Mr. Chamberlain And the Boers

Parliamentary Paper Gives Report of the Recent Discussion in London.

Colonial Secretary Points Out Impossibility of Granting All That Is Asked.

London, Sept. 10.—A parliamentary paper issued this morning gives a full report of the recent conference between Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey.

Prior to agreeing to the interview which the Boers asked for August 20, the Colonial Secretary requested a list of the subjects which it was desired to discuss, and the generals forwarded a list of subjects, including the following: Complete amnesty to the rebels; a yearly grant to all Boer widows and orphans and maimed burghers; equal rights for the English and Dutch languages in the schools and courts; that equal rights with the British be conceded to burghers complying with the terms of surrender, including the right of return to South Africa; the immediate release of all prisoners of war; the reinstatement of the officials of the late South African republics or compensation for their loss of office; compensation for all loss occasioned by the British troops by the use, removal, burning or destruction by other means of all private property; the reinstatement of the burghers in the ownership of their farms confiscated or sold under the proclamation of August 7, 1901; compensation for the use of the properties of burghers taken by the British authorities; payment of the lawful obligations of the late South African republics, including those incurred during the war; the rescinding of the decision to add a portion of the Transvaal to Natal; granting an extension of time for the payment of all debts due by the burghers of the late governments of the South African republics.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, expressed great surprise at the number and character of the proposals, pointing out that the conditions agreed on at Vereeniging were duly accepted by the burghers and the British government, and they could not be reopened nor could proposals rejected at the time be again discussed. If the interpretation of the agreement was open to question His Majesty's government would endeavor to remove all doubts.

At the opening of the conference the generals disclaimed any desire to alter the terms of surrender in any way.

On the subject of amnesty to rebels, Gen. Botha expressed disappointment that after the promise given by Lord Kitchener the rebels had not been granted amnesty at the time of the King's coronation, in reply to which Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Imperial government would not hinder any generous intentions of the governments of Natal and Cape Colony in regard to rebels.

As to the return of burghers to South Africa, the Colonial Secretary declared it was the government's intention to retain the right to prevent the return of disloyal persons who had not frankly accepted the terms of peace, instancing former State Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal, as a case in point, and saying that Mr. Reitz was using language on the Continent inconsistent with the declaration he had signed at Vereeniging.

Gen. Botha said he hoped that the "sins of one man would not be visited on others," adding: "If one man says foolish things, let them suffer therefor alone."

Mr. Chamberlain informed the generals that there was no truth in the report that the government intended to sell farms belonging to burghers. Regarding some farms sold in the Orange River Colony under the proclamation of August 7, 1901, Mr. Chamberlain promised that the farms bought by the government would be reinstated to their former owners.

Gen. Botha criticized the composition of the commission appointed to allot the grant of $15,000,000 (for the purpose of assisting the burghers of their families to return to their homes, and for re-stocking their farms, etc.), and objected to the National Scouts serving as commissioners. But Mr. Chamberlain maintained that the government must be true to those who supported it.

Relative to the transfer to Natal of part of the Transvaal, Gen. Botha said the burghers proposed to trek therefrom. He lived there, but he saw no chance of remaining, the feeling of the British in Natal being so strongly anti-Boer.

On the subject of martial law, Mr. Chamberlain said it would not be continued much longer.

The Colonial Secretary refused to recognize as burghers foreigners who had been naturalized during or just before the war, saying they had been bribed by the resolution of the Volksrad giving them burghers' rights as a reward for taking part in a conflict in which they were not concerned.

Gen. Botha concluded with an appeal for the widows and orphans, and said he considered that the appropriation of $15,000,000 was inadequate.

Replying to this, Mr. Chamberlain compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the South by the North after the civil war in the United States. "I would remind the general," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that we have undertaken more obligations than have ever been before undertaken under similar circumstances.

"To take one case in my time. I recollect very well the great civil war in the United States, and I appeal to that because that stands out as a case in which more than ever before, or indeed ever since, the victor, the conqueror, showed a generous feeling to the conquered. There was good reason for this, because they were brothers of the same race, the same religion, the same in everything; it was a civil war, but even in that case, the Northern side, that is to say the victorious side, made no provision whatever, either by way of grant, pension or allowance to the people who had been wounded to the side that had been conquered. They gave them their lives and their liberties, and after a period of 10 years gave them votes, but did not give them any money compensation. But we have gone a step beyond that, because we have contributed, in addition to all our own enormous expenses, a very large sum to relieve those who are destitute in our colonies. We have done more than I think was expected, and we have done all that we can afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable for the generals to press us any further in this matter, either now or in writing."

Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain reciprocated the desire expressed by Gen. Botha that they should live in harmony in the future in South Africa. "We want in this country," said the Colonial Secretary, "to forget and forgive, because, if you think, as you well may, that you have something to forgive, we also think we have a great deal to forgive. But we want to put all that on one side. The war is over; we each fought as well as we knew, and now there is peace. All we want is to recognize you as fellow subjects with ourselves working, as we shall work, for the prosperity and liberty of South Africa. How great that liberty is and how soon complete self-government will be extended to South Africa depends entirely upon the rapidity with which the old animosity dies out."

Mr. Chamberlain concludes with saying that the government would be glad of the co-operation of men like the generals who had loyally accepted the new situation. As they wanted South Africa to be a happy abiding place for all, he felt sure that if the burghers met the British half way, they would find them quite as good friends in the future as they had been loyal enemies in the past.

MINING NOTES.

The British Columbia Mining Exchange and Investors' Guide for August, is a very creditable number of that valuable mining journal. The leading feature is an illustrated article descriptive of the Victoria Terminal and Sidney railway, and its influence in the advancement of the industrial and mining interests of the East Coast of Vancouver Island. The typographical appearance of the Exchange shows improvement with each issue, the editorial comments are crisp and sensible, while the choice and arrangement of the news columns attest care and good judgment.

Samples for the Mineral Museum at Victoria have so far been received from the following claims: Red Star, Roche river; Summit No. 2, Summit camp; Diamond B., Wolf Creek mountain; Moqui, Kennedy mountain; and Jubilee, Copper mountain. To make the collection representative, specimens should be included from Boulder creek, Hedley camp, and Aspen Grove.—Similkameen Star.

Regular daily shipments of 40 tons are being made from the North Star. Some 85 men are employed at the mine engaged in taking out ore and doing development work.

The steam power plant lately put in at the Emma mine, Summit camp, is now in operation and some nice looking copper ore is being stoped at the 75-foot level of the mine for shipment to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson.—Rossland World.

In a little over two months the new management of the Silver Cup mine at Ferguson has taken out 400 tons of first class ore and 600 tons of second class, amounting to a valuation of over $60,000 even at the present low prices of silver and lead.

The output of platinum in the United States for 1901 was 1,408 ounces, valued at $27,528, the largest on record. The imports of platinum for the year were valued at $1,695,895. The discovery of platinum and copper ore in Wyoming, has led the United States to call the attention of miners to the importance of examining all copper ores for metals of the platinum group. The price of platinum is now $21 per ounce.

DECLINES TO ARBITRATE

Large Coal Operator Will Have Nothing to Do With Mitchell.

New York, Sept. 10.—Mr. John Markle, the head of the firm of O. B. Markle & Co., the largest of the individual coal operators in the anthracite field, today made a statement respecting the proposed arbitration between the employees and the employers.

"There will be no arbitration," said Mr. Markle, "and no settlement of the coal strike in any way. We have not forgotten our experience on a former occasion. There had been in existence from 1885, an agreement with the miners in our employ, providing for the settlement by arbitration, in an amicable way, of all differences that arose. This was the result of a local strike lasting three months in 1885-1887. Notwithstanding the existence of this contract for arbitration, the men deliberately broke their engagement and went on strike, which lasted six months; yet we re-established the arbitration agreement after it was over, and went on. In 1897 there was a widespread strike in the Lehigh region, but our men stood to their agreement and never lost a day's work. In 1900 John Mitchell appeared and began a campaign on our property. Our employees presented a list of grievances, and I replied to them and suggested that if our answers were not satisfactory they could demand arbitration under the existing agreement. Mr. Mitchell distinctly opposed any arbitration, asserting that we were insincere. Father Phillips, a well known priest of Hazelton, of his own volition urged the men to abide by their company and suggested Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia as the arbitrator. Mitchell opposed all of this, claiming that it was a bluff. A meeting of our employees was held, to which Mitchell came unsolicited, and made a speech. He asked me publicly if I would abide by the arbitrator's verdict, and when I said we would, he turned to the audience and pleaded with them to go upon a strike. Father Phillips and followed him, urging the men to stand by their agreement for arbitration, and the men refused to follow Mitchell's lead. Then came a round of threats, intimidation and violence. Almost daily rioting parties of several hundred men appeared upon our property, led by Mitchell's lieutenants, in vain efforts to compel our men to break their agreement. They inaugurated a reign of terror, which finally resulted in the employees breaking their compact and throwing the projected arbitration to the winds. Then Marcus A. Hanna came into the dispute and secured some concessions. The strike ended, and it was heralded as a triumph for Mitchell. Work was resumed under these conditions in October, 1900. The result has been the establishment of every kind of trades unions in the coal district. From that time on there have been innumerable strikes. Mitchell has become a demigod, and alone is obeyed, so that all ordinary and usual means of discipline are practically disregarded. With this history before us, I am sure no reasonable man will ask us to engage in any arbitration with Mr. Mitchell or his immediate followers."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 10.—Some important messages passed between the executive mansion at Harrisburg and President Mitchell tonight. Mr. Mitchell, who is spending the evening at Harveys Lake, telephoned to the city that he has accepted an invitation from Governor Stone to confer with him at Harrisburg on Saturday. He would not say what matters would be discussed at the conference.

SITUATION IN COLOMBIA.

Herrara's Forces Rapidly Concentrating For Battle.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—The British steamer William Cliff reached here today from Colon, Colombia. Her officers reported considerable activity on both sides of the Isthmus when the vessel left Colon on Monday, and that the revolutionists had already occupied Culebra, on the railroad between Panama and Colon, and were advancing in strength.

Gen. Benjamin Herrera is said to be in command of the revolutionary forces, which seem to be concentrating at a point about midway between Panama and Colon. There are strong government forces at both ends of the railroad and re-inforcements are coming in. Owing to the fact that the government does not know where to expect an attack, it keeps its soldiers moving along 40 miles of railroad. The government is maintaining an attitude of defence, and a desperate engagement is expected shortly. Business on the Isthmus is suspended, and the people are very fearful, especially since the revolutionists' victory at Agua Dulce.

When the William Cliff left Colon the prevailing opinion on the Isthmus was that the revolutionists would attack Panama before advancing upon Colon, because of the support they were getting from gunboats on the Pacific side of the Isthmus in attacks on the first named city. The revolutionists have no gunboats on the Atlantic side. It is believed the revolutionists will push their operations as quickly as possible because of the problem which confronts Gen. Herrera of provisioning the large government forces which surrendered to him at Agua Dulce, in addition to the other government prisoners he holds. It is believed that some of Gen. Herrera's prisoners will fight with his forces.

LEAD AND CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 10.—Lead, £10 17s. 6d. Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93⅝.

Jas. Fowler, Lloyd's surveyor at Vancouver, is registered at the Vernon.

Hayes Case In Police Court

Counsel on Both Sides Exchange Compliments and Much Time Wasted.

Many Objections and Magistrate Has to Give Rulings Frequently.

The "Hayes case," that cause celebre, the hearing of which has been postponed from week to week in the Police court, is now rapidly approaching an end. Yesterday and Wednesday the hearing was continued, and much amusement was afforded the few spectators who chanced to be on hand. At times the remarks of counsel addressed to each other would verge very closely on what is considered fighting language. Yesterday the merry war was very much toned down, but still it was at times decidedly aggressive.

On opening the session at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gavin Burns, formerly manager of the Bank of B. N. A., was in the witness box, and Mr. Taylor asked him if he had had any particular transaction with the accused, and said he could not recall any. Mr. Taylor then produced a draft form and asked Mr. Burns if he recognized his signature on the draft. In doing this Mr. Taylor held the document over the table, so that counsel for the defence could see it, and then drew it away.

Mr. Peters—A most impertinent thing! You did not see it, Your Honor. A most impertinent thing! He flaunted it in front of my face and then snatched it away!

Magistrate Hall—Please let these personal things drop and let us get along with the case.

Mr. Taylor (laughing)—I trust Your Honor will only follow the authorities as to the admissibility of this evidence. I only wish to refresh Mr. Burns' memory.

Mr. Burnes (continuing)—To the best of my recollection, Col. Hayes brought me the draft and asked me to send it to the Ladd & Tilton bank in Portland, to the credit of his account there. Mr. Taylor continued to ask the witness concerning other details, which he did not remember, and was interrupted by Mr. Duff.

Mr. Duff—Your Honor, am I to be allowed to take an objection? (Hotly) I have stood here for three minutes, and Mr. Taylor should not be allowed to run the whole show.

The Magistrate—Never mind personal remarks, if you please.

Mr. Taylor (laughing)—There he goes again!

Mr. Duff—I object, because Mr. Taylor is about to ask a leading question.

Mr. Taylor—The only question that I was about to ask Mr. Burns was, if what he had stated was all his recollection as to a certain transaction with Col. Hayes.

The Magistrate—I don't think there is any harm in that question, Mr. Duff.

Mr. Duff—It is going into cross-examination.

The witness then continued to give his recollection of the matter and was interrupted by Mr. Duff, who insisted that the witness was being cross-examined.

Mr. Burns said he could not go into particulars without a reference to the books.

Another question as to the practice followed in the bank, as to checking customers' accounts, was objected to by Mr. Duff.

Mr. Taylor explained at length what he intended to prove, and the magistrate thought that this was permissible. However, Mr. Duff insisted that the practice of the bank had nothing to do with the case. A lengthy argument took place between the court and Mr. Duff as to the relevancy of the question. Mr. Taylor smilingly arose to his feet and wished to correct Mr. Duff, but the latter continued in his contention, Mr. Duff in the meantime continued standing, awaiting a hearing. Finally Mr. Taylor again explained the bearing which the question would have on what he proposed to prove.

Mr. Duff—There is another long speech, more wasting time. (Rising.) No, Your Honor, you have allowed Mr. Taylor to make long speeches and time is being wasted.

Mr. Taylor—There you are; you have been interrupting right along.

The Magistrate—Mr. Duff, that is exactly the conduct that you complained of yesterday, and I must insist on its stopping.

Mr. Taylor (continuing)—Your Honor, I will endeavor——

Mr. Duff—You are always trying to endeavor. After what took place yesterday, I can expect any thing.

Mr. Taylor then explained the difficulty existing as to securing any documents owing to the bank building being in course of reconstruction. It was not possible to say how long it would take to secure the necessary document, but just as soon as they could be located they would be produced. Mr. Taylor then asked as to the method of verification?

Mr. Duff—Now, Your Honor, I want to cross-examine on this point. Mr. Burns, was the transaction in writing?

The witness—Yes.

Mr. Duff—There, Your Honor, that's enough. He can't say anything more about it.

Here again a peppery cross-fire took place between counsel. Mr. Taylor, who, smiling, continued to press the question, was supported by the magistrate.

Mr. Duff—Did you ever hear such a foolish question!

As Mr. Burns was about to leave the box, Mr. Peters arose and made a remark as to being deprived of the chance to cross-examine.

The Magistrate—Mr. Peters, that is a very wrong remark for you to make to me. It is not correct, and it is not a fact. Do you mean to say that you have been deprived of the opportunity to cross-examine a witness?

Mr. Peters—I don't say that, Your Honor"; but counsel insisted that the proper opportunity had not been permitted.

Mr. Taylor said that he did not think it proper for counsel to openly insult the court. He had submitted to the ruling of the court in the admissibility of certain evidence. He had yet to hear of any counsel who knew his position and had a proper regard for the court, to get up and wilfully and grossly insult the court. Nothing had been done or said yesterday to warrant any such remarks as had been made. Nothing had been done to prevent cross-examination of Mr. Rowley or Capt. Irving yesterday, and there was nothing to prevent the cross-examination of Mr. Burns now.

Mr. Peters—I have not had the chance to cross-examine Capt. Irving or Mr. Burns.

The Magistrate—Cross-examine Mr. Burns. He is here now.

Mr. Peters offered a remark, and the magistrate rejoined: "You have said more than your were justified in saying, and more than you would if you had had a proper regard for the court."

Mr. Peters continued to insist that he had had no opportunity for cross-examination, and inquired why Mr. Burns' evidence had been interjected with Mr. Rowley's evidence? And Capt. Irving's testimony was not completed when another witness succeeded him.

The Magistrate—Have you ever seen any proceedings to warrant what you say?

Mr. Peters—Yes.

The Magistrate—I agree with you; the prosecution is putting in its evidence in a way that has been done before in this court, and, Mr. Peters, in exactly the same manner in which you have done.

Mr. Peters—I don't remember the case.

Mr. Duff arose to explain that the practice in England was exactly similar as shown in the Times reports.

Mr. Taylor then recalled the circumstances leading up to the subpoening of Capt. Irving and Mr. Burns. It was too late to object now, and Mr. Burns could be cross-examined and Capt. Irving could be re-called. Now was the time to cross-examine Mr. Burns, if they wished to.

Mr. Peters—We decline to do so, and reserve the right to call him again.

The clerk then proceeded to read over to Mr. Burns his evidence as taken down, and this again let loose the wrangle between counsel, the witness, the court and the clerk. The latter had taken the evidence longhand, and while two or three were talking, had found it difficult to follow the narrative of the witness. Mr. Taylor tried to help Mr. Burns and the clerk. Neither one was quite sure of the exact words used as to the verification of accounts in the bank, and Mr. Taylor did not want a certain form of expression used.

Mr. Duff—Counsel don't want Mr. Burns' evidence to go down, and get a committal against Col. Hayes.

Mr. Taylor (laughing)—Another brilliant conception on the part of my friend.

The Magistrate—Mr. Burns can correct his evidence. Please leave him alone.

Mr. Duff—Are we to have a chance to be heard?

Mr. Duff then heatedly asked the clerk to take down what Mr. Burns had said. The magistrate tried to assist, and asked Mr. Burns if his version was not the correct one? The witness said, No. The clerk continued to read and was coached by all hands, and resented the interference.

Mr. Duff—The clerk is insisting on keeping out evidence, and was taking Mr. Taylor's construction.

Mr. Taylor (laughing)—There you go again! I can't say a word but you interrupt. First you insult me, then you insult the court, and now the unfortunate clerk is to come in for it.

For some time all parties tried to get the exact wording of Mr. Burns' answer, but all without avail. Counsel for the prosecution wished to find out if the witness had made a distinction between getting a credit in the local bank for the $25,000 draft produced and any other credit which he might have secured on account of other collateral?

Mr. Taylor—Your memory don't seem very clear, Mr. Burns as to this particular transaction, but as a matter of fact, the transaction did take place.

The witness—Well, I cannot say without having the books to go by.

After another fifteen minutes' argument Mr. Burns' evidence was read over and signed.

Then Capt. Irving was called and identified the draft. After a few questions the witness was handed over to the defence.

Mr. Peters first announced that they would leave it at that, but Mr. Duff said "Hold on!" and Mr. Peters proceeded to ask Capt. Irving concerning the draft.

After half an hour's cross-firing and argument, Capt. Irving's cross-examination was finished and the court adjourned at 5 p.m.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Professor Dewar's Address at the Opening.

Belfast, Sept. 10.—The 72nd annual meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, commenced here tonight. The attendance was larger than at any former gathering of the association, with the exception of that of 1901, at Glasgow. In his address, Prof. Jos. Dewar, president-elect of the association, referred to the recent munificent benefactions to science and education, and especially to the gifts of Andrew Carnegie, and the late Cecil Rhodes. He said he thought the schemes chosen by Mr. Rhodes were not the most effective which could have been selected, but that it must be remembered that Mr. Rhodes' aims were political as much as educational.

Referring to Mr. Carnegie's endowment of Scotch universities, and the foundation of an educational institution at Washington as a more direct benefit to higher education than the bequest of Mr. Rhodes, Prof. Dewar marked that the establishment of the institution at Washington meant a scouring of the old world, as well as the new one, for the best men in every department. In fact, he said said, the assiduous collecting of brains for the benefit of the United States is similar to the collection of rare books and works of art which Americans are now carrying on so lavishly. Reviewing the meagre contributions the Royal institution of Great Britain during the past century, Prof. Dewar reached the conclusion that without such endowments, as Mr. Carnegie's the outlook for disinterested research was rather dould.

ATTACKING SANTA MARTA.

Revolutionists in Hayti Were Fighting There on Friday.

Kingston, Sept. 10.—The German steamer Valencia from New York, August 23, for Cape Haytien and other ports, which arrived here today from Santa Marta, capital of the Department of Magdalena, Colombia, brings news of a victory at Santa Marta by the Colombia revolutionists over the government forces. Captain Gronmeyer, of the Valencia, says that last Friday, the revolutionists made a desperate attack on the outposts of Santa Marta. The government troops were overwhelmed and forced to retreat, leaving behind them one hundred dead. Immediately after the withdrawal of the government forces, the rebels started to destroy the railroad tracks. They derailed several trains at various points, demolishing engines and cars, the latter being chiefly fruit vans. Several lives were lost in these wrecks.

Saturday the revolutionists occupied the banana district of Senoga, where they continued to wreck the railroad, and at the same time keeping up their advance toward Santa Marta. When the Valencia sailed from Santa Marta, Monday, the revolutionists were so near the town that Capt. Gronmeyer could see the flames of their guns. Several buildings in Santa Marta were then blazing, having been ignited by the few troops left there to oppose the attack of the revolutionists. The town at that time was expected momentarily to surrender. Owing to the total destruction of the railroad, the Valencia did not get her cargo of fruit at Santa Marta, and because of the seriousness of the situation, the Captain decided to put into Kingston for instructions.

Officers of the Valencia says that horrible atrocities were committed during the fighting by the rebels, who chiefly used machetes. Almost all of the government troops killed, were found along the railroad track, their bodies being terribly mutilated. They were partially covered by branches of banana trees. Santa Marta is entirely cut off from communication with the outside points, and the residents of the port have sent an appeal by sea to Colon for protection. It is feared that the revolutionists will sack Santa Marta when they capture it. The stores there are closed and the greatest terror prevails.

The attack of the revolutionists was entirely unexpected, and owing to the superior numbers of the revolutionists, the resistance of the government was half hearted. Officers of the Valencia do not think the Colombian government can get reinforcements into Santa Marta in time to save the town.

LIVING IN NELSON.

From Nelson Tribune.

The cost of living in Nelson, and that includes Rossland, is on an average 15 per cent higher than the cost of living at Vancouver, 20 per cent higher than at Winnipeg, and 30 per cent higher than at points in Eastern Canada.

Fears Not Entertained

Boat Crew From Geneva Supposed to Have Been Picked Up.

Ping Suey Brings Large Amount of Rails---Victoria Sails Today.

There is little doubt but that William and R. Baker, sons of Mr. Baker of John street, and their boat puller, who were lost from the sealing schooner Geneva off the Copper islands, will return safely to Victoria in time. The crew of the schooner Triumph, which arrived from the other side of the Pacific on Tuesday night, told of the loss of the boat's crew from the Geneva, but they did not express any fears for them. The weather at the time the boat was lost from the schooner was fine, and it was next to impossible for an accident to happen to the boat, which like all sealing boats was made for heavy weather. While on the way from the islands to Atu, the officers of the Triumph sighted o two topmast schooner, presumably one of those owned in Japan, and she had her signal flag flying. No notice was taken of the signal as the officers of the Triumph wished to make land that night, and besides they had been so often signalled by the Japs while in the Japan sea, for trivial reasons, that they did not think it was anything worth investigating. Since, however, they have arrived at the conclusion that the boat's crew from the Geneva was on the Japanese vessel, and that they wanted to be taken off and brought to Victoria. The Jap was on her way to Behring sea, and the men, if they were on board are now no doubt safely on board one of the Victoria schooners. Even if they were not picked up by the schooner sighted by the Triumph they would make shore, and in this case they can be looked for on one of the incoming liners from Japan. Before leaving the Copper Islands, the Geneva, which is now on her way home, made a search for the missing boat.

PING SUEY IN.

Her Large Cargo of Rails Will Not Be Landed Here.

The steamer Ping Suey, of the China Mutual line, reached port yesterday morning from Antwerp, Glasgow and Liverpool, via the Suez and Straits Settlements, bringing a cargo of over 4,500 tons of general freight, the greater portion of which was steel rails laden at Antwerp in May last. It was expected that these rails would be landed here for the Victoria Terminal railway, and 2,500 tons of the rails were consigned to this city. In the meantime, however, other arrangements have been made for the disposition of these rails, and they are now to be forwarded to Portland for use in a branch line to be constructed out of that city. Efforts are being made to have the steamer take them to Portland. They will be taken to Seattle by the steamer today, where the Ping Suey proceeds after discharging her 200 tons of general merchandise from England and the Continent for Victoria merchants. The Ping Suey left Antwerp on May 25 and proceeded to Glasgow, and after loading further cargo at Liverpool she voyaged via the Suez canal to Singapore, and thence via Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama to Victoria. She encountered a typhoon when in the China seas, but was not seriously damaged. She was in collision, too, off the China coast with the steamer Belaunrig, and was delayed ten days at Yokohama to effect repairs. At Yokohama she spoke the cable steamer Colonia, which left that port on the 28th and is now due here. The Colonia will coal at Esquimalt for several days, scows being brought to that harbor by a fleet of tugs to coal the big craft. After coaling the Colonia will proceed to Bamfield creek to commence laying the long cable to Fanning island—the longest stretch of cable in the world. There were three passengers on the Ping Suey. H. Glen Walker, of the staff of the China Mutual line at Shanghai was en route to Texas on a visit; P. van Heege, of Yokohama, was en route to Chicago to enter college, while R. J. Ackland, formerly of the C. P. N. company in this city and well known to Victorians also arrived on a visit to this coast. He is now connected with Strachan & Co., of Kobe.

THE HAYES CASE.

Hearing Yesterday Results in a Wordy War Between Counsel.

The third charge against Col. Hayes, that of stealing $24,000 from Capt. John Irving, was up in the Police court yesterday afternoon.

During the forenoon Capt. Irving gave evidence as to the transaction, which is now thoroughly well known. He stated that acting on Col. Hayes' representation, he had gone to the bank and purchased a draft on Portland for $25,000, which he handed to Col. Hayes. This draft was obtained in conformity with the terms of an agreement entered into by both parties. Hayes did not purchase the shares he had agreed to purchase, and in March, 1902, when witness learned of this, he took steps to repudiate the transaction. When the agreement had been entered into, Col. Hayes had asked to have the stock put in his own name in order that he could vote it.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Rowley, of the Bank of B. N. A., was called to prove that the draft had been deposited in the local branch of that institution to the credit of Col. Hayes. The prosecution then wished to have the draft produced, and was opposed by the magistrate, who, before granting the order, adjourned the court until this afternoon, in order to look into the authorities bearing on the case.

During the whole sitting much time was consumed by counsel on both sides in arguments, and during the afternoon session these grew quite warm.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Anglican Synod Wrestling With the Question.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—During the morning's session of the Anglican synod, a happy incident occurred when His Grace Archbishop Bond received the congratulations of the Lower House on the attainment of the 87th anniversary of his birth. An address expressive of congratulations, the regard and esteem of the clerical and lay delegates to the synod was presented.

The subject of marriage with divorced persons was debated today. Dr. Davidson's motion was against clergymen solemnizing a marriage between divorced persons. Judge Savary, Annapolis, was not so stringent in his ideas, and moved an amendment excepting persons innocent in case of divorce due to adultery. Principal Whitney made a strong argument in favor of the sanctity of marriage, stating the only two restraining influences in Canada were the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Various motions and amendments were lost.

MR. BORDEN.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—The following are Mr. R. L. Borden's dates in Manitoba: Brandon, October 3; Minnedosa, October 4; Dauphin, October 6; Portage la Prairie, October 7; Winnipeg, October 8; Holland, October 9; Selkirk, October 10; Emerson, October 11; Morden, October 13; Boissevaine, October 14.

British Columbia Provincial Exhibition.

At the Capital City, Victoria

October 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

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The only Fair West of the Mountains visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

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OYSTERS SLAIN BY THE MILLION

This season of the year when oystermen have completed planting their seed for their next season's market, much concern is manifested in relation to starfish, the dreaded enemy of the oystermen, and one which destroys millions of young bivalves every year. To persons unacquainted with the oyster industry the starfish is merely an object of curiosity. By the oystermen, however, the odd-looking sea-denizen, with its numerous "suckers" is regarded with fear, for there is no living enemy of the oyster that is so destructive and ruinous.

Constant watching is necessary on the part of the planters that the starfish do not get a foot hold on the beds, particularly when the seed is young, and when there is any sign of them in bays constant dredging is necessary to save the bivalves. Frequently the oystermen protect the beds from the ravages of the stars by planting a wide border of mussels about the beds, as the starfish are fond of mussels, and will not pass over them to reach the oysters, but eat their way through. While thus engaged the oystermen get a chance to dredge them up before they reach the beds. In various sections of the Great South bay and other parts of the Atlantic coast, a number of natural oyster beds have disappeared in recent years, as a result, it is believed, of the ravages of the starfish. Not only do oysters and mussels fall a prey to the starfish, but clams as well. The clam starts to throw its set about the same time as the starfish, and the latter show a liking for the young shellfish before they are a week old.

The stars have a wonderful devastating capacity among clams. Experiments made by Professor Meade showed that in a week one star devoured more than 50 clams. At this rate 500 stars would devour 25,000 clams in a week.

The means of locomotion which the starfish employ, and the only one they have been provided with, is by means of the "suckers" that protrude from the furrows on the under side of the arms. Small star, half an inch or less in length, frequently navigate, ventral side uppermost, with their suckers extending toward the surface of the water. The buoyancy of the water and the great number of "suckers" enable the stars to crawl over the softest silt and the smoothest hard surface with each, while the suppleness of the body enables it to get through incredibly small crevices. Besides the regular mode of locomotion, it is stated by many baymen that the stars have a peculiar method of traveling by clinging together in clusters and rolling along the bay bottom with the tide. A tradition exists that hundreds of the stars cling together sometimes and form a compact ball several feet in diameter, which floats along the bottom with the tide until it strikes an oyster bed, then it goes to pieces and the stars begin their work of devastation at once.

The principle variety of bivalves upon which starfish prey are mollusks protected by hard shells, sea snails, mussels, quahogs and oysters. The question as to how the starfish get at the meat of the mollusks has caused considerable conjecture, especially concerning the clam and oyster. It is said that the star catches the bivalves napping, as it were, and gets its arms into the gaping shell before it can be closed. Then a fight for supremacy ensues. Sometimes the clams and oysters are victors in the struggle, and in such cases the starfish retreats minus an arm; but generally the oyster or the clam succumbs to the enemy since either cannot survive long with its shell open, and the starfish devours its prey at leisure.

Other theories are that the star secretes an acid that forces the shellfish to open, and again it was asserted that a hole was bored into the shell. Experiments disclosed that none of these theories were correct. The actual method remained a mystery until a German scientist found that the starfish so covered its victim that the suckers on the under side of the arms were distributed part to one valve, part to another and the remainder to some surrounding object. The suckers are very numerous and stick fast. By attaching them to the opening in the shell and a tendency to straighten the arms results in a constant pull on the shell in opposite directions, which, if strong enough, opens the shells. The mollusks can overcome a strong pull for a short time, but the starfish is a tenacious creature, and soon has its prey weakened so that the oyster or clam presently gapes open. It has been disclosed by experiment that the starfish can exert a pull of over 1,000 grammes, and that a force of 900 grammes will open a good-sized oyster or clam if continued for half an hour.

Frequently more than one starfish attacks an oyster, and when opened others share in the feast. It is the young oysters that are in greatest danger from ravages of the starfish, and as many thousand dollars' worth have just been spread by planters, constant watch is now being kept to prevent the seed from being killed by the stars. Oysters from two to three years old are seldom molested by the starfish.

The removal of starfish from the oyster beds is a novel yet simple process. A mop or tangle, as it is called, is the weapon used. The tangle consists of a number of knots made of cotton waste or similar material attached to a heavy wood or iron pole. By dragging these mops over the oyster beds the stars become entangled and are drawn up with the mops. The mops are usually detached from the iron bar and thrown with the stars into a tub of hot water. Other mops are attached to the poles and thrown overboard. After the stars are killed they can be more easily picked off the mops than when alive.

There is one enemy of the starfish which helps the oystermen considerably in extermination. They are the menhaden, which feed exclusively on the minute organisms which swim or float free in the water. The menhaden swims with its mouth open and travels in schools. They attack the starfish larvae during the season when they are swimming at the surface, and destroy them by thousands of millions.

The starfish has great regenerative powers. If a number of arms are pulled off its body the portion dislodged becomes productive and create anew the regeneration power being stronger in the arms than in the disk or main part of the body.

A retired naval officer took holy orders and became rector of a country parish in the Midlands. His parishioners, wishing to give him a surprise, subscribed amongst themselves and bought a flag for the church tower. Directly the old gentleman saw it he flew into a violent rage, and ordered it to be taken down at once. One of his parishioners asked him why he did not like it.

"Allow that flag to fly on my church tower? Never! It's an insult! Do you know what that particular flag signifies, sir? It means, "In distress; want a pilot'!"

In looking out of doors do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and leaves?" asked an elderly gentleman of a little girl whose home he was visiting.

"Yes, sir."

"Why does it appear so much brighter at this summer time?" he next asked, looking down upon the bright, sweet face with tender interest.

"Because ma has cleaned the windows and you can see out better," she said.

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