now crowded with inhabitants. The consul was on board a steamer when he sent his despatch, and he expected to remain there.

In spite of the complete embargo placed on all telegrams from Vladivostok, the news of the outbreak there leaked out and became generally known throughout the city. The details were available to the general public and the city was filled with the wildest rumors as to what was occurring. One report circulated on the bourse today had the entire garrison and the sailors of all the ships in the harbor in mutiny. This, following on the heels of the mutiny at Cronstadt, contributed to the demoralization on the exchange.

Order Partly Restored

The information received by the Associated Press goes to show, though, that order was partly restored, a large part of the garrison stood firm, but the crisis has not been passed. Fears are expressed in admiralty and general staff circles that mob violence has flared again and that it will necessitate a further resort to arms.

Martial law has been proclaimed and the authorities are confident of their ability to stamp out the disorders if necessary.

Emperor Nicholas and the Russian court will not come to St. Petersburg this winter. It was recently announced that the emperor was about to return to the winter palace, in an annex of which Count Witte has income, but His Majesty has now decided to go from Peterhof back to Sarskoe Selo, where he has been living for almost two years with the exception of a few months. His decision not to come to the capital is regarded as unfortunate, not only for its moral effect, but because it keeps him surrounded by court influence and out of immediate touch with Count Witte.

Poles Seek Co-operation

The Polish delegation here is working hard to secure the co-operation of the liberals, social democrats and workmen's organizations in another general political strike in aid of the Poles' battle for autonomy; but thus far, while they have met with much sympathy, no action has been taken for their assistance. The Polish delegation, it is said, claim over 7,000 Polish prisoners are languishing in the jails of Warsaw.

Count Witte today received from the Warsaw committee of the social democrats of Poland and Lithuania an indignant telegram denying the report that the present movement in Poland is designed to secure separation.

The despatch says: "The official note justifying the proclamation of martial law in Poland is ostensibly for the purpose of frustrating a separist movement, is a criminal manoeuvre of the government intended to divide the Polish from the Russian revolutionary movement. We call attention of the authorities to their having drowned our revolutionary processions in blood and having allowed full freedom to other Polish demonstrations at which the white eagle was displayed and where Sienkiewicz and other orators pleaded with the workmen to return to their shops and restore peace. We affirm that the revolutionary Polish proletariat, together with the revolutionary Russian proletariat, seek common freedom and not separation."

Do Not Want Separation

The Poles here deny that they seek separation, understanding fully that Poland is between the hammer and the anvil. A prominent Pole said today: "We have attentively watched Germany's operations beyond the frontier, knowing that the day of our separation from Russia will be the day of Poland's destruction. The Polish people are quite reconciled to be part of Russia under the new condition of the latter's existence, but we demand legislative, administrative and judicial autonomy."

M. Menshikoff, in a strong article, warns the government that it would be fatal to spill the blood of Poland, arguing that autonomy could be granted without danger to the empire and that with such a solution Russia could always count on the powerful, firm friendship of the Polish people. The article concludes as follows: "If Russia and Poland are not wise enough to avert the calamity it is my deep conviction that we art on the eve of the most dreadful insurrection in Poland's history, and one which will be charged by the most violent reprisals."

The radical press today is not sparing in its denunciation of the government's action in putting Poland under martial law, declaring that it is a plain violation of the spirit of the reform manifesto; but it is evident that the government has recovered its nerve and is determined to use severe measures if necessary to keep order.

Half a dozen governors, including the governors of Odessa, Tomsk and Kazan, who signally failed to prevent disorders, have been summarily dismissed, at Count Witte's instigation.

The clergy with other classes continue their intercessions for the Kronstadt mutineers, 151 of whom are reported to have been condemned to death. A hundred orthodox priests have issued an appeal for mercy to the emperor.

There has been little improvement in the agrarian situation in the central provinces. The peasants in many cases are fighting among themselves and organized bands are attacking villages of considerable size for the purpose of plundering them.

A state of war has been declared in Vladivostok. Probably, advices say, the Chinese quarter has been entirely destroyed and that the uprising is now under control.

Russia is on the brink of another general strike. The council of workmen's delegates, in conjunction with the social democrats, at a meeting tonight resolved to obtain a working day of eight hours by revolutionary means if necessary. All employers are determined to oppose the demand and the situation is critical.

Dmitri Urusoff, former Governor of Tver, central Russia, was today appointed assistant minister of the interior second to General Trepoff.

Thieves Lynched by Poles

Warsaw, Nov. 14.—At Pultusk the peasants organized for the purpose of driving out or lynching the thieves who took advantage of the present disturbances to loot and plunder. The lynchers killed 11 and fearfully mutilated 20 of the thieves. Some newspaper men were arrestetd in Warsaw this morning and the police searched their offices.

A meeting to protest against the proclamation of martial law took place at Lubin last night and was fired on by the police.

The population, though greatly angered by the government communication regarding autonomy, has up to the present been self-restrained.

Soldiers Kill Many Persons

Chernigoff, Russia, Nov. 14.—While peasants were engaged in burning the farm buildings of a Cossack landowner near the village of Ledeneff today they were surprised by mounted infantry, who fired on them, killing or wounding many. There have been a number of minor combats attended by fatalities between Marauders who came from a distance and the peasants in this neighborhood.

Peasants Pillage Village

Samara, Russia, Nov. 14.—A mob of peasants today attacked and pillaged the village of Koslichi, a few miles distant. The better classes of the population fled to Samara.

Troops Intervene

Yeniseisk (Siberia), Nov. 14.—The troops here were forced to intervene today and scatter a mob which was attacking the treasury, the police station and the residences of the rich, owing to the scarcity of food was one of the causes of the outbreak.

Four Hundred Tartars Killed

Tiflis, Nov. 14.—It is reported that in the government of Erivin seven hundred Armenians from a number of villages attacked the Tartar village of Gors, killing 400 of the villagers, and plundered and burned all property.

Moscow, Nov. 14.—A strike has broken out in a group of factories beyond the river. Troops have been sent to the scene.

General Strike Ordered

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—In view of the condemnation to death of many of the sailors who mutinied at Cronstadt, the delay in carrying out the reforms outlined in the imperial manifesto, the proclamation of martial law in Poland and other repressive acts, the council of workmen's delegates has decided to proclaim a general strike throughout Russia today.

ACCIDENT AT WHITEHORSE.

Polish Jew Meets Death by Suffocation Under a Load of Hay.

Whitehorse, Nov. 14.—A Polish Jew known as Jack Glaser met his death at Little Salmon yesterday forenoon in a rather peculiar manner. Glaser, who was a wood-chopper for the White Pass Company at Little Salmon, was hauling a load of hay on a sled which overturned. As he was riding on top of the load he was thrown beneath it, face downward in the snow, and being unable to extricate himself from beneath the weight which bore him down, he was suffocated.

Later he was found by William Drury and two other men, who did all in their power to resuscitate him, but it was too late. Glaser was about 40 years of age. He came from Seattle to Alaska in 1898, and for some time was employed on the White Pass railway. All that is known of the deceased's relatives is that he leaves one brother in the States and another in the Transvaal.

ANOTHER ILL OMEN.

Second Accident Disables Steering Gear of Atlantic Liner.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee made another futile attempt today to resume her voyage to Hamburg. After spending two days on a mud bank in the upper harbor she returned to her dock yesterday. Today, just after starting again, her steering gear became disabled and she was forced to signal for tugs to tow her back to her pier.

NORTHERN FISHERIES.

Overseer Helgesen Is Down From Hazleton and Reports Progress.

Hans Helgesen, ex-M. P. P. for Cariboo and a resident of Metchosin, at present Dominion fisheries overseer in the northern waters of this province, is down from Hazelton, a guest at the Dominion Hotel. He will remain in the city until next spring. Seen by a Colonist representative, Mr. Helgesen was at first reticent about being interviewed, pending sending his report to the minister of marine and fisheries. He said, however, that the work accomplished this season in preventing the barricading of the streams by Indians had been very successful. For years the Indians in the North had been in the habit of building obstructions across the rivers and streams, thus preventing the salmon from reaching their natural spawning grounds and causing a tremendous waste. This year he and three men operated in the upper Skeena and succeeded in preventing the building of these obstructions and thereby saving millions upon millions of spawn and fish. Two big barricades that had been placed across the head of the Babine River by the Indians were removed, and now the lake and tributary streams are once again swarming with fish.

Questioned as to what effect it had upon the Indians, Mr. Helgesen replied: "Early in the season I obtained from the Coast canners free gifts of sockeye web netting for distribution among the Babine Indians. This I cut up and gave every family a piece of netting, instructing them in its use. The second week in September I visited the tribe and took an inventory of their catch. I found 40,000 dried salmon bellies, and the spring salmon were running plentifully, with the steelheads and cohoes yet to come, and I am quite satisfied that the Babines have ample fish for all their wants."

The clearing out of the obstructions in the numerous rivers covers quite a large country, and the beneficial effects to the salmon industry cannot be overestimated now that the fish are able to get to their natural spawning ground unmolested.

FRENCH NAVAL STRIKE.

Serious Situation Created at Toulon by Men Leaving Work.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The report of the minister of marine shows that about one-third of the naval employees have struck. The most serious situation is at Toulon, where six thousand strikers are out.

Premier Rouvier, in the course of a debate in the chamber of deputies today, declared the government was unanimous against the right of employees to strike against the government, particularly the branches charged with national defence.

Pacific Coast Happenings

'Frisco Merchants' Exchange Receives News of Outbreak at Vladivostok.

Gang of Forged Deed Operators Before the Courts at Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A despatch from Vladivostock, dated today, received by the Merchants' Exchange says: "Serious riots are in progress. The military has been called out. Great destruction has been caused by fire."

A Fake Correspondent

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers located in various parts of the United States and British Columbia have been receiving queries asking whether they wanted specials from Oakland. In almost every case the items were accounts of crime alleged to have been committed here against some resident of the city to which the "special" was sent, and, on investigation nearly all proved to be without foundation in fact. Chief of Police Patterson has discovered that the author of these fakes is Victor J. Mespion, an 18-year-old high school student. He carried cards on which he states himself to be "press correspondent for the Pacific representative of the Northern Press Syndicate."

Forged Title Deeds

Seattle, Nov. 14.—A jury was secured today in the trial of Bert Connor, the alleged land swindler, and said to be a member of an organized band operating extensively in this city and state. The charge against Connor, if proven, will send him to the penitentiary. Bogus deeds and spurious mortgages on land in this state, as well as in Tennessee, Michigan and Wisconsin, figure in a dozen or more transactions in which Connor and his associates are involved. The victims were mostly women. Henry Clough, secretary of the Odessa university, which has only a paper existence to date, is implicated.

J. D. Farrell, former president of the Great Northern Steamship Company, and now assistant to the president of the Great Northern, has started with his family for Europe. He will be abroad until April or May of next year.

A Stubborn Debtor

S. Kempe, president of the Independent Mining Company of Nome, Alaska, a mining operator and San Francisco money lender, reputed to be worth $300,000, went to the county jail today rather than pay a $400 fine levied against him some years ago. He said he had sold all his jewelry and his salary from the mining company had been drawn three years in advance. He declared he was penniless. The court ordered him to jail or to give $000 bonds. Kempe arrived here on a trip from Nome.

Attempted Suicide

Bellingham, Nov. 4.—Edna Cook, held in the county jail on a charge of vagrancy, tried to commit suicide this morning by setting fire to a pile of papers in her cell. Since Sunday she has refused to sleep or eat, and last night threatened to kill Sheriff Williams with a penknife.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

Omaha Bankers Invest a Million in New York Call Loans.

Omaha, Nov 14.—Over a million of dollars has been sent to to New York by Omaha banks to be invested in call loans. The reserve in Omaha banks has greatly increased in volume recently and is being sent east for profitable investment. One banker said that other cities would also loan large amounts of money in the east.

Dominion News Notes

Railway Commission Hears Protest Against Charges by Red Mountain Line.

Port Hope Conservatives Pass Resolution Condemning the Salary Grab.

Well Known Winnipeg Divine Will Seek Rest in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The railway commission spent the forenoon listening to arguments in the application of the Columbia & Western Railway of Rossland to have the tariff of $5 per car charged by the Red Mountain Railway for switching cars of ore over its system reduced to $2.50. The original charge was $2.50, but the Red Mountain Railway doubled it in October last. The chief witnesses examined were Superintendent Lawrence of the C. P. R. at Nelson and Superintendent Morgan of the Great Northern and branch lines, including the Red Mountain system. Mr. Morgan presented a statement purporting to show that it cost the Red Mountain Railway $4 to switch each car. The case was not concluded.

Alex. McLean, Canadian trade commissioner at Tokio, Japan, in his last report pointed out that the recent agitation in connection with life insurance matters in New York has seriously affected the Japanese business of both American and Canadian companies.

The latest militia orders say the time for granting promotion or other recognition of services in the South Africa war has passed.

The Bavarian Accident

The inquest into the Bavarian accident will open probably on Thursday. Commander Spain and the sailing master of the North Atlantic squadron will be assessors. The government will be represented by the deputy minister of justice. Andrew Allan, of the Allan line, denies he ever authorized the statement appearing in the newspapers that the accident was caused by the light being dark at Grosse Isle quarantine. The vessel lost her course after passing the buoy at the eastern end of the Island of Orleans.

Bank of Montreal Report

Montreal, Nov. 14.—The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, issued today, shows net earnings of $1,638,000, compared with $1,409,000 last year. Of these earnings $1,420,000 was paid in dividends and the remaining $218,000 was added to profit and loss. The circulation of the bank increased two millions.

Condemn Salary Grab

Port Hope, Nov. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Port Hope Conservative Association last night a resolution was passed condemning in strong terms the salary grab at Ottawa. Both government and opposition were blamed. The association pledged itself to support any and every movement looking to the repeal of the bill in its entirety.

A Fool and a Gun

Lindsay, Nov. 14.—Clifford Burgess, a telegraph operator, is dead from the effects of a gunshot wound in the head. He was, out with some companions, who were shooting at a mark. Burgess pulled the trigger, but no explosion followed, whereupon he looked down the barrel and the charge went off.

Suicide by Gas

Toronto, Nov. 14.—John Kelly, an employee of a livery stable, was found asphyxiated in his room this morning, with the gas jet turned on full. It was a case of suicide.

Coming to British Columbia

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Rev. H. St. George Buttrun, rector of St. Matthews church, has resigned. Mr. Buttrun has not enjoyed the best of health for some time past and has decided to go to British Columbia and will seek a complete rest. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday.

CHINA'S BOYCOTT.

Fight Against American Goods Assumes Grave Proportions.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Cable advices to the state department from Singapore say the anti-American boycott in that quarter, which was thought to be practically suppressed, has taken on a decidly serious aspect. Many anonymous letters have been received by merchants who have dealt in American goods which have had the effect of completely paralyzing the trade, which, in Singapore, is very largely conducted by Chinese merchants. It is feared by the state department's informant that this is only the beginning of further serious trouble. The department finds it very difficult to deal with this phase of the boycott, for the reason that it exists, not in China proper, but in a British dependency. The only feasible course appears to be to require the Chinese government to use its moral influences with Chinese subjects outside of China to desist from further attack upon American trade.

CARIBOO NOTES.

Beaver Valley Oil Co. Reports Having Made a Rich Strike.

The department of public works is to be commended for its prompt action in putting the Beaver Valley road into shape so that it is possible to take the big boring plant of the Beaver Valley Company in before Christmas, says the Ashcroft Journal. The company made representations to the government in the matter, and Road Superintendent Rutherford put teams and men to work.

J. M. Healey of the Beaver Valley Oil Company has extracted and sent to the Coast two gallons of oil, pronounced to be the finest oil yet produced on the Pacific Coast.

R. T. Ward is expecting his gold prospecting drill in a few days, when he will be able to more correctly determine the gold-bearing channel of the Horsefly than the previous years of prospecting have done.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Fatally Crushed While Under Locomotive Oiling Machinery.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Nov. 14.—While Horace Plummer, a well-known engineer, was under his engine today oiling the machinery an attendant started the engine, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.