England's New Coal Supply

Description of Workings in Kent Where Deposit Was Lately Struck.

The Part of an Immense Field Stretching Across to France.

From London Times.

At the works of the Kent Collieries Corporation, which may be seen by any traveler on the Southeastern Railway from Folkestone to Dover on the sea side of the line just before the train enters the tunnel under the Shakespeake Cliff, I was this afternoon permitted to see the winning of the first block of coal raised from the Kent coal field. That there is coal in Kent is of course, no new discovery. Geologists have long held the opinion that beneath the south-eastern portion of the country there lies a great coal field which forms part of the great field, or series of fields, that stretches from Pembroke and South Wales through Somerset to the Pas de Calais, in France, and on to Westphalia. Some ten or twelve years ago this opinion was experimentally justified by Mr. Brady, who sunk a bore hole in a position only 50 yards from the present hole to a depth of 2,200 feet, and proved the existence of a number of seams of coal of thicknesses varying from an inch or two up to four feet. But the tests with which he worked were obsolete, as things go now, and he was only able to bring up the various strata through which he passed in a state of fine powder or mud, from which the coal had to be picked out in small particles. Somehow or other such a demonstration is not entirely convincing to the ordinary man. He feels, justifiably, that by such means it is scarcely possible to get the thickness of a seam with any degree of accuracy, and if he be of a suspicious nature he may reflect how easy it would be for an artful individual to "salt" this bore hole or the material it yields with a little pulverized coal. But the case is different when a solid lump of coal is brought to light, and therefore it is to the achievement of this object that the engineers of the Kent Coal Company have of late been devoting all their energies. Unfortunately, they have had to contend with many difficulties and accidents.

The pit at which operations are now being carried on is known as No. 2 and is of the unusually large size of 20 feet in diameter. When the present engineer Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, began work on it, about a year ago, it had been sunk to a depth of 611 feet, and by last May this had been increased to 1,100 feet. Then an accident delayed progress for a long time, besides costing a great deal of money. The clutch of an old winding engine broke, letting down into the pit a long length of steel wire, which in its fall smashed the pumping gear at the bottom of the shaft, so that the pit was drowned out. When it was pumped dry again it was determined to put down a ten-inch bore hole from the 1,100 feet level, coal being expected to lie within the next 100 feet. This hole was started nearly a month ago with the aid of a calyx drill. This is an instrument whose cutting edges are composed simply of steel teeth, no diamonds or other specially hard substance being employed. These teeth form the bottom of a hollow cylinder which may be as much as 10 feet long, and the purpose of which is to contain the solid core cut out by the drill from the material in which it is employed. To the top of this cylinder a number of hollow steel rods, 2½ inches in diameter, are attached, by means of which the cutting edge is slowly rotated from the surface and the core barrel is drawn up for the examination of its contents. When desired the action of this drills to chip away the rock with which it comes in contract in a series of jerks, just as a stonemason chips away stone with his chisel. Water is forced down the hollow tube in order to wash away the material broken away by the steel teeth and the appearance of this water as it issues from the top of the hole, gives warning of any change in the character of the strata.

About ten o'clock this morning I descended the pit and saw the operations. The bore hole was as it was left a few day before, except that it had been lined. Its total depth from the surface was 1,182 feet 3 inches. The rock in which the drill was working was a hard sandy shale; but good progress was made, and by 2 o'clock, when the drill was withdrawn in order that the contents of the core barrell might be examined, the depth had been increased 6 feet all but an inch, but no signs of coal had been found, though there were indications of a change in the strata.

After a brief interval on the surface for luncheon, we again descended, and the drill was restarted with a new and sharpened cutter. For some time things went on as before, but suddenly, just before 4 o'clock a welcome change was noticed in the water issuing from the drill, which became blackish in color, the drill was immediately lifted out, and a new cutting tool was fitted, which was of thinner metal and provided with a larger number of teeth, being thus better adapted to cutting through a friable material like coal than the other cutter, which was intended for hard rock. With this a further two feet was sunk before solid rock was again encountered. When this happened the drill was again taken up, and the contents of the core barrel were extracted. Drilling was again resumed in the hope that this rock might prove to be the "parting" indicated in Mr. Brady's borings as separating two seams of coal; but, when I left the pit at 7 o'clock and work was stopped, this point was still undecided; for the drill, though it had progressed several inches, was still in hard material, which was not coal, whatever its nature may prove to be when the core is brought up and examined tomorrow. The total depth by which the hole, by the aid of calyx drill, was deepened in the day was well over eight feet.

The two feet of soft material which were responsible for the discoloration of the water were not obtained in one solid core, after all, but were broken up into several pieces. On these, however, when they were brought to the surface a satisfactory verdict was pronounced by Prof. Etheridge, the company's geological expert, who declared the material to be veritably coal containing several species of characteristic plants. The depth at which this coal was found was 1,188 feet 7 inches.

As was mentioned before, when the work was stopped in the pit the night before, it was thought that the drill might prove to be in the "parting" stated by Mr. Brady to divide the top seam into two parts, and, as it turned out, only a few inches did remain between the bottom of the bore hole and a second deposit of coal. If this could have been known beforehand, doubtless those few inches would have been bored last night. Such foreknowledge, however, was impossible, and those in charge of the operations, after eight hours in the pit, did not feel disposed for any gambling in futures of this sort, while I who had been down with them all the day was quite willing to accept their views. Early the next morning the drill reached the bottom of the "parting," which proved to be 18 inches thick. The net result of yesterday's work has therefore been to indicate with as much certainty as is attainable without ocular demonstration, the existence of a second seam of coal about 22 inches thick, and 18 inches below the former; but of course nothing can be said about its character till the core has been raised and examined. This will probably be effected as soon as the drill has passed through the soft bed of clay in which it is now and has reached a hard stratum in which the "grouting" can jam. The intention of the engineers is to continue boring for another 100 feet or 200 feet, in which distance there are several seams, according to Mr. Brady's results, for, pending the completion of a pump house now in progress some distance up the shaft, nothing can be done towards sinking the pit to a greater depth, which is the object they have immediately in view.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, in a pit of this kind, where they are believed to be many seams to choose from, it by no means follows that the highest ones are those which can be most advantageously worked. The presence of water in large quantities, for example, might determine an engineer to leave untouched an upper seam of excellent quality and suitable thickness and to devote his attention to one several hundred feet lower, but freer from water.

A PRISON GRAVEYARD.

Where The Criminals Are Buried Under Newgate Pavement.

From Lloyds Weekly Newspaper.

Of all the dark pages in the annals of crime none touch so dark and tragic a side of human nature as that connected with the graveyard in Newgate. In view of the famous prison's approaching demolition, the experiences of a prison grave-digger, though necessarily somewhat gruesome, are full of interest. Beneath rough and uneven flagstones, heavily cemented together, with neither epitaph nor mark of recognition, beyond a rude initial, have been deposited, since the passing of the Private Executions Act of 1868, the bodies of scores of murderers—male and female—who have expiated their crimes on the scaffold within the gloomy walls. The popular idea that, by the action of quicklime, in which they are interred, the bodies of murderers are completely destroyed in the course of a few hours, is fallacious. On the contrary, skulls and other bony structures of the body are repeatedly unearthed when occasion arises for the reopening of a grave. A glimpse into "Bird Cage Walk," by which name the burial ground is commonly designated, on an execution morning reveals the grave diggers at their sombre task. The coroner's jury pass the scene on their route to the scaffold to view the body of the executed felon. The sacking spread over the mounds of earth on either side of the open grave—the depth of which is some six feet—conceals from view what remains of any old bodies disinterred by the diggers. The bags contain the quicklime with which the shell of plain deal, painted black, is filled before being silently lowered into the grave. The lid of the shell is perforated with a number of holes, and buckets of water are thrown upon it to quicken the lime, and, with the refilling of the grave, the careful cementing of the disturbed stone flags, and the carving into the stone work of the well immediately above of the initial letter of hte murderer's name, the work of the prison sexton ends. What will be done with these graves when the jail is pulled down is a matter of speculation. No definite date can be fixed at present when the scheme for demolishing Newgate and the erecting on its site of the new Central Criminal Courts will begin; but in all probability the long-delayed work will be commenced in the autumn of 1902 or the early part of 1903. Until the necessary structural alterations now in active operation at the old military prison at Brixton are completed and the establishment is fit for the reception of prisoners, the accommodation afforded now by Newgate cannot be dispensed with. It is understood that the contract with regard to Brixton jail expires in July, 1902. Owing to Holloway jail being crowded out, Newgate has been occupied during the whole of the vacation, as many as 96 men having been under detention in one week. Dating as far back as the reign of King John, Newgate has experienced many changes. The old jail, which fell into ruins, was rebuilt by Lord Mayor Whittington's executors in 1422. Hisc statue, with the historical cat, representing Liberty, subsequently ornamented, with other statues, the exterior walls of the jail. The Newgate of today contains 130 cells, built about 60 years ago. There was added shortly afterwards a female wing, consisting of 60 or 70 cells, but they have long been disused. The prison contains about 24 plaster casts of the heads of murderers after execution. The axe is shown that was supplied (though never used) for the decapitation of the Cato Street conspirators—Thistlewood and four others—executed in 1820; the fetters that, according to tradition, were worn by the notorious Jack Sheppard after his marvelous escape from the jail in 1725; and a set of pinioning straps in which O'Donnell, the Fenian, was hanged for the murder on the high seas of Carsey, the informer in connection with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin. With the fall of Newgate, executions will in future take place at Brixton prison.

OBSELETE WARSHIPS.

How They Could Be Improved And Made Efficient.

From Engineering.

Since some of our ships now in commission on the Mediterranean were built a striking advance has been made in the power of attack by quick-firing guns and in the power of resistance by armor. Modern armor is equal to twice its thickness in the compound armor of the Admiral class, while modern guns have greater range and rapidity of fire and flatter trajectories. The total want of protection for the secondary armament of the Admiral class, always a weak point, has become a more grave fault, in view of the increase and power of attack on an unarmored battery by quick-firing guns firing high explosives. The Admiral class would gain greatly in fighting efficiency if their batteries were protected. To give protection to the batteries weight must be saved in other parts of the ship. In the barbettes two pairs of 28-ton guns might be substituted for the 12-in. guns at present mounted. The compound armor on the barbettes should be replaced by a more modern type of less thickness. Ships of the Admiral type, with the improvements which might be introduced, would be a match for many vessels which will long be retained on the lists of foreign powers. Pursuing a similar policy, the belted cruisers of the Aurora or Australia type should be taken in hand. They have a measured mile speed of 18 knots, and a coal endurance of 8,000 miles at 10 knots. The improvements urgently required are increase of length, more freeboard forward and greater protection by armor on the sides amidships. The necessity for increased length is clearly seen when we look to the French types of approximately similar dimensions. The lengthening of the belted cruisers would render many improvements possible. A large area of side might be protected as in the case of the French Dupuy de Lome, with modern armor. Higher speed would be obtained with the same horse-power. The coal supply would be more ample. The bow might be raised—an important advantage in steaming against a head-sea.

Whist Tourney.—J. T. Sylvester won first prize in the James bay whist tournament last night, and J. A. McTavish took second prize.

The Soldiers Of France

Review of a Hundred Thousand Troops Made a Brilliant Sight.

But In Practical Warfare the Manoeuvres Would Be Useless.

The following is a description of the huge review of French troops that took place before the Czar of Russia in September.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The review which took place last week on the vast plain north of Rheims in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia may possibly have been surpassed on two occasions in France, as far as actual numbers are concerned. The review by Napoleon I. of the arms concentrated at Boulogne-sur-Mer for the invasion of England in August, 1804, is said to have been more numerous than that which defiled before the Czar and President Loubet at Betheny last week, and it is on record that the allied forces reviewed by Czar Alexander I. on the plain of Vertus, near Rheimes, on September 10, 1815, included 150,000 men, but it is doubtful if this figure is accurate—probably 100,000 would be nearer the truth. According to the official count on paper there were 150-000 present at the review last week, but as closely as could be calculated on the spot by military men familiar with movements of large bodies of troops the actual numbers that marched past the imperial stand were 137,000 men, 20,000 horses and 418 guns—a force twice as large as that with which Napoleon won the victory of Austerlitz, almost twice as large as that with which he lost the day at Waterloo, and about the size of the army under Napoleon III at Sedan.

The opposing feature of the day was the dense massing together of the troops composing each army corps, so that army corps became the units of the entire movement—an arrangement of grouping which, together with the happy configuration of the ground, which rises on a broad inclined plane for a distance of eight miles in front of the tribunes enabled the whole army to be seen at one glance. From a spectacular point of view the sight of these massed army corps was superb. The broad sheen of bayonets, advancing and undulating like gigantic waves, the expanse of glittering yellow helmets of the serried cavalry divisions, and the pale, smoky blue tones of the artillery—guns and all in the French batteries being painted—were a revelation as a color scheme. It was a soft grey day, with occasional flitting showers alternating with brief outbursts of bright sunshine. The dazzling white and scarlet burnouses of the escort of Arab horsemen which preceded the Czar as he rode beside the carriage door of the Czarina on his fine bay mare, during the inspection of the troops previous to the review, brought out the qualities of the more sombre tones, while the large signal balloon, from which floated streamers of colored bunting 50 feet in length, hovered high above the whole picture, and the red, white and blue standards of the regiments rising above the sheets of bayonets seemed like poppies and bluebells from fields of wheat.

The march past was highly effective. The men were in campaigning dress, wearing their long blue overcoats, with knapsacks, haversacks and heavy loads of tin cooking utensils. The rifles, with fixed bayonets, were carried at the slope over the right shoulder, and the red trousers were tucked in black leather leggings. For 15 days the men had been performing work in muddy, rainy weather during the grand manoeuvres, quite as fatiguing as campaigning in actual war. They looked strong and wiry and were in fine spirits. The French soldier has a certain irrepressible individuality about him that at first sight may seem to indicate slackness of discipline, which is not nearly as rigid as in the German army. For instance, many of the infantrymen would look over their shoulders to try and catch a glimpse of the Czar. The wiry, elastic, jerky steps of the little "piou-piou" are much less impressive when seen at close quarters than the stiff, measured tread of the German foot soldier. This is increased by the loose-fitting, baggy tailored trousers and overcoats of the French Infantry. The French kepis is also an impracticable headdress. It is uncomfortable. It affords no protection against the sun, and, during a heavy rain, acts as a sort of gutter to conduct water down the soldier's neck. As an individual the French infantryman is not a picturesque sight, but the sight of a French army massed together in groups of 20,000 is most imposing.

The regiment band of each army corps was assembled at the head of each column so that 500 performers supplied the music while the troops were marching past. Two brigades, each composed of two regiments, marched abreast, and the width of the column was that of four regiments marching in massed columns of double companies. At the head of each regiment were the regimental colors—four standards abreast at equal intervals—and as these passed the reviewing stand, the Czar and Czarina and President Loubet rose to their feet and saluted them. Behing the regimental colors came the pet dogs of each regiment, usually yellow, white or brown griffons or shepherd dogs. Following each regiment were the 12 cyclists riding their wheels. The grouping of all the bands of a whole army corps under one leader is very effective. The united bands of the first army corps that marched past played the solemn stirring march of "La Sambre et Meuse," which came into vogue when Carnot, "the Organizer of Victory," sent forth the improvised battalions of citizen soldiers to the eastern frontier. The next army corps march past to the air of "La Fille du Regiment." This so pleased the Czar that he turned to President Loubet and exclaimed: "Ah! What a spirited march" and then leaning toward General Andre, Minister of War, remarked: "General, I wish you would send me that arrangement of 'La Fille du Regiment,' so that I can have it played by the bands of the guard." The twentieth army corps, comprising the famous eleventh division—the "division de fer," composed of picked men and seasoned men quartered nearest to the German frontier—marched past to the tune of "Le Pere la Victoire," the familiar refrain of which was caught up in the tribunes by thousands of voices and sung during the defile. The divisions of riflemen in their dark sombre dress, grouped together as one army corps, were headed by their bugle bands, all playing the inspiriting "Sidi-Brahim."

The field and horse batteries, as they came by behind their respective army corps of cavalry divisions, presented, from a technical point of view, the bouquet of the whole spectacle. In the judgment of Russian and other foreign officers present, the artillery is far ahead of any other branch of the service in the French army and is described by competent authorities as the most formidable artillery in the world. There were 418 guns in all—twice as many as Napoleon had at Waterloo. There was one battery of siege artillery provided with the effective gun of 155 millimetres calibre. The other battery were mostly of the 75 millimetre calibre—the type of gun which so struck the attention of the Czar during the manoeuvres that he rode up to a lieutenant commanding a section of the field battery and desired him to explain the mechanism of the piece. After this had been done, and when the gun was fired, the Czar exclaimed: "Why, there is not a trace or recoil. It is wonderful! You can keep on firing without stopping to repoint. It is the best field gun I have ever seen."

The French cavalry is splendidly horsed. The strong, sturdy chargers of the cuirassiers and dragoons, with long, wiry legs and frames giving at once endurance and speed, are ideal animals for war. The highly bred horses of the chasseurs of cheval and hussars seem a trifle light, and it is doubtful if they could resist the impact of a charge of heavier men, mounted on heavier horses, like the coarser but more bony animals of the Russian or German hussars. Considering the short term of military service in France the cavalrymen ride well, and on the whole are fairly good horsemen. Nothing could be more picturesque than the final charge which terminated the review. The four cavalry divisions of 16,000 sabres, all told, having taken up their positions at a mile distant from the tribunes, General Brugere, Generalissimo of the French army, personally assumed command. The order was given by point of the sabre, and the charge began. It was splendidly executed. The 128 squadrons, moving slowly at first, increased speed to a swift hand gallop until within 60 yards of the reviewing stand when they suddenly drew up at a halt, officers saluting with their sabres, and standard bearers lowering their colors in honor of the Czar.

BROKE HIS TOOTH.

Customer of London Restaurant Meets With Curious Accident.

An extraordinary suit has been decided in London against the Lyons restaurants in favor of a man who claims to have lost his false teeth through his patronage of one of the establishments.

The plaintiff set forth in duly ponderous legal language that he had gone into the place and ordered a mutton pie. Concealed between the crusts of the indigestion-maker was a button. A bite on the button broke the false teeth and the plaintiff was compelled to consume liquid food, causing him both bodily and mental suffering. The court held that buttons had no place in the economy of well-regulated pie bakeries and assessed the firm damages in the sum of £5, an amount regarded as sufficient to meet the bill for a new set of teeth. Joseph Lyons, the chief partner in the restaurant firm, was a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the yacht races at New York in 1889, and is noted among New York society women for his remarkable anecdotes.

THE BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

Prisoners of War Learn Lesson of Cleanliness from Tommy Atkins.

From London Telegraph.

Most of the Boers when captured by the British were ragged, dirty and unkempt. In these respects a great improvement has been effected at St. Helena. The old clothes have been burnt and new ones supplied. They are not made according to West End fashion, but they are clean and comfortable. It is unfortunately true that the demand for soap is still very small at the camps, but many of the prisoners—so strong is the force of example and association—have learned to imitate the scrupulous cleanliness of "Thomas Atkins." Even a barber's shop has been installed in the camps, and the patronage has grown steadily. General Cronje, who lives a long way from the Deadwood camp, is stated to have improved his wardrobe considerably during his residence in the island. He wears a frock coat and a tall hat on Sunday, while Mrs. Cronje, whose garments when she entrained at Modder River for Simonstown, were contained in a modest pillow slip, is well supplied by a local dressmaker. "On Sundays," to quote one of the Gloucesters, "she comes out in tip-top style, with a silk dress and patent leather boots." It is satisfactory to know that the Boers are very careful with the clothes supplied to them by a paternal government. The only woman prisoner on the island is Mrs. Cronje, and as she is unequel to the repairs of so large a family, the men have to undertake the duty themselves. Except in the departments of darning and button-holing, they prove the merit of their workmanship. A big sewing machine has been supplied to the camp, and by an ingenius windmill arrangement, devised by a prisoner with a natural bent for mechanical novelties, the motive power is actually supplied by the fresh breezes which constantly blow across the sea-girt isle.

The military discipline is apparently the mildest form of despotism consistent with the preservation of the welfare of the camp generally. "They can get up when they like," to quote the words of the guard—"they can eat when they like, and they can go to bed when they like." Many arise before daybreak and commence making the inevitable coffee. A little later the Boers some in small groups and others individually, begin singing the hymns and psalms with which it is their custom to preface the day's work. Some of the old Doppers are provided with a fiddle or other musical instrument, with which they lead the singing of their compatriots. In addition to the nationalities already enumerated, there are English, Scotch and Irish among the captives, and it is a melancholy fact that these cannot be induced to assist the pious Boers in their morning devotions, though they attend the more formal services held in camp every Sunday. Every Thursday an officer accompanied by a guard of 100 men, enters the inclosure in order to call the roll, but with this exception the privacy of the prisoners' domain is rarely invaded. The Gloucesters state that the Boers have proved themselves to be very industrious in St. Helena. Many have worked for the local farmers, and a still larger number have employed themselves profitably in some small industry, such as stick, pipe and basket making. Large numbers are allowed out on leave every day and by special permission can visit Jamestown. Little shops have been started in the camps for the sale of luxuries, and even a pawnbroking establishment has recently been added to the strange city of tents and biscuit tin huts.

Even in St. Helena the prisoners have been divided latterly into two hostile parties. The trouble began apparently owing to the distribution of a circular asking for the signatures of the men who were in favor of taking the oath of allegiance. Those who assented became targets for the opprobrium and persecution of their fellows who advocated the continuance of the war. It seems impossible to obtain a true estimate of the strength of the rival parties, but the belligerents were certainly the most demonstrative. To such an extent did the quarrel go that the huts of two or three of the peace party were burnt and the inhabitants assaulted. Finally, the authorities decided to allow those prisoners desiring protection to leave the inclosure and set up another camp outside. About 20 of the ringleaders, including the notorious Eloff, were taken to High Knoll Fort, and there subjected to more rigid discipline. Offences in camp, generally speaking, are punished by bread and water diet and confinement to a tent outside the inclosure. The latter is not popular, seeing that such entertainments as take place—sports of various kinds, concerts, sing-songs, and even boxing—are confined to the arena within the barbed wire. Letters, papers and parcels are received by the prisoners, but everything intended either for the camp or for South Africa must necessarily be submitted to the staff of censors. The interchange of correspondence between the prisoners and their friends outside, to say nothing of the facilities enjoyed in the island, enable the camp to follow the course of the war fairly well. It is encouraging to know that the majority of the prisoners are convinced that they have lost the fight though there exists a considerable number in their ranks who persist in believing that the day of their deliverance "as a nation" may still be effected—providing their comrades in the field can hold out a little longer." As a rule, the Gloucesters and their charges were on good terms, and the stoning of sentries which led some time ago to the death of a soldier has been abandoned.

PUBLIC GETTING TIRED.

Schley Inquiry Attracting Less Spectators Than When It Opened.

Washington, Nov. 1.—At 12:45 o'clock today Judge Advocate Lemley announced that he had no more witnesses to call in the Schley inquiry, and Mr. Rayner, following him, said that no witnesses would be summoned on behalf of Schley in surrebuttal. For a moment it appeared as if the now famous case was about to reach a sudden conclusion, but this delusion was soon dissipated by the announcement on the part of Capt. Lemley that he might ask to be allowed to bring in one more witness on Monday, and also a statement from Mr. Rayner that Admiral Schley himself would desire to return to the stand on Monday to correct errors in his evidence as officially reported. There is a probability that the Admiral will consume considerable time in going over the printed record of what he said, and there also is an understanding that he will make some additions to his former statements. But it is not believed that beyond what he may say there will be much more testimony taken in the case. The only witnesses that the judge advocate has in mind is Lieut. Strauss and Capt. Lemley said today that if the Lieutenant's attendance could be secured he would detain the court for a short time only.

Capt. Sigsbee will also return to the stand on Monday to make corrections in the testimony given yesterday by him. These details completed, argument of counsel will begin and counsel and public will withdraw and leave the court to its deliberations. The task before the court is not a light one, and it may be weeks before the final verdict will be reached. Today's witnesses were Mr. Sylvester Scovel, a former newspaper correspondent, who saw service in the Cuban campaign, Lieut. Hood, who commanded the Hawk during the Spanish war, and also a number of officers who were heard yesterday and who returned to the stand to correct testimony. The court held only one session and adjourned over until Monday. The attendance of the court today was the smallest since the session began.

There has been much talk about Pyny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A STRONG, VIGOROUS MAN

Is Liable to Break Down—Pe-ru-na is Sure to Restore.

Hon. Frank Dunn, Alderman Twenty-Fourth District, writes from 232 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York City:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "There is no remedy for a broken-down system that I know of which will so effectually restore health as Peruna.

"Whenever I am overworked or suffer from the consequences of a cold a few doses of Peruna builds me up again more quickly than anything I ever tried. I find it especially valuable for catarrh. Three bottles cured me three years ago of catarrh of the stomach and I have never had the least symptoms of it since."

Very truly,

FRANK DUNN, Alderman 24th Dist., N. Y. City.

ATONIC is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most needed in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic that operates on the mucous membranes.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes.

Peruna is a specific in its operation upon the mucous membrane. It is a tonic that strikes at the root of all catarrhal affections. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist long where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body.

Paul Landrum writing from Atlanta, Ga., says:

"In January last I began the use of your Peruna and Manalin for what was termed organic heart trouble. At that time I could scarcely walk to my place of business without stopping to rest and on arrival felt completely exhausted. Had severe pains in my heart and general dizziness. After using the first bottle of Peruna I began to improve and today I feel that I am a sound man and I work fourteen hours a day without any bad feeling."—Paul Landrum.

A. M. Ikerd, an employee of the C. B. & Q. R. R., West Burlington, Ia., writes:

"I had catarrh of the stomach and small intestines for a number of years. I went to a number of doctors and got no relief. Finally one of my doctors sent me to Chicago and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me, that I had cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was something awful. I could hardly stand it, it was so offensive. I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse.

"Finally I got one of your books, and concluded I would try Peruna, and thank God, I found a relief and a cure for that dreadful disease. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle in my house all the time."—A. M. Ikerd.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Germans Feeling Angry

Do Not Like Chamberlain's References to Conduct of War With France.

Papers Wax Sarcastic Over the Publication of General Voyron's Letters.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The speech of the British colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, at Edinburgh, on October 26, in which he said the British could find precedents for anything they do in South Africa, in the examples in Poland, in the Caucusus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia, and in the Franco-German war, which the British have never approached, has brought forth in the press here an emphatic and rather bitter repudiation of the charges made against the German conduct of the war in 1870. Official circles say the German government does not intend to notice Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, Lord Salisbury having repeatedly disclaimed responsibility for the Colonial Secretary's expressions outside of parliament.

The publication in Paris this week of three letters written by Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, showing, among other things, that the relations between the French general and the field marshal were strained during the entire period of the foreign occupation, caused but little excitement here. A government official here, who was interviewed on the subject, said absolutely no occasion exists for Germany to take official notice of the affair, adding that the Matin, which published the letters, was not an official organ. The French would evade diplomatic representations by disclaiming any connection with the Matin. Furthermore, the expectation expressed in Paris, that the incident will cause the publication of the field marshal's letters, will not be realized.

Kreuse Zeitung today admits the skill and politeness with which Gen. Voyron sought to secure the greatest possible degree of independence of the field marshal for the French commanders, and says that hence von Waldersee deserves all the greater praise for discharging his difficult task.

The National Zeitung sarcastically admits that the Matin proves Gen. Voyron's diplomatic talent by the publication of the letters. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten discusses the letters and the several issues involved and assumes that their publication was an unfriendly act against the field marshal, otherwise the matter is incomprehensible, since von Waldersee treated the French with exceptional courtesy.

The Vossische Zeitung says it required great self-control to maintain cool blood over the letters and a magnanimous spirit was shown thereafter in giving the French general, Bonnal, a warm reception in Berlin at the end of May.

The Tageblatt regards the letters as proving that the French government, while officially recognizing Field Marshal von Waldersee as commander-in-chief, instructed Gen. Voyron to do his utmost to make the same illusory, adding: "It was a policy of pinpricks, without courage to express the meaning openly."

Union Meetings.—The Tailors' union will meet on Monday evening in their hall in the Williams block and the Marine Engineers' union in their room in the Five Sisters' block. The Independent Labor Party meet on Tuesday evening in Pioneer hall.

POLICE COURT.

Charge of Selling Liquor at St. George's Hotel Adjourned.

Mrs. Rhodes, former licensee of the St. George's hotel on the Esquimalt road, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, October 6. Mr. Walls, who appeared for the defence, asked for an adjournment for a week, as he had only been retained on Friday and an important witness, the bartender, was absent from the city. Chief Langley opposed such a long adjournment, and the case was finally fixed for Thursday next.

A drunk forfeited his bail of $10, and Clara Gosspard failed to appear to answer to the charge of being an inmate of a bawdy house. It is only a short time since she paid a fine of $50 for the same offence.

James Grierson, an old man charged with vagrancy also failed to appear, but was gathered in later in the day and will be given a hearing on Monday. He is upwards of 60 years of age, and apparently well educated, but liquor has got the upper hand of him.

FELIX FAURE AND NEWFOUNDLAND

How the Late French Presiden Would Have Settled Much Vexed Question.

From London Times.

The Figaro published this morning a final article in the series of "Propos de Felix Faure." The preceding articles dealt mainly with M. Felix Faure's own personality, and they might often be summed up in the famous phrase atributed to Louis XIV.—"L'Etat e'est moi." Today's table talk, however, has its interest for English readers, and we cannot but praise unreservedly the good sense and good faith which led M. Felix Faure to resist the stupid hostility of those Frenchmen who have of late utilized their Anglophobia simply as an instrument of their ambition.

M. Faure says:

"I know the English well. There is evidently still at the bottom of the heart of both people an old leaven of national animosity due to historic traditions. But the rivalry which the English dread—the economic rivalry of industrial and trade competition—they find no longer among us, but among the Germans. We no longer menace the economic supremacy of the English. A natural cause of ill feeling between them and us has, therefore, all but disappeared since the material interests of the two peoples are no longer opposed. If we had made arrangements with Germany in view of possible events in East Africa we should have created a further point of contact between us and the English, and a point at which contact would have been particularly disagreeable. They would have had a right to say to us, "You have got nothing in this part of the world; why, then, do you come here to hinder our expansion?" So, too, if they came to Tunis to intrigue there, we should have a perfect right to bring them to book. It was very prudent on our part to leave the English and the Germans to settle matters by themselves in this part of Africa. They will not always remain on good terms.

"This is a thing which I do not undertake to explain to any Anglophobe. I am well aware that, in order to prove that they are considering the practical means or realizing their dream, the Anglophobes talk of a future continental coalition against England. They do not see that in the case of such a coalition it is we who would pay the cost of the war with our coasts, our colonies, and our great fleet. If the coalition were congered we again should pay most of the damages. If the coalition were victorious, German industry, producing more cheaply, than we do articles of an inferior quality, would be the chief gainer by the common victory. It would supplant English products in the markets of the world much more rapidly than we should, for we do not turn out cheap goods.

"It is more prudent not to court such events as these. If they are to come we shall be aware of it and there will still be time. Meanwhile I will never lend a hand to a policy which, while putting us on bad terms with England, would rivet us to the German alliance without our being able to benefit thereby. This policy would be that of the ostrich. We must keep the power, when the hour strikes, of choosing our enemies. It is all the easier to maintain this liberty of action, as between us and the English there is no question at issue whicr cannot be amicably settled. Putting aside Egypt — which may one day serve as a pretext to Europe for the famous continental coalition, but from which we shall never undertake to expel England single-handed—putting aside Egypt which we were wrong not to go and which is a European question, there is not a single matter of fundamental disagreement between England and us on which honor would forbid a bargain.

Take, for instance, the question of Newfoundland. There the English are the plaintiffs. They want us to renounce legal rights recognized by an old treaty of Louis XIV. I have my own ideas on this subject. They are the ideas that I had as minister of marine and representative of a maritime district. I would say to the English: "You want to abrogate the treaty of Utrecht. Very well; but what we are going to cede to you has a money value. We must indemnify our fishermen, who are to be thus expropriated. The sum will have to be fixed; the average revenue must be capitalized. Now the treaty of Utrecht is abrogated. It no longer exists. The clause forbidding us to fortify St. Pierre and Miquelon accordingly falls to the ground. We shall then begin there any works that we like and establish, if we choose, a safe coaling station in seas where we are utterly without anything of the sort." That is my idea—one which would benefit Newfoundland, England and ourselves, and not burden anyone. I should much prefer it to the vague proposals I have heard of compensations in Africa or Asia. We are secure everywhere save in North America. Here is our opportunity to fortify ourselves there. I should seize it. A treaty defined English sovereignty over Newfoundland and French sovereignty over St. Pierre and Miquelon. Let us tear up the treaty and each become master chez-sol."

CANADIAN'S INVENTION.

Plans for New Boat Being Made by Professor Emerson.

In regard to the new torpedo boat invented by Professor Emerson of Ottawa, and tried on the river there some weeks ago, the Ottawa Citizen says.

Mr. E. F. Dey is preparing plans for a new torpedo boat for Prof. Emerson. The new craft will be larger than the one already successfully tried by the inventor, and will run at a higher rate of speed. It will be 45 feet long, with a five-foot beam and three feet deep. The first boat, which had the same width of beam, was only 30 feet long and 21 inches deep. The new craft is to accommodate a 200 horse-power gasoline engine, which it is expected, will enable it to run at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The first boat attained a speed of 20 miles an hour. The latest model, when completed, will approach in dimensions the government models. A practical demonstration of its adaptability to government service can thus be made.

FOR SALE—One horse power gasoline engine, marine, with all attachments, suitable for any small power. Price, $75. Apply Janitor Board of Trade Building, Victoria. nl

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on the west side of the Kishpiax River, in Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar District, that is to say: Commencing at a post marked Belle H. Wilson, northeast corner, adjoining Thomas A. Wilson's northwest corner; thence 80 chains west, crossing the Kishpiax River; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to place of commencement, containing 640 acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1901.
(Signed) BELLE H. WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on the east side of the Kishpiax River, in Skeena Mining Division, in Cassiar District, that is to say: Commencing at a post marked Thomas A. Wilson, northwest corner, adjoining Belle H. Wilson's northeast corner, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1901.
(Signed) THOMAS A. WILSON.