We have not quite made up our mind whether the Police Court was on its dignity vesterday or for the moment forgot the decorum which so benignly, so sweetly and so becomingly sits upon the Bench and dispenses even-handed justice to all who find themselves within the meshes of the law. On one point we are quite clear, however. The Times came in for what one of the awe-stricken instruments of justice aptly termed a "hot roast." And after the cooking process had been accomplished His Honor practically rent us limb from limb and distributed the fragments amongst the junior members of a down-trodden profession as an awesome example of what may befall them in case they in the course of their careers should forget the deference due the Bench and stand tremblingly before the awful, offended majesty of the law. Rather than run the risk of straying beyond the limits whose rulings of course endure forever. and having in mind the fate of others who were foolhardy enough to defy the lightning, we shall not follow the example of the Court, but suppress our feelings and put a curb upon an instrument which might get beyond control. The times are too brimful of interest to take any chances of even a temporary submersion. We really could not endure so much as a week's seclusion, with the question of sewerage trembling in the balance, not to mention a pending change in the government of British Columbia nor the alleged crisis in the Dominion it off. cabinet. But we must brave all consequences for the purpose of asking some one to enlighten us upon one point. Was that a dramatic or a comic teature that was added to the proceedings in the Police Court yesterday?

POLITICAL CONVERTS.

The tour of the Conservative leaders is at an end and their educational course is completed. Mr. Borden, as a result manufactories in Chicago and other operatives than at any previous period in the history of the country, the installation of machinery which multiplies the men with South Africa ended when the heard to ask what it all means. Well, capacity manifold, the accumulation of signatures of the various generals were a little history is necessary to define the orders which it is found difficult to fill- appended to the peace documents. But position exactly. About sixty years ago, all these facts prove that the Canadian if the leaders meant to loyally abide by when the need of sound elementary edumanufacturer, assisted by intelligent the provisions of the terms of peace, cation began to be felt, the Church of Canadian workmen, is able to meet all what could Dewet mean when in a England organized the National Society competitors and retain the market which speech on the continent he said there and instituted the system of national is his if he but exercise the diligence, was nothing more for the burghers to schools. A fairly successful national the foresight and the enterprise which do but to await "God's good time?" The school gave scholars a sound elementary

everywhere command success. The actual fact is that the cry for asking for contributions to the amount Bible and catechism, with more or less "adequate protection" was a feeble at- of thirty million pounds. What purpose of what is called advanced teaching for tempt to initiate a campaign similar to do they propose to apply such a vast sum | clementary schools. A few schools were that of 1878, when the country was in a to, when an amount sufficient to place also organized by the Nonconformists, condition favorable to the success of such all bona fide residents of the harried under the name of British schools, which a propaganda. There was stagnation in territory in a position equally as good— in parted the same instruction minus the all lines of industry, not only in Canada some say much better—as they occupied catechism. The government aided, and a but in all parts of the world. Free trade before hostilities commerced has already fairly successful school paid its way by Britain felt this depression least and been voted by the British Parliament the support of three equal, or nearly protected America was most affected. with that object in view, and will equal, sources of income—the government The people were ready to resort without doubt be laid out to the best adto any experiment which promised vantage of the deserving? What be tributions of benevolent and religious relief. They embraced the National comes of the contention that the war people. Policy, and it brought no improve- was forced upon the Boers when their The Education Bill of 1870 changed all ment save that which would have leading men admit that their ambitions this. It was found that where the zealdawned in the natural course of events. have for the present been frustrated ous and benevolent did not contribute The revival came to Canada as it came and that they must await "God's good their third of the revenue a deficient into other countries which were not looking to a National Policy to work out their industrial salvation. But the real revival, the general activity natural to a country endowed with such magnificent resources as Canada, did not come till the National Policy had been laid away in an unhonored grave. With the modification of the tariff, the untying of the bonds which hampered trade in every diection, there was an immediate improvement. In five years there was an expansion of greater volume than had taken place in the previous two to other countries which were not look- time" before they make another attempt come caused the employment of inferior

came West imbued with the idea that it public personages on the continent, visit expensive, than the national school. A was in their power to commence an agi- the heads of foreign states in a capacity few years ago the London school board tation which would spread with the which is necessarily ambiguous, and so- employed 8,000 teachers, teaching about rapidity and create a political revolution licit the alms of our most unfriendly half a million scholars, at a cost of £2,such as that of 1878. The announcement critics in speeches and addresses spiced 000,000 annually. people are not to be led again into any body which appears to be more of a ed the church schools to an inferior posia course which will confer the greatest plottings of the generals in Europe. It ing away with this inequality and al-

possible benefit upon the greatest pos- has threatened the National Scouts and lowing all schools to call upon the rates sible number of people. The manufacturers of Canada must later stages of the war with excommuninow be convinced that there is no hope cation unless they show deep contrition that they will again be placed in a posi- for their acts. The situation is an ex-

tion to exact unreasonable profits from tremely interesting one indeed, one the consumers of their goods. They which will require careful handling. We their best interests would be served by duty they owe their country, the tempta-Canada and created a demand for their restful retreats for which the country is products which requires all their energy celebrated must be very great. and resources to satisfy. That is the only policy which in the nature of things can be permanent and can produce permanent results. Probably they are not so much to blame as the leaders of the party which for sinister purposes buoyed cretion. We do not believe he was dethem up with false hopes. No doubt liberately guilty of disloyalty to the probabilities are that the grand old party where race prejudices are assumed to be outbreaks which were a source of emof a different complexion, "why should barrassment to his colleagues. His you reject me, a Protestant, and a man weakness lay in his practical refusal of British blood, for a Frenchman and a to recognise the limitations imposed upon Catholie?" The first shot in such a Ministers under a constitutional form of despicable campaign has already been government. His final offence was agfired in Provencher, a French-Canadian gravated by the fact that it was com-Northwestern constituency, and Mr. mitted in the absence of the Premier. Monk, the leader in Quebec, was brought His course was open to the construction West for the special purpose of touching that he had taken advantage of the op-

MR TARTE

Hon. J. Israel Tarte has paid the

penalty of his impetuosity and indis-

portunity for the purpose of committing

the government to the policy he advo-

sult followed when the real master of

We are inclined to the view that the

ex-Minister was perhaps somewhat un-

fortunate in his associations. When he

first announced his preference for higher

men, and like many other public men

who have preceded him, he mistook the

sentiments of such gatherings for public

opinion. Whether he is prepared to act

in accordance with the views he has ex-

pressed, the future course of the ex-

Minister alone can determine, Mr.

Tarte has never been exactly as other

politicians. It has never been possible

to predict with exactness his possible

course under a given set of circum-

stances. That the hand from which

he has received many and severe buf-

fetings will be held out to him with the

invitation to "come over and help us,"

there is no manner of doubt. That Mr.

Tarte looks upon his leader with feel-

ings akin to reverence is well known,

stances which will permit of the exercise

of greater freedom of speech is fully ex-

THE EDUCATION BILL.

There is great excitement in England.

osition of the man.

pected by those who understand the dis-

PERPLEXITIES OF STATESMEN. cated. That was something which could The British government is never ab-

solutely free of the difficulties which are supposed to impart zest to the lives of statesmen. When Mr. Balfour is peacefully plodding around the links after the elusive golf ball, it would be interesting to know whether thoughts of the offervescent Irish politician or the safety of the expedition supposed to be pursuing the Mad Mullah in the fastnesses of his investigations, has arrived at the of Somaliland ever listurb the sweet conclusion, and has announced, that a serenity of his pursuits. It would be protective duty of 20 per cent. is suffi- still more interesting to discover whether cient to enable Eastern manufacturers of thoughts of the peculiar political tenets agricultural machinery to hold the Can- of the surrendered Boer generals exeradian market. This is an interesting cise any influence upon the usually discovery in many respects. It enlarges steady hand of the imperturbable statesthe scope of tariff discussion, because man when he is in the act of "holing up." the announcement affects the whole of Is it conceivable that the figure of a our fiscal system. The British prefer- wrathful opponent of the education bill, ence does not apply to agricultural in sable attire, ever rises menacingly beimplements. The production of agricul- fore the Hon. A. J. as he stands upon tural machinery suitable to the condi- the green pondering upon the mysterious tions which have been developed on this influences of the gentle pastime upon continent is a specialty of American and the mind? There must be a peculiar Canadian industrial life. Therefore the fascination, an allurement more entrancduty of 20 per cent, is not modified by ing than that which pertains to ye the British preference of one-third. If ancient game of golf, about the direcour manufacturers in Toronto, Hamilton | tion of the affairs of a great empire, or and other centres of industrial activity a man with an ample income, with a can successfully compete with the great perfect guarantee against all the "ups and downs" which beset the individual Western points across the border, con- who is compelled by circumstances to and that he will still continue a true cerns which are nearer the point of prin- wrestle with a strenuous world for a and loyal follower of his in circumcipal demand for their products by hun- livelihood, would not voluntarily plunge dreds of miles than their Canadian into the vortex of a national current rivals, what good reason can be urged which is always in a turbulent condiwhy manufacturers in other lines, manu- tion. We must confess that we cannot facturers who are more highly protected blame Lord Rosebery for standing afar even with the British preference applied, off and playing the part of a dispassioncannot, if they enter the field with equal ate critic, for taking up a position which energy, hold the home market against involves little responsibility at a time all competitors? There is no reason when the political situation is not withwhatever. The enlargement of factories, out its embarrassments and may at any Will it be workable if it does pass? the employment of a greater number of time assume a very threatening aspect. The general impression was that the

"What is all the trouble about?" and more acute troubles of British statesagitators in Europe and America are education, consisting of the three Rs. the

than had taken place in the previous two us reason to doubt them, and reason to schools when needed, paid teachers, which we cannot and ought not to shut | remitted school fees, and produced a The Conservative leaders evidently our cyes, if they affect the position of class of school, more efficient, but more

others who helped Great Britain in the for aid in the work of education.

This is really the root of the mischief. and the Nonconformists are bitter in their opposition. No doubt those churches are just as liberal, in proportion to their means as the church people, but they should have learned the lesson from the say again that if British statesmen be have to contribute more to the maintenoccurrences of the past five years that not imbued with a deep sense of the arce of their ministers and churches, and hence can give less to their schools. So supporting the policy which has revivified tion to some of them to retire to the they resent the proposed grants to church schools and declare they will refuse to pay school rates to be devoted, partly, to the support of denominational schools. meaning in this case the Church of England schools

Of course the Conservative govern ment may not be wise in thus defying the Nonconformist electors to do their werst, but it is pressing the bill there will be sporadic outbreaks of the government of which he had been a through Parliament, relying upon two agitation for increased protection, but the member since its formation, and from facts perfectly well known to the averwhich he was practically dismissed yes- ege British elector. First, this hatred of opportunists will fall back upon its terday. He was very headstrong, of denominational schools is aroused old policy of seeking to gain power by possibly somewhat vain and puffed up chiefly by the fact that they give religimarked out by the omniscient Odgers, setting one section of the people against by the tributes which had been paid to ous instruction which is not of the Nonthe other, by shouting in Quebec that him by the opposition press as the Mas-conformist variety. Second, nine out of "that man Laurier is too British for me," ter of the Admin istration. In the course ten of the Nonconformist electors will and in other portions of the country of his career he had been guilty of many vote for the opposition, in any case, at

NO CHANGE YET.

There is nothing specially new in the political situation except a well-authenticated rumor that Mr. Dunsmu'r will t retain office for some weeks. In the meantime Hon. W. C. Wells will leave for Ottawa to-morrow night, having business of importance to transact with the Dominion government. He will be absent four or five weeks. It is quite unlikely that there will be any change in not be overlooked, and the natural rethe cabinet until the Minister returns.

Considering what may transpire when the administration arrived upon the Mr. Dunsmuir resigns, it is probably just as well that he should retain office for some time to come.

The individual who "invented" tariffs for the purpose of beguiling people into protection he was instantly surrounded the belief that they were escaping taxby a noble company, who were not ation is, we hope, reaping his just rewholly disinterested, and were quite ward to-day. A dispatch from Sydney, ready to shake him by the hand, pat N. S. W., says exasperation against the scon as possible. him on the back and urge him on to working of the federal constitution more definite statements. Mr. Tarte reached a climax when riotous demonstrawas invited to meetings called by those tions were made against Prime Minister Barton, who has been hooted on the turns for the city. There were two government. The immediate cause of trouble is the harassing administration trivial clerical errors, such as describing imported condensed milk as coming from Switzerland, instead of Norway, Barton's reply to those who have complained has been non-committal. He addressed a meeting at the town hall. He revenue. The money should also be was frequently interrupted by a large minority, who so angered him that he labor, as their experience in that redescribed them as anarchists, disloyalists spect had in the past been most satisfacand traitors. Persons to whom these names were applied retaliated by cheering for George Reid, leader of the federal opposition. Australians know from practical experience that however financially healthy protection may be for cannot be taxed into a condition of prosperity.

We feel sorry for Mr. Sifton. The abuse of the Tory press and politicians Will the Education Bill pass or no? used to be fairly divided between the Minister of Public Works and the Minis-Meanwhile people in Canada wonder ter of the Interior. Now we suppose the revilings will all be poured upon one agreed with the proposal to impose sometimes even intelligent people are defenceless head.

> The party which for seven or eight years has cursed and reviled Mr. Tarte which would be that of doing away with is beginning to shower blessings upon his the present sewer rentals altogether and out of office twenty-rour hours.

LAST STEAMER SAILING.

Leaves White Horse for Dawson To-Day-Stages Start on November 1st.

Travellers destined for Dawson who will itings from White Horse. According idvices received from the North, the steamer to leave White Horse for son this season will sail to-day. This dicates that navigation has now all but osed, and that travel overland will here closed, and that travel overland will hereafter be conducted by stage until after the snow flies and the sleighing comes.

The first through stage will start running on the first of November, using the new route established by the Dominion government during the past season, shortening, the distance between White Horse and Dawson by fifty miles. The route which this road takes has already been announced in the Times. Fourteen new stations have been erected on the road and stables have been constructed so that the inconveniences experienced by travellers. inconveniences experienced by travellers last year will not be repeated this winter. A circular letter, issued by the White Pass & Yukon railway, contains full in-

IS THERE A TREATY?

London, Oct. 22.-The general belief that a secret treaty is in existence between Germany and Great Britain, relative to the prospective division of the tion of the city was such as to warrant Portuguese possessions in South Africa, the undertaking. received further confirmation in the of Mr. Borden proves that he at least to suit the taste of their hearers."

The success of the board schools, with House of Commons to-day, owing to the that the outsiders of the city had not their practically unlimited income, reductive replies of Under Secretary Crantal and their practically unlimited income, reductive replies of Under Secretary Crantal and their practically unlimited income, reductive replies of Under Secretary Crantal and the control of the city had not their practically unlimited income, reductive replies of Under Secretary Crantal and the control of the city had not the city had n borne to questions on the subject. The secretary parried all queries, saying that portion of the city, in this matter and such pit. The West is solidly behind the political machine than a spiritual agency, tion and extinguished the British schools, if such a treaty existed he in the nature extend to the outside. He called atten-

ANOTHER SCHEME

EX-MAYOR REDFERN'S NEW SEWER-PROPOSAL

Mayor and Aldermen Listen to Discussion of Ald. Barnard's By-Law by Voters' League.

'The Voters' League, at its meeting lest evening, discussed alone the question of Ald, Barnard's sewer extension proposal. The meeting was very well attended, and the presence of Hayward, and Aldermen Barnard, Mc Candless and Vincent, representing the city council, made it possible to discuss the matter very thoroughly.

The members of the city council pre ent showed a disposition to be very ready to accept any suggestion which might be made at the meeting which would im prove the plan they had proposed. Ald Barnard, who was several times called upon to answer questions with respect o the scheme, showed that he had look ed into the matter from every standpoint and had made a very complete study of the sewer question. Senator Macdonald occupied the chair.

The discussion was introduced by Ald Barnard outlining his scheme, in which be gave the obstacles in the way of various other proposals which he had made The scheme which he advocated was that which has so fully been dealt with by him at the several meetings of the city council. His proposal of a frontage tax in addition to the sewer rentals was that of two cents a foot. He hoped by this method, with the 140,000 feet frontage now in the sewered district, and the extension from time to time of that district, would make it possible to carry out the entire sewering of the city.

Mayor Hayward was in accord with the city completing the sewer system as points with Ald. Barnard's scheme. him the question was one of adopting a plan which would allow of the necessary funds being raised on the best streets there in consequence of the gen- ways in which this could be done. The eral discontent of the crowd with the council might raise a loan on the security off the sewer rentals or frontage tax, which would not necessitate an appeal to the ratepayers. They might, on the of the federal tariff. Merchants are other hand, with the consent of the peotaken to the police court and fined for ple, raise the money in the ordinary way of a guarantee from the city. He wishpreceed with the work in a manner the least drain possible upon the city's funds

Ald, McCandless favored borrowing what money they could on the present spent among the people of the city. He would spend most of the money by day

C E Redfern advanced a new schem

which consisted of a direct frontage tax with the removal of the ewer rentals. By means of a seven per cent. frontage tax more would be raised than by the scheme proposed by Ald, Barnard. He individuals, the great body of the people lamented that the city was not sewered. Under the sytem of partial sewerage. the council looked after the scavenging of that section, while the other part was neglected. He had, while in the council, been the advocate of devoting the revenue from the sewers to extending the system. At that time it would have been mpossible to raise money for the purpose of extending the system. was found too slow a method. He distax upon unoccupied lots It would be disallowed, he believed, as discriminat-

> He then suggested his other plan, city, wherever the sewers went, sufficient to raise the funds necessary. Under the present system a 60-foot lot paid \$3.00 sewer rental and, according to Ald. Barnard's scheme, would pay \$1.20 frontage tax. This made \$4.20 in all, which would be exactly the amount payed by a seven

per cent. straight frontage tax. He called attention to the low death rate in the city, which, since the introduction of the sewer system had been lessened 25 per cent. He would favor scheme such as outlined by Ald, Barnard. It would not be necessary to bor-

cant lots. The introduction of a frontrge tax made the vacant lot holders pay tax which they were very apt to op-

T. S. Sorby called attention to the fact that the sewer increased the value of these lots Ald. Barnard thought it might be dif-

ficult to make them think so. A. L. Belyea disagreed with the stateents that the sewered parts were having a privilege at the expense of the unewered parts. The matter had been adted at the introduction of the sewering of the city. An equilibrium was attained by the sewered portions paying the same rate upon the sinking fund as the unsewered parts did, but in addition the sewered parts paid an additional amount in sewer rentals. That was a fair settlement of the question. If the rental was oc low that was another matter. agreed with Mr. Redfern that a frontage tax was the desirable system He did not, however, think the financial condi-

Senator Macdonald said that he agreed Liberal party in its policy of keeping to has joined its anathemas at home to the and the new Education Bill aims at do- of things, was precluded from giving its tion to the fact that connection with the

could not afford to expend the necessary \$300 for this, and would not connect with it.

He advocated a scheme differing from these others. He would proceed by increasing the rentals 50 per cent., which would bring in \$10,500, upon which the \$200,000 could be borrowed. The system could be thus extended.

A. J. Morley said he favored a scheme which would make the expense of the sewer system fall in part upon the future

Ed. Bragg called attention to the fact that \$450,000 had been spent upon the present sewers. There had been in addiion to this about \$150,000 spent upon surface drains in this section. At this rate it would cost about \$1.350,000 to sewer the city. In referring to the doing away with the "flushing," he wanted to know if this was by the sanction of the engineer. The city engineer should lay down a working plan for sewering the area outlined by the aldermen and he beieved there was good security to prosecute the work.

P. C MacGregor thought Mr Redfern's scheme the best offered. When the additional dollar in the sewer rental was put on, as a real estate man he knew ther vere many complaints. He was afraid this proposed increase would help to defeat the by-law.

A. J. Morley called attention to the bad odors which arose from the sewers of this city. He would like to know why the present system was not a success objections were not due to the curtailing of the flushing water, as these place. He thought the aldermen should the engineer look into this matter before the extension of the work. Votes of thanks were accorded the Mayor and aldermen for attending the meeting and to the chairman,

CANADIAN NOTES.

G. R. Maxwell, M. P., Returning Home -He Is Somewhat Improved in Health.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20 .- Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M. P. for Vancouver, was a passenger on the West-bound express to while here, and denied all visitors. He s somewhat improved in health, and has stood the journey well to this point. Accidentally Shot.

Joseph Campbell, of Osgoode street, that he now commands about 15.00 out shooting along the Souris river, was accidentally shot through the leg by the discharge of his companion's gun, and died to-day from loss of blood one of the main arteries of his leg having been severed.

Conservative Banquet

The banquet tendered Mr. R. L. Boren, leader of the Dominion opposition by Winnineg Conservatives to-night, was in every way a splendid success. An overflow banquet was held in a smaller hall. Mr. Borden predicted an early success for the party throughout Can Mr. Monk conveyed greetings from Quebec Conservatives to the West. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster also spoke at length. Mr. Borden leaves to-morrow for the East.

Engineer Killed.

New Hamburg, Ont., Oct. 20.-A rearend collision between two freight trains here yesterday caused the death of the

engineer, M. Moore, of Sarnia, jumped from his engine with fatal re One Man Killed. Fort William, Ont., Oct., 20 .- A man named McMara was killed here to-day

by the fall of a smoke stack. Five other men standing near had a very close shave, the falling stack missing them by only a few inches. In Mistake For Deer Dauphin, Man., Oct. 20 .-- At Fishing

river, 20 miles north of Dauphin, on Friday evening last, a Galician woman named Stefishen was shot in the head by a rifle ball in mistake for a deer by John H. Richardson. A coroner's inquest was held and Richardson acquitted, the shooting being found accidental. Pulp Manufacture.

Toronto, Oct. 20 .- A party of Engpitalists interested in the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company arrived here yesterday and left to-day with a party of Americans to inspect the pla spruce lands of the company. Mr. Brem- rapidly. It is possible that the gove ner, the manager, states that the company has already spent \$950,000 in plant. but will spend two millions more.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Efforts Being Made to Establish Relations With Cabul.

London, Oct. 20 .- That the recent reports of Russia's desire to establish direct relations between St. Petersburg and Cabul (Afghanistan) were well founded, were admitted by Lord Cranborne, under foreign secretary, in the House of Commons to-day. Replying to a question of Sir Sey-

mour King, Conservative, Lord Cranborne said the British government had received a communication from the Russian government proposing that direct relations be established between Russia and Afghanistan in regard to matters. Russia set forth that the relations would not have a political character as the Russian government maintained its former engagements and continued to consider Afghanistan outside of the sphere of Russian influence. The British government replied that it was impossible to consider any change in existing arrangements, without more precise information regarding the proposed relations, the limitations to be placed on them, and the means for ensuring the observation of such limita-

reply.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

property loss estimated at \$400,000, is the record of last night's fire in the plant of the Corn Products Company, West Taylor street and the Chicago river.

The suicide death rate in Entopolar Taylor street and the Chicago river. sewer cost money to the property owners. Taylor street and the Chicago river.

FIGHTING THE MULLAH

Col. Swayne, Commanding the Brit Troops, Tells of Recent Engagement-Casualties London, Oct. 19.—The foreign off

has issued an undated Col. Swayne, commandi columns of British against the Mad Mullah The dispatch was forwarde British vice-consul at Berl land. The British forces e composed entirely of nati levies. Col. Swayne says:

"My force reached Erego th When about one Mudug it was attacked in the Two advances were ma enemy was beaten back in Their losses were heavy, tured 100 rifles. Our ceeded to collect animals tion purposes and to join at stockade camp. In the sharp fighting the enemy

driven off. "I deeply regret to report ing casualties: Col. Phillips Angus and 50 men killed and wounded. The latter Howard and Lieut Ever are doing well. There were among the transport and ric The force will reach the stockad to-morrow, and will advance the enemy."

The vice-consul also telesubstance of a later dispatch f Swayne, who says that as the fighting at Erego, October (was very severe, the Somal onsiderably shaken. much hampered owing to th for the transporting of the wounder is retiring on Bohotle. He asks that 600 further reliable troops be dis from Berbern forthwith

The severe reserves in Somabilar places the small British about 3,000 men of doubtful reliab in an exceedingly perilous Since the beginning of Col. Sway econd campaign against last May little has been heard expedition. The present d to show that he was retreating the Mullah attacked him at Last December the Mullah was r to have about 12,000 men, mos mounted, a large percentage were armed with rifles. With this large force harassin him. Col. Swavne has to retreat to B notle, 130 miles, and probably still 50 miles further to Burao, the principal British frontier post. This march must be made under a scorching sun and an arid and roadless desert, even if the retreat is successful. The gravest any ety will be felt until further news is re eived. The entire expedition will have be repeated on a much larger scale.

The Mullah's success will set the aflame. Trade returns at Berbera Bulhar have shown an enormous rease since the operations of the M ah cut off access to the rich markets Ogaden and Dolbahanta.

It was announced by Lord Lans

downe, foreign secretary, in parliamen last summer that the Italians were co operating with Col. Swayne, but as the dispatch made public to-day does i ention Italian help, it is supposed that some local difficulty was found in ar ranging for the co-operation.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Depreciation in the Value of Silver-Rice Famine Feared.

Manila, Oct. 21.-The depreciation in he value of silver has cost the insular government approximately a million dolcarrying \$10,000,000 in silver. Further epreciation will increase the losses. The official rate now is \$2.40 silver for \$ The prospective surplus has van ished, and a small deficit seems inevita ble. Discontent on account of the fluc tuating currency is general. Many mer-chants and others have sustained losses, proportionate to that of the government. Hundreds of firms have put their business on a gold basis.

It is believed that the Phi experience a rice famine. The islands' crops are small, the Oriental supply seems limited and the price is advancing ent will be forced to provide supplies for the poorer natives.

BAIDS BY PIRATES.

If Reparation is Not Made Immediately Italians Will Take Action.

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—Red Sea pirates have been raiding the Island of Dhalak, in the group belonging to Mas sowah, capital of the Italian colony Two Italian gunboats, which went in pursuit of them, corne pirates at the Island of Midia which the Italians briskly bombarded. The gun boats afterwards proceeded to Holeida the most flourishing seaport of and demanded reparation. The Porte has promised the officials of the Italian embassy here to take measures to arrest the culprits.

In the meanwhile the commander of the Italian gunboats threatens unless prompt reparation is accorded that he will himself take the action necessary to obtain it.

INDICTMENT RETURNED. Alleged Conspiracy to Avoid the Payment of Taxes.

Chicago, Oct. 21.-The grand jury has re turned an indictment against Jam Gormelly, president of the Masonic Temple Association, for alleged complicity in the transactions by which an effort was ma Lord Cranborne added that no answer had yet been received to Great Britain's paid on the books of the composition, paid on the books of the county treasured when no money had been paid.

The evidence upon which the ir
was voted was given in the trial
Edward Williams, who is char;
conspiracy to avoid paying the Five Bodies Have Been Found—Several
Persons Are Still Missing.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Five bodies in the morgue and a score of employees missing, some of whom are thought to be in the ruins, seven or more injured, and a the ruins, seven or more injured, and a the ruins, seven or more injured, and a the payment of taxes was undertakent to be paid for \$20,000, and that it was with the payment of taxes was undertakent to be payment of taxes was undertakent.

The suicide death rate in Europ

BUSINESS I

WAS LAST EVE MEETIN

Tramway Company Extend System -New B

There wasn't en the city council last ing more than an less the programme intersting items. A hy-law was laid over, cil would surely no ten-thirty or eleven aldermen doubtless the Royal Italian ba This appeared to be of them at least, for the council chambe him singing gently, Band." Fortunate it up with "Please Me Sleep." or there few casualties. The council will f

British Columbia Ele pany to extend its sve ent terminus of the at the innetion of the Burnside road to To Grahame introduced feet and it was carri ed attention to an e over the Colonist artic which the word "co stead of "request." ccuncil couldn't exer a motion of this kind sary. At the same t had recently effected dents who patronize plained that formerly ed to Tolmie aver cause the late Theo directors, resided the tleman removed his re was discontinued of didn't pay. The spe Lowever lation had greatly time-in fact outside creased fifty per cent the report of Mr. H chairman of the co showing that this city urban population. of the service involve to the population in the ly the laboring men, considerable distance

Ald. McCanoless sec He thought that a gr the rails. There were houses in the Tolnie av about a thousand peop bute to the patronage

Ald. Yates also favor explaining that the compel the company to tem owing to certain charter. The matter ha He couldn't blame the on oving their rails, for the n use they not only disfi but caused a number of

was of the opinion, however tension would pay the con-Ald. Kinsman would s had worked a hardship people who had erected under the impression th cut and carried Ald. Yates, on a ques

corrected the Colonist's engineer for extra service with the construction of retaining wall. The Colonist report

rotion recommended an ary, which would of cou the ordinary revenue. 1 provided for compensat out of the wall construct

Mr. Justice Martin is determined to stay with tion. A communication questing certain informs ed by the commissioner. mitted a list of names of upper levels, principally ood, with an inquiry them had meters on their He also wanted to know water rates paid during June, July, August and spectively by the following ell, Terrace avenue; D. R Yates street and Fernwo

B. Pemberton, Foul Bay Ald. Grahame consider question a fair one, and it commissioner be instruc-the information desired matter, he thought, was and he didn't believe the were justified in giving ou tion requested.

Ald. Worthington-"If to know what another pa can ascertain from the "Certainly," murmured Ald Barnard is rarely exuberance of his and the brief expression to him conveys his opini gently and without waste of Ald. Williams advocat

questions propound tice Martin. Ald, Yates arose with a He moved that both question ed. This was duly seco

The musical members of which there are several terested in the next comm was from Geo. Phillips, 1 tary-treasurer of the H ommittee just organized known impressario. The w ed the movement, as alread