olden Drop—1st Master
S. Brethour.
edlings—1st Mrs. C. S.
hinberg.
prunes—1st R. John.
prunes—1st Mrs. C. S.
Bros.
ist D. McCaskill, 2nd R.
uinces—1st G. Sangster,
other variety—1st, Miss
C. S. Birch.
grapes, outdoor pro-
Birch.
's grown under
s. 2nd Miss M. Arm-
s, Hyslop—1st Mrs. A.
fruits, 12 quarts, dis-
Mrs. A. Munro.
jellies, 12 pints, dis-
Mrs. A. Munro.
of vinegar—1st Mrs.
homas.
f wine—1st J. T. Har-
ss.
of cider—1st G. Tur-

FLORAL.

—Plants.
, J. T. Harrison.
—1stMiss C. Turgoose,
e.
t Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
other than above—1st
d Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Flowers.
—1st Mrs. J. T. Har-
rs. J. J. White, 2nd
st Mrs. Bradley-Dyne,
e.
rs. J. J. White, 2nd
t J. T. Harrison, 2nd

le Bouquets—1st Miss
rs. J. T. Harrison.
uet—1st Mrs. J. J.
Donald.

POULTRY.

. 26.
barred, trio—1st J. G.
—1st Jas. Bryce.
olor, trio—1st F. Tur-
trio — 1st Haldron
Bros.
rio—1st, J. G. Mackay.
ck and hen—1st, W.
er.
G. Sangster.
st W. Heal.
o—1st Mrs. Bradley-
Mackay.
arlety—1st Mrs. Brad-
s. J. G. Mackay.
r—1st Haldron Bros,
kay.
Haldron Bros, 2nd Hal-
H. Harrison, 2nd W.

DIES' WORK.

. 27.
silk—1st Mrs. A. A.
ordinary—1st Miss M.
s. Griffin.
A. A. Sears, 2nd Mrs.
on linen—1st Mrs. J.
Brethour.
article — 1st Miss
Brethour.
ing on Wollen —1st,
Miss Martindale, 2nd
or Socks—1st Mrs. R.
Griffin.
t Mrs. Griffin.
r Socks—1st Miss Mar-
thour.
Lace—1st Mrs. Breth-
dale.
l—1st Miss P. Harri-
our.
Battenberg—1st Miss
Brethour.
Point of Honiton—1st
linen, any article—
2nd Mrs. Brethour.
stitches, any article—
2nd Mrs. White.
mier—1st Mrs. Broth-
knitted or crocheted,
J. Wilte, 2nd, Miss
r other material—1st
—1st Miss Martindale,
s. A. A. Sears.
r other case—1st Mrs.
—1st Mrs. Brethour,
, crocheted—1st Mrs.
fancy work, not less
person's work)—1st
rs. Sears.
k, Under 16 Years.
on linen—1st Miss J.
article—1st, Miss M.
thour.
Linen—1st Miss J.
J. Brethour.
—1st, Miss J. Breth-
k, Under 12 Years.
hief—1st, Miss M.
—1st Miss M. Breth-
Linen—1st Miss M.
irls' Work Under 12
iss John, 2nd R. W.
John.
of the funds at the
ittee not being ade-
ize list in full, a de-
all the prizes will
o protest against the
cision must deposit
sum of $5, and in the
cision the money be-
ciety.
PRIZES.
of bread, to be made
rs of age—1st, Miss
ohn.
by R. H. Johnston
bouquet grown from
d by R. H. Johnston
of root crops from
H. Johnston—J. T.
chilling Baking Pow-
best buns made with
der—1st Mrs. J. J.
for best conditioned
vester's Stock Food,
John.
f poultry, 1 tub Syl-
r, value $1.50—1st,
best butter made by
east 80 points. Box
Dean Bros.
driving horse, to be
—1st, M. Dean.
me, for best buggy
Bros.
colt sired by Glad-
gh.
lt sired by Diamond
2nd. J. S. Shopland.
t for sucking colt
yce.

OBILE LINE.

nt of Nashville
Departure.
14.—That R. H.
he Penny Savings
nn., had purchased
automobiles for
utomobile line for
was announced to-
are to be used by
tion Company of

ER BOMBARDS.

Protection Vessel
n Yankee.
4.—While fishing
e in Lake Erie to-
illiam McCarter, a
was struck twice
adian cruiser Vigi-
the Canadians to
and surrender.
the engineer and
e tug, but they
cape and made the
nged boat.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 98. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1905. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Sits Here On Nov. 7th

Announcement of Public Sessions of the Fisheries Commission.

Date Set Also for International Conference in State of Washington.

Mr. Kershaw in Interview Points Out Necessity of Two Governments Co-operating

THE public sittings of the fisheries commission which is to investigate the fisheries of British Columbia in all phases will commence in this city on November 7th next, and on November 9th sittings will be held in the state of Washington at a point yet to be selected. At this latter meeting the international aspect of the fisheries on the Pacific coast will be dealt with, the enquiry embracing the proposals for joint regulations for closed seasons, international hatcheries, and other regulations for the control of the fisheries of this coast as they affect Canada and the United States. On November 14th and 15th the commission will sit at New Westminster and at Vancouver on the 16th and 17th. The commission will then return to Victoria and sit here again on the 21st and 22nd, going to Nanaimo then to hold sittings on the 23rd and 24th of November, and a sitting will be held at the Cowichan district, presumably at Duncans, on November 27th. These dates are liable to change, if this is made necessary by the need of more extended sessions at any of the points named. Other arrangements will be made later.

Yesterday the preliminary meeting for the consideration of the arrangements of the commission was continued, with Prof. E. A. Prince as chairman. This meeting, like the previous one, was held in camera. The dates were chosen for the sittings as above, and some of the headings under which investigations are to be carried out were considered. It is expected that this preliminary meetings will be necessary for some days, as there is much to do in this connection, as the commission is to enquire not alone into the salmon fisheries, but also the halibut, herring, oyster, in fact all the fisheries of the province. It is expected that the commission will last for many months, perhaps for a year. The commissioners will hear all the facts that can be laid before them by those interested in various branches of the fishing industry and when the salmon run commences next summer personal observations will be made, the traps and canneries of the province being visited by the commissioners.

Personnel of Commission

Prof. E. A. Prince, B. A., F. R. C. S., general inspector of the Canadian fisheries, is at the head of the commission. Other commissioners are J. P. Babcock, fishery commissioner for British Columbia; Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Wellington, Dominion fisheries inspector; Richard Hall, M.P.P., of Victoria; Campbell Sweeney, of Vancouver, and J. C. Brown, of New Westminster. J. C. Mackintosh, of this city, is secretary to the commission.

T. R. Kershaw, fishery commissioner for the state of Washington, interviewed at Vancouver on Tuesday, said:

"We are all ready, waiting for the word from your commission, which I believe is sitting in Victoria, for the holding of the joint meeting with fishery representatives of our state. The preservation of the industry and the propagation of the sockeyes will doubtless be considered when such a session is held, and we would like to have some recognition given our proposals to either build a hatchery on the Fraser or assist in the building and maintenance of one. So far our overtures have not been favorably received. The whole object is to better the industry, for the fishermen and canners are at last beginning to take serious action."

"If that is the case, why did your legislature defeat the law providing for close alternate years?" was asked.

U. S. Canners Are Supreme

"If you understand legislatures on our side," Mr. Kershaw answered, "you will readily know how such a thing was possible. I thought that anything recommended by the Puget Sound Canners' association was about as good as law, but the seiners and gill-netters developed great strength. Then, too, the measure was proposed in the closing days of the session. My own opinion is that the best way to speedily build up the sockeye industry is to have close seasons, such as were proposed for 1906 and 1908, and if during the next three years no salmon fishing were allowed, there would be good runs afterward. That is, if proper attention is paid to the propagation of the fish in the hatcheries, and it looks as if this will be the case. The great breeding place of the sockeye is on the Fraser river, and I cannot see why Washington state should not be allowed to co-operate in the matter of a hatchery in those waters.

"There's one thing, if the close alternate years law was defeated, we made a start in establishing a weekly close season of 36 hours. This was fairly effective this year, but the fault is that our close season should be a couple or three days ahead of that on this side, instead of at the same time. Our legislature does not meet every year like your parliament, and we can do nothing more until the session of 1907, as we have no such convenient procedure like your orders-in-council."

Mr. Kershaw was very pleased to hear of the excellent work done this year by the hatchery at Seaton lake. This spot as a site for a hatchery was one which his superintendent had a hand in the selection of, he stated, and the success of this year has demonstrated that the hatchery has been put in the right place.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The first session of the Tariff Commission, held at Nelson on Friday and Saturday last, served to show that in regard to the three industries in particular, representatives of which presented their respective cases to the Commission, there is indeed need of such tariff changes as will give these several industries assistance in such form as will ensure their establishment on a much firmer basis than can be secured so long as they have to be carried on under existing conditions. That those directly interested in these industries are very much in earnest in their appeals for tariff changes is plainly evident, for they placed the position of each industry represented before the Commission in much detail, and, as well, had present to support their views men from different parts of the interior well qualified to express opinions that were the result of years of experience in the respective businesses or interests whose claims they urged for the consideration of the Commission. On the other hand, it was manifest that the members of the Commission were determined to obtain information in such manner as shall admit of their coming to conclusions that will, in their view, best meet the circumstances of the situation, for they asked questions and criticized freely and generally showed an intelligent grasp of the various subjects brought to their attention.

The importance of the occasion had by no means been lost sight of by the City of Nelson, which had, with due regard to its central and prominent position in the Kootenay, been chosen as the place for holding the first meeting of the Commission. The Nelson Board of Trade had prepared a strong presentment of the position of the lead mining and smelting industry in British Columbia, and the arguments submitted to the Commission in this connection were strongly supported by men prominent in both lead mining and lead smelting. In fact, there was but one dissentient among those who appeared before the Commission. When it is pointed out that such men as Mr. James Cronin, manager of the biggest lead-producing mine in Canada; Mr. G. O. Buchanan, the official charged with the distribution of the Dominion bounty on lead; Mr. J. J. Campbell, manager of the Hall Mining & Smelting Company, Nelson; and Mr. T. W. Bingay, accountant of the Canadian Smelting Works, Trail, the latter two representing the smelters which treat the greater part of the lead ore produced in British Columbia—it will be seen that the members of the Commission had before them men especially versed in the lead industry. Further, there were Mr. Leslie Hill, who spoke for the "dry ore" producers, who would have no market in the province for their ores if there were no local lead smelters in operation, and Mr. J. L. Retallack, who represented the Trasio Board of Trade, and who took a prominent part in the agitation that eventually resulted in the granting of a bounty on lead by the Federal legislature.

The lumber industry was also well represented, prominent lumbermen from Crow's Nest Pass, Kamloops, Vancouver and Nelson, besides a representative of the Fernie Board of Trade, appearing before the Commission, and speaking in support of the report presented by one of their number. On this question the Nelson Tribune remarks that, "taking the lumber industry first, it was clearly shown that American lumber to the extent of 80,000,000 feet came into the Northwest last year, whilst British Columbia mills were struggling for existence. Mr. Fielding was quick to point out that this only constituted one-tenth of the whole amount marketed west of the Great Lakes, and naively observed that the tariff framers thought they had scored a success if they secured 90 per cent. of the home market for any industry. The obvious reply, just as promptly made by Mr. Watts, was that if 90 per cent. was good, 100 per cent. was better, if the object of the government is to secure the Canadian market for Canadians, its object must logically be to secure the whole of that market. The only objection to this reasonable proposition is that as an axiom it must be limited by consideration of the cost to the consumer. Mr. Watts pointed out that the imposition of a duty could not result in any excessive increase in prices, and, therefore, it was not open to that objection.

"Much and little are relative terms. What may appear a small thing to the wheat growers of the Northwest with their 100,000,000 bushels of grain this harvest, is a big thing to the lumber industry of British Columbia, and that is why the addition of even 80,000,000 feet would help them so materially, without being felt by the consumer. It is the same with the objection to the lumber duty as with the objection to the maintenance of a duty on imported fruit. It is not the consumer, but the middle man, who is kicking. He has little stake in the country. He is a commission man, and he sees his chance of making more money out of the American than the home product. The Commission can hardly do other than report in favor of the duty if they wish to uphold the principle of protection."

"With reference to the fruit industry, the Tribune also remarks: "This morning in a brief session T. H. Morley and Martin Burrell told the Commissioners more about the fruit industry of British Columbia than they ever heard before, and laid before them a most convincing case for the continuance of the present modest degree of protection. What the latter does not know about the fruit industry is not worth knowing, and his capacity for scholarly diction is equal to his fund of information. He was able to assure the Commission that within five to ten years British Columbia would overtake the whole demand of Manitoba and the Northwest. Such an industry, employing skilled labor, and requiring the investment of considerable capital, was entitled to protection if any industry is, and there is hardly any doubt that the present duty will stand. The interest and urbanity of the most important commission which ever sat in this province has left a most favorable impression on the community, and its visit cannot but inure to the benefit of Kootenay."

ALICE AND THE EMPEROR.

Miss Roosevelt Dines With His Majesty of Korea and Court.

Seoul, Sept. 20.—The Emperor, for the first time during his reign, lunched with foreigners today, giving first an audience to Miss Alice Roosevelt and Rear-Admiral Train. American Minister Morgan escorted Miss Roosevelt to the banquet hall, where they sat with the crown prince and the imperial princess. The other members of the party were distributed at small tables with members of the ministry and generals of the army. The Emperor toasted the daughter of the President, and Mr. Morgan replied for Miss Roosevelt, wishing long life to the Emperor. After the luncheon, which consisted of native foods, Miss Roosevelt received the Korean cabinet and other high officials.

ANARCHY IN CAUCASUS.

Fierce Fight Between Tartars and Armenians, and Many Lives Lost.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Sept. 20.—Word of a Tartar outrage has just reached here. Armenians with their women and children occupying five wagons were attacked as they fled from Shusha to avoid the Tartars. A fierce fight followed, in which the majority of the Armenian men lost their lives. The Armenian women were carried off by the Tartars.

At Basba yesterday 2,000 rioters attacked a mail and passenger train guarded while in the depot by a heavy detachment of soldiers. Others attempted to seize the mails, when the soldiers opened fire, killing many.

PROGRESSIVE SURGERY.

Association of Medical Men Discuss Use of Knife.

New York, Sept. 20.—Opinions that within four years surgeons will moderate their present extensive use of the knife were freely expressed today at the meeting of the American Association of Obstreticians and Gynecologists, in convention here. "Conservatism in Surgery" was the topic of discussion, and several papers were read.

EX-BANK PRESIDENT JAILED.

Former Head of Defunct Institution Condemned to Penitentiary.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—W. H. Hunt, formerly president of the defunct Pan-American bank, was today sentenced to the penitentiary and ordered by Judge Kersten to pay a fine of $298. Hunt was sentenced to an indefinite term. The charge was embezzlement. Under the law he will be required to serve from one to three years.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Witte Sees No Reason Why France and Germany Should Not Love Russia.

Paris, Sept. 20.—M. Witte, in the course of an interview published in the Temps today, reviewed the proceedings at Portsmouth and said that if the treaty was loyally carried out it would "regulate friendly relations between the enemies of yesterday." He believed that the general policies of Russia will not undergo a change as a result of the treaty. The people of both countries want the Franco-Russian alliance to remain intact.

However, M. Witte does not see why French sentiment should oppose friendly relations between Russia and Germany, as Emperor William had shown throughout the war a most correct and considerate policy towards Russia.

M. Witte left Paris this evening to spend tomorrow at the country home of President Loubet.

Dominion News Notes

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Elect Officers and Hear Reports.

Unfortunate Worker at Montreal Has His Head Crushed to Pulp.

Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto Favors Elective Senate.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal, was elected president, and H. Cockshutt, Brantford, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The annual report of J. R. Young, the secretary, shows a total of 1,839 members, an increase of 328 over 1904. Ontario leads with 1,125, Quebec is second with 479, Nova Scotia third with 93, and British Columbia fourth with 65. The remainder are made up from Manitoba, New Brunswick, the Northwest and Prince Edward Island. The association this morning discussed the tariff and technical educational matters behind closed doors.

Head Crushed to Pulp

Montreal, Sept. 20.—William Muskovitch, 23 years of age, living at Maisonneuve, had his head crushed to a pulp today at the Locomotive & Machine Company's works, Longue Pointe.

Belated International

Halifax, Sept. 20.—The big steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd line, with 350 passengers bound for Bremen, was towed into Halifax yesterday afternoon by the oil steamship Lucignen with a broken and foul propeller. Since Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock the steamship had been under way creeping along at four miles an hour. The Bremen left New York for Bremen on Thursday.

Propellor Burned

Trenton, Ont., Sept. 20.—The propellor Melbourne, bound from Hamilton to Montreal with general cargo, was burned to the water's edge last night while lying at Murray canal dock, three miles west of here, waiting for daylight before proceeding east. Several members of the crew had narrow escapes.

Fire at Collingwood

Collingwood, Ont., Sept. 20.—The retail store of Long Bros. was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Electric wires are supposed to have caused the fire.

Favor Elective Senate

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Dominion Trades and Labor congress this morning passed resolutions in favor of an elective senate.

A Bereaved Family

Belleville, Sept. 20.—Two little girls, only daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips of this city, died within two hours of each other in the hospital here last night from diphtheria. The mother and son are in the same institution suffering from the same disease. The mother is very low from shock and disease and is not expected to recover.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—John Nicholson, of Port Arthur, performed a heroic deed in the dead of night, when with a wounded man in a canoe he braved a Lake Superior storm and safely landed his living but helpless burden at the dock. Last evening Robert Martin, employed in Nicholson's camp some twenty miles down shore from Port Arthur, missed his aim with an axe which he was using to cut wood. The instrument penetrated the foot, causing a severe injury. Nicholson made a ligature of rope, and placing the injured man in a canoe, rigged it with oars and started out in a severe storm, which was rolling the waters into mountainous waves. After battling with the storm for five or six hours he arrived safely, and had his charge conveyed to the Port Arthur hospital. A braver or more humane act is not recorded in the annals of Thunder Bay, where acts of heroism are not uncommon.

The final game of lacrosse for the championship of Manitoba was played today at Treherne between the Winnipeg and Souris teams and was won by Souris, 5 to 2.

Thos. Mason, an Englishman, aged 45, suicided in his room last night by shooting. His body was not discovered until late this afternoon.

An Edmonton despatch reports the death of Alois Hageman, the 5-year-old son of John Hageman, a farmer near there. The boy was playing in a field and started to ride a horse to where his father was working. He was thrown off and trampled to death.

The theft of $3,000, sent to a Sperling, Manitoba, merchant by a Montreal milling agency in this city, is reported. It mysteriously disappeared on the way out. The merchant pays for the grain bought by the firm.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Departs

Vancouver, Sept. 20.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and party left this evening for the east by special train. They will return via the Crow's Nest line. Sir Thomas has announced that the company's new tourist hotel at Victoria will be known as the Empress.

The railway commission concluded its session at New Westminster this afternoon and will assemble here tomorrow morning. Practically the whole day was taken up with argument regarding the dispute between the C. P. R. and the Great Northern re the location of lines through New Westminster.

CHOSE THE BETTER PART.

The most prominent figure in Canadian politics today is Fred W. G. Haultain, ex-premier of the Territories, and whatever the outcome of the elections in Saskatchewan may be, his name will stand as that of a public man who sacrificed personal advantage and political advancement to honest conviction. In adhering to his principles with respect to the educational clauses of the autonomy bills, Mr. Haultain proved his sincerity and the inflexibility of his position in a way which must win for him the admiration of all Canadians, even of those who differ from him in opinion. It is quite permissible to suppose that he was aware of the danger he incurred, in being ignored when the time for choosing a government leader arrived, when he took his decided stand with the minority who advocated freedom in school legislation for the new provinces. With his experience in the territorial legislature and his knowledge of Liberal methods of coercing a minority, he must have fully understood the advantage he would forego, but that knowledge failed to give pause to his manly course of action. He saw his duty and stayed by its performance, regardless of the consequences to himself. His reward should come to him when the ballots are counted, and doubtless it will.

Rumors of temptations which beset Mr. Haultain's path have not been wanting in the past few months, and few will question that efforts were made by the Dominion government to gain his support. The Toronto World boldly charges Ottawa with attempts to purchase his silence. He was tempted, says the World, as few men in Canada have been tempted. Of this no further proof is required than the bribes which were openly offered to every public man who was in a position to smooth the way for the passage of the autonomy bills. Frank Oliver was in a position to embarrass the government at a critical moment, and he was promptly silenced with a portfolio. Walter Scott, M. P., had it in his power to retemstyl Western feeling against the legislation. He was pacified by assurances, since fulfilled, that he would receive the call to the premiership of one of the provinces. To complete this detail of the conspiracy, it became necessary to deal with Lieutenant-Governor Forget. The latter was promised the lieutenant-governorship of one of the provinces on condition that he would choose Walter Scott as his adviser. Mr. Haultain, one of Mr. Haultain's principal colleagues, was induced to openly endorse coercion, under promise of a lieutenant-governorship.

While, for the honor of Canada, we are loath to accept as fact the wholesale charges made by the World, there is a suggestion of something very far from political probity in the recent course of events in the Middle West. There has been a lavish bestowal of offices, promotions and honors quite uncalled for under ordinary circumstances, and in almost every instance these rewards fell to men who were avowed opponents of the separate school law. The World sums up its charges in plain language. To secure Western endorsation and to head off Western hostility to the autonomy bills, was the governments chief objective from the beginning of the fight. Oliver, Scott, Forget and Bulyea were important factors in these calculations. But more important than all of them was Premier Haultain. Haultain had only to endorse coercion, to reduce opposition to the government's policy to a comedy. Haultain's judgment, expressed in favor of the autonomy bills, would to a very large extent have carried the judgment of the country. For Haultain's support of the legislation the government would have given anything. He could have had a senatorship, he could have had a lieutenant-governorship, he could have had hard and fast assurances that he would receive the call to the premiership of the province of his choice, the probability is that he could have had a portfolio in the Dominion cabinet.

If the World's assertions are true, and they are made with a force which would indicate their reliability, it will be Mr. Haultain's duty to expose the corruptionists who sought to purchase his loyalty to principle—he owes it to himself and to his country.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Property Owners' Association is actively engaged in interesting the citizens in a proposed plan for the deepening, widening and straightening of the harbor. The matter has been brought to the attention of the City Council and the Board of Trade, and will also be submitted to the president of the C. P. R. during his visit here, prior to it being taken before the Transportation Commission. The first question that naturally arises in considering the probabilities of a scheme of the kind being accepted at Ottawa and carried out is the cost. Mr. Sorby has kindly furnished us with some figures that are approximate. He estimates that the improvement as suggested will cost $350,000, which will make a very complete and efficient job of it. He points out that there is considerable land inside the deep-water lines that can be reclaimed by being filled in with the excavated material. To do this well will cost $50,000 more. In round numbers, therefore, the cost of the improvements in this way will be $400,000. What the value of the land thus reclaimed would be is very difficult to estimate. Mr. Sorby, however, sees another way in which this material can be utilized. There has been a great deal of talk about a breakwater, and the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, has definitely promised that if the necessity arises for its construction, and his party is in power at the time, it will be built. In that case, the breakwater would require about 400,000 cubic yards of excavated material that would otherwise have to be specially secured. Mr. Sorby points out that the excavating necessary in the proposed improvements would render available about 1,713,000 cubic yards of material, part of which could go into the breakwater and part into the filling up of land to be reclaimed. This would be killing two birds with one stone, and doing very useful work as well. The whole question depends upon the necessity which exists for the work being done, and whether the value of the improvements would justify the expense. That the bettering of the harbor is greatly needed, no one will deny, and when we consider the very large sums which are spent on the eastern coast, along the St. Lawrence River and on the lakes for the improvement of harbors where much less shipping is done than in Victoria, there is no reason why our claims to the fullest consideration should not be made good.

CHOLERA IS SUSPECTED.

Tangier, Sept. 20.—The German steamer Faro, from Hamburg for Mediterranean ports, is quarantined here. It is suspected that the vessel has cholera on board.

The Day At Ottawa

Australian Minister Repudiates Alleged Complaint of Canadian Churlishness.

National Railway Commissioners Examine Quebec Bridge Company's Property.

Revenue Cruisers on the Great Lakes Ask for Rapid Fire Guns.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—Mr. Wollaston, comptroller-general of trade and commerce for Australia, writes to the government emphatically repudiating the press statements that the Canadian customs department has exhibited churlishness towards Australia by refusing information regarding trade prices in the Dominion. He acknowledges the invariable courtesy shown by the Canadian officials.

The impression prevails that the government will select the site on Mackenzie avenue and Sussex street, from St. John's church to St. Patrick street, for the new departmental building. The options, which lapsed in June, have been renewed for four months.

The national transcontinental railway commissioners will make a thorough examination of the Quebec Bridge Company's properties before their return from Quebec, with a view to the Dominion assuming control of the enterprise.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are asking for armorial bearings, and the state department will forward the applications to the Herald college.

Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion astronomer, has gone to Harvard College observatory to determine the difference of longitude between Harvard and the observatory at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Fisher leaves for New Westminster tomorrow to attend the Dominion exhibition.

Capt. Dunn of the government cruiser Vigilant has applied to the marine department for a quick fire gun for his cruiser. American poachers on Lake Erie, he reports, do not pay heed to the only gun now on board, which is only a rifle of large calibre. The Vigilant is the cruiser which sent 30 bullets into the fishing tug Harry B. Barnhurst in a chase on Sunday.

MORTGAGE ON THE TUBE.

Receiver Appointed for the Tubular Despatch Company, New York.

New York, Sept. 20.—Two receivers were appointed today for the Tubular Despatch Company, which owns the pneumatic tubes in which the mail is carried in New York and in some other cities. The receivers were appointed by Justice Truax of the supreme court in a suit brought by the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose a mortgage of $600,000.

BOUND IN MOROCCO.

Franco-German Negotiations Reach a Sticking Point.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Franco-German negotiations on the subject of the Moroccan situation continues in suspense. Dr. Rosen and M. Reveil, respectively the representatives of Germany and France, have not yet resumed their meetings. The tension, however, has been somewhat relieved owing to assurances from both sides that the negotiations are not in immediate danger of rupture. This is calming public excitement and preventing a flurry on the bourse.

It is announced positively that the conference will meet at Algeria in accord on the other disputed points.

EXPLOITING WAGE-EARNERS.

President of Chicago Union Pleads Guilty of Criminal Conspiracy.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—With sensational suddenness today President Geo. Meller of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 1, who is being tried with twelve other union officials and members on a charge of criminal conspiracy, withdrew a plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. Meller, it is alleged, was one of the instigators of a system of "slugging" practiced on non-union workers. Counsel for the other defendants were thrown into commotion by Meller's change of front. They met the situation, however, with a charge that Meller was a paid spy of the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' association. Meller is expected to take the witness stand against his fellow defendants.

ERIE ROAD'S EXPANSION

Nearly Four Thousand Miles of Track Added to Eastern System.

New York, Sept. 20.—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad today announced the following: "At a meeting of the board of directors of the Erie Railroad Company today the purchase of a majority of the stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company was authorized. The method of financing the purchase was agreed upon and will be made public later."

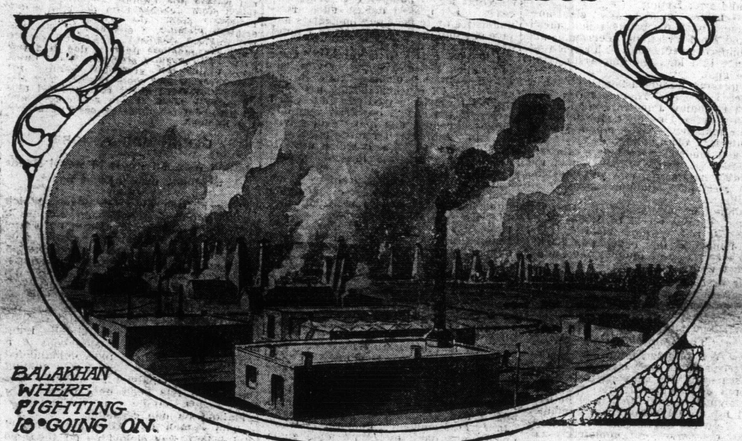
By this purchase the Erie system has acquired between 3,500 and 4,000 additional miles of trackage. At Chicago, which is the western terminus of the Erie road, it will connect by the new purchase with some of the principal cities in Ohio and Michigan.

UNSANCTIFIED HISTORY.

United States Cruiser Chicago Reports Having Made Record Run.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The officers of the United States cruiser Colorado, which put in here today for coal, reported that in the recent trials over the new one-mile course near Rockland, Maine, the warship attained the fastest speed ever made by an American warship on a trial cruise when manned by a naval crew. She made 22.22 knots an hour in a four-hour run to sea on Saturday, which is within .04 of the speed she made on her trial trip. On the Rockland test the ship carried her heavy armament, which was not on board during her trial trip, and she was run without the full force of firemen. Had it not been for the depletion in the firemen's ranks, the officers say the ship probably would have made 23 knots an hour.

ANARCHY IN THE CAUCASUS



BALAKHAN WHERE FIGHTING IS GOING ON.

Teach the Young Idea to Shoot

Plan for Military Instruction for Young Canada Outlined by Sir F. Borden.

Minister of Militia Has a Little Tilt With Dr. Hall an Opponent of Scheme.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, minister of militia and defence, accompanied by Major General Lake, yesterday terminated the work of inspection with a visit to the drill hall, where the respective departments with their equipment were each made the subject of careful investigation, with the result that both pronounced the most favorable and satisfied terms upon the quartering and their arrangement generally.

Later in the afternoon Sir Frederick held a levee in the great reception room of the Hotel Driard, when a number of leading citizens were presented to the minister, the presentations being made by Mr. R. B. McMicking, president of the Liberal Association, the following being a partial list of those who attended: George Riley, M. P., C. H. Lugrin, the Rev. D. Macrae, Rev. P. J. Hicks, Major Nichols, Capt. Cox, Dr. T. J. Jones, Dr Milne, Dr. Ernest Hall, Dr. Lewis Hall, Dr. Gibbs, W. E. Ditchburn, R. H. Swinnerton, Richard Hall, M. P. P., W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., W. H. Langley, Robt. Mowat, J. E. Church, E. G. Taylor, Inspector of Fisheries James Bell, Geo. Glover, Frank Higgins, Robt. Houston, Beaumont Boggs, and others.

After all had shaken hands, further formality was dispensed with and a discussion ensued upon topics of general interest in connection with the department of militia and defence, opening with a request from R. B. McMicking for further confirmation of the statement made in the House of Commons to the effect that the fortifications at Esquimalt were to be taken over by the Dominion government.

Sir Frederick, in the course of a brief reply, confirmed the statement, adding that the date fixed upon was July 1, and that he was not aware that that future would be in any way anticipated. The fortifications at Halifax, said he, are to be taken over in like manner, the date fixed being September 15. He thought, however, that this would be extended to October 15.

He did not think that there was much to be said of new interest in connection with this matter; but this he would say, that he was trying to get the provinces interested in a scheme for the development of instruction in drill and musketry in the schools, and for this purpose he would propose a convention of the ministers of education of all the provinces in order that arrangements to this end might be made systematically and connectedly throughout the schools of the Dominion.

He would propose that the school teachers themselves be trained in the Normal schools and be required to pass in physical culture and the subjects necessary to the achievement of this object. The Dominion government would provide all that was necessary in the way of equipment so that no expense should fall upon local authorities; and all that they asked was the co-operation of the said authorities in order to bring the scheme into force.

This course, said he, would redound to the great and manifest advantage both to the rising generation and of the country.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GOING TO HALIFAX.

Arrangements have already begun which will lead to the vacation of the Work Point barracks by the Imperial forces. So far have these arrangements been carried out, that a number of the Royal Garrison Artillery, whose time is all but expired, have enlisted with the Canadian militia to be stationed at Halifax. It is not yet certain the number of R.G.A.'s who have taken this step, but the majority, whose time is up or nearly so, are expected to join the Canadian regiment. Those enlisting are expected to be ordered to leave for Halifax at any time.

Mayor Houston Finally Located

Erratic Nelsonian Writes Friend From Tonopah But Offers no Explanation.

The Frank Zinc Smelter Said to have Acquired a Colliery.

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 20.—A letter was received today by a private friend of Mayor Houston, placing that errant official in Tonopah, Ariz. There is no word as to how his official duties as mayor or provincial member for Nelson are to be carried out. It is rumored that a meeting of the directors of the Tribune, of which paper John Houston is or was managing editor, will be held next week.

A new grandstand has just been completed by the city in connection with the Nelson fair and recreation grounds at an expense of $1,000.

The C. P. R. has launched the steamer Slocan on Slocan lake, and as soon as it is finished will inaugurate a service through Slocan lake from this city to the coast, which will shorten the journey about twelve hours. The trip will then be made in about thirty hours.

Annexes a Mine

It is reported that the new zinc smelter at Frank, Alta, which has bonded a number of zinc properties, is taking over a colliery in order to run the reduction works to the best economical advantage.

The West Kootenay Power Company served notice today of its application for contempt of court proceedings to be brought against the contractors, Dave McBeath and W. P. Tierney, on the city power plant, for disobeying an injunction granted by Mr. Justice Irving in July last against the dumping of rock into the Kootenay river, apparently on the ground that the rock might float across the current to the opposite bank, half a mile away, and block the intake of the petitioners' power plant. The application asks, among other things, for the committal of W. P. Tierney and Dave McBeath to the common gaol at Nelson and for the sequestration of the revenues of Nelson.

A BACKSLIDER RETURNS.

Foresworn Native African Missionary Now Tires of Heathenism.

Huntington, Ind., Sept. 20.—Definite information contradicting the reported death of Daniel Wilberforce, the native African missionary who, after being educated in America and embracing the Christian faith, several months ago returned to heathenism, have been received. Wilberforce with several other natives has been arrested by the English commissioner of West Africa, charged with cannibalism. He declared that he was innocent of the charge and asserted that he would seek forgiveness and return to the Christian faith.