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ISLAND, B. C.
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US H. BOWES,
CHEMIST,
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VICTORIA, B. C.

AND REGISTRY ACT."

atter of Lot 1,615, Victoria City,
the Matter of an Application on
of Charles William Ringler
on for an Indefeasible Title to

s hereby given that it is my in-
issue a Certificate of Indefeas-
to the above land to Charles
ingler Thomson on the 24th day
ber, 1904, unless in the meantime
jection thereto be made to me in
y a person claiming an estate or
erein, or in any part thereof.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
gistry Office,
oria, B. C., 21st June, 1904.

s hereby given that sixty days
I intend to apply to the Hon.
Commissioner of Lands and
permission to purchase the fol-
scribed tract of land situated on
t, Portland Canal, B. C., Coast
pposite Salmon River, commenc-
ost marked G. C. S. W. C., thence
chains, thence east 20 chains,
uth 20 chains, thence west 20
the place of commencement, con-
ighty acres more or less.
GRAHAM CHAMBERS.
, 1904.

—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per
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ce unnecessary. Address M. A.
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is for sale write us at once, giv-
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B. C.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, of this city,
r was occupied by E. A. Lewis,
of the District Association, who
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who manifested throughout the
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ne the committee having in hand
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manner in which it was carried

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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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STRENGTHENING THE BESIEGING ARMY

OYAMA REPORTED TO HAVE SENT MEN SOUTH

Japanese Dispersed a Force of Russians After Fight Northeast of Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The Japanese operations against Mukden are rapidly developing. Gen. Kouropatkin announces that the Japanese army at Bentsiaputze is beginning to advance northward. The outposts yesterday tried to capture Kaoutou pass commanding the road to Fushan. The Russians are offering a stubborn resistance, which is likely to retard decisive operations. Kouropatkin has placed strong forces astride the Mukden and Fushan roads to Bentsiaputze. The Russians are holding all the passes of the Dai range of mountains eastward of Pintaitzu.

A dispatch from Harbin announces that another Japanese regiment is moving further eastward, but it is regarded as improbable that the Japanese will move in considerable force from Dziantchan along the roads leading to Mukden, Fushan and Sintsintin.

Severe fighting is probable before the Japanese succeed in reaching the Hun river.

There is no further news from Port Arthur, but the anxiety as to the fate of the gallant defenders has been relieved by it seems telegrams received here, announcing that the Japanese have not captured any important positions.

Field Marshal Oyama's lengthy report of the repulse of what he calls the Russian counter attack on Pintaitzu, is classed here as being nothing more or less than the Japanese version of the reconnaissance of Gen. Samsonoff and Gen. Rennenkampff's forces north of Bentsiaputze detailed from here in the Associated Press dispatches of September 19th. Oyama's report attributes undue importance to this operation. Kouropatkin obviously did not contemplate pressing home his attack since he sent a comparatively small force against the Japanese army.

A detachment under Gen. Rennenkampff, while reconnoitering yesterday lost two officers and nine men killed and had three officers and 23 men wounded.

FIGHTING MAY OCCUR AT FUSHAN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—(3.20 a. m.)—The Japanese advance towards Mukden continues slowly, according to information received here. Marquis Oyama's advance guard is 30 miles south of Mukden. Stories printed in the foreign press that a great battle there has already begun are disproved by the actual developments at the scene of operations.

From the importance of Mukden as a winter base, it is belived that the Japanese probably will have to reckon first with a stubborn defence of the Fushan mines, where the next important fight is expected.

Judging by present developments, Marquis Oyama is giving up the idea of cutting Gen. Kouropatkin's communications to the northward and contenting himself with advancing on the Russian front and flank in such fashion as to force the evacuation of the town and compel the Russians to retreat further north.

According to the best information, Oyama has three armies concentrated south and southeast of Mukden, a fourth corps, consisting of two divisions composed of men drafted from the armies of Generals. Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku, being detached to Dziantchan, and thence sending out flanking columns northward and northeastward, with the object of protecting Oyama's right and at the same time driving in the Russian outposts. An enveloping movement on such a large scale as Gen. Kuroki essayed at Liao Yang is not expected. Evidently the Japanese realize that their strength is inadequate to justify another attempt to surround Gen. Kouropatkin, who now is stronger by two army corps than he was at Liao Yang.

The report has gained some credence here that it is the intention of the Japanese to winter at Mukden if they can take the town, and then hold on until an accumulation of Russian forces on their front compels them to retire to the Liao Yang peninsula and Korea, the retreat in this direction drawing Gen. Kouropatkin after them.

Orders have been issued to prepare seven rifles brigades for service in the Far East.

SKIRMISHERS CONTINUE ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

Mukden, Sept. 23.—The situation here continues quiet. Small parties of Japanese skirmishers are pushing northward on the road from Bentziaputse to Fushan.

It is stated by Russian spies that Marquis Oyama detached a considerable force to co-operate with the army before Port Arthur.

The Russians have taken many Chunchuses prisoners, among them being found a number of Chinese regular soldiers.

The weather has turned suddenly cold. The supply of uniforms is inadequate, and the soldiers are being supplied with Chinese padded overcoats, which have been bought in large quantities.

Chinese have brought into Mukden ten soldiers who had been rescued and cared for by natives, who fed them and brought them into the Russian lines. The Chinese had refused payment from the men, but they were suitably rewarded by the officers of the regiment.

The surgeon of one of the Siberian regiments, who was captured at Liao Yang, has arrived here. The Japanese found him tending the wounded. They treated him well, and entertained him at a concert in the famous Liao Yang summer garden, and offered him a position as surgeon in the Japanese army. Finding that he preferred his own regiment, the Japanese good-naturally escorted him to the lines and allowed him to return to Mukden.

Capt. Shubert and four Buriat Cossacks have returned from a long scout south of the Japanese main army. The captain brings important information regarding the Japanese locations and regiments, and says active operations in this vicinity probably will develop within a few days.

Capt. Shubert experienced great kindness at the hands of the Chinese, who fed him and his men and offered to disguise them in Chinese clothing. This, however, was not necessary, as the party eluded the Japanese pickets, passing within a few yards of one, and reached the Russian lines in safety.

FIGHTING NORTHWEST OF LIAO YANG.

Tokio, Sept. 23.—1 p. m.—An official telegram reports fights have taken place at the towns of Tieling and Santungku, 60 miles northeast of Liao Yang on September 20th. The dispatch says:

"Our detachment advanced through Heinuchuang on September 20th and attacked the enemy, consisting of one company of infantry, some cavalry and a machine gun, stationed at Tieling, and a battalion of infantry, five hundred cavalry, six quick-firing guns and one machine gun stationed at Santungku, which lies 8 miles north of Tieling.

"The Russians, who were driven off to the northward, left nineteen dead behind them. We captured some spoils. Our losses were very small."

JAPANESE FORCES RESUME OFFENSIVE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—General Kouropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese have resumed the offensive from Bentsiaputze, on Fu pass, which is on the railroad between Mukden and Fushan, about 12 miles from Mukden.

BRITISH CRUISERS REACH LAS PALMAS.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Sept. 23.—The British cruisers St. George and Brilliant arrived here to-day.

A Las Palmas dispatch yesterday said the Russian cruiser Terek, which had been stopping British vessels in the vicinity of Gibraltar, had begun coaling there, but that on instructions received from Madrid she had been ordered to leave Las Palmas, and was forbidden to take on board any more coal, any water or stores.

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS AFLOAT IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 22.—Various unconfirmed rumors have reached London that the Vladivostock cruisers have sailed out, that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel has made a counter attack and recaptured a fort from the Japanese, that Madame Stoessel was wounded in the shoulder while attending wounded soldiers at Port Arthur, and that the Russians are leaving Mukden.

RUSSIANS BUY COAL FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, Sept. 23.—Russian agents are displaying great activity in securing coal at Liverpool for Vladivostock. They offer $6 per ton plus three per cent. upon ship's departure and another $3.75 on arrival at Vladivostock, the firms generally fighting shy, but a few ships having been dispatched to Hongkong.

JAPANESE GUNBOATS SAIL FOR PORT ARTHUR.

London, Sept. 22.—During the scarcity of news from Mukden, attention is again reverted to Port Arthur.

According to the Morning Post Japanese correspondent, two of the Russian forts the Japanese are said to have occupied in the vicinity of Shiushiying, are Nantsai and Changkiatun and their value to the besiegers consists in the former being close to the Aitushan forts and the latter to the Dragon hill forts, the object of the Japanese being to thrust a powerful wedge in the gap between the eastern and western fortifications through which the railway passes to Port Arthur from the north. Antushan overlooks this gap and, though the Japanese failed to penetrate it sufficiently in the assault of three weeks ago, the persistency with which they returned to the charge is held to prove that the taking of the gap is as essential to the Japanese plan of campaign as it was a decade ago.

A mass of more or less reliable reports emanates from Chefoo and elsewhere. According to the Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent the Japanese at Port Arthur have mounted additional guns on positions captured in the last assault. An attack from the sea, the correspondent says, is now less effective owing to the continual high angle fire having seriously affected the heavy guns of the blockading fleet.

The correspondent at Tientsin of the Daily Telegraph, says that Japanese gunboats have left Yinkow preliminary to a renewal, and it is said, a final attack on Port Arthur.

PUTS THE BLAME ON ALEXIEFF AND ORLOFF.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Tageblatt, apparently prompted by the Russian war department, puts the blame for Gen. Orloff's failure to hold the Yentai coal mines equally upon Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Orloff. The correspondent says: "Alexieff detained Orloff on trivial pretexts so that he reached the mines at noon on September 1st, wholly uninformed as to the situation. Gen. Samsonoff transmitted to him Gen. Kouropatkin's strict order to hold the mines at all costs; but when Orloff heard the cannonading in the direction of Skywantun he marched toward that place, leaving Samsonoff alone to hold the mines.

"Gen. Kuroki fell on the left of the flank half an hour afterward. Orloff was completely surprised. His troops, composed mainly of reservists who had been long out of the service, were uncontrollable and broke, going in the direction of Yentai instead of back to the mines. Gen. Kouropatkin personally led the first Siberian corps to the support of the hard pressed Samsonoff."

ATTACKING TOWN ON THREE SIDES.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Matins St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"Telegrams, of which the general staff have as yet no knowledge, reached the Emperor at 4 o'clock this morning. I can affirm that they concern Port Arthur, regarding which place the greatest anxiety prevails at court.

"The Japanese are now engaged in a general assault, which is more furious than its predecessors, attacking the town on three sides simultaneously and outpointing their whole forces, being determined to finish the business. Russian mines blew up whole battalions. Gen. Fock especially distinguished himself, directing the fire from the wall, which the Japanese reached after indescribable massacre.

"The work of Admiral Togo's and Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadrons are aiding in the struggle, which it is feared here will be final.

"The besieged forces are fighting as in a furnace. A perfect stream of shells is falling on the town, port and fortress from the whole hill and roadstead. Gen. Stoessel is going from fort to fort encouraging the defenders in their desperate efforts.

"In St. Petersburg the tragic event which perhaps will terminate by the glorious fall of Port Arthur is wholly unknown. At court hope has not yet been entirely abandoned."

KNOW LITTLE OF MOVEMENTS OF JAPS.

Mukden, Sept. 23.—Military authorities here continue to express the belief that a battle will be fought near Mukden within a few days, but on the other hand the Chinese profess confidence that active hostilities are remote.

The war balloon was sent up to-day southeast of Mukden, which seems to indicate that the Japanese are expected to appear in that direction.

The Russians are using war balloons southeast of Mukden to observe the movements of the Japanese in that direction.

The line of outposts established by the Japanese is so effective that not even the Chinese have been able to penetrate it. It is impossible, therefore, to say how Marquis Oyama has disposed his forces. It is believed that Gen. Kuroki's army stretches from Benzihu to Bentsiaputze, and the armies of Gen. Oku and Nodzu from Yentai along the high road and railroad to Shahepu, sixteen miles south of Mukden, while a further army is moving from Dziantchan across the Dai mountains. All these roads converge at Mukden.

Of the four armies those of Oku and Nodzu are nearest Mukden, and their progress will have to be slackened in order to permit Kuroki and the flanking columns time to come up. Meanwhile Oku and Nodzu have command of the railroad. Supplies of grain and ammunition are carried from Yentai over heavy roads, exposed to capture by enterprising Cossacks raiders.

There has been an improvement in the weather at Mukden, which is of great help to the Japanese.

JAPS MOVING TO THE NORTHWEST OF MUKDEN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—(2.45 a. m.)—Gen. Sakharoff reports that the Japanese army is moving from Bentsiaputze towards Fubbs, six miles northeast of Mukden. The Hun river at this point is shallow and probably for this reason the locality has been selected by the Japanese for crossing. If the Japanese gain a foothold at Fu pass, Gen. Kouropatkin's position at Mukden will be insecure, as the Japanese will from thence be able to threaten the Russian line of communications. Fu pass is only twenty miles north of Bentsiaputze, but at the present rate of progress the Japanese will probably be four or five days in traversing it. The Russian force south of Mukden is believed to consist of only one army corps, which is acting as a rearguard and is not intended to offer a serious resistance to the Japanese advance.

A dispatch received here to-day from Mukden gives details of the Japanese positions, as follows:

"Gen. Kuroki has concentrated one army with Bentsiaputze and Bensihu as its radius, and his advance is pushing forward along the road leading to Fushan and Fu pass. The advance forces of the other two armies occupy the Yentai mines, the village of Yentai and Sandenu. The front of these three armies are protected by an outpost screen, which Chinese are not allowed to pass. A small Japanese detachment is moving along the left bank of the Liao river in order to protect their junks."

The weather at Mukden is rainy and windy and cold has prematurely set in.

JAPANESE TELLS OF TWO DAYS' BATTLE.

Chefoo, Sept. 24.—Noon.—A Japanese, who has arrived here from Dalny, says that the battle which began at Port Arthur, September 19th, continued during September 20th, but he is unable to give any details of the fighting.

On September 21st and 22nd the Japanese bombardment was slight.

The Japanese further said that there were unverified rumors at Dalny to the effect that the Japanese had made some gains.

The bombardment of September 19th began at 3 o'clock in the morning and lasted one hour. At dawn, the volume of firing increased to an extent hitherto unknown. Some of the heavy guns, which have been lately placed, opened fire from a quarter which has previously been silent. During the fiercest firing the heavy guns were fired at an average of twice in one minute. Every window in Dalny shook. Thereafter it was inconsequential.

Chinese from a village near Port Arthur confirm the foregoing, and add while off the Miaotao island yesterday they heard firing from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

AWAITING RESULTS OF ATTACK ON FORTRESS.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Sept. 24.—Before the retreat northward began, Russian officers told foreigners that the reinforcements brought into Manchuria since last June were only enough to counterbalance the casualties up to that date. If this is true, the Russian forces now in Manchuria are no larger than when the battle of Telissu (Vafangow) was fought on June 15th.

There are persistent rumors among the Chinese that the Russians are evacuating Mukden and are preparing to make a desperate stand at Tie pass.

Everything now awaits the result of the attack on Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS SAY ATTACKS ARE BECOMING INFREQUENT.

Tsintau, Sept. 24.—The German steamer Erica, to which the British collier transferred her cargo of Cardiff coal, cleared for Victoria, B. C., yesterday.

The chief engineer of the Erica refused to sail on the vessel, claiming that she was going to attempt to run the blockade to Port Arthur.

Russians here say that several supply ships have arrived at Port Arthur recently with foodstuffs, ammunition and medicines. They further say that their advices from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Japanese attacks are becoming infrequent and less severe. They believe that the Japanese assaults will soon cease, and that the Japanese will attempt to starve out the garrison.

JAPANESE SLOWLY MOVING IN THE WEST.

Mukden, Sept. 22.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese continue their advance westward with extreme slowness. General Kuroki's headquarters is close to Pensihu (about 45 miles east of Liao Yang).

A Turkestan is reported to have killed eight Japanese cavalrymen in the brush near Yen Tai.

Junks are coming up the Liao river regularly with supplies for the Japanese.

The return of Lieut.-General Rennenkampff to the command of the cavalry division has been signalized by renewed activity on the part of the Russians.

BRITISH STEAMER TAKEN TO HAKODATE.

London, Sept. 24.—The correspondent of the Daily Express at Kobe telegraphing on September 23rd, says that the Japanese stopped the British steamer Crusader in the Tsagaru strait, and have taken her to Hakodate.

URGES IMMEDIATE DISPATCH OF WARSHIPS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The Novoe Vremya to-day commenting upon Lord Rosebery's words at Edinburgh that "there is room enough in Asia for Russia and England," says: "This formula is out of date since Great Britain by her alliance with Japan has introduced a third power into the Asiatic domain, and it is doubtful if there is room for all three. Great Britain's alliance has also placed her in a most awkward position. She would like to be neutral but she cannot. This explains her peculiar attitude towards Russia."

The paper urges the prompt departure of the Baltic fleet, saying that every day's delay is enabling Japan to complete more warships.

An admiral writes to the Novoe Vremya bewailing the lack of enterprise and determination in the management of the Russian navy, to which he ascribes the failures of the squadrons in the east and in the operations of the auxiliary cruisers recently commissioned to stop contraband of war. He insists on the necessity for sweeping reforms in the admiralty and the introduction of up-to-date methods in shipbuilding.

MILITARY ATTACHES WERE WELL TREATED.

London, Sept. 24.—The Times Tokio correspondent telegraphs that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicholson, the British military observer with the Japanese army, who has returned to Tokio owing to sickness, emphatically denies the stories of illiberal treatment of foreign attaches by the Japanese staff, and declares that it would have been impossible to show greater courtesy, grant larger facilities, or repose fuller confidence.

WINTER CLOTHING ARRIVING FOR RUSSIANS.

General Kouropatkin's Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 19, via, Luzen, Korea, Sept. 24.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The first touch of Manchurian winter, which follows the summer abruptly, came yesterday with a sudden cold wave, the thermometer registering 44 degrees during the night. Much discomfort was experienced by the soldiers, who, clad in khaki, were sleeping out of doors. A supply of winter clothing has begun to arrive, and all the men will soon be provided for in this respect.

FOODSTUFFS ONLY CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—According to the present status of the negotiations of the United States and Great Britain with Russia on the matter of contraband of war, foodstuffs alone have been formally declared conditional contraband. Russia has notified Great Britain that she had no intention to depart from her original view that coal is absolute contraband.

At the same time, it is understood that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has given Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, a verbal assurance of Russia's desire to apply the rule with the greatest leniency.

The same assurance applies to all articles of dual use enumerated in article 6 of Russia's declaration on contraband. The report that the commission appointed to consider the question of contraband held an extraordinary meeting and declared cotton, coal and iron to be contraband, as announced by a news agency in London, is incorrect.

The commission has not held a session since the departure of Prof. DeMartens, its president, for Edinburgh, to attend the meeting of the Institute of International Law.

SAILING OF RUSSIAN SQUADRON UNCONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—The admiralty here does not confirm a report of the departure of the Vladivostock squadron, which has gained currency in many of the capitals of Europe.

JOHN REDMOND

Utters Warning to His Countrymen—Also Made a Prediction.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—To a big audience of his countrymen, John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, uttered this warning:

"Our nation is slipping from its moorings, it is dying. If we are passive and inactive Ireland will cease to be the home of the Celt. There are more old men and little children, and fewer young men and women in that island than any other country on earth. The death of the race can only be warded off by acting in the living present. We must not neglect an opportunity."

Then he made this prediction: "We shall seize our opportunities; before the oldest man in this audience is dead, Ireland will have won a good measure of self-government."

Mr. Redmond declared he wanted to take back to Ireland with him $50,000 subscribed by Irish-Americans. Following his plea, Chairman John F. Finerty announced that sympathetic Irishmen had already subscribed $4,000.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "certain fixed and positive demand of the Irish people is and forever shall be Home Rule for Ireland."

It was explained that by Home Rule was meant the vesting of the government of Ireland in a parliament assembled upon the soil of Ireland independent of alien influence.

FIGHTING AMONG STRIKERS

Occurred During Stampede of Workmen to Secure Employment.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The nine months' struggle of the machinists and boilermakers of the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad against a ten per cent. wage reduction is at an end. The company announced it would reinstate as many of the former employees as possible at the lower wages. The result was a stampede of more than half of the 400 strikers, which caused fighting and brought out the police.

SHOT BY BARTENDER.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 23.—In a street quarrel at Hudson last night John Coleman, a bartender, shot and killed John Scanlon, a teamster. The murderer escaped.

LORD MINTO'S VISIT TO WINNIPEG

SPENDS THE DAY AT THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL

Received Civic Address—The Union of Municipalities Elects Officers for British Columbia.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Lord and Lady Minto arrived here from Regina at 6 o'clock this morning and rested until 10, when the civic ceremonies opened. Escorted by mounted rifles and school cadets, Their Excellencies, at that hour, left the C. P. R. depot and proceeded to the city hall, where a civic address was presented and replied to by Lord Minto. Luncheon was served at noon at the Government House, and Lower Fort Garry visited in the afternoon. The presentation of the King's colors to the rifles took place at 3 o'clock. In the evening the vice-regal party will attend the Black Watch band concert, where the Scottish societies of the city will present an address. Their Excellencies leave for Ottawa on Saturday morning. To-day was damp and gloomy, but the streets were crowded with people, hundreds of United States residents being present to witness the procession.

Priest's House Burned.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Father Lamarshe's house, situated on Mission Island, near Fort Frances, Ont., was destroyed by fire last night. It was a beautiful residence, and recently completed at a cost of $20,000.

Provincial Officers.

London, Sept. 23.—The union of Canadian municipalities yesterday elected Mayor Laporte, of Montreal, as president. Officers elected for British Columbia were: Vice-president, T. F. Neeland, Vancouver; second vice-president, W. H. Keary, New Westminster. The place of meeting next year was left to the executive committee for decision.

Borden's Speech.

Brampton, Ont., Sept. 23.—Addressing a meeting here last night in the interest of Richard Blain, M. P. for Peel, R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, speaking of Lord Dundonald, said he knew the late G. O. C. well enough to know that he had in his mind and in his heart from the time he came to Canada until he left it, only one object, and one aim, and that was to make the militia of Canada an effective defence force in the country. He had no object to impose militarism on Canada. He did not believe militarism to be consistent with Canada's institutions, but he did believe we should have a volunteer defence force in the country which would be capable of defending the soil of Canada against any foe, and he had no sympathy with either the one political party or the other.

Liberal Nominated.

Port Elgin, Ont., Sept. 23.—North Bruce Liberals have nominated J. E. Campbell for the House of Commons at the next general election.

The Ames Failure.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—A. E. Ames & Co. have issued a statement that encumbered and unencumbered stock is now available for creditors in proportion to their claims.

Trades Congress.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The Trades and Labor Congress this morning adopted a resolution to the effect that the incoming executive consider the desirability of sending a representative to Great Britain to offset the work of the Dominion government in inducing British workmen to come to Canada, to the detriment of Canadian workmen.

ATE RAT POISON.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Dead—Three Other [illegible]

Spokane, Sept. 21.—A "rat biscuit" found in an empty storeroom at Mallon avenue by the children of Jacob Lesser, who lives in the rooms upstairs, caused the death of one boy and the illness of three other children.

Reuben, an 8-year-old boy, found the "biscuit" and mistaking them for crackers, he ate considerable of the stuff and then divided his find with the other children. The boy ate the poisoned biscuit about 1 o'clock. He died about 9 or 10 p.m. The other children who had eaten only a little of the poison are not seriously ill.

SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED.

Fell Into a Vault and a Number Lost Their Lives—Nine Bodies Recovered.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—During the morning recess to-day of the public school at Pleasant Ridge, about 20 miles north of this city, a number of children lost their lives.

When school recessed there was a playful rush into the outhouse, which gave way, precipitating about 20 children into the vault. Nine dead bodies have been recovered.

THE ARCHBISHOP IN RAILWAY WRECK

DR. DAVIDSON AND PARTY ESCAPED UNINJURED

Special Train En Route to Washington From Bar Harbor Collided With Engine.

East Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 23.—A special train conveying the Archbishop of Canterbury from Bar Harbor, Me., to Washington, was wrecked near here this morning. The Archbishop was not injured, although considerably shaken up. J. Pierpont Morgan was also on the train and shaken up, but not hurt.

The special, running at the rate of sixty miles on hour, was just passing the station when a detached locomotive, which had been drawing a train on the North Brookfield branch, ran into the main line. The engineer of the special sighted a danger signal, but owing to the high speed of the train and the slippery rails, due to the mist of the early morning, he found it impossible to more than slightly reduce the speed of his locomotive. The engineer of the branch engine heard the onrush of the special, but he had no time to move out of the way.

The Archbishop's train struck the North Brookfield engine with a terrific crash and demolished it. The locomotive of the special was thrown from the rails and landed across the eastbound track near the wreck of the North Brookfield engine.

The cars did not leave the rails. Rev. J. Ellison, the Archbishop's secretary, answered for those in the Archbishop's private car, including Mrs. Davidson, saying that no one was injured.

With the Archbishop, besides Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Morgan, were Rev. Hyla Holden, and Rev. J. Ellison and attendant. It was rumored that a maid was hurt, but her injuries were not held to be serious.

Traffic on the road was blocked for some time.

Continued Journey.

East Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's special train, with a new engine, resumed its trip to Washington just before 10 o'clock.

The special train was one engaged by Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Archbishop. The locomotive, which had pulled the mixed train, was switching the cars in the yard. The branch engine was just over the switch on the main line when the locomotive of the special appeared around a curve about 100 yards away. The air brakes of the special were applied, but did not prevent it from striking the engine, which was picked up on the pilot of the special, carried about 300 feet and then dropped in a heap. The wreckage blocked the opposite track.

THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

Report of Steamboat Inspectors—Lack of Discipline Among the Crew.

New York, Sept. 23.—The local board of steamboat inspectors which has been investigating the General Slocum steamboat disaster last summer, has completed its work, says the Herald, and submitted its report to Robt. S. Bodie, the supervising inspector. The report, which is signed by Jas. A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, contains the following principal points:

That the fire on the steamboat was discovered at the upper end of the Sunken Meadows and that North Brother island was the nearest available point to beach the steamship.

That the life preserving appliances on the vessel were adequate, but had the General Slocum been supplied with double the number not another life would have been saved because of the ignorance and incompetency of the crew.

That there was an absolute lack of discipline on the part of the crew [illegible] the master and of the pilot.

That fire drills had been neglected and that had the crew been trained as the law requires such a disaster would have been almost inconceivable.

That one of the crew, in his ignorance, added to the incipient flames by throwing thereon empty bags which had contained charcoal.

That the chief engineer was grossly negligent, was notified of fire, that he did not see the hose had been connected and the water turned on.

That the licenses of Wm. H. Van Schack, master, and Pilot Edward Van Wart, and Benjamin F. Conklin, chief engineer, be revoked.

SEEKING TERRITORY.

France Endeavoring to Secure a Portion of the Liberian Republic.

London, Sept. 23.—Sir Harry Johnston, the well-known traveller and former consul-general for the Uganda protectorate, who recently returned here from a visit to Liberia, is quoted in an interview as saying there is no doubt that France is endeavoring to secure as a result of the boundary dispute a portion of the territory of the Liberian republic.