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KING PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF INDIA

THOUSANDS ATTENDED CORONATION DURBAR

His Majesty's Message—The Prince and Princess of Wales to Visit India.

Delhi, India, Jan. 1.—Tens of thousands of people from the city of Delhi and villages far and near began gathering at daybreak this morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar, that King Edward was Emperor of India. Soon the plain was filled with crowding masses of people and the brightly colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues. The crowd on the plain was composed largely of the common people, but among it could be seen the retainers of the various Rajahs who had assembled for the function.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the Princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. The Princes were clad in silks and bedecked with jewels and the carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold. The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry. As the Duke and Duchess were driven around the arena, the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Amid the assembly of people the Duke took his seat to the left of the throne, while the Duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne.

When the great amphitheatre was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near, multitudes within and without awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation. Then the approach of the Viceroy was hearalded. Preceded by members of his bodyguard, clad in blue and gold, and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postillions wore uniforms of scarlet and gold, and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold.

As the Viceroy reached the throne the National Anthem was played, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. When the spectators had resumed their seats after the anthem, there was a flourish of trumpets from the troops and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the durbar. The Royal standard was then raised on high and the Imperial salute was fired, the massed bands marched by playing, bonfires were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India. There was another flourish of trumpets, and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward. In his address the Viceroy announced the coronation of the King, he extolled the loyal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian Empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the government of India to the native states in connection with the recent famine. The viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian staff corps, which has long been an army sinecure.

In the King's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, His Majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the durbar and sent his greetings to the Indian people. In conclusion King Edward said:

"I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people, my respect for their dignities and rights, of my interest in their advancement, and of my devotion to their welfare. These are the supreme aims and objects of my rule, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of the Indian Empire and to the greater happiness of its people."

As the Viceroy finished reading the King's words the assembled people broke into cheers for the King and Empire. The cheering was taken up by the multitude outside the amphitheatre and was long sustained. There then followed the presentation of Indian Princes to the Viceroy and Duke of Connaught and principal officers paid homage to the sovereign.

This ended the ceremony and the Royal cortege then left the arena followed by the delegates from foreign powers and the Indian Princes.

Lord Kitchener, after the ceremonies, entered his carriage and was driven to Delhi.

The whiskers of a cat are supposed by some naturalists to be provided with nerves down to the tip.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Last Year's Output Shows Large Increase Over 1901.

Rossland, Dec. 31.—To-day closes a year that has witnessed marked advances in the mining industry of Rossland camp, and the incoming year looms up big with promises of further strides, as compared with which the closing year's record is insignificant. The reductions in freight and treatment rates, and the application of concentration to the huge deposits of low-grade copper-gold ores, for which the camp is famous, will work out the fulfilment of the New Year's promise.

A revision of the statements of ore shipments sent out weekly, and the conversion of the figures from wet tons to dry tons, quite substantially reduces the aggregate tonnage, yet the total remaining is greater by a big figure than the aggregate for 1901. In a nutshell, the Rossland camp shipped to various smelters in 1902 no less than 325,525 tons of ore, having an estimated gross value of $4,347,300. The totals for 1901 were: Shipments, 279,133; estimated value, $3,700,000. The increase in tonnage is, therefore, 44,392, and in estimated value of ore shipped out $647,300, this being explained by the fact that the grade of ore exported was substantially higher than in the preceding year.

The record of Rossland camp, with respect to ore production, since the inception of the mining industry here, shows consistent growth and expansion. Commencing in 1894, with a tonnage of 1,856, valued at $75,000, the magnificent total of 1,244,576 tons, with an estimated gross value of $21,257,510, has been piled up.

The Le Roi, for the first eleven months of the year, produced no less than 83,076 ounces of gold, 145,440 ounces of silver, and 6,697,022 pounds of copper. The profits announced by the management of the Le Roi mine and smelter for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, amounted to $525,548.33. The mine distributed $463,150.90 in wages to its Rossland employees, and $396,478.31 to its employees in the smelter at Northport.

The War Eagle and Centre Star mines which are essentially Canadian companies, have entered on a new era of activity during the year, after having suspended shipments for more than half of the twelve months. Two important announcements marked the resumption of shipping operations from these two mines. One was that decidedly favorable smelting rates—the most advantageous in the history of the camp—had been secured for the ores of the two mines, and, secondly, that patient investigation and experimenting had resulted in the evolving of a process of concentration, whereby the companies could realize a profit from all ores containing values in excess of $5 per ton. The tonnage of such ores in the properties under discussion, and in Rossland camp as a whole, is practically inexhaustible, so that it will be seen that the inauguration of milling, as promised by the War Eagle and Centre Star Companies, is vitally important to the future of the camp. The two mines are now shipping largely to the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, and are completing plans for the construction of a concentrating plant on a larger scale than the one now in use at Silica, near this city.

In the case of the other Rossland mines, advances have been made in some instances, while in others—notably the Kootenay mine and other properties of the Rossland-Kootenay Company—the forthcoming year will see development that will place the properties on a party with the largest mining industries of the Kootenays.

Reference to the record of 1902 would be incomplete without mention of the discoveries at the Velvet mine, which have altered the entire outlook for the Sophie Mountain section of the camp, and which have already borne fruit in the announcement by the Trail Creek Mining Company of London, Limited, that the Victory-Triumph mine will be reopened in the spring, and equipped with a milling plant to handle the magnificent body of concentrating ore already blocked out.

Residents of Rossland camp are looking forward to a prosperous and busy year.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

G. Chapman is Alleged to Have Poisoned His First and Second Wives.

London, Dec. 31.—Geo. Chapman, whose preliminary trial is still going on at a police court here, was to-day arraigned on additional charges of murdering his first and second wives, the autopsy of whose exhumed remains indicated that they had been poisoned. The prisoner has applied to Consul-General Evans for protection.

Chapman went to London from America in 1893. He was arraigned at a police court on October 27th last charged with having poisoned a young woman, reputed to be his wife.

A YEAR'S ACCIDENTS.

Twenty-Four Men Killed in the Fifth Anthracite District.

Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 2.—The annual report of the mine inspector of the Fifth Anthracite district, made public to-day, shows that twenty-four fatal accidents occurred during 1902, leaving thirteen widows and thirty-six orphans. In 1901 there were sixty fatal accidents. The long strike made the difference.

REPLY RECEIVED FROM VENEZUELA

CASTRO WILLING TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION

He Decides to Accept the Principles of the Proposal Submitted by the Allies.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The answer of President Castro to the proposals of the allies to submit to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal the Venezuelan difficulties has reached Washington through Minister Bowen. It amounts to a general acceptance of the principles of the proposition, President Castro being willing to submit his case to the arbitration of fair and impartial authorities. The details of the answer will not be published here in advance of its receipt by the European allied powers. In fact, it may be withheld entirely from publication on the ground that it really belongs to those powers. To-day the answer is being prepared at the state department for transmission to Europe. As it is quite long and undoubtedly will require careful consideration by the foreign offices at London, Berlin and Rome, it is not expected any further steps toward a final settlement can be taken for a day or two. However, the feeling here is that Castro's answer practically clears the way for the submission of the case to arbitration.

Germany's Attitude.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The German government's reservations in agreeing to submit the Venezuelan claims to arbitration continue to be undisclosed in their entirety. From statements appearing to-day, it seems to be confirmed that Germany excludes from the claims which are subject to arbitration demands amounting to $300,000 for seizure of property and outrages on the persons of German subjects under circumstances which are deemed so clear that it is useless to call in arbitrators. The payment of this sum will not be demanded in cash at present, but a sufficient guarantee of the payment will be insisted upon. Great Britain's preferred claims are equivalent in amount, hence the statements made abroad that Germany is asking more than Great Britain, are incorrect.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the only German newspaper having a special correspondent at Caracas, prints a dispatch from there dated December 29th, relating the correspondent's experience in interviewing President's Castro. He found him at General Alcantara's estate at La Victoria, dancing. At noonday Gen. Alcantara, who was handling a bundle of dispatches, remarked to the correspondent that it "would not do to interrupt the President's pleasure, even with state business." But, the correspondent says, he spoke to the President between dances, and after a conversational reconnaissance, inquired if he intended to give the powers satisfaction? "Why, no," replied the President; "I am the one demanding satisfaction for insults!" "At this remark," the correspondent continued, "a lady clapped the President on the back and said: "That's the way to talk, old boy!"

KILLED IN COLLISION.

Conductor Crushed to Death—Fatally Burned By Explosion of Gas.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Amelia Coates, the oldest woman in Toronto, died last night, aged 97 years.

Bye-Elections.

The nominations for provincial bye-elections in North Grey, North Perth and North Norfolk took place to-day. The candidates are: North Norfolk, Little (Liberal), Snider (Conservative); North Perth, Newn (Liberal), Monteith (Conservative); North Grey, MacKay (Liberal), Boyd (Conservative).

Unopposed.

London, Ont., Dec. 31.—Mayor Beck has been re-elected by acclamation, the other candidates having withdrawn.

Freights Collide.

Montreal, Dec. 31.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Victoria bridge of the Grand Trunk crossing the river St. Lawrence here this morning between two freight trains, resulting in the death of Conductor Trembly, who was crushed while in the caboose. The company claims that the accident would have been averted had Trembly been outside instead of inside the caboose. The block system is in use on the bridge.

Explosion.

Port Colborne, Ont., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Isaac Schooley, an old lady of the village of Humberstone, was burned to death last night by an explosion of natural gas.

BARRACKS BURNED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 3.—The men's barracks at Fort Brady were entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss was $65,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The officers' quarters were not damaged.

To the Public.

In October last the price of the "Twice-a-week Times" was reduced from $1.50 to $1.00, and the cash-in-advance system was adopted.

All subscribers in arrears were notified that their obligations must be met before the close of the year, or the papers would be discontinued, and the amount due the "Times" would be collected.

The manner in which this announcement has been received has been an agreeable surprise. Numerous letters, commending the step taken, have been received, accompanied by appreciative words and more tangible evidences in the form of remittances. A long list of new subscribers has been added, making the "Times" the most widely circulated paper on the Island, and a most satisfactory response has been received from those in arrears.

For all this we are extremely grateful, and will endeavor to merit the continued approval of our friends by further increasing the high standard of the "Twice-a-week Times."

There are still a few who have disregarded our repeated requests for a settlement. These have until the end of the year to meet their obligations, after which time other steps will be taken to enforce our claims against them.

CABLE COMPLETED TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Celebration at Honolulu When Communication Was Opened With the United States.

Honolulu, Jan. 2.—By courtesy of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, the Associated Press is permitted to tender congratulations on the completion of the first section of the submarine cable that is to connect the United States with its insular possession in the Pacific, and eventually with the continent of Asia.

The cable was completed at 8.40 o'clock last night, when the two ends were brought together in Molokai channel about five miles from Honolulu, where the San Francisco end had been buoyed since December 26th. Shortly after communication was established the fact was announced to the crowd in waiting, and was greeted with applause. Judge Cooper, representing Governor Dole, who was absent from the island, sent a message to President Roosevelt announcing the opening and extending a greeting from the citizens of Hawaii. The public celebration, which has been held in abeyance until the completion of the cable, will be held in the capitol grounds to-morrow. Thus has been finished an enterprise which puts an important but hitherto isolated community in communication with the entire world and susceptible to all the industrial impetus which follows ready accessibility.

The final splicing of the ends in the water, which for days had rendered cable work impossible, marked the first stage of the undertaking to span the ocean with a line of electric communication, the need of which has long been acknowledged by the entire world, and the advocacy of which has often claimed the attention of the highest councils, political and financial, of America. Since the conception of the idea, fifty years ago, of connecting the continents of North America and Asia by telegraph, via Behring Straits, the practicability of the Pacific cable has had many periods of buoyancy and depression. The history of the project, like that of all great achievements, was one of open opposition and patient perseverance. Its advent in Honolulu was hailed by all classes as a boon to her commercial interests and a stimulus to her material and social progress. Even the quaint Hawaiians, whose splendid isolation has lent a romantic interest to their island homes, forget for the time being the sacrific of romance and to utilitarianism, and greeted the landing of the cable upon the soil with an enthusiasm second only to that which marked the departure of the Silvertown from California's shore.

In keeping with the precedent established at San Francisco, a fortnight before, the end of the two thousand mile strand was hauled upon the coral beach of Oahu island on December 28th. The point of landing was at the beautiful private park of Sans Souci beach, five miles east of the city of Honolulu. With the shore end landed there still remained a span of almost two scores of miles to be closed between the buoyed deep sea end in Molokai channel and the heavy beach line laid a half miles out from shore. The closing of this gap proved a task that taxed the patience as well as the ingenuity of the Silvertown's staff. Five days elapsed, the most of which was spent in awaiting the favor of the wind and sea before their labors were completed, and the first signal flashed along the entire length of two thousand and more miles.

KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS.

Dresden, Saxony, Jan. 3.—King George is evidently growing weaker and the attending physicians are stimulating His Majesty with quinine. He insists on attending to state affairs.

AN OLD COUPLE BURNED TO DEATH

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Death of Senator Armand—Man Run Over by Train and Killed.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Phillias Pechette and his wife Marie, an old couple living about two miles east of Gatineau Point, were burned to death in their house on Wednesday night. Pichette and his wife were about 60 years of age, and their family having grown up and married, they had been living by themselves.

Sentence Commuted.

The cabinet has decided to commute the death sentence of W. C. Cook, the Halifax wife-murderer, to life imprisonment.

Discharged.

A cable from the high commissioner's office says that 20 Canadians who have been discharged from the South African constabulary as unsuitable are expected in London daily. They want free passage to Canada, which the Imperial authorities are not prepared to give. They are without means, and the high commissioner wants to know what is to be done with them. Reference to the terms and conditions under which they were enlisted shows that they have no claim to be returned at the government's expense, unless discharged as physically unfit, or unless they have served three years.

Senator Dead.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Senator Joseph F. Armand died here last night. Lieut.-Col. T. E. Armand was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1820. He sat for Alma division in the legislative assembly of Canada, from 1859 to the time of Confederation, and was called to the Senate by royal proclamation in 1867. He was a Conservative.

Killed.

Joseph Masson, of Montreal, was killed at Valois village, near here, yesterday, by being run over by a train.

The Grand Trunk.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade has voted down a motion introduced by A. B. Bethune, declaring against governmental aid to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railway for Pacific Coast extensions. The following amendment passed: "Resolved, that this board welcomes with pleasure the prospect of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway building to this country, but not being aware of the kind of aid asked for by that company, if any, or any knowledge of the part of country to be opened up by it, is not now in a position to express an opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of granting aid to the projected line or lines."

Wireless Telegraphy.

Marconi is preparing to instal a wireless transcontinental service through Canada. Two of his experts passed through here yesterday on their way West, to arrange for a series of tests in the Rockies. Winnipeg is to be the half-way house of the system.

Land Sales.

The year of 1901 was a banner year in the business transactions of the Canadian Pacific land department, but the year of 1902 was better by nearly $6,000,000. The sales for the month of December totalled 577,382.61 acres, for $1,683,289.45, as against 131,151.16 acres for $403,261.78, in December, 1901. For the year of 1902 the sales were 2,420,000 acres for $8,140,000, against 831,922 acres for $2,640,000 in 1901.

BUILDINGS SWALLOWED UP.

Cave-In at Olphant, Pa., Has Destroyed Much Property.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 3.—Just before noon to-day another fall of earth enlarged the big cave-in at Olphant and removed over half of the support from beneath the Evans building, which stands on the corner of the cavity made by yesterday's cave-in. The house projects far over the cave, and it is feared that it will be swallowed before night. Several large cracks have appeared on the surface of the adjacent property, and the feeling of security which prevailed at daybreak has given way to one of alarm.

The cave-in covers an area of 150 feet long and 120 feet wide. The mine working, into which the surface fell, is 115 feet in depth. Four buildings dropped into the cavity, one large hotel, value at $20,000; two double dwelling houses, valued at $3,500 and $2,500 each, and another smaller building.

The Delaware & Hudson company, which operates the mine in whose workings the disturbance occurred, has built a switch to the edge of the cavity and is dumping hundreds of carloads of ashes into the big hole. It will take about a week to fill it, even if it does not become enlarged. There is imminent danger that three other buildings will disappear before night, and the residents of the town are almost as badly frightened as they were yesterday afternoon.

DIED IN AFRICA.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 2.—Word comes from South Africa announcing the death of Capt. Vercoe, late of the military college. He was one of the staff at the college and resigned on account of ill health and went to South Africa, but the change was only temporary.

MOUNTING GUNS AT FEZ.

Sultan's Troops Prepare to Defend City—Rebels Are Inactive.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 2.—Advices from Fez under yesterday's date have been received here. Guns were then being mounted on the walls for the defence of the city, but the rebels remained inactive. They have not sufficient supplies for expeditions from their headquarters. If the situation becomes more grave the Sultan will abandon the capital, return to Rabat and summon the border tribes to a Holy war. The Sultan will then proclaim himself defender of Islam, renounce all European leanings and then, at the head of new forces, attempt to retake Fez.

Situation Serious.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—Telegrams received here from Tangier agree that the situation is more serious. The post office refuses to be responsible for registered letters. One dispatch says the Sultan's position is extremely critical as the Jews, of whom there are 10,000 in Fez, smarting from injustice and cruelty, are inclined to support the pretender. An outbreak in the city is apprehended.

According to information received here the pretender to the throne of Morocco has entered Fez and met with a good reception.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The Sailing of Steamers Which Are in Combine Is to Be Rearranged.

New York, Jan. 2.—The International Mercantile Marine Company, organized by J. Pierpont Morgan, and with Clement A. Griscom as its president and directing chief, took actual control of January 1st of the management of the various lines combined, says a press dispatch from Philadelphia. One of the first moves of public importance, Mr. Griscom says, will be a rearrangement of sailings to give a fast passenger and mail steamship service from both sides of the Atlantic each day, except Sunday. It may take a little time before this daily service can be inaugurated. When it is, it will be important to travellers and business men, as it will mean a regular foreign mail delivery with no break.

WATT MEMORIAL.

Andrew Carnegie's Offer to the Provost of Greenock.

London, Dec. 30.—Andrew Carnegie has notified the Provost of Greenock, Scotland, that he is prepared to give $50,000 to erect a memorial to James Watt, born at Greenock on January 19th, 1736, in recognition of his engineering achievements, or Mr. Carnegie will head a movement in America to raise a large fund which, in conjunction with sums raised in Great Britain, will provide for a more extensive scheme of commemoration.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

Supply May Soon Reach the Manchester Market.

London, Dec. 3.—J. P Prince, a cotton expert of Greenville, Miss., sailed from Liverpool for Nigeria, Africa, to-day to report on the cotton growing experiments in British West Africa. Mr. Prince goes out under the auspices of the British Cotton Growers' Association, which is being warmly supported by the governors of the West African colonies. It is expected that in the course of six months a regular supply of West African cotton will begin to reach the Manchester market.

TURKS LOST LEADER.

Commander of Troops Among Those Killed in Fight With Bulgarians.

Constantinople, Jan. 2.—In a recent fight between Bulgarians and Turkish troops at the village of Drenovo, in the Monastir district, many of the latter were killed and wounded. The Turkish commander was among the killed. The Bulgarians, who were barricaded in a house, also sustained losses, but the survivors escaped.

YELLOW FEVER.

Six Deaths on the British Ship Comliebank, Which Has Arrived at Diamond Head.

Port Townsend, Jan. 3.—The British ship Comliebank, which has arrived here from Panama, reports the death of six members of the crew from yellow fever during the voyage. The vessel is in quarantine at Diamond Point.

LIBERAL GAIN.

C. D. Rose Elected to Represent Newmarket in the Imperial Commons.

London, Jan. 3.—The bye-election at Newmarket yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Harry McCalmont resulted in a Liberal gain. The polling was as follows: C. R. Rose, Liberal, 4,419; L. Brassey, Conservative, 3,307. As the Conservatives at the previous election had a majority of upwards of 1,000, Mr. Rose's victory is notable. The contest in the great sporting centre was fought with remarkable vigor. Horse owners, trainers and jockeys joined with the politicians in canvassing the constituency and motor cars were numerously used.

ACTION OF ALLIES CAUSED EXCITEMENT

FORCES WERE LANDED AT PORTO CABELLO

Occupation Only Temporary—Castro Proposes That Difficulties Be Submitted to American Republic.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela, Jan. 3.—The blockading warships of the powers took all the Venezuelan vessels from the inner harbor here yesterday. They landed forces on the wharf, but there was no firing and their occupation of the place was temporary. The incident caused great excitement among the population.

Castro's Reply.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The condition which President Castro attached to his response to the allies' arbitration proposal was in the nature of an alternative proposition. Almost from the beginning, showing an aversion to The Hague tribunal, Castro, while accepting the principle of arbitration, asked that the case be tried by one of the American republics. As President Roosevelt already had declined to sit in the capacity of arbitrator and as some of the reasons which inspired him in his declination would apply with equal force to the chief executive of any other American state than the United States, he was obliged to withhold any endorsement of this proposition of President Castro.

The reference may be dismissed from the field of possibilities, and unless Castro is unexpectedly insistent upon his own plan the original proposition of reference to The Hague tribunal will carry.

NEW LICENSING ACT.

Sir Charles A. Lawson Applies For a Summons Against His Wife.

London, Jan 2.—The first notable case under the new Licensing Act, which went into effect yesterday, came up in a London police court this afternoon, when Sir Charles Allen Lawson, the Anglo-Indian newspaper editor and writer, applied for a summons against Lady Lawson, whom he described as a "habitual drunkard." The summons was granted.

The new act enabled either a husband or wife to procure a separation in the case of habitual drunkenness, and allows the police to arrest an inebriate anywhere except in a private house, whether disorderly or not. After conviction drunkards are blacklisted for the space of three years. If they attempt to obtain drink during that period, they are liable to a fine, while the publican supplying them is fined $50 for a first offence and $100 for a second offence. Imprisonment is provided for drunkenness while in charge of a child under seven years of age.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Is Fear Refusal to Fulfil Obligations May Lead to Seizure of Territory.

Pekin, Jan. 3.—The signatories of the Chinese peace protocol, except the United States, have consulted their respective governments and have practically decided to notify China that her failure to fulfil the obligations provided for by the protocol will entail grave consequences. A strong sentiment exists in favor of a compromise, if China will admit that the protocol demands the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis and confine her arguments to the hardships resulting from the increase of the debt by nearly 20 per cent. since the signing of the protocol through the depreciation in the value of silver, and the probable further increase from the expected adoption of the gold standard in the Philippines and in the Straits Settlements, but the powers refuse to waive the plain interpretation of the protocol. The danger exists that if China maintains her position some of the powers may demand territory for compensation.

BETTING ON RACES.

Evils Acknowledged By Committee of Imperial House Which Investigated Matters.

London, Dec. 3.—The rapid increase in betting on horse racing in the United Kingdom, and especially among workingmen, and the evils arising therefrom, are fully acknowledged in the report to the select committee of the House issued to-day. The committee finds that betting is greatly facilitated by the universal practice of the newspapers in publishing the starting prices, but the committee is not prepared to recommend its prohibition, as it would tend to encourage dishonesty on the part of bookmakers. It recommends that all advertisements and circulars of sporting "tipsters" be made illegal and favors legislation enabling bookmakers to be imprisoned for betting on the streets with children.

Stammering is far more common among men than among women, the proportion being almost 4 to 1.