

COLUMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS SUFFERED A SEVERE DEFEAT

Peace Commission Unable to
Fulfill Its Mission.

REBELS ASKED FOR ARMISTICE

After Burying the Dead Fighting
Was Renewed. The Rebels
Lost 200 Men.

Panama, Aug. 2.—The peace commission which left here July 26 on the British steamer *Cama* to visit the Revolutionary General Herrera, near Agua Dulce, returned to Panama yesterday. With them they informed a press representative that they were unable to fulfill their mission because of a very severe engagement between Herrera's forces and the Government troops which began on Tuesday, July 29, when the Revolutionary forces began to attack Dulce.

At five o'clock Thursday morning the best battalions of the Revolutionary forces attacked the Government entrenchments with fierce courage. The slaughter of the Revolutionists is said to have been excessive and barbarous.

That some afternoon the white flag was raised in their camp and they asked for an armistice during which they could bury their dead. This was granted.

The losses of the rebels up to Wednesday, July 30, were reported to be over 200, while the Government forces have had eight men killed and eleven wounded.

General Moreno, one of the peace commissioners, who returned today,

says the entrenchments at Agua Dulce are masterpieces of military art.

The expiration of the armistice the engagement recommenced with the same fierceness. Nine Government battalions which had not taken part in the fight were still being held in reserve last night.

Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, has received a letter from Governor General Morales Berti, saying he is very enthusiastic as to the outcome, and that he hopes to win a battle which will decide the fate of the isthmus. Gen. Salazar, in his turn, is doing everything in his power to help Gen. Berti. At three o'clock this afternoon, he dispatched further supplies of provisions and ammunition for Berti's army at Agua Dulce.

FRENCH PRESTIGE SUFFERED.

London, Aug. 2.—The *Vateler*, in an article quoted by a Vienna correspondent describes the conflict between the French and the Franciscan monks at Jerusalem, and incidentally shows that Germany is ousting France from the latter's traditional protectorate over the Catholics in the Ottoman dominions.

Thirty-one Greeks, including 12 monks, were condemned by the Russian and the Franciscans to imprisonment for assaulting Franciscan Friars. It is alleged the assault was incited by the superior of the Orthodox Holy Sepulchre.

The conviction is a victory for the Catholic cause, as hitherto it has been impossible to punish the Orthodox monks.

The French Government abandoned the prosecution at the request of the Russian and the Franciscans appealed for aid to Germany and Italy.

Justice was secured by the vigorous intervention of Germany, and the German Government is now in a position to be delighted, while the prestige of Germany has been enhanced and that of France has suffered.

HAVE KISSED AND MADE UP A VETERAN'S GIRL BRIDE

David Parent and Spouse Had a
Spat Over a Trifle.

Child Instrumental in Effecting Parents' Reconciliation.

Windsor, Aug. 1.—David Parent was the happiest man in Windsor yesterday. At least, he made this statement openly, and found none to dispute his right to the title. His wife and he were reunited after a separation of nearly 20 years.

She has lived in Detroit lately, and yesterday when the reconciliation was effected her household goods were taken to the Parent home on Windsor avenue.

Upwards of twenty years ago David Parent took his bride to the altar, and they were as happy a couple as could be found in the country. The future looked very bright at first, but it was not many months before discord entered the little home.

The wife decided to separate. It was merely a quarrel over a trifle, but both were hasty, and the wife left the home young Parent had provided for her a few months before.

She drifted out of his life, and he continued to grow vegetables and sell them to the people of Windsor. He worked late and early and put by some of the proceeds of his sales every year. He still plods away, going from street to street daily with his produce in a small cart, and when sold he returns to his home to gather a fresh supply for the next day.

Several days ago a young man called at the Parent home and announced to David Parent that he is the latter's son. He is 19 years old, and much larger than his father. Parent questioned him for a time and was greatly surprised to learn that he is a father. The boy was born after the separation and the wife had never notified the husband of the event. The young man now works in Detroit and provides for his mother.

After some conversation young Parent told his father that he wished his parents would live together. He pleaded hard with his father, and finally gained his consent to a reconciliation with his wife.

The happy son returned to Detroit and brought his mother back to Windsor, and he had the pleasure of witnessing the reunion of his parents. Explanations followed. Both were willing to shelve the past, and finally a reconciliation was effected.

Great destruction is being done by sharks and dogfish to the nets of the mackerel fishers on the west coast of Ireland.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT UPHEAVAL IN CALIFORNIA

Some People Preparing to Leave
the Country—Landslide Near
Hoover Ranch.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 1.—Although no more earthquake shocks have been experienced here since 7:30 last night, the people are still panic-stricken. Many of those who have not already fled are preparing to leave if the disturbances continue. Parties from London and other districts have reached Los Angeles with stories of great havoc in the hills. A great landslide, carrying down hundreds of tons of earth, occurred near Hoover ranch. The road from Los Angeles was buried for fifty feet.

John R. Drum, a mountain farmer, reports a road destroying landslide in

Drum Canyon. The hills are charged with the most terrifying sounds he ever heard. The oil wells in the town of Los Alamos seem not to have suffered. Since the beginning of the earthquake shocks the temperature has been most oppressive, much heat coming apparently from the earth, while most of the time the sun has been shining brightly.

B. H. Conway, of San Francisco, who has made a life study of the geology of the country, believes that the seismic disturbances in this state are in no way due to volcanic activity, but due to local conditions. His theory is that the earthquakes are caused by subsidences caused in turn by the action of the subterranean gases and oils which abound in the Los Alamos region. Prof. Conway, of Yale, advanced that theory in 1901, and added that he had nowhere seen such evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons.

going on in almost unprecedented volume. The value of permits issued during the first six months of the year was \$2,304,614, as compared with \$1,595,300 for the same period of 1901. Another evidence of the tide of prosperity is the increase in marriages. There were 1,321 in the half year, or 144 more than in 1901 for the like period.

YEE HING TAKES A BLUSHING BRIDE

Chinese Girl Wedded with a
Peculiar Ceremony.

TEA DEALER THE HAPPY MAN

Bridal Annex Built for His Mate—
Waiting for a Sweetheart He
Has Never Seen.

Cleveland, Aug. 2.—To the bursting of thousands of fireworks, under the cloud of incense smoke, the Chicago slave girl made her entrance into the tea store on Lake street, where henceforth she will live and rule as the wife of Yee Hing, the tea merchant.

The wedding of Yee Hing was celebrated, and the couple whose nuptial vows had been taken hundreds of miles away from each other met for the first time Wednesday evening, the first of a new life and a new world. The bride, a Chinese girl, was brought from the East by a steamer, and she was met by Yee Hing, who had been waiting for her in the tea store.

The event is the most important one in the year for the Chinese colony, both from the infrequency with which Cleveland Chinamen have taken to themselves a better half from the high plains which Yee Hing holds his own people. There were gathered at the Lake street tea store all of the colonists who could get away from their laundries and restaurants. It was in this way that a flirtation sprang up between him and the blacksmith's daughter.

The spat, between the two houses was too large to permit of ordinary conversation, so communication between the old man and the young woman was by means of a pair of opera glasses. Everything went along very smoothly until Wolff came up from his room on the second floor, and found his noonday meal uncooked. He called in two policemen and asked them to arrest Seller.

The cops said they didn't feel warranted in taking a hand in the matter. The blacksmith broke the girl's plate and hid her opera glasses, there by putting a temporary end to the courtship. Meantime Seller saw a lawyer, who told him that if the girl was willing there were no legal objections to the union.

The two met by appointment and went to Carlstadt, N. J., where they were married by the Rev. E. N. Kohler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that place. They then returned to the Wolf home, and received the blacksmith's blessing. The bride and groom were surrounded by a crowd of small boys who screamed at the couple with tin pans.

Assessment in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—The assessment department has issued the third and last of its assessments for the year, the total being \$50,375,000, an increase of \$1,656,887. The population of the three wards for which figures have been given is 18,700, an increase of 2,448 over that of last year. The west end wards will show a larger increase, but the population is not up to last year's standard. Building operations are now

going on in almost unprecedented volume. The value of permits issued during the first six months of the year was \$2,304,614, as compared with \$1,595,300 for the same period of 1901. Another evidence of the tide of prosperity is the increase in marriages. There were 1,321 in the half year, or 144 more than in 1901 for the like period.

THE CHAPERONES.

Finally the first carriage of the bridal party arrived. It contained two Chicago Chinese women who had acted as chaperones for the bride. They hurriedly passed into the bridal room, the cynosure of the eyes of two lines of Chinamen. They carried two Chinese babies, robed in garments of as many colors as Joseph's coat.

Yee Hing followed the women to the room and mounted a chair at the doorway. He held in his hand the keys to the apartments, to the outer door and to his safe. Then the second carriage stopped, and seemed the proper cut for the bride. Yee Hing followed the women to the room and mounted a chair at the doorway. He held in his hand the keys to the apartments, to the outer door and to his safe.

Whether she was as beautiful as the moon, which after her descent to Yee Hing when he was induced to part with his 500 simoleons, Yee Hing nor any other could tell, for her face was covered with a number of crimson spots. She raised her umbrella as she stepped from the carriage and further added to her concealment of her features by raising a fan to her face.

Her dress, which was of a sort which the day dreams of bridal fancies of a Vassar girl, but it was of a sort which brought forth exclamations of admiration from the Chinamen. The dress consisted of a number of folds of richly embroidered silk, imported from

China. In this dress alone Yee Hing expects to receive back at least two-fifths of the purchase price of the bride.

Tremblingly hanging to Jacobs' arm, she was piloted through the crowd of Americans on the outside and of Chinamen inside the store. As she reached the annex the conductor halted, raised the hand of the blindfolded girl to the keys which he stretched out. A number of the women who had brought her, Yee Hing climbed down from his chair, took a languishing look the veiled lady, and passed out. Then the door was closed, the key turned, and the marriage was over. The sale of the Chicago owner of a slave girl to the Cleveland tea merchant was complete.

THE REAL CEREMONY.

The real ceremony occurred early this morning. Pekin Lu, a newly arrived member of the colony, was the officiating representative of Confucius at the strange set of rites which bound Yee Hing to the Chinese girl. A number of his friends collected in the back room of the tea store. All smoked cigarettes. The incense tapers also smoked. Then they drank tea and lighted the candles that you stumblenot in the darkness, and give to you a mirror that you may not be caught by the evil spirits which pursue. You it."

Then they drank more tea and Yee Hing was a married man. The same ceremony was performed over the bride at Chicago. In it all there were no protestations of love and honor, no mention of the passion, no fine which forms the basis of our unions. Chinese marriages are practical as well as strange affairs. If the sentiment which we know by the name of love is necessary, it is not this bride came from Chicago.

NOTABLE EVENT.

The event is the most important one in the year for the Chinese colony, both from the infrequency with which Cleveland Chinamen have taken to themselves a better half from the high plains which Yee Hing holds his own people. There were gathered at the Lake street tea store all of the colonists who could get away from their laundries and restaurants. It was in this way that a flirtation sprang up between him and the blacksmith's daughter.

The spat, between the two houses was too large to permit of ordinary conversation, so communication between the old man and the young woman was by means of a pair of opera glasses. Everything went along very smoothly until Wolff came up from his room on the second floor, and found his noonday meal uncooked. He called in two policemen and asked them to arrest Seller.

The cops said they didn't feel warranted in taking a hand in the matter. The blacksmith broke the girl's plate and hid her opera glasses, there by putting a temporary end to the courtship. Meantime Seller saw a lawyer, who told him that if the girl was willing there were no legal objections to the union.

The two met by appointment and went to Carlstadt, N. J., where they were married by the Rev. E. N. Kohler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that place. They then returned to the Wolf home, and received the blacksmith's blessing. The bride and groom were surrounded by a crowd of small boys who screamed at the couple with tin pans.

Assessment in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—The assessment department has issued the third and last of its assessments for the year, the total being \$50,375,000, an increase of \$1,656,887. The population of the three wards for which figures have been given is 18,700, an increase of 2,448 over that of last year. The west end wards will show a larger increase, but the population is not up to last year's standard. Building operations are now

going on in almost unprecedented volume. The value of permits issued during the first six months of the year was \$2,304,614, as compared with \$1,595,300 for the same period of 1901. Another evidence of the tide of prosperity is the increase in marriages. There were 1,321 in the half year, or 144 more than in 1901 for the like period.

THE CHAPERONES.

Finally the first carriage of the bridal party arrived. It contained two Chicago Chinese women who had acted as chaperones for the bride. They hurriedly passed into the bridal room, the cynosure of the eyes of two lines of Chinamen. They carried two Chinese babies, robed in garments of as many colors as Joseph's coat.

Yee Hing followed the women to the room and mounted a chair at the doorway. He held in his hand the keys to the apartments, to the outer door and to his safe. Then the second carriage stopped, and seemed the proper cut for the bride. Yee Hing followed the women to the room and mounted a chair at the doorway. He held in his hand the keys to the apartments, to the outer door and to his safe.

Whether she was as beautiful as the moon, which after her descent to Yee Hing when he was induced to part with his 500 simoleons, Yee Hing nor any other could tell, for her face was covered with a number of crimson spots. She raised her umbrella as she stepped from the carriage and further added to her concealment of her features by raising a fan to her face.

Her dress, which was of a sort which the day dreams of bridal fancies of a Vassar girl, but it was of a sort which brought forth exclamations of admiration from the Chinamen. The dress consisted of a number of folds of richly embroidered silk, imported from

acted as confidential agent for numerous law firms in the city in the care of estates, the collection of dividends, the purchase and sale of securities and the disposal of real estate.

He is a prominent member of the order of Elks and a Mason of high degree.

POET STODDARD AND DYING WIFE

Nearly Blind Himself He Will
Scarcely Leave Her

FUTILE HOPES FOR RECOVERY

Have Been Sweethearts for Many
Years and Their Devotion Has
Never Flagged.

New York, Aug. 2.—R. H. Stoddard, America's oldest living poet, is watching the bedside of his aged wife, at No. 229 East Fifteenth street—the one dying, the other practically blind.

With her death the curtain will fall upon a lifetime of tenderness and devotion. In sickness and health, from youth to old age, they have always been sweethearts.

Throughout his illness, which began several weeks ago, with an attack of influenza, the aged poet has been his constant attendant. He has watched night and day at her bedside, and although almost on the verge of collapse he will not relax his vigil.

There are many callers at the house to inquire about the patient, and each call brings forth a pathetic picture. Mr. Stoddard insists upon seeing every caller himself, and from each visitor he endeavors to glean a ray of hope.

When the bell rings the old blind poet carefully releases the hand of his wife and places it upon the coverlet. Then he creeps slowly out of the rear room where she lies, feeling his way along the wall until he reaches his chair in the parlor, where he receives his visitors.

When the caller is gone he creeps back again and takes up his vigil by the bedside of his wife.

Every nook and corner in the little house shows the influence of the aged poet's life and work. Everywhere there are pictures and curios and rare books.

LEGACIES OF OTHER POETS.

There are some rare first editions, among them Keats' copy of "Guzman de Alfarache," dated 1624, Gray's copy in Gray's handwriting and dated 1755, a copy of "Tristram Shandy," with Sterne's signature at the head of the first chapter in every volume, and other volumes which were the property of Pope, Southey, Byron, Campbell and other poets.

Other relics he values are a lock of Milton's hair which was once on the back of a miniature that Addison owned, a book which belonged to Dr. Johnson and then to Leigh Hunt.

The little home of the Stoddards was a favorite resort of the late Dr. Johnson, who celebrated it in these verses:

When I am in New York I like to drop around at night
To visit with my honest, genial friends
The Stoddards in their little house
Their home in Fifteenth street is all so snug
And furnished so

STRONG OPPOSITION RAISED AGAINST IMPERIAL SUBSIDIES

Being Paid for Fast Atlantic
Steamship Line.

SHIP-OWNERS WILL PROTEST

Freight Subsidy to the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company
Also Opposed.

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Christopher Furness organized a meeting of ship-owners, which was held on Thursday at West Hartlepool. It was resolved to protest against payment of a fast Atlantic line, except for the purpose of securing an efficient mail service.

In the opinion of Canadian shippers and Canadian businessmen in London generally, no freight subsidy should be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Many are also opposed to the proposed passenger subsidy.

The British-German line men declare that even the best Canadian line will not divert a point of freight or passengers from the present route. It is also the prevailing opinion that the terminal port of the fast Canadian line must be Sydney, Nova Scotia. No greyhound could maintain ocean speed on the St. Lawrence River to Quebec.

The Navy League is sending Mr. H. P. Wyatt on a special mission to Canada to promote and foster the objects of the league. Mr. Wyatt will leave for Canada in September.

REGARDING PICTURES.

A memorial is being extensively signed for presentation to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, urging the passing of an amendment to the colonial law relating to pictures, paintings and photographs, reproduced under the Berlin convention of 1888.

This movement is at the instance of the Society for the Protection of British Fine Arts, and directly arises out of the case of Henry Graves & Co. of London, England, against George T. Gorrie, of Toronto.

The case of Graves vs. Gorrie has been before the Ontario courts for two years, and arose over reprints which Mr. Gorrie made of the famous bull-dog and flag picture, "What We Have Well Held," upon which Henry Graves & Co. hold an English copyright, obtained under the act of 1882, which made subjects of copyright, when pictures and photographs were first made subjects of copyright. The London firm claim that their copyright extended to the colonies, as it would in the case of the copyright in the picture of the bull-dog, which was first copyrighted in 1845. But for two years Barrister J. T. Small, who here acts for the London firm, has sought in vain to establish an injunction restraining Mr. Gorrie from further reproducing the picture. The late Mr. Justice Rose first dismissed the action, holding that there was nothing in the English act to show that it applied to the colonies. That decision has since been upheld by several English judges in the courts in the journey to the privy council. The case has not yet been heard by the law lords, and the cable might be taken to indicate that it will not be heard, the Society for the Protection of Fine Arts seemingly being of the opinion that an amendment is required to make that act apply to the colonies. Two weeks ago, however, Mr. Small obtained from Mr. Justice Oiler a stay of execution of the decision, which gave Mr. Gorrie costs until Sept. 11. Under the Berne convention British subjects obtaining copyrights of paintings and pictures in Canada or Australia or any British colony are protected in England, while the English act does not apply to the colonies. It is now to make this copyright law retroactive.

More Nickel Discoveries.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Some recent discoveries of ore have been made in the northern nickel range in the Sudbury district. A range in Hutton Township is probably the largest ore body, with the exception of the Amoskany range. High enough in iron, the ore will be valuable.

The customs receipts at Hamilton for July, 1902, amounted to \$70,347.49, as compared with \$51,680.71 for July, 1901—an increase of \$19,166.68.

"TINY LITTLE WOMAN" IS DYING

Sitting in the gray twilight of death, Field would scarcely know his old friend now. The shaggy little Cerberus and the quaint little clock are in their accustomed places, but the "tiny little woman" is dying in the alcove where she sat and darned and listened while the young poet and the old smoked and talked.

"I think she is some better today," said Mr. Stoddard yesterday, "and the doctor says that she may recover. In fact, it is not usually a fatal disease, is it?"

Mr. Stoddard has occupied his present home for more than 25 years. It stands back from the street and has a balcony in front. It is so surrounded by pretentious brown stone buildings that it seems endeavoring to hide. Mr. Stoddard has become quite feeble during recent years, and seldom goes in the street alone.

Besides his trouble with his eyes, he has rheumatism so badly in his right hand that he is obliged to write with his left. He has been a part of American literature for over half a century. Besides several novels Mr. Stoddard has published "Little Dicks' Doings," and a volume of poems. She has been an occasional contributor to magazines.

onal law relating to pictures, paintings and photographs, reproduced under the Berlin convention of 1888. This movement is at the instance of the Society for the Protection of British Fine Arts, and directly arises out of the case of Henry Graves & Co. of London, England, against George T. Gorrie, of Toronto.

The case of Graves vs. Gorrie has been before the Ontario courts for two years, and arose over reprints which Mr. Gorrie made of the famous bull-dog and flag picture, "What We Have Well Held," upon which Henry Graves & Co. hold an English copyright, obtained under the act of 1882, which made subjects of copyright, when pictures and photographs were first made subjects of copyright. The London firm claim that their copyright extended to the colonies, as it would in the case of the copyright in the picture of the bull-dog, which was first copyrighted in 1845. But for two years Barrister J. T. Small, who here acts for the London firm, has sought in vain to establish an injunction restraining Mr. Gorrie from further reproducing the picture. The late Mr. Justice Rose first dismissed the action, holding that there was nothing in the English act to show that it applied to the colonies. That decision has since been upheld by several English judges in the courts in the journey to the privy council. The case has not yet been heard by the law lords, and the cable might be taken to indicate that it will not be heard, the Society for the Protection of Fine Arts seemingly being of the opinion that an amendment is required to make that act apply to the colonies. Two weeks ago, however, Mr. Small obtained from Mr. Justice Oiler a stay of execution of the decision, which gave Mr. Gorrie costs until Sept. 11. Under the Berne convention British subjects obtaining copyrights of paintings and pictures in Canada or Australia or any British colony are protected in England, while the English act does not apply to the colonies. It is now to make this copyright law retroactive.

More Census Figuring

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The census department has issued a bulletin, and again shows that there are 13,021 more children under five years in Quebec than in Ontario, although the latter is one-third larger in population than Quebec.

Since 1871 there has been a remarkable decrease in the population of infants in Ontario. The cause of this decrease is the decrease of the number of children, the commissioner remarks that it is obviously a decrease in the number of the married population.

The provinces showing the largest proportion over 10 years are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Thirty out of every thousand in Canada are people over 70 years of age, and 23 out of every 100 are over 65 years of age. The proportion of children under 10 is in the Northwest, with Quebec and Manitoba closely following.

Northwest Territories are the regions of young men, as shown by the large proportions from 20 to 30 years of age. For the same reason, however, rates exceptionally high, because their proportion under 20 years of age is low. For the same reason, the proportion of persons in Ontario from 20 to under 45 years is relatively high. The provinces showing the largest proportion over 40 years are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, while those showing the lowest are Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. The number of persons whose ages are not given constitutes less than one per cent of the whole population. The great majority of whom are in the unorganized territories.

The price of coal was raised to \$7 by the Hamilton coal merchants on Friday, and they declare it will go still higher unless deliveries are made from the mines soon.

The annual assembly of the great prior of the Knights Templar will be held at Ottawa on the 20th and 21st insts. in the Masonic hall, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

The remarkable activity in the Toronto stock exchange in mercantile circles is reflected in the bank clearings, which for July totals \$64,448,000, as compared with \$62,867,000 for July of 1901.

READY TO SHOOT GOSPEL INTO HEATHEN NATIVES

Cowboy Preacher Will Take His
Machine Gun With Him to
South America.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 2.—Rev. Samuel G. Bettes, the "Cowboy Preacher," is putting in all his time between seasons on the construction of a yacht in which to sail with half a dozen other persons to establish a Christian mission near the headwaters of the Rio Negro River, in South America.

The "Cowboy Preacher" wears a sombrero and carries a lasso to his meetings. As a prelude he will give exhibitions of his skill with the lasso. Then he will preach, and he has made many converts.

The boat on which he is working will

be 47 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and will have a depth of 8 feet. It will be fully equipped and will be used to carry the party. The men who are to accompany him recently purchased 1,000 acres of timber land to maintain the mission. There is said to be no mission on the Rio Negro, within 500 miles of the place, and no effort has ever been made there to Christianize the people.

On to visit the party will pass down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and through the Gulf of Mexico. They will touch at Hayti, St. Thomas, St. John, Martinique, Trinidad and the British, Dutch and French Guianas. Their journey will take them 1,200 miles up the Amazon River and 1,600 miles further up the Rio Negro. The boat will go prepared to "shoot the Gospel into the natives," and will be well equipped with firearms. Each member of the party will carry a rifle, a shotgun and a revolver. The yacht will carry a Colt rapid-fire machine gun, capable of firing 900 rounds a minute.