uble In The Fold

efontaine Not Satisfied Offer of Speakership of Commons.

r. Brodeur's Hopes for binet Position are Reported Vain.

aid for Political Hacks Brunet's Election In Montreal?

Own Correspondent.

Oct. 30.—The lot of prime s not a happy one. Up to it seemed to be the general n that Mr. Brodeur would be ster of Public Works. Sir Laurier announced this morn- there would be nothing settled days, and it is stated tonight that Mr. Brodeur will not go Cabinet, but will retain his position as Speaker of the . The objection was raised r. Brodeur was taken into the t would give portfolios to two county men, his own con- of Rouville and that of St. , represented by Hon. Mr. It is pointed out on the other t representatives of two ad- tario ridings North and South ave seats in the Cabinet. efontaine's friends, however, ed the objection against Mr. and it has been effectual. Mr. he was determined not to take ership, but whether his friends ccessful in getting him into try remains to be seen. The ss, the government organ, ad- ght that there is a row on. there will be some interest- opments within the next few meeting of the Cabinet was y, but at the close it was an- hat nothing of public interest transacted.

l, Oct. 30.—The petition to recent election in St. James Montreal, for the House of , was up before the court to- Brunet, the member elected, er examination for discovery, l that he had spent about $2,- s own money in securing the He also testified that the of the hacks employed in voters to the polls was under ppointed by Hon. J. J. Tarte, he had nothing to do with this f the election. The case was s until November 17. There is that the election will be void- is the constituency in which s were cast in one poll for an there were voters on the or which Mr. Brunet's nephew to jail and the deputy return- is now serving a sentence.

g, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Judg- he Lisgar election case was de- day in favor of Stewart, who s seat. The cost are on the

ed as to whether they should d by a Protestant or Roman The young woman finally gave hen the young man backed out mise.

FRENCH MINERS.

ns With Operators Still in Progress.

ct. 30.—Replying to a question M. Paures (Socialist) in the of Deputies today, with regard pitration of difficulties existing he coal mining companies and ng miners. Premier Combes the answers of the companies bitration proposals had not ved, but that it must be taken nt that negotiations were pro- etween the prefects of the partment and the managers of M. Combes explained that managers must refer the mat- heir respective boards of di- nd said he hoped to be agree- ld be reached. After this the matter was dropped and ber adjourned.

GENERAL BOTHA.

inental Appeals For Aid Were Misunderstood.

Oct. 30.—The Contemporary s published an article by Gen- , in which the writer insists loyalty of the Boer leaders to rtain. He expresses regret nguage of some of their con- peals has been misinterpreted d and reiterates the fervent co-operate with the British t in smoothing the effects of General Botha says it is to have to appeal to foreign- nds to aid his countrymen, he believes if Englishmen rea- itable condition of their wan- es there would be no need peals for help.

usion the writer urges a gen- complete amnesty, which he d remove the most potent strangements between Britons

RECIPROCITY.

ates Naval Secretary Likes ug-Handled Variety.

Mass., Oct. 30.—The Repub- n big rally in the Academy of ght, at which the principal s made by Hon. Wm. H. retary of the navy. Secre- y devoted his attention large- discussion of a reciprocity Canada, which, he said, he dvocated, provided it could n the interest of the United e quoted from a speech made arlton, a member of the Can- nment, in which that gentle- d that since 1866, when the y came to an end, Canada from the change, while this l profited greatly. Under ex- ts, the United States had stly increased market for ed products. "The balance e said, "is constantly in fa- United States, and it would e had no reasonable ground t. If, however," he added, ny way in which we can ase our trade with Canada, rt of statesmanship to do it. well considered reciprocal conclude, "will find me an orter."

FROM WASHINGTON.

nes Shipping Ores to Granby Smelter.

ks, B. C., Oct. 30.—Twelve ore from Republic, Wash., ransit via the Kettle Valley Granby smelter. The ship- ses four carloads each from nil, Quilp and San Poil tively. Four cars of Quilp here on Sunday night.

The Letters of Con Sutter

Form Part of Evidence Used Against Him in Robbery Case.

Many Witnesses Tell of Occurences on Night of the Assault.

Comrade Sutter was on trial again yesterday on the charge of robbery with violence from the person of Axel Martinsen. A number of witnesses were called to tell of the incidents of the night of the robbery, and two letters were introduced which had been written at the dictation of the accused for Hayes, who had been with him and Martinsen. These letters fell into the hands of the police, and were read as evidence yesterday. Much time was spent in taking the evidence, Mr. Moresby, who appears for the defence, making a number of objections.

Two letters from the accused, which he had written to Hayes, his associate, who was in a separate cell in the lock-up, and which fell into the hands of the police, were read as follows. The first read as follows: "You stick to me and I will see you through all right. But whatever you do, don't mention anything about me hitting him. Say after we left him in the Leland, we went down to the Telegraph to have the last drink together before I left town. If you give away the least little bit we shall both get about 5 years apiece. Don't let them bluff you whatever you do. Stick to what I say here, and don't give me away. Answer as soon as you get the chance. The trial will come on Monday, as I will have to wait for the $100 to pay the lawyer."

The second, which was written because no reply was received from the first, and which was intercepted when Woods, another prisoner, endeavored to carry it to Hayes, read as follows:

"Dear Friend: Since you have told all about this affair, we had better make it as easy for ourselves as possible. Tell them that we were drinking with the man in the Princess, and he wanted to go to Chatham street. We started to go, and he said, 'Hold on! We'll have a few more drinks!' We went together to the Leland. Tell them I was the first to go in at the door, and I paid for the drinks which I called for. Tell them after we had the first drink he called for drinks and laid a fifty dollar bill down to pay for them, but the bartender looked as if he could not change it, and I said, 'Shove it back in your pocket; I'll pay for them.' So he called for the last drink, and when he got his drink, he walked out at the back door, and left me to pay for the drinks; and I got mad and said, 'Come on, and I'll give him a belt!' I did it in the chest and he fell down. I said then, 'Come on; we'll have another drink before I go, and we went down to the Telegraph and had a farewell drink before I went away on the boat that night. Don't you mention anything about your kicking him, or about us picking up the rocks to hit him with. But don't mention anything about the one dollar bill, which we got, and which you asked me if I would give you half, as you did as much towards it as I did. So mention nothing about his pockets at all. If they ask you how he got the cut in the ear, tell them he fell down and struck the curb, or something. Tell them I asked him why he did not pay for the drinks he called for, and he turned on us and called us names. Tell them he called us names before we hit him. You know that when I took the bill out of his pocket and handed it to you, you said it was a one dollar bill. So you see you are as much to blame as I am, and will get just as much as I will; so please, if you want to stay by what is on the paper, let me know today, as this is the best we can get."

Woods verified both these letters, which he had written at accused's dictation.

Five witnesses were examined yesterday. Edward Coleman, moulder, was in the Leland on the 18th at 9 p.m. Accused came in by the side door as he came in by the front door. Accused put a dollar on the bar and said: "That sucker cannot get away with me like that." The bartender gave accused his change and left in company with another man. Witness went out at the same time and saw the two men walking fast up Princess avenue. Accused appeared to be angry when he paid for the drinks. Witness did not see a third party.

Detective J. C. Macdonald said he arrested accused at New Westminster. Read the warrant to him and said: "Con, you need not tell me anything unless you like." Before he had time to give a further caution, accused said he knew the Swede. He had been drinking with him, but the Swede left the Leland before he did and that was the last seen of him. At New Westminster $4, a silver knife and pipe, watch and chain and a small ring were found on him.

Andrew Wood, constable, said that on the 19th at 1 a.m. in company with Constable Carlow, he was passing the corner of Queen's avenue and Blanchard street, when they saw a man, whom they found to be Martinsen, the informant, lying at the side of the fence on the north side of Queen's avenue. He was asleep. They awoke him. He was in a dazed condition and had blood on his face. They were in plain clothes and did not tell Martinsen they were officers. He made no complaint.

Detective Palmer said he had seen Martinsen with accused and Hayes in the Leland hotel at 8:55 p.m. Martinsen was in the middle of the three. He saw Martinsen produce a $50 bill, which he gave to the proprietor to pay for the drinks. The proprietor stepped towards an inner room. Accused said, "Hold on; I'll pay!" The proprietor gave Martinsen the bill back. Witness left then. He saw Martinsen again at 9 p.m. His left ear was full of clotted blood. He had a sore appearance. He searched Martinsen next day and found that he had no money.

W. Wood said he was a prisoner in the jail and wrote the letters, given above, for accused, when in the cell. Accused said he could only speak German and write German. Witness took it from accused to Hayes, who was in a different cell. When Hayes was brought in he told witness all about the affair, and when accused was brought in witness told accused what Hayes had told him. Accused then dictated the first letter to Hayes, who did not reply. Accused asked witness why Hayes did'nt reply? and then he wrote a second letter (exhibit B) for accused. Officer Conlin took this letter from witness as he was going up to deliver it. Accused asked witness to ask Hayes why he did not reply to the first note? Witness asked him, and he said, "What is the use man? I told the police everything when I first came in, thinking he was on the American side!" Then accused dictated the second letter, which witness wrote for him. Accused said Hayes would be afraid to give that letter to the police, as it would get him into as much trouble as accused.

Magistrate Hall asked witness if accused gave him a history of the case? To which Mr. Moresby objected. The magistrate held the objection was not well taken, as he had the right to ask witness anything that the interests of justice might require, but he noted the objection. Woods then demurred and asked if he would get into trouble if he told anything further? After some questions as to what he feared it was understood that witness was thinking of the consequences which might arise if the accused or Hayes were sentenced to the same prison as a result of the enmity of them on account of his telling what he knew of the case. The magistrate told him that he would be protected, and Woods then asked if he might hold back his statement until today. The case was remanded until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when Woods will be further questioned by the magistrate regarding the case.

FINLAND.

Commercial Condition Considered in the British Consul's Report.

Mr. Cooke, British consul at Helsingfors, mentions in his report on the Grand Duchy for the past year that trade has been satisfactory on the whole, and that the depression of recent years appears to be passing off. The banks are showing better balance-sheets, the trade in timber and its products shows signs of improvement, the railways are extending slowly, and the harvest was good. But the late spring and the unusually wet summer this year have not improved the prospect. Helsingfors itself, in spite of the hard times, increases rapidly in size, building going on with astonishing rapidity in the centre of the town, as well as in the suburbs, although outdoor work is impossible for four months of the winter. A new and striking Finnish theatre has been completed, as well as a new custom house. The imports of British coal to Finland have grown in importance during the last few years, and amounted in value to about £250,000 last year. "From this we can judge of the general progress of the Grand Duchy, of its long undeveloped wealth, and of the march of modern industrialism in general." An attempt is being made to work the almost inexhaustible supply of peat; and it is hoped that before long the port of Helsingfors will be kept open for traffic all the year round. The gold deposits in Lapland are being worked, some hundreds of men being engaged on them at present; but the severe climate is proving a serious obstacle. At the beginning of July the lakes were still frozen over, and the gold-seekers in this "Finnish Klondike," as it is styled, have suffered much from cold, without finding a great deal of gold by way of compensation. Finnish finances are admirably managed. The revenue and expenditure are between £5,000,000 and £5,500,000, and a deficit has been unknown in recent years. The national debt is £4,500,000, and is more than met by the state railways alone. The credit of the Grand Duchy is excellent, the interest on the last loan being only 3 per cent. In spite of increased emigration, the population increases steadily, and was over 3,000,000 at the end of last year. Of these 2,500,000 were Finns, 500,000 Swedes, and perhaps 100,000 were Russians. Mr. Cooke concludes his report with a description of Tammerfors, "the Manchester of Finland," which was founded in Swedish times, little more than a century ago, and is now a town of 50,000 inhabitants, in a highly picturesque situation near the mighty rapids at the outlet of the Nesi lake. A Scotsman named Finlayson settled on the wild shore about 80 years ago, and put its vast water-power to practical use by founding the immense mills which bear his name. Ultimately he sold the whole to the present owners, who have carried the business on with success, thanks in great measure to a decree of Alexander II. allowing the town to import machinery and raw material free of duty until January, 1906. Hence the mills have all the best and latest British machinery; they employ about 4,000 people, are lighted by electricity, and have an annual production of about £500,000, which goes chiefly to Russia. Besides the Finlayson mills, Tammerfors has iron and steel works, paper and pulp mills, cotton and linen factories, employing many hundreds of workmen.

Puts Blame On Canada

Mr. Watchorn's Report on the "Efficient Work" of New York Officials.

But the Investigation Discloses Lauded System is Rotten to the Core.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Immigration Bureau today made public a report from Robert Watchorn, with special immigrant inspection, dated Paris, France, August 2, 1902, on the immigration to the United States by way of Canada. Mr. Watchorn says that Europeans who obviously are ineligible to enter the United States for several years have been directed by designing agents to Canadian ports with a view to effecting a surreptitious entrance into the United States across the international boundary. Intending immigrants who, by reason of some disqualifications, are rejected by the lines running to United States ports, are turned over to lines running to Canada, and, with few exceptions, they are accepted. Thousands every year find their way to Canada, thence to the United States. Mr. Watchorn says: "Every steamship agent alludes to the fact that the United States immigration laws are now being strictly enforced, and in consequence the Canadian route is earnestly recommended as one "where any one is accepted who is capable of walking off the ship," a statement which is invariably coupled with a gratuitous lesson in North American geography, designed to impress on the emigrant's mind the cheering information that Montreal is a "border city," from which a walk across the border is a very easy matter, unattended by any inconvenience whatever, there being no inspection of immigrants at the said border.

"The efficient work of the immigration officials at New York and other points not only tends to make a farce of the commendable scrutiny exercised at the Belgian, Holland and German ports, but serves to stimulate the work of the unprincipled and mercenary list of European steamship passenger agents who regularly send to Canada not only those whose admission to United States ports is open to doubt or those whose admission is known to be impossible, but also those who have been actually denied admission at United States ports, and who have been duly deported therefrom according to law. So important a matter has this shady immigration become in certain Italian and Swiss towns that scores of agencies exist where a normal traffic would scarcely justify the maintenance of a single agency." In conclusion, the report urges that all roads in the United States be made equally straight and narrow.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—A severe shake up is to be made soon in the immigration service at Ellis island, following a secret investigation into the condition of affairs on the island. Some of the facts are to be placed before the Grand Jury in New York. The Department of Justice is understood to be handling the facts for presentation to the grand jury. The outlook is that about five inspectors of immigration and a number of lesser officials will be dismissed. The investigation shows, it is claimed, that for years a system of petty thieving and blackmailing has gone on. Beside the dismissals, there will be a shifting of about 40 "privileged men." Railroad and steamship companies likewise, will be held responsible in the future for their employees.

I began didactically. "The fool and his money——" "Are the salvation of the industrious," interrupted the Shrewd Promoter.—Puck.

"Ennui," said the Cynical Codger, "is the polite society name for laziness. It means 'doing nothing and too tired to stop.'"—Baltimore Herald.

SAW MILL BURNED.

Plant Near Rossland Destroyed by Fire.

Rossland, Oct. 29.—Blue and Deschamp's sawmill, located a few miles north of Rossland, was completely destroyed by fire, originating in the engine room, last night. The plant supplied the Le Roi No. 2, War Eagle and Centre Star mines with timber, and was located in the midst of valuable timber limits. The net lass is estimated at $8,000, deducting $2,000 insurance. The plant will be replaced immediately.

AN APOLOGY.

French Naval Captain Disciplines Venezuelans.

Port of Spain Island of Trinidad, Oct. 29.—The captain of the French cruiser D'Estrics has obliged Gen. Velutini, with the special commissioner of President Castro of Venezuela at Carupano, to go on board the warship and apologize before witnesses for the recent illegal arrest of the local manager of the French cable company and the consular agent of France at that port.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Successful Meeting of the Laborers' Protective Union of Victoria.

The last open meeting of the Laborers' Protective union was held at Labor hall last evening, when the last batch of uninitiated laborers, numbering 20, signed the union roll. The union was organized on the 16th of August, and now number 225 members in good standing.

There being no more material in Victoria to recruit from, the union closes its doors to the public, and comes under the provisions of the charter granted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The union is exceptionally well officered, the administrative ability of its executive being second to none in this or any other city. The rank and file are enthusiastic, and so confident of the future success of the organization that even the horrors of enforced idleness during the coming winter has no terror for them, as they realize that the good done up to date augurs well for the future success of the union.

Communication has been opened with working camps and several cities in the province. The object is to prevent their members and workingmen in general from being bunckoed by fraudulent accounts of scarcity of labor. By applying at their bureau, 103 Douglas street, authentic information may be had as to the condition of the labor market in any camp or city in the province. The Labor Bureau, with its spacious reading room, games and accommodations, is open to all union men and non-union men free of charge, and applications for membership will be taken there. The union, however, reserves the right of supplying the demand for all kinds of labor, by giving preference to members from its own ranks. The union will entertain its members at a banquet to be given in the near future in celebration of the arrival of its charter.

The event of the evening was a brief, but masterly effort on the part of one of the members to explain an easy and effective method of settling the Chinese question locally. The plan suggested was so simple, scientific, and practicable, that if put into operation will require the intervention of the celebrated Six Companies backed by Providence, to circumvent it.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the daily press of Victoria for the kind assistance rendered the union in its efforts at organizing.

Local Tender On the Bridge

Proprietors of the Victoria Machinery Depot Explain Their Position.

Awarding Contract to Victoria Firm Would Mean Much to City.

"Fifteen thousand dollars extra money spent in Victoria, and the employment of upwards of 100 men for months." That is what, in the language of C. J. V. Spratt, of the Victoria Machinery Depot, will result if the contract for the erection of the superstructure of the new Point Ellice bridge is let to a local tenderer.

A Colonist reporter visited the works of the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday. He went there to ascertain from the management what facilities existed in Victoria for the handling of such a large undertaking as the erection of a steel bridge of the proportions contemplated. Mr. C. J. V. Spratt was seen and he assured the reporter that his company had every facility for carrying out the work in an expeditious manner, and wholly with local labor.

The tender which has been submitted by the Victoria Machinery Depot is based entirely upon the specifications prepared by Mr. Bell, C. E., with the exception that provision is made for the substitution of "rivered connections" in the joints, instead of "pin connections." The pin connections called for in the specifications would permit of the importation of almost the whole material for the bridge—that is the raw material and the different fittings, only requiring slight mechanical labor to put the different parts in position. This would mean that in the event of the contract for the bridge going to an outside tenderer very little additional labor would be employed on the work in the city of Victoria.

In the event of the acceptance of the tender of the one local firm which has asked for an opportunity to undertake the work, the only thing imported would be the rolled sections of steel required in the erection of the structure. All the work of "making" the bridge would be done in the city, and this would give employment to upwards of 100 men for several months, in addition to the large increase which would be necessary in the "shop force."

Mr. Spratt is of the opinion that when the tender submitted by his firm is opened on Monday next, it will be found that the price quoted is lower than the figures mentioned by the other tenders; but, even if this should not be the case, he submits that many reasons can be fairly advanced why the tender should be awarded to a local firm.

As has already been stated, the tender submitted by Mr. Spratt's firm calls for the riveting of sections instead of the "pin system" in vogue where bridges are erected at isolated points—that is, where a large expenditure would be involved in sending a considerable body of men to places where there are no manufacturing facilities. The bridge proposed to be built by Mr. Spratt's firm would in every sense be up to the letter of the specifications, the only point of difference being that where "pin connections" are mentioned it is proposed to adopt the system of "riveted" connections.

This latter provision, provided it was decided to adopt it, would result in the employment of a much greater amount of local labor, which would be obviously a great advantage to the city.

Mr. Spratt's firm, besides submitting a tender complying with the specifications as drawn by Mr. Bell, is submitting three alternative plans—two being for steel bridges on different lines, and one for a stone structure.

Summing it all up, the position of Mr. Spratt's firm is simply this: They have submitted a tender which they believe will be lower than the rest of the tenders received; if they get the contract $15,000 additional money will be spent in the city, and the bridge will in every respect be as good as any that could be erected by an outside firm.

Mr. Spratt mentions that his firm pays $1,600 annually in taxes, and that all things being equal a local firm should get the preference in a work for Victoria, paid for by Victorians.

THE CONTRACT IS AWARDED

Extensive Additions to Be Made to New Westminster Asylum.

The repairs and improvements to the New Westminster Asylum for the Insane, which have been contemplated for some time past, will be proceeded with at once.

Yesterday the Department of Lands and Works awarded the contract to Messrs. Hay and Rae, of New Westminster, who will proceed with the work at once. The architect is A. E. Henderson, of New Westminster. The contract calls for the expenditure of about $16,000.

The tenders for the building of the Provincial Reformatory at Vancouver are now under consideration, and a contract will probably be let in a few days.

The Colonist was in error in stating that only two tenders were received for the construction of the Seaton lake fish hatchery—five tenders were put in.

PARADE OF F. F. H. REGIMENT

Canadian Artillery Will Assemble at Drill Hall On Tuesday.

The first parade of the winter season of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, will take place on Tuesday evening next in the Drill Hall. It will be a notable event in the history of the corps as it will be made the occasion of the presentation of the coronation medals, as well as the presentation of the Long Service medal to Lt.-Col. Wolfenden. V. D., who has served the Empire for nigh half a century.

The medals will probably be presented by Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C. The ceremony of presentation will likely be very interesting and should attract a large crowd of spectators.

SIR SANDFORD A PROUD MAN

Congratulations Showered on Father of the All Red Cable Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Sir Sandford Fleming, father of the Pacific cable, was a proud man today. Early this morning word was conveyed to him that the project which had occupied his attention nearly every day for the last 25 years, a pan-Britannic cable line connection between Canada and Australia, had at last been realized. In good or evil report Sir Sandford never for a moment lost faith in his great scheme, and has never lost an opportunity of putting in a good word for it and fighting the powerful opponents of the project with keenest weapons. Little wonder, then, that from all parts of the world telegrams have been steadily pouring in upon the distinguished Canadian, congratulating him upon his great achievement. The first message to reach Ottawa via the All-Red route was from Premier Seddon of New Zealand. It read as follows:

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 31.—Delighted to congratulate you on completion of the great work of Pacific cable, thus rewarding your interest and labor and forging another link to the advantage of our Empire (Sd.) Seddon.

The line will be in the hands of the contractors, the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, of England, for one month, after which it will pass into the control of Great Britain and her colonies, and be open for business. The contractors in the meantime will test the line thoroughly and complete connections. As a special compliment to Canada, it was opened tonight to enable His Excellency to send a congratulatory message to Lord Tennyson, acting governor-general of Australia.

The courtesy was also extended to Sir Sandford Fleming to send personal greetings to Premiers Barton, Seddon and other public men in Australia, who are also his personal friends. Sir Sandford also sent two messages of Mayor Cook's to Sir Edmund Barton and to the Mayor of Sydney, both conveying Ottawa's greetings. Two other telegrams, somewhat unique in their character, were also placed on the wire by Sir Sandford. They are addressed to His Excellency Lord Minto, one going eastward via the Commercial Cable line to England, thence across Europe and Asia to Australia and back to Ottawa via the All-Red route; the other message goes via the Pacific route to Australia, thence via the Eastern Extension Commercial cable and C. P. R. lines back to Ottawa. These messages will reach His Excellency tomorrow or Monday evening. The City Council of Ottawa will formally place on record its sense of appreciation of Sir Sandford Fleming's patriotic service.

"So dey convicted dat feller dat was swinging a high society bluff so as to lift jewelry," said Plodding Pete. "Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "He's got his prison clothes on now. Dey've changed him from a social lion into a zebra."—Washington Star.

GLAD TO BE HOME.

What a Repatriated Canadian Says of the Northwest.

From Winnipeg Tribune.

After spending three weeks in spying out the land, Dr. Foxton, of Huron, South Dakota, returned to the city yesterday from Edmonton, and is staying a day or two with his brother-in-law, Inspector Best, of this city.

"This country is all right," said Dr. Foxton to a Tribune reporter. "It is easy to see why so many of our people are coming over here after one comes here and sees the opportunities this land affords. I have no particular fault to find with South Dakota, although there are many who are complaining there. We are simply selling out at good prices lands which we bought a few years ago for $4 to $5 an acre, and buying the cheaper lands in the West. By putting the difference in prices into cattle—for it is ranching we are going into—we are able to start up on a much larger scale than heretofore."

"Are there a number of you coming from that district, then?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes: we will go out in a bunch and start ranching together near Edmonton. We are prepared to go heavily into ranching, and to begin on a good scale at once.

"I was originally a Canadian, as many of these settlers are," Dr. Foxton added. "My home was at Chatham, Ontario. I am glad to return to my native land, for I see there is no better land on earth than the location I have chosen, for the business I am going into."

P. P. P.—The Provincial Progressive Party will hold a meeting in Labor hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Dolce Far Niente.—The Victoria Fire brigade have had an easy time during the past month. There were no alarms and no "runs"—a remarkable record, which can scarcely be equalled in any city the size of Victoria.

Meeting Postponed.—The retiring board of directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Association had arranged a meeting for last night, but owing to the Pacific cable celebration at the Victoria theatre, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting for one week.

Ye Olde Londoners.—The first annual banquet of Ye Olde Londoners' Society will be held at the Boomerang hotel, on November 4—Tuesday next. Mrs. Marr, the proprietress of the hotel, is making special preparations for the event, and the occasion promises to be a most notable one.

Victoria Lodge, K. of P.—Victoria lodge No. 17, held its regular meeting on Thursday evening and decided to give a social entertainment during the Christmas holidays for the amusement of the children of members and friends. A committee was appointed to arrange the details. The lodge gave a similar entertainment last year, the success of which encourages its members to make such affairs an annual event.

Back from Bamfield.—Joshua Holland, the contractor who had in charge the erection of the cable station buildings at Bamfield Creek, on the West Coast, returned to the city yesterday. While Mr. Holland has finished his contract in the main, he reports that a considerable amount of work yet remains to be done, in the way of putting on finishing touches, etc. He was at Bamfield at the time of the historical opening of communication via the new cable.

Customs Revenue.—The Customs returns for the month of October, were:

Free goods	$ 30,074
Dutiable goods	176,108
Total imports	$206,182
Revenue—Duty collected	$56,761.54
Chinese tax	14,580.00
Other revenue	79.65
Total	$71,421.19

Segregation of Chinese.—Ald. A. G. McCandless has given notice that at the next meeting of the City Council to be held on Monday evening he will move a resolution to seek an expression of opinion from the council regarding the segregation of Chinese pupils in the city schools. His motion is as follows: "That in the opinion of the council a new school district should be created for the lic schools, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Chinese pupils now attending the public School Trustees."

Police Statistics.—Following are the city police statistics for the month of October: Drunkenness, 23; assault, 6; stealing, 4; infraction of the Street By-law, 6; infraction of the Revenue By-law, 3; fighting, 2; possession of stolen property, 2; vagrancy, 2; using insulting language, 1; possession of intoxicants, 1; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 1; infraction of the Washhouse By-law, 1; frequenting a house of ill-fame, 1; robbery with violence, 1; infraction of the Liquor Traffic Regulation Act, 1. Total 55.

Dallas Road Preservation.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Voters' League to look into the question of what could be done towards preserving the shoreline on Dallas road from the ravages of the sea, yesterday inspected the road. They found that the inroads made by the sea were really alarming and will report that immediate steps ought to be taken to provide some remedy for the grievance which is giving concern to a large number of the citizens who admire the beauties of what is known as the "Dallas Road Drive."

Montana Has Moved.—The Montana restaurant, which was located on the corner of Erie and Dallas roads has been removed to the Outer wharf property, and is now situate at the corner of the road leading to the new wharf and the approach to the wharves, where the street car line will hereafter have its terminus. The restaurant did not suspend operations because of the moving, lunch having been served when the building was crossing Dallas road and dinner was served on the roadway. The building is being enlarged and improved. The work of moving the building was in charge of Mr. A. O. Roy, who carried the building to its new location without as much a spilling the soup in the dinners' plates.

TO AMALGAMATE CANNERIES.

Report of Move to Unite Those Outside Combine.

Vancouver, Oct. 30.—(Special)—An attempt is being made to amalgamate the canneries outside those controlled by the British Columbia Packers' Association. It is understood that Mr. D. G. Munn is at present in England with a view of floating a company to buy up the canneries mentioned. Mr. Munn is said to have options on all the canneries with the exception of the English owned canneries managed by Mr. H. Bell-Irving. The prospectus is said to show a very attractive proposition, as most of the canneries which go to form the projected combine are situated in the North, and, unlike many Fraser river canneries of late years, have been making money. It is likely should Mr. Munn be successful in interesting capital in the salmon industry, that eventually every cannery in the province will be under one management.

The local militia authorities are endeavoring to arrange a sham fight in Stanley park on Saturday afternoon next.

MAHER AND O'BRIEN.

Box Six Rounds With Even Honors.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30.—Peter Maher, of Philadelphia, and Jack O'Brien sparred six rounds tonight at the Pennsylvania Art Club with even honors. In the second round Maher floored O'Brien with a heavy right hand blow on the jaw, but O'Brien was on his feet in an instant, jabbing Maher three times in the face. During the first three rounds O'Brien took the initiative devoting most of his attention to Maher's face.

In the fourth round there was a lively exchange of blows, Maher reaching O'Brien's jaw several times. Both men tried to make it a finish in the last round, but without avail.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tacoma of the N. P. line, arrived at Yokohama on Wednesday from this port.

Norwegian bark Antigua arrived at Fremantle on Saturday with lumber from Vancouver.

The Puget Sound Navigation company's steamer Rosalie will be withdrawn from the Victoria-Seattle run on Saturday November 1 for a general overhauling. As soon as she is ready for commission again another of the company's vessels will be taken off until the entire fleet shall have been overhauled. The Rosalie will then take what is known as the Seattle-Port Angeles run, relieving the steamer Garland. Meanwhile the Majestic alone is to hold down the Victoria route making daily round trips save Sunday.

Steamer Tees reached port from the Fraser, where she has been discharging most of her salmon cargo, last night.

Steamer Queen, Capt. Hall, reached port last night from San Francisco after an uneventful passage. She had an average list of passengers and about a hundred tons of general merchandise, consigned to local merchants.

"All Red" Line Open

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tee of peace among nations; and also because I am well assured that all in this meeting who send the messages, as well as the distinguished persons to whom they are sent, while rejoicing in the benefits attendant on the application of the marvelous forces around us to the purposes of human life, also acknowledge that man is not their author, but their discover and minister; and so, with one consent, give thanks and praise to the Maker of us all."

The Venerable Bishop went on to remark on the wonderful progress made since he was a boy. "There was nothing new under the sun," but only new ways of doing old things. Regarding the telephone, the telegraph, and even wireless telegraphy—there was nothing new in any of them—why he was even then as he spoke putting in motion a system of wireless telegraphy with his hearers. (Applause.)

The Bishop told of the early days in the history of the steam engine, and the peculiar opinions which were then held regarding its success. In the early days of his youth in England he had traveled by stage coach, and he marveled now at the progress which had been made in doing "old things in a new way." (Applause.)

H. D. Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., seconded the resolution. The pleasure of doing so was intensified by the fact that the proposer all his life had aimed at the betterment of the conditions of mankind. Mr. Helmcken went on to relate what the Bishop might have told the audient of the improvements which the latter had witness since his early youth. The occasion was a most memorable one. As far as the city of Victoria was concerned, there were some here who had been active in working for the consummation of the enterprise, and they were to be congratulated. He, himself, had moved a resolution in the House complimenting Sir Edmund Barton on the new federation, which he mentioned as showing the sentiments which prevailed here regarding the Australian colonies.

His Worship, the Mayor, then read the following telegram which had just been received from Sir Sandford Fleming:

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.

Mayor Hayward, Victoria Theatre:—

With much satisfaction I heartily reciprocate congratulations on the completion of the Pacific Cable, which must be regarded as the first great segment of the globe girdling all British telegraph under state control, and the harbinger of a new era of the greatest intercourse and cheapest telegraph service throughout our world wide Empire.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ald. Cameron, in support of the resolution, indulged in a few happy and appropriate remarks. It was marvelous to him that even while they were talking messages were being exchanged over thousands of miles of wire. He congratulated all concerned in the success of the achievement. What he thought we ought to have now was an all-British news service. This was badly needed, and its accomplishment ought to be aimed at by all who had the true interests of Canada at heart.

THE GIRDLE OF EMPIRE.

The City Clerk, W. J. Dowler, then read the following poem:

Another onward stride, another forward bound.
Let the note of triumph round the world resound.
Wake, harp of gladness, ring, O, bells, your chime,
Fill the air with music, let the earth keep time.
For the mighty pulse of life is throbbing with delight,
And the darkness of the ages is rolling from our sight.
And we hail the rising splendor of this transcendent morn,
When the world is clothed in brightness, and continents are born.
The lifting of a lid unloosed the potent arm of steam,
The flying of a kite drew out the cloud-girt thunder-gleam,
And forth, the wheels of industry begin to move apace,
And forth the upward march of progress laughs at time and space;
The east and west, the north and south, are phantoms of the brain,
And loyal hearts and true clasp hands, beneath the swelling main.
Queen of the South, of rich-deserved renown,
On whom, benign, the Southern Cross looks down,
Sprung from the lion's loins like us, you bear
The image of your mother, strong and fair,
We greet thee, scion of a noble line
Of men, whose names in history shall shine
Long as the sun pursues his wonted way,
And sweeps triumphant through the gates of day.
We greet thee, Sisters of the South, from this far sunset rim
Of Canada's domain, and fill our chalice to the brim
With wine of gratulation deep, and with delight sincere
We touch the magic key, and flash this message to your ear:
"Did you not yield your loyal meed, as subjects of the throne?
"Did not the heart's-blood of your sons fall mingled with our own,
"That, from that sacred seed, deep-sown, should grow the tree of peace,
"Firm-rooted in a kindlier soil, and fruit without surcease?
"You have the products we desire, we, the merchandise you need,
"Shall not this closer touch to-day, a closer commerce breed?"
And thou, O, sea-girt isle, Britannia's ancient home,
We send to thee this greeting, beneath the tossing foam:
"All hail, O noblest Fount of Liberty divine,
"Hail, Flag of Freedom, waving o'er the brine.
"This is the welcome day that joins these ocean isles
"On which the sun of promise ever brightly smiles,
"Welcome this happy hour, blest hour to God and man,
"That belts the earth with gladness in one unbroken span."
Mysterious force! whose seamless robe engirds the earth with power,
Whose fiery arrows fiercely cleave the bosom of the shower,
Whose bright auroras gild the dome of Arctic solitudes,
Where everlasting winter reigns, and silence ever broods,
Whose wondrous needle points the way across the stormy deep
And guides throughout the trackless wilds and up the mountain steep,
Whose glorifying beams illume the caverns of the night,
And cheer the homes of millions with incandescent light.
Thy hands are everywhere outstretched to do the will of man,
No age so blest with favor since the world began:
E'en now thy towers receive man's message from the breeze,
And waft his whispered words o'er continents and seas,
Ere long his voice shall thunder at the gates of Mars
And we shall hold communion with the splendent Stars.

The reading of the poem was received with tumultuous applause.

SIR HENRI JOLY.

The next resolution was then proposed by His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor. It was read by Rev. Dr. Campbell, and was as follows:

Whereas, the work of laying the Pacific cable from Bamfield, on the West Coast of this island, via the Fanning and Fiji islands, to connect with the British cable system at Australia, is this day an accomplished fact:

And whereas, by the completion of this great work the world is now encircled by an all-British cable, and the several members of the British family of nations are thereby bound together as never before:

And whereas, the successful completion of this undertaking cannot fail to greatly facilitate and enlarge trade relations, promote a closer union of interests between and prove of incalculable benefit to all parts of the British Empire:

And whereas, by the laying of this cable the city of Victoria becomes an important station on the Imperial highway of telegraphic communication now opened up, and consequently will directly participate in the beneficial results which, for all time, will flow from the achievement of the event we now celebrate:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of the citizens of Victoria, representing every office and calling, profession and occupation within its bounds, called in honor of the occasion, do hereby express its sense of thankfulness to Almighty God that this new means for the further unification and consolidation of the Empire has been so successfully established and, in this auspicious hour, join hands with Britons round the world in mutual congratulation upon the consummation of so important an undertaking.

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CONSERVATIVES STRENGTHENED

F. D. Monk, M.P., Says Mr Borden's Western Tour Was a Great Success.

"Mr. Borden and his friends have held numerous meetings in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, and it is generally conceded that great good will come to the Conservative cause," was one of the hopeful statements made last night by Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, on his return from Winnipeg, where he had spoken at the Conservative banquet says the Montreal Gazette. Mr. Monk said that the member for Halifax created the most favorable impression wherever he had spoken, and he believed that the outlook for the Liberal-Conservative party was now better west of the great lakes than it had ever been before.

Speaking of the Winnipeg demonstration, Mr. Monk said that the attendance was so large that the organizers had to arrange for an overflow banquet, which was attended by 150 persons, and he made no hesitation in saying that it was the most representative gathering that had ever taken place in Northwestern Canada. Out of 500 guests, he said, 100 were French-Canadians and in no part of Canada did the Conservative party have more loyal supporters than among his compatriots in Manitoba.

The name