



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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BALFOUR ON THE BOUNDARY AWARD

THE REMOVAL OF A SUBJECT OF DISPUTE

Lord Alverstone's Reasons for Declining to Justify or Explain His Course of Action.

London, Nov. 9.—Outside the customary salutes fired at the naval and military stations there was little celebration of the King's birthday to-day. The new Lord Mayor, Sir James Ritchie, gave a banquet to 1,200 persons in the historic Guildhall to-night. Premier Balfour was the guest of honor. Many notables were present. Prior to the banquet the Lord and Lady Mayoresa held a reception.

Premier Balfour in his speech referring to the Far East situation, said there was every reason to feel sanguine that it would not have a serious outcome. He based this assertion on the passionate desire of the East to promote general peace, and the fact that Japan as the ally of Great Britain would be certain to display moderation, discretion and judgment in its demands, as well as fairness in forcing them. Mr. Balfour said that the Macedonian question raised issues more difficult, and more complicated, even than those of the Far East, because it touched the almost perennial difficulty of the problem of the government of its European subjects by the Sublime Porte. But he was convinced that the question must be ultimately settled by the concert of Europe.

Referring to Alaska, the Premier said: "The situation arising from the certain and disputed frontiers in the case between the British Empire and the United States has been decided for all time. I regret that the decision has not been favorable to the claims of our country, but the two small islands, the loss of which to Canada has aroused such great feelings, are really valueless from a strategic and military point of view. We regret the result of the decision, but, however the balance of advantage went, the gain to the United States or the loss to Canada is not high compared with the final removal of this subject of dispute between the two great countries. The decision must be logically accepted, for the removal of so serious a controversy is an inestimable boon."

Mr. Balfour spoke of the Franco-British treaty as one to become of international importance. United States Ambassador Choate responded to the toast of the "Foreign Ministers." Speaking of the Alaskan boundary question, he said it was "a happy ending to the only matter of controversy that threatened at any time to create mischief and distrust between the two great English-speaking nations." The result, Mr. Choate said, was due, more than anything else, to the good sense, justice, courage and devotion so dear to Lord Justice Alverstone. The speaker paid a tribute to the magnanimity of the Canadian side, and said that the termination of the controversy had made both countries better friends. Mr. Choate then paid a graceful and feeling tribute to the memory of the late British ambassador at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert. He suggested that the United States and Great Britain unite in honoring Sir Michael Herbert by selecting some magnificent mountain peak on the line of demarcation in the Alaskan boundary and affixing thereto the name of Herbert.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone referred briefly to the Alaskan boundary question, saying he declined to justify or to explain his conduct, because such a course would be a deathblow to the confidence reposed in the British bench. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Marcus Samuel, and Sir James Thompson Ritchie also spoke.

EXTERMINATED.

Members of Armenian Revolutionary Society Who Crossed Russo-Turkish Frontier Wiped Out. Constantinople, Nov. 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Hassan Kala, province of Erzerum, Asia Minor, and troops have been quartered in all the villages of that district in consequence of revolutionary movements on the part of the Henschakists or members of Armenian Revolutionary Society. Two bands of Henschakists recently crossed the Russo-Turkish frontier with the intention of inciting the inhabitants to rise against the Turkish government, but they were quickly exterminated by the troops. One band was driven back into Russian territory. The Turkish government of the district has redistributed among the Kurds the weapons which they recently were compelled to give up.

NINE SOLDIERS WOUNDED. Aden, Arabia, Nov. 10.—Eight British infantrymen and one Sepoy were wounded in the engagement with a tribe, which recently took place in the Aden Hinterland. The tribe's loss was heavy, the killed including the chief's sons.

THE RED HAT. Mr. Merry Del Val and Mgr. Callegari the Only New Cardinals.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The first secret conistory of the new Pontificate was held to-day. No American cardinal was appointed. Several appointments of archbishops and bishops were made, including that of Rev. J. J. Hartley, as archbishop of Manila, Philippine Islands, who as an exceptional privilege received the pallium at an extra consistory when he came to Rome for consecration. Rev. Pedro Gonzalez y Estrada was appointed bishop of Havana, and the Right Rev. Maximilian Reymoso y Delcoral, formerly bishop of Tulancingo, Mexico, was appointed titular bishop of Nepesina.

The inhabitants of this city had been looking forward with unusual interest to the consistory, principally because it was the first to be held by Pope Pius. But the meeting of cardinals was quite simple and private, the pomp and ceremony of the Vatican court being reserved for the public consistory, which will occur on Thursday. Only the Pope and the cardinals were present to-day. The latter, according to custom, gathered somewhat early in an ante-chamber near the hall of the consistory, from where they passed into the latter place, the many Papal guards in attendance rendering their sovereign honors. The cardinals took their places according to precedence, the cardinal-bishops forming one group, the cardinal-deacons another and the cardinal-priests the third. Everyone except Pope Pius showed excitement and preoccupation.

When the Pope had seated himself on the throne all those present, one by one, paid him homage, after which the master of ceremonies called upon all but those authorized to take part in the consistory to leave the hall, which was done. When the doors had been closed and a crowd had been stationed before them outside, Pope Pius, in a homonymous voice, intoned prayers. Cardinal Orsella, archbishop of Padua, being announced by the Pope, who said in Latin: "What have you to say?" In response the cardinal raised his cap as a sign of affirmation on the part of their presence.

This was all, so every doubt was laid at rest for the present regarding the appointment of another American cardinal. The confirmation of appointment of Rev. J. J. Hartley, Rev. Pedro Gonzalez y Estrada and the Right Rev. Maximilian Reymoso y Delcoral followed. The Pope then rose and bestowed the apostolic blessing, after which he returned to his apartment.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Ontario Farmer's Death—Received Gift of \$50,000 From Half-Brother For Past Service.

Tilbury, Ont., Nov. 9.—W. Hornick, about 48 years old, a well-to-do farmer residing near here, was killed Saturday night by a load of hay falling on him. He was just entering the barn when a wheel came off, throwing him out, and the wagon on top of him.

Fire. Fort Erie, Ont., Nov. 9.—Fire which broke out last evening in the residence of Mr. Dickie, Queen street, destroyed several of the residences on Queen street Methodist church on that street, and the residence of Mr. Bridgman on Frances street.

Heavy Snowstorm. St. John, N. B., Nov. 9.—Frost Friday afternoon up to last night, a heavy snowstorm, with rain, raged in the city, covering the ground with snow to a depth of four and five inches.

Small Out. Toronto, Nov. 9.—Lumber dealers state the cut in the Georgian Bay district this winter will be a third smaller than last year. Labor is scarce and only 8,000 men will be employed instead of the usual 12,000. It is also expected that the American demand will be much smaller.

Big Moose. The carcass of a bull moose weighing 1,475 pounds reached here to-day. It was shot north of Parry Sound by Capt. J. B. Miler. The skeleton will be stuffed and set up.

Was Not Forgotten. Windsor, Ont., Nov. 9.—A dozen years ago Jacques Caza was arrested and tried on a charge of murdering a hotel-keeper at Coteau du Lac, near Montreal. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. A half-brother, Joseph Aubin, put up \$2,000 for the costs of an appeal, which was successful, Caza eventually recovering his liberty. Aubin removed to McGregor, near here, and opened a hotel, while Caza went to South America, Aubin losing all trace of him. The other day Aubin was surprised to receive a letter from him containing a draft for \$50,000. Caza had prospered in his new home, and had decided to make a return for what his half-brother had done for him. He also sent an invitation to visit him at his home in Châli, which will be accepted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, White House, November 10th.

UNITED STATES TREATY WITH CUBA

ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Legislation Is Now Necessary to Bring the Commercial Arrangement Into Operation.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The following is the message of President Roosevelt to the extraordinary session of congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest but by the interests of our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so fairly embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba, by the action of congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position in regard to the island of Cuba, by the fact that when the island became a free and independent republic it would stand in such close relations with the United States as in certain respects to come within our system of international law, and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy.

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These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us and is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty, and a large Cuban market is secured to our producers, a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, and which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of a broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry, it will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally it is desirable as a guarantee of good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty.

We are knit to her by memories of blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in the war; by memories of wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self government. We must help on and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves. The foregoing considerations caused the negotiations of the treaty with Cuba and ratification by the senate. They now, with equal force, need the support of legislation by congress, which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render such legislation complete. It is imperative. A failure to enact such legislation would come peculiarly near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government. We also send an invitation to visit him at his home in Châli, which will be accepted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, White House, November 10th.

SCOW LOST. Had to Be Abandoned by Steamer When Caught in Gale Last Week.

Nanaimo, Nov. 10.—Another serious mishap, the result of last week's storm, was reported this afternoon from Ladysmith. Steamer Alton, Capt. Balkwill, left that port on Wednesday towing a scow loaded with coal for Vancouver. When about twenty miles from Vancouver she encountered a terrific gale, accompanied by a high sea. The scow got beyond control, and in order to save their lives the steamer had to abandon her tow. The scow was found this morning lying upside down in Gilles bay, Texada island. The loss is estimated at \$2,500. She is the property of Champion & White, of Vancouver, whose steamer Champion was burned to the water's edge at Ladysmith last month.

SOCIETY WEDDING.

Marriage of the Duke of Roxburgh and Miss May Golet in New York.

New York, Nov. 10.—The marriage of Miss May Golet, only daughter of Mrs. Golet, and one of the richest of American heiresses, to Henry John James Ker, eighth Duke of Roxburgh, was solemnized to-day at St. Thomas's church in this city. Bishop Wm. Crosswell Doane, of Albany, assisted by Rev. Stens, of St. Thomas's church, performed the ceremony. A company of 250 guests witnessed the ceremony.

AWAITING TRIAL OF THE TURBINES UNFOUNDED REPORT ABOUT FAST SERVICE

Major Leckie's Condition Prevents His Removal to Hospital—Appeals Allowed.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from London says Galway has been chosen by the Canadian authorities as a port of call for the vessels to be employed in the supply of fuel for the turbines of Great Britain and Canadian ports. Enquiry in official quarters goes to show the report is without foundation. There will be no fast service from Canada till turbine vessels have been tested to see whether they are capable of better time than the type of steamers now in service.

Appeals Allowed. In the Supreme Court to-day appeals were allowed in North Vancouver vs. Tracy and Doberer vs. McGaw.

Leckie's Condition. Respecting Major Leckie, the Canadian police master, arrested in Seattle, and Lord Strathcona cables to-day that he has fever. A surgeon is remaining by his side, however, till his condition permits of his being moved to a hospital.

The Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier looks rested by his week's rest at Athabasca-ville. He goes to Quebec to-day and returns at the end of the week.

Forms of Tender. The forms of tender have been received from the Imperial war office for the supply of bread, forage, groceries and meat to troops in South Africa. The tenders must be received at Pretoria by January 19th, and further particulars may be had on application to W. W. Moore, agriculture department, Ottawa.

MITCHELL'S DENIAL. No Truth in Report That He Will Enter United States Cabinet.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 10.—"There is not a bit of truth in it so far as I am concerned," was the comment made to-day by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, with reference to a dispatch which stated that Mr. Mitchell would become a member of the cabinet of President Roosevelt, to succeed George B. Cortelyou, who was to resume his former position as secretary to the President.

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE WALKER

RETIREMENT AFTER HONORABLE CAREER

Served His Country in Its Councils and on the Bench—A Splendid Record.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The superannuation of Mr. Justice Walkem of the Supreme Court of British Columbia was approved yesterday.

The career of Hon. G. A. Walkem on the British Columbia Supreme Court bench, long as it has been, is but a part of the splendid service he has rendered this province. Nearly forty years ago he entered public life, the representative of the Cariboo miners in the legislative council, and no veteran can contemplate a more creditable record. He was a prominent member of that distinguished body who shaped the destinies of this province in the days when it first gave promise of a great future, and the present generation who enjoy the fruits of their activity and zeal may well be grateful that the foundation was securely laid.

Hon. George Anthony Walkem was born at Newry, Ireland, November 15th, 1834, the son of the late Charles Walkem of the Royal Engineer staff in Canada, and Mary Anne, daughter of George Boomer. He was educated at a grammar school in England and at McGill University, Montreal. Designed for the law he studied under the late Sir John Rose, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada and to that of Ontario in 1861. The following year he came to British Columbia, then in the midst of the Cariboo excitement, and proceeded to that celebrated region. The treasure seekers of that day were representative of every class, but caste and petty distinctions were unknown. All were actuated by a common desire—a great equalizer, in truth—to force from the earth the glittering wealth which was stored there in abundance.

It was truly a happy augury for his political future that Hon. Mr. Walkem's majority in that first election exceeded the votes of the quartette of candidates who entered the lists with him. From their own side he was elected to the bench which he now retains, he devoted himself tirelessly and efficiently to public duty in the country's councils. But he did not neglect his profession, and according to the pioneers who are familiar with his career, by industry, attention and signal ability he established the largest law practice in British Columbia.

He was one of the most active workers in behalf of the Confederation, and when the union was consummated, entered the provincial legislature as an elected member for Cariboo. Mr. Walkem was appointed a member of the executive council January 12th, 1872, taking the office of chief commissioner of lands and works. From December, 1872, to January, 1876, he was attorney-general, and on the resignation of Mr. de Cosmas in February, 1874, he became premier, holding the office of attorney-general until January, 1876. He was in opposition for two sessions, and a general election again gave him the premiership by a sweeping majority.

In 1874 he proceeded to England on behalf of the government, in consequence of the difference between the province and the Dominion as to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. This duty he performed with acknowledged ability. At the close of his labors in London, a public dinner was tendered to Hon. Mr. Walkem at which John Rose presided; several noblemen and many men of high rank and standing were present, 82 in all being around the board. This dinner was held in Willis's celebrated rooms, and was a great success. It was prominently noted next day in all the London dailies, including the Times, and afterwards in the Toronto Globe. In commemoration of his visit and the highly valuable work which he had done, Hon. Mr. Walkem was presented by a number of friends in London interested in British Columbia with a splendid proof of Frith's famous railway picture, representing the Pacific coast, London. Old pioneers who saw this great picture on their arrival here thirty years ago recollect the inscription on it, which was to the effect that it was the gift of a few friends in commemoration of Hon. Mr. Walkem's visit, and ended with the beautiful and appropriate sentiment: "I pedes quo te rapiunt et aerae."

In recognition of his services in England on behalf of the province, a public dinner was tendered Hon. Mr. Walkem upon his return. Having returned to power in 1878, he continued to be premier up to his appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, May 23rd, 1882. He had been appointed a Queen's Counsel by the Earl of Dufferin, 1873. During the time of his last administration the question of the construction of the transcontinental railway gave much trouble. The decided policy of the then Dominion government was such that it seemed as if the construction of the road had been abandoned or indefinitely postponed, and

it was largely owing to the perseverance of Mr. Walkem's government that the line was at length proceeded with. In 1881 he compiled a new code of Supreme Court procedure, for which he received the thanks of the Law Society, and, in 1887, he was a coadjutor, with Judges Cressie and Drake, to frame a new code of rules of practice for the Supreme Court. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A member of the Anglican church, he married in December, 1870, Sophia Edith, daughter of the Hon. H. J. Rhodes, Victoria. Mrs. Walkem's death occurred not long ago.

CIGAR COST TWO LIVES.

Trouble Arose Through Miner Persisting in Smoking in the Gallery of a Theatre.

Wallace, Idaho, Nov. 10.—Two persons were killed and two wounded in a shooting affray at the entrance of the Wallace opera house last night. The shooting occurred just as the theatre-goers were leaving the theatre, following a performance by the James O'Keefe company. The dead are: Dr. W. F. Pims, shot through the head; Wm. Cuff, miner, shot three times. The wounded are: Chief of Police McGovern, shot through the right hand; Opera House Police Rose, shot through the leg.

The trouble arose through Cuff persisting in smoking a cigar in the gallery. Cuff left the theatre vowing vengeance on the police. He waited until the performance was over, and as Rose stopped outside Cuff began firing. The first shot missed, and Rose returned the fire. Dr. Pims, who was escorting a woman, followed Rose out, and as he did so a bullet struck him in the head, killing him instantly. Other policemen appeared at this moment, and a general fusillade followed. The panic-stricken theatre-goers rushed back into the foyer, men and women being trampled on in their mad rush to get away. Cuff continued firing, wounding Chief of Police McGovern and Special Officer Rose.

Cuff then started to escape, but was intercepted at a side exit by Policeman Quinn, who kept up a running fire, three bullets taking effect. Cuff fell unconscious and died in a few minutes.

A number of people were injured in the escape. Cuff was a miner and servant of the Phillips mine, known here as the "Buntline" mine. He was a regular member of the "Buntline" society, a regiment of Wallace, and leaves a family.

THE ARMENIAN PLOT.

Secret Service Agents Are at Work in Several Cities in United States.

New York, Nov. 10.—Through letters that have reached this country further details have come to light of the Armenian plot that recently resulted in three murders and one suicide in London of men prominent in the Buntline society. It is said secret service agents and the police of several large cities in this country are now at work, and that the evidence already discovered involves a prominent New England merchant.

Letters bearing on the plot have just been received in this country from Sagat Sigouin. The letters were intercepted and mailed to agents on this side of the Atlantic before Sagouin's death. The epistles show in details the plan for disposing of the leaders in Sagouin's faction of the Armenian society. The letters were addressed to the "Armenian Central Committee of London," but were intended for the eyes of only one man, a trusted agent. How they fell into Sigouin's hands is not known.

The evidence they contain is supplemented by a circular, bearing the official seal of a secret service agent in Chicago and signed by its officers. The circular calls for volunteers to take up the work of killing those opposed to the society, the members of which are designated as covetous. It is said the distribution of similar circulars in Boston, Providence and New York resulted in the volunteering of fifty men, who were sent at once to Europe on their deadly mission. They were given orders, it is said, to act under the instructions of the central committee in London.

SEVERAL VESSELS WRECKED.

It Is Feared Many Sailors Perished During Gale Along Coast of Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 10.—A fierce gale has been raging along the entire seaboard for the past two days and several vessels have been driven ashore. The American schooner Edith Emery has been lost at Port au Basque, and the Canadian schooner Florence is ashore at Forteau. The schooners Trefoll, Jabot, Anthona and a number of other Newfoundland vessels also have been wrecked. Two boats were driven to sea from Ladnamine. A tug was sent after them, but it is feared the occupants have perished.

THE MINNIE HEALY CASE.

Boston & Montana Company Granted Permission to Inspect the Mine.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 10.—The Supreme court has denied the writ of supervisory control asked for by F. J. Heize to set aside the order granted by Judge Stacy and decided that the Boston & Montana Co. should be permitted to inspect the mine. The Minnie Healy mine through the Pico and Gemmetta workings. The Montana Co. under the terms of the order, is permitted to make weekly inspections until the appeal in that case has been decided.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

WILL NOT ALLOW TROOPS TO LAND

STATES GUARDING THE NEW REPUBLIC

German Foreign Secretary Knows Nothing of Appeal by the Colombian Government.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Foreign Secretary Von Richthofen informed United States Ambassador Tower this afternoon that there is no truth whatever in the report of the German Foreign Office that it had received a communication from the German Foreign Office to appeal to Germany for aid in making an appeal. The foreign secretary assured the ambassador that Germany has no interest in the Panama matter, and that the question of aid in Panama is known here upon the part of Germany does not exist. Baron Von Richthofen made these statements in an earnest and formal manner, and wished them to be communicated to the United States government, which the ambassador accordingly has done.

Recognized by France. Paris, Nov. 10.—The French government has recognized the de facto government of the Republic of Panama. The instructions forwarded by Foreign Minister Delcasse to the French consul at Panama, and the effect of giving the same recognition of the new republic as the United States has already given. A formal recognition will follow later.

Action of States.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Upon receipt of a report at the American state department that several British vessels were to be chartered by the Colombian government to take troops from Buena Ventura to the isthmus, the United States navy department to-day ordered the Boston to proceed to Buena Ventura to the event that troops start for the isthmus, their commanders will be informed that they cannot land. The navy department announces that no attempt will be made to interfere with the British vessels on the high seas.

Not a Shot Fired.

Colon, Nov. 10.—The steam launch sent to Bocas del Toro on Thursday last was captured that place in the name of the new Republic of Panama, has returned here and the officers report that the place was captured and the flag hoisted without a shot being fired. The provisional government at Panama has received a telegram from President Marroquin of Colombia giving assurance that the Panama canal bill would most certainly pass congress next August and that the isthmus will be opened to peace and the saving of the national honor. The provisional government has sent the letter to General Reyes, who will reach here upon his arrival at Savill, advising that it is useless for him to come to Panama.

"SLEEPING GIRL" DEAD.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 10.—Resie Knecht, the "sleeping girl," whose case has attracted so much attention in medical circles throughout the country, is dead. Miss Knecht was taken to a hospital last February in an unconscious condition, and for 47 days she remained in that condition. Later she partially revived, but soon sank into a comatose condition again and never fully regained consciousness.

FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Kranhart, Cape Colony, Nov. 9.—Hottentot rebels, numbering about 1,500 men, are approaching the border. Police have been dispatched to the scene. Volunteers have been called out and severe fighting is expected.