NCH REMEDY
PION
ly popular remedy, as
al Hospitals by Ricord,
nd others, combines all
ht in a medicine of the
ing hitherto employed.
ON No. 1
, often a few days only,
m the urinary organs,
use of which does irre-
foundation of stricture
ON No. 2
curry, pimples, spots,
g of the joints, secon-
atism, and all diseases
such a fashion to em-
&c., to the destruction
of health. This pre-
system through the
ates every poisonous
ON No. 3
ired vitality, sleepless-
consequences of early
unhealthy climates,
power in restoring
ebilitated.
ON is sold by all
the principal
roughout the World.
In ordering, state
required, and observe
a fac-simile of word
n British Government
a red ground) affixed
His Majesty's Hon.
which it is a forgery.
roe. & Co., Ltd.,
postage, 4 cents.
rlain's
lies.
ugh Remedy.
roup and Whoop-
nts; large size 50c.
olic, Cholera
Remedy.
. Price 35 cents.
Pain Balm.
t especially valua-
rains and Rheuma-
arge size 50 cents.
tomach and
lets.
Stomach, Lives
ents.
preparati-
not fully
urchaser
nded.

that 30 days after
o the Honorable
of Lands and
e to cut and carry
llowing described
Bay, Observatory

marked "John
ner" planted on
e soth 160 chains,
thence north 160
ains to place of

mber 8th, 1903.
HN STINSON.

n that 30 days
apply to the
Commissioner of
Special licence to
per from the fol-
tuated on Goose

post marked "E.
rner" planted on
thence north 80
chains, thence
east 80 chains to

post marked "E.
corner" planted
of Falls Creek,
thence west 80
chains, thence
beginning.
ber 8th, 1903.
E. D. ORDE.

n that 30 days
ply to the Honor-
er of Lands and
nce to cut and
the following des-
Goose Bay, Ob-

t marked "Emily
r" planted about
s Creek, thence
east 80 chains,
thence west 80
ng.
t marked "Emily
r" planted about
h of Falls Creek,
thence west 80
chains, thence
f beginning.
r 8th, 1903.
ber 8th, 1903.
MILY LOGAN.

that 30 days af-
y to the Honour-
ner of Lands and
ence to cut and
the following des-
Goose Bay, Ob-

, marked "M. S.
ner," planted on
thence south 80
chains, thence
east 80 chains to

M. S. LOGAN.

that 30 days af-
ly to the Honour-
oner of Lands and
ence to cut and
the followind des-
Goose Bay, Ob-

post marked "W.
corner," planted
entrance of Goose
ains, thence west
80 chains, thence
f beginning.
post marked "W.
corner" planted
n head of Goose
ms, thence south
80 chains, thence
e of beginning.
mber 8th, 1903.
W. L. ORDE.

OSEVELT.

ganized labor in
y developing a
ber of its repre-
to America soon
leaders there a
ident Roosevelt at
election. The
Bookbinders is
ing together the
test against the
in his relations
Union in the gov-
United States.
strong footing
s here, and it is
ntention to amal-
ed men in Amer-
ent can be found
al election here
le of Christmas,
ready to go to
dle of October.

SED VISIT.

o steps whatever
nection with the
ntemplated visit
to America. No
endered to the
either the United
itish commission-
Exposition, nor J.
y of the commis-
ion that the visit
being done even
way towards se-
ales' presence at

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLV., NO. 82. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

## Mainland Happenings

**Adverse Report Made on Application For Foreshore Rights False Creek.**

**Terminal City Harbor Likely to Be Put In Control of Commission.**

**Lacrosse Boys Working Hard For Final Championship Match.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Harbormaster McLeod has sent an adverse report to Ottawa on applications for foreshore rights on False Creek, Vancouver, made by the Great Northern railway and the Royal City Mills, whose present site will be partly occupied by the railway company.

St. Paul's Catholic hospital is to have a $40,000 addition built immediately.

Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, and Fred. Buscombe, president of the Lacrosse Club, are trying to arrange a compromise by which the big matches between Vancouver and Brantford and between the Shamrocks and Westminster, will not occur in Vancouver and Westminster on the same day, October 3rd.

It is likely that Vancouver harbor will be put under the control of a Board of Harbor Commissioners. A joint committee of the Board of Trade and the City Council will consider the matter.

At the council meeting last night Ald. McQueen moved that the police committee take action regarding the alleged indecent exhibition of a float in the Labor Day parade, advertising beer, in which girls and boys were shown sitting on horseback in a half nude state.

The new library will be opened by October 1st.

A number of new letter boxes are to be placed in position in Vancouver. Ald. Grant is arranging a plan of where the boxes should be placed.

The steamship Umatilla discharged a large cargo here yesterday. Among the cargo was 2,000 cases of dried fruit.

The lacrosse boys are hard at work for their match on the 19th. With the exception of Murray, who is out camping, they are at the Point every night getting in shape for the match which will decide the championship for 1903 should Vancouver win.

A. D. Cameron and Jas. Martin, of Lake Beautiful, have accepted the challenge of the winners of the rock-drilling contest on Labor Day, Mr. E. Pendergast, of Taxada Island, and J. LeRoy, of Mount Sicker. The rock-drilling contest will take place in Vancouver for $250 a side. The team accepting the challenge have to put up $50 forfeit.

The Camera Club adopted bylaws last night, and decided to solicit funds to equip suitable quarters, which it will share with the Lantern Slide Exchange of America.

Nine mounted police arrived yesterday, on their way to White Horse.

President J. Londen and Dr. McLennan, of the Toronto University, will meet the alumni of the university resident in the city on Wednesday, to confer with them regarding the bringing of the Toronto college before the notice of British Columbia people.

Wilson McKinnon, formerly of Vancouver, arrived from White Horse yesterday by the steamer Princess May. He was fortunate in locating several claims 160 miles from White Horse.

The licensed victuallers of the province meet in Vancouver on Tuesday next to decide upon what action they will take in the provincial election.

Mr. Stewart Livingston is speaking for Price Ellison in the Okanagan.

There are some 350 names signed to a requisition asking Police Magistrate Russell to stand in the Conservative interests.

The Premier has been duly nominated by the Conservatives of Dewdney as their candidate.

A. H. B. Macgowan has been asked to run in the Conservative interests. He will allow his name to go before the convention.

The Premier has created a very favorable impression here by his announcement that he stood for the government ownership of the Westminster bridge.

The case against Mr. Young Hicks, accused of stealing articles from Messrs. Centre and Hanna's steam launch, came up before Judge Bole yesterday, and was adjourned until this morning.

At the instance of the city health officer, Mr. Marrion, Dr. Brydon-Jack was summoned along with Mr. P. Martinson, charged with having a child, his own daughter, suffering with diphtheria, taken through the street by means other than by being carried in the ambulance, and placed in the infectious diseases' hospital without properly notifying the medical health officer. The police magistrate dismissed the case on the grounds that he had no evidence before him that the child was suffering from diphtheria, but he had the evidence of the accused, a regular practitioner, that the child was not suffering from this disease. He stated that the whole case seemed bristling with irregularities, but he had to give judgment according to the evidence before him. Mr. Hamersley appeared for the city and Mr. J. E. Bird for Dr. Brydon-Jack. Mr. Bird asked for costs, but the magistrate said there would be no costs, that if there was he would not require the unfortunate father of the two sick children to pay them but Dr. Brydon-Jack. This displeased Mr. Bird, who expressed his displeasure very plainly. Mr. Hamersley pointed out that if the child had not diphtheria it should not have been taken to the diphtheria ward and placed in the same bed with a sister who was recovering from diphtheria. It then transpired that someone is responsible for having no place in connection with the hospital where suspected cases can be taken for preventive treatment, such as the child which was threatened with diphtheria was given. The law provides that the isolation hospital shall be 150 feet from any other building. Here again the law is broken. It is said that the new hospital will comply with the Health Act in every respect.

Provincial Police Officer Monro prosecuted an Indian named Mitchell in the police court for exposing a doe for sale. The Indian claimed he was ignorant of the law, and certainly made no attempt to hide the doe. The magistrate, however, said that he would have to make an example in the case, and he fined the Indian $20.

In the Chinese paper published in Chinatown, it is announced that the Empress Dowager is dying. That her eyesight is almost gone and that she is no longer the strong-minded, vigorous woman she was. The article is taken from foreign papers and has caused some excitement on Dupont street.

It has been the habit with some hotelkeepers in the city who run saloons along with their hotels, to sub-let their dining-rooms that they might devote their whole attention to their saloons. This practice is to be stopped by the licensing board.

Mr. Charles Winch, of Vancouver, was married in Christ church yesterday morning to Miss Florence Warden, late of Rochester, New York.

Two or three conferences have taken place between the mayor and J. Hendry, president of the V. W. & Y. railway, regarding the entrance of the latter railway into the city. It is reported that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at. The charges made against the company by the City Council for damaging city property have been withdrawn. This case arose out of the company frustrating an attempt of the city to stop pile-driving by cutting the city scow adrift.

Jaffett Marriaking, the insane man who escaped from the authorities at Skagway, has been recaptured and taken to Westminster.

For years agitation has been on foot to have the express men's stand removed from Carroll street. Property owners in the vicinity are again agitating in the matter.

JAMES HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, Sept. 15.—President Mellon, of the N. P., declined to discuss a statement that he is to resign from the N. P. to succeed President Hill, of the G. N. Newhaven & Hartford, but there is every reason to believe that the report is correct.

THE FLORIDA TORNADO.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15.—No reports have yet been received from middle Florida, where it is now feared the loss by the recent hurricane will be severe. Near Lake Butler two children were killed by the tornado. At Hale, a small village, twenty houses were destroyed and crops ruined.

## U. S. Sheriff's Clever Capture

**Murderer From California Walks Into Arms of American Officer.**

**Tells His Story to Westminster Judge And Then Waives Extradition.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Sept. 15.—Yesterday, as was told in the Colonist's despatches, a Greek named George Pensacola, was up before Magistrate Capt. Pittendrigh, charged, with murder in California. His accuser was Sheriff James A. Keys, who since the crime was committed in August last, has been tracking his man up the Coast. Hardly tracking, for there was no trail. It was rather by instinct and the supposition that the fugitive would seek a refuge among his compatriots, many of whom are engaged in salmon fishing on the Fraser. The sheriff got wind of his quarry, the Greek arriving on Sunday's Great Northern train from the south, and an hour later was arrested in this city. At the lock-up he told his story of the crime, which agreed with that of the sheriff, though there was the additional plea of self-defence. The men were fishermen on Suisun bay and before leaving shore had been drinking freely. Their boats coming together a row ensued and the Greek alleges the dead man, an American named Fred Foster, raised his oar to strike him, whereupon he drew his knife and stabbed him. The body fell overboard and was not recovered for some days, during which the Greek got away. He readily agreed to waive extradition proceedings and after the court rose he and the sheriff left on their return journey south.

Premier McBride has made arrangements for addressing meetings in Delta and Chilliwack this week, after he has put in a day or two in his own constituency of Dewdney. He will speak at Ladner on Thursday evening, Cloverdale, Friday afternoon, Berry's Hall, Langley, Friday evening; and Chilliwack on nomination day.

This week district fall fairs are the chief attractions outside of politics; Langley, Wednesday, and Maple Ridge, Wednesday and Thursday.

On Saturday last, while the lacrosse team was winning in Victoria, the local baseball team defeated the Athletics of Vancouver by 9 runs to 3. They have now defeated all the best mainland amateurs and are trying to arrange for a match with Nanaimo for exhibition week. Victoria ought to "butt in."

Great preparations are being made for the great lacrosse match here next Saturday with the Vancouver team. The players are in good trim but are continuing their training every afternoon. The historic oval at Queen's Park has been put in apple-pie order, the City Band has been engaged and everything possible has been done to make it comfortable for the huge crowd which is expected.

The funerals were held yesterday afternoon of two well-known citizens who died on Saturday, E. F. Holt, aged 45 years, had practically lived here all his life and latterly has been running a general store on Front street. A week ago he was taken suddenly ill with paralysis of the throat, but lived until Saturday morning. He was the son of one of the oldest residents and a couple of years ago married a daughter of another pioneer, Mr. Purcell of Douglas. He had no children and by his will a not inconsiderable estate is divided equally between the widow and his own parents. The funeral was conducted by the Salvation Army, the Woodmen of the World, of which order he was a member, acting as pallbearers.

The other deceased was Alexander Sutherland, quite a local character and known to many Victorians as one of the Sapperton twins. He was a native of the North of Ireland and came to Canada many years ago. He had lived here for about fifteen years with a brother, who was killed on the C. P. R. crossing a few months ago, and an invalid sister who did not long survive the death of the chief bread-winner of the trio. Alexander also never recovered from the shock and double affliction and died in the Royal Columbia Hospital. Of late years were a charge on the corporation, though Alexander was a well-read man having at one time studied for the Presbyterian ministry. He, in recognition of civic assistance, deeded to the corporation a lot which he owned in Sapperton, a short time before he died.

The consent of the Dominion government has been received to moving back the stone retaining wall at the penitentiary in order to make room for sidewalk, roadway and team track, all of which are obliged to be moved back to accommodate the Sapperton Railway approach to the bridge. The City Council has also given formal notice to lessees who occupy any part of the 25-foot railway reserve along Front street, to vacate such portion by November 1st. This is to allow the Great Northern road and other railways to come into the city along the water front, just outside the C. P. R. track.

## *Premier Balfour On "Insular Free Trade"*

*Leader Embodies Cabinet's Views on Fiscal Policy in a Pamphlet Issued to the British Public.*

*He Advocates Dealing With Nations Not With Abstract Theories But With Concrete Retaliation.*

London, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour issued tonight the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject, "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length the arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet, Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing is that it would be impossible to put all the important points on this question within the limit of a single speech, and therefore, he says the pamphlet may be a fitting preliminary to the speech, which he will shortly make. This undoubtedly refers to the speech Mr. Balfour will make at Sheffield on October 1.

Mr. Balfour says he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free trader. "As far as contemporary circumstances will permit," he continues, "I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade, which is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the Premier points out that, as a season of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her import has not decreased any, in fact it has seriously diminished. Compared with the past years some departments show no increase, while in others show symptoms of decrease. The Premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia, and even Great Britain's self-governing Colonies continue to build up a protected interest within their borders. Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire. He devotes much space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists. This, the Premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home.

He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying it is selling cheaper in England than the British manufacturer can possibly produce it for. Mr. Balfour declares that the optimist who advocates a continuance of the free trade policy in spite of the injury worked by protection, regards Britain's interests, are foolish, and their arguments little short of reckless. The only possible hope of a mitigation of the evil is through negotiation, which he says can only appeal to self-interest in foreign protected countries, and in the case of the Colonies would be coupled with sentiment. Mr. Balfour concludes:—"Were I proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object to national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves with in the precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all, only a secondary issue." Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes circulated among his colleagues in the cabinet in the early part of August, and are not public. He complains because he thinks they might gain a large circulation for which they were not originally written. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous cabinet council held yesterday and today, indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted or acquiesced in by the majority of the cabinet. If this assumption is correct it means an abandonment of the idea of preferential tariffs with the Colonies and the taxation of food in favor of a system of retaliatory duties. Even this, however, is tentative.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech on October 1, expects to elaborate and explain his case, and the cabinet will closely watch its reception by the Conservative delegates. In short, the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude is the burning question of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that, from the beginning to end, it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the Empire or preferential tariffs, and the Colonies are scarcely mentioned. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes, hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour.

On the zollverein question Mr. Balfour says: "The most momentous, perhaps, the most permanent, victory for free trade was won when, rather on national than economical grounds, interstate tariffs were forbidden in the United States."

Neither does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says:—"Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are generally greater than they have ever been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also, I believe, in reality. I can find no evidence that we are living on our capital."

The Premier thinks that this is because protectionist tariffs are less bad than they look, and protectionist countries and the British Colonies "are still our most important customers."

He contends, however, that Great Britain's sufferings must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for instance, China, by powerful protection states. She should strive for "freedom to negotiate so that freedom of exchange may be increased." Mr. Balfour says further:—"The only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements, which they thoroughly understand."

An illustrative table is appended to the pamphlet, showing British exports to protected and unprotected markets, and the value of British exports since 1880.

The papers universally praise Mr. Balfour's pamphlet for the ability and lucidity with which the arguments are presented, and a warm welcome is extended to it by organs which, though in favor of protectionist ideas, were opposed on the ground of political expediency to Mr. Chamberlain's food proposals. The Liberal papers have, in their editorials, strongly denounced the booklet, because they contend it leaves Mr. Balfour on the protectionist side without in any way settling the issue before the country.

The Duke of Devonshire had a conference lasting two hours with Mr. Balfour at the latter's official residence this evening. Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham, the Earl of Selborne and Gerald Balfour also called on the Premier.

It is believed that within a day or two the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and perhaps the Duke of Devonshire, will be announced, although nothing certain is known. The Standard, a Conservative organ, contends in its editorial article that there is no occasion whatever under the existing understanding for any member of the cabinet to withdraw. According to the Daily Mail, Mr. Chamberlain agrees, under the stress of necessity, not to press his programme. The paper says he probably will not admit that his schemes are abandoned, but nevertheless they can safely be regarded dead for the time at least.

A circumstantial statement is published, attributing to the Colonial Secretary, the prediction of the general election and the defeat of the government in the spring. The Conservatives will be in office for six months, and then he will return to office with the country at his back.

London, Sept. 16.—The Times thinks there is no doubt that Premier Balfour will meet parliament and defend the policy embodied in this pamphlet. Even should there be, as rumored, one or two ministerial resignations, it was unlikely that there would arise any question of the resignation of the government or an appeal to the country.

SNOW HOLDS TRAINS.

St. Paul, Sept. 15.—Snow and rain greatly damaged crops in the Northwest the past week. Nearly all the grain in shock, estimated at 50 per cent, and all the standing grain, most of it flax, is buried under snow and water. The rainfall has been eight inches in forty-eight hours. Rain, sleet and snow prevail all over the Northwest today. Railroad tracks are washed out and trains are abandoned. The trains from the Pacific Coast have been snowbound since Sunday, some of them for two days, and are from ten to twenty hours late. The Great Northern flyer, due here at 1:10 last night, did not arrive until 4 o'clock this morning.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.—H. Chester Vanzant, eastern manager of the United States Steel Corporation, died today from appendicitis, aged 43 years.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Miss Morgan, manager of the American Women's Club, died here last night. She had been for many years active in charity work in Berlin, and a large contributor to other work.

London, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, died in London today. She was well known in educational and church circles in many cities of the United States.

INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—It was announced at the interior department today that Charles Joseph Bonaparte had accepted the invitation of Secretary Hitchcock to take charge of the investigation of certain Indian Territory affairs and officials under the jurisdiction of the interior department. The scope of the investigation, it is said, will be sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all statements within the knowledge of the interior department that have appeared in the public press and all other matters that may at any time come to the notice of the investigating officials which in any way reflect upon the official character, conduct or acts of the Dawes commission or any member thereof and the inspector for the Indian Territory.

While those are primarily the objects of the investigation it is understood that it will be extended to such other persons and things in the Indian Territory over which the interior department has supervision as may be deemed by Mr. Bonaparte to be for the welfare of the service or as may be referred to him by the secretary of the interior.

SALVATION CAVALRYMEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—The first use of cavalrymen in the Salvation Army will be made this week in a march through the feud districts of Kentucky. Those who will ride with Staff Captain William E. Scott and Col. Richard E. Halyard arrived here today in rough rider uniforms. The mounted men will give a parade here tonight and leave on their journey tomorrow.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc, use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

## British Trade Blue Book

**Official Publication Shows the Aspects of Foreign Trade And Industry.**

**Ratio of Exports to Protected And Unprotected Countries Now Reversed.**

**Average Wages in U. S. One And Twelfth Greater Than in Britain.**

London, Sept. 16.—On the heels of Premier Balfour's academic expression of his personal views of the fiscal problem, contained in the pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade," advance sheets of which were issued last night, came the long-promised and much-demanded government statistics dealing with the subject. They were issued today by the Board of Trade in the shape of a Blue Book of nearly 500 pages of bewildering tables of figures showing the various aspects of British and foreign trade, and the industrial conditions. No deductions were drawn, though the publication teems with interesting notes upon what are regarded as points of fact. The references to foreign trade were chiefly confined to French, German and the United States.

One of the most important phases dealt with in the Blue Book are imports and exports. The tables show that exports from the United Kingdom to the United States declined from $145,000,000 in 1890, to $97,500,000 in 1902, while the imports rose from $485,000,000 to $635,000,000. The total exports to all foreign countries declined in the same period $90,000,000, though when the colonies are included the decline only amounts to $5,000,000. The proportion of the United Kingdom exports, as between protected and unprotected countries, in the markets of the world, have been reversed since 1850. Then it was 56 per cent. to the protected countries and 44 per cent. to the others. In 1902 the proportion was 42 per cent. to the protected countries, and 58 per cent. to the others.

A valuable explanation is given of the much-quoted excess of imports over exports, which so often has been held to be a sign of British trade decline. The Blue Book says that while the excess yearly averages about $800,000,000, the income receivable from foreign investments, calculated at $312,500,000, added to the earnings of the British merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade, calculated at $250,000,000, "is probably more than sufficient to account for the average excess of imports." Such estimates have never before been included, hence the misleading character of the usual figures.

Americans have made large investments in the United Kingdom of recent years, and American repurchases of railroad and other securities are admitted to have, to some extent, effected the fiscal figures. "But they are not likely to form a serious factor." Much attention is diverted to the tin plate industry and the effect of the Dingley and McKinley tariffs. The figures show that the total exports of tin from the United Kingdom have declined only a little over $5,000,000 since 1897, with a marked increase in the quantity produced and in the value of a number of mills in 1898.

Dealing exhaustively with the tariffs of all nations, the Blue Book says the American system of drawbacks "necessarily results in inequality of treatment, and may yield an export bounty of the best equipped manufacturers while others sustain a loss."

In a table showing the ad valorem, equivalent to import duties, levied by foreign countries on the principal articles of British export, Russia comes first with 131 per cent., and the United States next with 73 per cent., and Austria follows with 33 per cent. Though Germany comes sixth, it is pointed out that her existing tariff is so effective as to be more highly protective against Great Britain than the percentage shows.

Before the trade of the United Kingdom and any of the colonies could be reserved to British vessels, the Board of Trade states that the existing treaties with Austria, Greece and other countries would have to be denounced. The tables show that the United Kingdom is most dependent on imported wheat.

The question of wages and the cost of living, especially the price of food, which has figured so largely in the recent Chamberlain agitation, takes up pages, and is summed up as follows:—"The average level of wages in the United States are 11 1-2 times greater than in the United Kingdom, while in Germany wages are only two-thirds, and in France three-quarters of the average prevailing in the United Kingdom."

The percentage of family incomes, taking New York as the capital of the United States, is estimated on the basis of 100 per cent for the United Kingdom, for the United States 123 per cent, for France 83 per cent and for Germany 69 per cent.

The mean weekly rate of wages in skilled trades in the United States is estimated at 159 per cent of the same basis. Dealing with the iron and steel trade the board reports that employment has fallen off in the United Kingdom since the introduction of American tariffs, but that very few works have actually closed.

It points out that imports from the United States have decreased since 1900.

The available evidence goes to show that the United States for some time past, for the most part has been able to absorb a great portion of the output.

Dealing with the importation of American goods which has been thrown on the foreign market reports say: This export trade could hardly be carried out unless the foreigners were granted lower prices than prevail in the United States.

AMERICAN NETS CONFISCATED.

Ashtabula, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Canadian patrol steamer Petrel early today lifted and confiscated a number of fish nets belonging to American fishermen in Lake Erie. It is supposed the officers of the Petrel decided that the nets were set on the Canadian side of the line. This, however, is denied by the fishermen. The nets were valued at $2000.

HUGH MANN'S FUNERAL.

Obsequies of Dead Railroad Contractor Took Place Yesterday.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—The funeral of the late Hugh Mann, killed on the C. N. R. in Manitoba a few days ago, was held yesterday afternoon at Acton, the family home for many years. The funeral was largely attended, and among those present was James A. MacDonald, of British Columbia.

U.S. POSTAL SCANDALS.

Two More Arrests in Connection with Supply Contracts.

New York, Sept. 15.—Charles McGieghan and Geo. H. Huntingdon, of the Columbia Supply company, who are indicted in Washington, D.C., in connection with the postal scandals surrendered themselves to U.S. Marshal Kenklein of this city yesterday. Bench warrants were issued for Huntingdon and McGieghan at the time of the arraignment of Geo. G. Beavers on the Washington indictment. The warrant upon which the two men are held charges them with having in the city of Washington unlawfully conspired together and with W. A. Macehn and others to defraud the United States of the sum of fifty cents of express, and every package to be furnished by the post office department under a contract with the Columbus Supply company, and with having given to Macehn $100 in pursuance of this conspiracy.

PERISHED IN SNOWSTORM.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The only fatality reported in connection with the snowstorm of Sunday comes from Gretna, where an old man fell from a buggy and perished in the storm. At Hartney twelve horses died in the Canadian Pacific yards and in the same vicinity other live stock is reported to have perished. A telephone message received from Minnedosa reported that the storm was one of the worst experienced there in five years. It started to blow about 10 o'clock in the morning and a heavy rain soon followed. At noon this developed into a snowstorm and by dark the snow was ten inches deep on the level prairie. Grain which was still standing is almost totally ruined.

## The Situation In the Balkans

**Pending the Return of Prince Ferdinand No Important Step Taken.**

**Mobilization of Reserves Adds Ten Thousand Men to Frontier Guards.**

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 15.—No important step is likely to be taken at the present critical juncture, pending the return to the capital of Prince Ferdinand and a reply from the Powers or some intimation from them in response to Bulgaria's note. The air here is filled with rumors of mobilization. It is alleged that the first three divisions of the army, having their centres at Sofia, Philippolis and Slivnac, have been called out. I notical quarters, however, it is declared that the only step actually decided upon is the summoning to the colors of the first three divisions who retired from the army during the last three years. This will give a force of some 10,000 men, who will be chiefly employed in strengthening the troops along the frontier.

It is believed a week will suffice to enable the ministry to judge of the extent which the final appeal to the Powers is likely to prove successful. Doubts are expressed in diplomatic circles whether the Bulgarian note will bring the sincerity of the ministry's attitude and its complete justification for issuing such a document to the Powers, however immense the force of Turkey is gathering in threatening close proximity to the Bulgarian frontier. It is stated that the Porte has protested to Austria against Austrian and Hungarian arms being allowed to furnish cartridges to the Bulgarian government at the present time.

It is announced that a detachment of Turkish troops which went to the Greek monastery of Barshiari, near Monastir, to seek a number of revolutionaries supposed to be in hiding in the building, finding no one there, set fire to the monastery and killed the servants and women. At Konks Kiglavi, near Kosengrad, a body of Turkish infantry and cavalry accompanied by a mountain battery fought a three hours' engagement with insurgents. The Turks had thirty killed and many wounded.

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Replying to notes of Turkish representatives here, in which it was alleged that the insurrection in Macedonia was the work of Bulgarian bands who had crossed the frontier, the Bulgarian government on Saturday last replied, refuting the accusations, reviewing the history of the insurrection and claiming that the outbreak was the direct result of the existing form of government in Macedonia, which had forced the youth of the country to flee abroad and gradually organize the insurrection. Bulgaria also declined all responsibility for the events at Adrianople, which it is declared, are due to the persecution of the Bulgarian population.

Finally Bulgaria stated that the Turkish government was prolonging a situation filled with perils to the principality, and pointed out that there was danger of a catastrophe to both countries.

Prince Ferdinand will return here tomorrow.

The revolutionary headquarters has received notice of a terrible situation at Losengrad. The whole district is filled with Turkish and Albanian troops and Bashi-Bazouks. Twelve villages have been burned and over 100 families have been massacred. Many of the women and girls captured have been sent to various harems. About 400 widows and orphans have arrived at the frontier village of Tekenge, from Losengrad. A telegram from Burgas says the authorities of the town of Losengrad have ordered the Bulgarian families to be removed from the Greek districts. The decree causes great fear among the Bulgarians.

All the Bulgarian prisoners in the town jail at Belgrade have been killed by Musselmen soldiers, aided by the prison guards.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung from Sofia says that a party of Turks near Giohtepete have with them twenty Bulgarian women and girls.

Five hundred fugitive women and children have arrived at Tekendsche.

Turkish troops have routed the Bulgarian soldiers and have driven off three squads of troops.

The report is current that the Turkish soldiers at Kirk-Kilosseh in Turkish territory fired on the French consulate, breaking the windows of the building.

MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM.

President Roosevelt to Dedicate Memorial to Dead Soldiers.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt left Sagmore Hill on a two days' trip which will include a visit of inspection to the immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York bay, and his participation tomorrow in the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of a monument to the memory of New Jersey soldiers, erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam.

## Bulgaria To Powers

**Accuses Turkish Government of Systematically Annihilating Bulgarians.**

**Mobilizing And Concentrating Troops Ready to Attack Principality.**

**Twenty Thousand Reserves on Turkish Frontier Called to the Colors.**

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Following are some of the points in the note which Bulgaria has just presented to the Powers:

"What the Bulgarian government had foreseen, as expressed in its note of June 29, of the development of affairs in Turkey, has become amply verified. The Turkish government is systematically annihilating the Bulgarian people. The mobilization and concentration of such great forces in European Turkey under the pretext of suppressing the revolution, gives Bulgaria reason to suppose that at an opportune moment she will be attacked by Turkey. The Bulgarian government can no longer remain indifferent in the presence of such a situation, which is of a nature calculated to bring about a hostile collision between Turkey and Bulgaria. If the Great Powers do not take measures to give the sublime Porte counsels of wisdom and of moderation, the Bulgarian government will be obliged to take the necessary steps to be ready for every eventality and to not be taken by surprise."

Premier Petroff was interviewed today by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the reason which induced the Bulgarian government to issue yesterday's note to the Powers. He said: "It has been from the first plainly evident that the policy of Turkey was to hinder the development of the Bulgarian race in Macedonia, which was the strongest national element there. With this end in view the Turks proceeded to devastate the country and kill the Bulgarian Christians, driving the survivors into the mountains and forests where they were either perishing of hunger or go across the Bulgarian frontier and become a burden to the Bulgarian nation. Meanwhile the Powers paid not the slightest attention to the Bulgarian note of June 29th, but rather encouraged the Turks, who adopted the most severe measures to suppress the outbreak. The Bulgarian government is compelled to protect not only Bulgaria itself, but also the Bulgarian element in Macedonia. It is further evident that Turkey has indirectly encouraged the revolution, as with ten times as many guards on the frontier as Bulgaria employed, the Turks never stopped a single revolutionary band nor any individual crossing the frontier.

"The Porte was only too anxious to have a pretext for continuing the massacres of the extermination of the Bulgarian people. Turkey has now concentrated 300,000 troops in Macedonia, probably about 25,000 of whom are engaged in the suppression of the revolt. There is no attempt to fight the insurgents, but the troops attack innocent women and children. The Bulgarian government is forced to perceive in this excessive mobilization a clear sign of Turkish desire, after she has succeeded in subduing the outbreak in Macedonia to attack Bulgaria and exterminate the Bulgarian race. All our latest information from Macedonia and Constantinople confirms this view."

Hilma Pasha, the Vali of Salonica, has openly declared that war with Bulgaria is the only way of settling the Macedonian question. The Constantinople press, which is under the most severe censorship, was recently allowed to publish the most sensational reports, with the object of increasing the Mussulman's fanatic hatred of Bulgarian Caristians.

The American consul at Beyrout telegraphs that the situation is tranquil although some fears are entertained of disturbances on the occasion of the feast of the cross. The consul adds that a good impression was created by Rear-Admiral Cotton's conference with Mazrim Pasha, the acting Vali of Beyrout, and the latter's repressive action is already reported by Admiral Cotton to the authorities at Washington.

Twenty thousand Bulgarian reserves belonging to three divisions on the Turkish frontier, have been called to the colors.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Tageblatt from Constantinople reports that the Russian monastery at Jerusalem has been sacked by a Mohammedan mob, and that all of the monks were murdered.

London, Sept. 15.—A news agency despatch from Rome says that the Italian fleet, which has been concentrating off the coast of Sicily, is held in readiness to leave for Turkish waters at a few hours' notice.

## POLITICS IN NANAIMO CITY

**Conservative Rallies Well Attended---Miners Union Condones With Smith.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 15.—A rally of the Cedar Conservatives will be held at the schoolhouse there on Thursday evening at which Mr. Alex Bryden will be formally introduced to the electorate. Hon. A. E. McPhillips, A. Haslam, ex-M. P., Mayor Manson of Nanaimo and other leading Conservatives will speak.

The Nanaimo Conservative Association is working hard to ensure the return of Mr. Quennell nightly meetings being now the rule. He addresses his first public meeting on Saturday evening at the opera house.

The reception accorded Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., at Vancouver, formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Miners' Union on Saturday evening. An attempt was made to pass a resolution condemning the Socialists, but eventually this was modified and as it finally stood the motion recorded condemned the audience in general and the Labor Day committee of Vancouver in particular for the fiasco.

BIG FIRE IN NORWAY.

London, Sept. 15.—A special from Christiania, Norway, says that in a fire in some business premises on Kongensgade today, eleven persons were burned to death and great damage was done.