Examining The Mines

Anthracite Strike Commission Make Their First Descent to the Depths.

And Try to Learn Conditions Under Which the Men Work.

Ask Many Questions And Have a Slight Accident to Their Car.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 30.—The anthracite commissioners today made a tour of the extreme upper coal field, and saw every step taken in the production of coal from the time it is blasted from the ground up to the point where it is sent to market ready for use.

The arbitrators returned tonight, grimy from coal dust and tired after eight hours of observation and investigation. The commissioners displayed the greatest interest in every feature of coal mining, although they had to endure many discomforts, making their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawl along some of the gangways in the workings and pass through clouds of dust in the breakers.

It may be unfair to say that one commissioner displayed more interest than another, but it can be truly said that Bishop Spalding asked more questions than any one of the others. He usually was in the centre of the group of commissioners, and asked more questions of those who are employed in and about the mines. All of the commissioners were good listeners, but poor talkers when it came down to getting an expression from them on any feature of the mining business. It is certain they have agreed not to say a word about the investigations at present.

Today's tour consisted of an inspection of No. 2 mine of the Hillside Coal & Iron company, operated by the Erie company and the Coal Brook Breakers of the Delaware & Hudson Co. The start was made from this city at 10 o'clock in the morning. In the party were the seven commissioners, the recorders and stenographers, Gen. Supt. R. A. Phillips, of the Delaware & Lackawanna company, General Supt. E. Rose of the Delaware & Hudson, General Manager W. A. May of the Erie, General Supt. J. R. Bryden of the New York, Ontario & Western, and General Manager G. S. Thorn of the Temple Iron company. The officials represented the companies and the miners were represented by Thos. D. Nichols, president of this district of the United Mine Workers of America; Henry Collins, National Organizer for this district; the Rev. Peter Roberts, of Mahanoy City, and Jas. Marwick, of New York.

When the party arrived at Forest City, a short drive was taken through the town to give the commissioners an opportunity to view the miners homes. Soon the entire party was bundled into three small parties, a small locomotive drew the cars to the No. 2 shaft, a mile distant down the valley.

After the party had been rigged out and provided with miners lamps, the descent of the 160 foot shaft was made. At the foot of the shaft the president and another member of the Forest City local union of the miners organization, who were employed in the mine, joined the party.

A train of six mine cars hauled them a mile and a half underground. The commissioners went down a plane to what is known as a thin vein of coal, where they saw miners fire a blast.

The thin vein runs into the Clifford mine, adjoining the No. 2. In the Clifford a few hours before the commissioners arrived, a Hungarian was killed almost instantly by the falling of a portion of the roof of the mine. He was doubled up and his lamp set fire to his clothing, almost roasting him. But the commissioners did not know of this.

From there they returned to the main gangway and inspected an average vein, a vein about six or eight feet thick.

On the return journey to the foot of the shaft, Bishop Spalding came across a Lithuanian boy, who was employed as a door tender. His face was black from coal dirt, but in the dim light of the lamp on his cap the Bishop noticed the boy's handsome features. He asked the boy many questions as to his age, the character of his work and the wages he received. The other commissioners also plied the boy with questions.

Near the shaft on the return journey, the car in which Judge Gray, Gen. Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker were seated, jumped the track and the four occupants were slightly shaken up. Miners quickly placed the car on the track again and started them off with a hearty bood-bye. The party reached the surface at 2:10 o'clock, after being underground for two hours and ten minutes. A hurried inspection was made of the outside buildings of the colliery, and then the commissioners were driven in carriages to their special train.

The arbitrators had an interesting time at the Coalbrook breakers at Carbondale. They went to the top of the great black building and inspected all the machinery down to the ground. Then they were escorted to the chute where the coal, fresh from the mine, is sent to the breaker by means of a "conveyor." An endless chain arrangement of scrapers. It is here that one of the principal bones of contention between the employees and employers is found. The miners maintain that they are often unjustly docked by the docking bosses for the amount of slate, boney or other refuse found in the coal. The commissioners watched the work of a boss closely and saw him dock several miners because, in his judgment, there was too much foreign matter in the car of coal.

The party boarded the special train and reached the Hotel Jerminhee at 6:30 o'clock.

President John Mitchell, of the miners' union, came up from Wilkesbarre tonight. He was accompanied by Clarence C. Darrow, of Chicago, who has been appointed by Mr. Mitchell as attorney to represent the miners before the arbitration commission. The two had a conference with several members of the commission tonight regarding the submission of testimony.

SECURED DEMANDS.

Montreal Dock Laborers Get Wages Raised.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—The strike of ship laborers ended at 1 o'clock today when the men returned to work, the ship agents having unconditionally surrendered. The men secure an advance from a flat rate of 20 cents per hour for day and night work, to 30 cents per hour for day work, and 35 cents per hour for night work. The necessity of getting boats away promptly in view of the end of the shipping season compelled the surrender of the agents. The men refused an offer for 30 cents for night work tnd 25 cents for day work.

BANK MANAGER.

F. W. Bailey Appointed to the Metropolitan.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 30.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Metropolitan bank directors, F. W. Bailey, assistant manager of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Company, was appointed general manager of the bank. Mr. Bailey is only 27 years old, and is probably the youngest general manager of any bank in Canada.

HOSTILE TO CANADA.

Morning Leader Opposes the Fast Atlantic Line.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 30.—The Telegram's London cable says: Hon. R. W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture today attended a meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture in Edinburgh, and in the course of his address said that in the near future they would have to look to Argentina for supplies more than to America. The supplies from the United States would gradually decrease, and the same remark would apply to Canada.

The Morning Leader today says: The Canadian fast line is impossible unless the Canadian people or ourselves care to pay handsome bounties for the ridiculous purpose of carrying goods across the ocean by an expensive and dangerous route.

POLICE FRAUDS.

Got Civilian Clothing Instead of Uniforms From Contractors.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—As the result of an investigation made by the civic police committee that body today decided to recommend to the council that criminal action be entered against Drolet, Dufour & Co., a prominent firm of local merchant tailors. From evidence adduced before the police committee, it was learned that a number of police officers went to the firm, which had the contract for supplying officers of the force with winter overcoats, and made an arrangement with it to take civilian clothing for the price of the winter overcoats the firm had contracted to supply. The defence of the officers was that their old overcoats were quite good enough for a couple more years, and that having worn their civilian clothes while working in the service of the city, they thought that they had a right to secure their value. After the report is made to the council the committee will decide what will be done with the officers concerned, included among whom are some of the best known, oldest, and most efficient men on the force. The affair has created the greatest interest in police circles. The practice has been in existence for years.

COLOMBIAN WAR.

Further News of Government Victory.

Colon, Oct. 29.—Further news has reached here of the engagement on October 24, at Rio Frio, near La Guenaga, which resulted in the surrender of the revolutionary generals, Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, together with 10 cannon, 500 rifles and considerable ammunition. The government forces already before the rebel positions, in conjunction with the men of Majarres' command, managed to surround the enemy completely, and after a well contested engagement, forced them to surrender. Four hundred revolutionists are reported to have been killed. The dead bodies were left unburied.

March of the Doukhobor Men

Fill Up on Apples and Start Out to Convert Saltcoats.

Seem Harmless Cranks But Mounted Police Take Necessary Precautions.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—Major Stockland, of the Northwest Mounted Police, left this morning for the disaffected Doukhobor districts to superintend military operations in case the Doukhobors cause further trouble. The Doukhobor pilgrims are now fairly started on their mission to Christianize the world. Last night they camped on a bluff east of Yorkton, and this morning they started on their long walk. When your correspondent reached them they were all congregating around three barrels of apples, and each took two or three and then started on his way. They are going in the direction of Saltcoats. Their purpose in standing out seems to be most indefinite, and the only conclusion that can be reached from inquiries from them is that they are anxious to do God's work. It was feared last night that an attempt might be made to liberate the women and children, but nothing of the kind was attempted, nor do they seem anxious to have them along.

Many Doukhobors who are not converted to the new fanaticism followed them today and attempted to dissuade their countrymen from their intention, but it seemed of little use.

Nearly every man is carrying either a bundle or a roll of blankets, and as long as the weather holds as it is, they will not suffer. The only harm these people will do is to themselves. They are looked upon as a lot of harmless religious fanatics.

The women are showing strong signs of wavering, and fully three-fourths of them are anxious to go back to their villages, if the men will accompany them.

The Immigration Department was advised today that more Doukhobors, in addition to two contingents mentioned yesterday, were on the march now to Yorkton.

Yorkton, N. W. T., Oct. 30.—The Doukhobors have been most orderly since their advent into Yorkton, religiously quiet and respectful. They believe they have been called to preach the Gospel to all people, and have given up all to follow Christ. Their friends, the other Doukhobors, are using their influence to induce them to return home, and are meeting with some success. Their villages are partially occupied by Doukhobors not affected with the mania, who are protecting the goods of those who have left. There is plenty of their own production, and comfortable houses waiting their return, when the inevitable reaction takes place. The women and children are comfortably housed in Yorkton, and are well supplied wita food and clothing of their own purchasing. The men are camped about two miles out of the town, singing and praying, and groups return to and from the camp to purchase clothing and food. They seem to have means and the citizens of Yorkton have rendered every assistance and shown a Christian spirit in every respect. The ladies have visited the camps, doing all they can. The ministers of the Gospel have been exerting their influence to direct the people. The situation has been considered reverently, and all persons have treated this quiet, religious throng with respect. Some unwarranted reports may militate against the commercial welfare of Yorkton, but their use has been ill-advised, and the result of immature judgment, the object being to make political capital. All is very quiet and peaceful. The new religion is based on the second coming of Christ.

MGR. FALCONIO.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—(Special)—This afternoon Mgr. Falconio, Papal delegate to Canada, received a cable from Rome officially notifying him of his appointment to the office of Papal delegate to the United States. The date of his departure is not yet decided on.

BEET SUGAR.

Ontario Refinery at Berlin Starts Operations.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 30.—The new refinery of the Ontario Sugar Co. started operations today. The plant utilizes sugar beets, cost $600,000, has a capacity of 425 barrels of sugar daily and employs 250 men.

Hallowe'en Incantations

Simple Magic Which Will Set Many Gentle Hearts Throbbing.

Tonight Cupid Gives His Votaries a Peep Into the Future.

(From Saturday's Daily.

Hallowe'en, with all its pleasant memories of boyish pranks and girlish love spells, is with us once more, and tonight many a timid maid, half seriously, half jestingly, will tempt fate with the same simple incantations with which her grandmothers for generations sought to solve the mysterious future.

Hallowe'en 1902 falls on a Friday, a day upon which charms are more potent, and when love draughts work most intently.

Thus the soothsayers have foretold that this shall be the greatest All Saints' Night of the century, counting one hundred years backward and forward; because a fate day falls on a Friday, and when that Friday has the letter 3 in it there are brought to bear upon the future certain elements that exist at no other time.

All Hallow Even is the night when Cupid stalks. The elf sleeps on other nights and never does he wake at unseemly times. But on Hallowe'en the midnight bell is a signal for his waking, and out he steps into the world to go his rounds and work his havoc.

Cupid is generally sly and shy, but on Hallowe'en he is very bold. He plays his tricks openly and he makes no secret of his preferences.

On Hallowe'en, for one night of the year, the maiden, be she ever so modest, can declare her love. She can peer into the future and strive to read the book of fate which is opened to her in mystic ways.

She can study the stars, consult the vegetation of the earth, peer into the fire and bring all the forces seen and unseen to bear to aid her in her magic love search.

The object of Hallowe'en, as it is now descended to us, is the unraveling of the future. The girl who is not married and who hopes to marry some day, faces willing, can learn the character of her true love. Often she can see his face mirrored in the glass; occasionally when the winds are clear she can hear his voice; not infrequently it is hers to study out the letters of his name and all but determine his actual identity.

The element of uncertainty always lingers around the Hollawe'en rites and it is this element which makes the evening all the more mysterious. It is doubtful if the actual sight of the man-to-be would be one-half as interesting to the girl who is seeking to learn her fortune. It is much better to peer for him, study him out and go to bed, finally, with the question only half solved.

The Hallowe'en search is considered a maidenly thing, too. At other times it is the part of the maid to be mute. She must make no sign, speak no word, but she must wait and, by and bye, if she be good, the Fates will reveal to her a future!

But one night in the year she may peer into the darkness ahead of her and may learn such as is meant to be revealed to her.

The ancients believed that the future could be pierced by a combination of the three elements, earth, fire and water. They dug into the ground, lighted twigs and looked into running streams.

The maiden of today pulls heads off cabbages in a dark garden, walking backward; she sits in front of the grate and pops chestnuts, looking for a favored swain the while; and she "ducks" into a tub to bring out the nuts and apples that may be her share, by fate.

In the gay old time just before the fifteenth century they made of all things a fatsoine frolic. On Hallowe'en the Wassail bowl was mixed and sweetened milk was poured into it. Baked apples lay in the bottom, and nuts, small fruits and strange green herbs were seen upon the surface.

This wassail was drunk by every one and a genuine love potion it proved to be. It might be mentioned that in the bowl was a generous dose of that which cheers; and after drinking, all were in such a merry mood that the night ended with its proposals all around.

EVER THE SAME.

Of all the festivals of the year that of Hallowe'en remains the same. It does not change from year to year nor from generation to generation. The games which your grandmother played are the games which you will play and the tricks by which she unraveled the future are tricks by which you will unravel it also.

The candle, light of other days, becomes the light of the future ones. In the depths of a candle lighted mirror strange shadows lurk; and the face that looks out from it is one of serious import, where one's own future is concerned.

To do the candle trick correctly you must walk backward into a dark room with a lighted candle. Suddenly in front of the mirror you must pause. Here you must wheel quickly around and look at yourself in the glass. You must gaze long and intently and, over your shoulder, will come a shadow; and out of the shadow will come a face.

This face is the one you must hold in your memory forever and forever, for it is the face of the one who will come into your future.

THE APPLE PEELING.

The apple peeling is sure as far as revealing the letter of your future name. It is the alphabetic feature of Hallowe'en. The apple must be large; the peel long and sinewy. Carefully must it be pared and cautiously must it be swung around the head. If the peel breaks then there is calamity ahead, and an interrupted love. If it break twice, once while being pared and again while being thrown, then it means still more disaster, for the twice parted peel means—twice parted love.

But if the peel be safely taken from the apple, safely tossed around the head and safely thrown to the ground, so that it makes a letter on the floor, then it becomes an agent of fate and as such will help the girl in deciphering that which is to come.

The peel must be twirled around the head three times and must then be tossed lightly from the finger. It will find its way in a great whirling swirl to the floor, and there it will lie, ready to be read.

If the moon be full the peeling must be read from the north as it lies on the floor; if the time be midnight, it must be read from the south; if the night be rainy, it must be read from the east, and if it be clear, it is read from the west. The letter is studied out and the girl knows what letter shall be embroidered upon her linen in the days that are to come.

THE CANDLE TEST.

The girl who has four young men and who loves them all can decide between them on the night of Hallowe'en. Let her light four candles and set them all burning. Let her seat herself at a table in front of them, to keep all glowing.

Now the candle that burns longest is the one that will be most constant, for she has named them all after her beaux. The one that burns most evenly is the one that will make her happiest; that candle that flickers and goes out is the one that will make her life a series of heartaches and will fill life with its bickerings; while the candle that burns up quickest is the one that indicates a short and brilliant life. Let the girl study the flame and read wisdom in its light.

Do not try on Hallowe'en to be original. Do not yearn for new things. The same old tricks in the same old way are the ones for you.

All the saints come on earth on this night, as in the good old days; and who knows but that their spirits revisit the earth in these? Surely one might believe that they do, for this one evening. For one night let scepticism be dead. Let bogies rule and spirits walk, and goblins stalk. While through their midst sly Cupid will walk, touching with soft finger the candle, the peeling, the popping nuts and the crackling flames until out of all, and above all, will rise a spirit of love which shall be the spirit of Hallowe'en.

CANADA AT ST. LOUIS.

President Francis of the World's Fair, St. Louis, has assigned to Canada a commanding site for its building at the World's Fair. It will be near the Administration building and near one of the main entrances. Mr. William Hutchinson, the Canadian commissioner, accompanied by W. H. Hay, chief decorator and superintendent of installation, has been in St. Louis to receive the allotment. The Dominion will not only have a special pavilion of its own, but will also be represented in the principal departments. The exhibits from Canada will be representative of agriculture, horticulture, mines and minerals, forestry, live stock and manufactures. Canada's pavilion will be a rendezvous for Canadian visitors, and will be tastefully decorated with trophies made up of fruits, cereals and grasses. While in St. Louis, Commissioner Hutchinson conferred with President Francis and other officials of the exhibition. He will now make estimates of the space required in the exhibit buildings. The commissioner has available for his purpose about $125,000, and he has also the machinery of an established and permanent exposition bureau which forms a part of the department of agriculture.

ROYAL CITY JOINS.

Will Aid in Formation of Military Basketball League.

Westminster, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Westminster Basketball club has decided to join in organizing the military league with Vancouver, Victoria and Esquimalt. Turnbull, the well known lacrosse centre player, will be a delegate.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Ambrose Benton, of the Crofton smelter, being operated by the Northwest Smelting & Refining Company, was crushed to death on Wednesday. He was killed by the cover of a converter of tremendous weight, which fell, and of the 12 men employed there, Benton alone was unable to jump clear. The cover weighed three tons and a half. Benton hailed from Chemainus, and was 21 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner Norcross, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The remains were shipped to Chemainus for interment.

Robbery With Violence

Conrade Sutter on Trial for Robbing From Axel Martinsen.

Accused Is Said to Have Stolen Complainant's Fifty Dollar Bill.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Axel Martinsen's experiences were ventilated in the Police court yesterday. Axel is a Swede, and is also a sailor. He was paid off from the bark Antiope here on her arrival from Honolulu, and proceeded to "get a yag" with the $71.80—his wages. According to Axel, he fell into the hands of Conrade Sutter, who acted as guide to the round of saloons, and looked lovingly on a $50 bill which the Swede repeatedly showed. What followed resulted in the trial, which was commenced before Magistrate Hall in the Police court yesterday morning.

Conrade Sutter, who has a bad local reputation, is accused of robbing the Swede and assaulting him in order to separate him from the fifty. Martinsen was on the witness stand yesterday to tell how it happened, also J. T. Delaney, alias Hayes, who was with the merry Swede on the night of the happenings. All the Swede remembers is that someone "rumped him and he bane bleeding from the mouth and ears, and his fifty dollars bane gone." All that the chief of police could do failed to get much more from him.

Yes, he remembered having gone to different saloons. He got a few drinks in the "Princess," but he didn't remember seeing accused there. They had gone to the "Leland," two others being with him. They got some drinks there. He had tried to change a fifty, but couldn't. He went out by the back door, and someone "rumped" him. When he woke up he was bleeding and his money was gone.

Chief Langley asked him for the details of how he was "rumped," and what happened? but to all questions the sailor repeated that he could not remember anything else. He couldn't remember who was with him, or who "rumped" him—he had forgotten everything.

J. F. Delaney said he was with Martinsen and accused in the Princess saloon on Saturday, the 18th. They went towards Chatham street, and witness left them. Afterwards all three went to the Leland, and on their way there accused said to witness: "We are good for a fifty." Martinsen produced a $50 bill at the Leland, but could not change it, and accused paid.

About 9:30 Martinsen went out of the back door of the Leland and witness and accused left by the front door. Sutter became angry then and said he had paid for the drinks, although Martinsen had money, and picking up two stones he went up Queen's avenue and overtook the Swede. He said something to him, Martinsen replied, and they began to fight. The Swede went down. Both were drunk, and they scuffled on the street for some time after Martinsen went down. Then, leaving the Swede, accused and witness went to the Telegraph hotel. As they walked there accused reached down to his sock, saying he had put some money there, and after searching, said he had lost it.

Chief Langley offered a letter as evident, but Mr. Moresby insisted that this be proved before being placed in evidence. This will be done when the case is resumed. The proprietor of the Leland, in his examination, said that when Martinsen went to the back yard, accused followed. He returned in a few minutes and said that he "wasn't going to let that sucker off that way." The case was adjourned until this morning, Chief Langley, of the city police, is conducting the prosecution, and Mr. Moresby appears for the defence.

P. A. O'FARRELL ARRESTED.

Charged With Criminal Libel in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—Wm. Claney, judge of the State District court, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by J. D. Hennessy. P. A. O'Farrell, editor of the Reveille, was also arrested. The action is the result of an affidavit appearing in the paper above the signature of Claney. It was alleged that he (Claney) had been offered a bribe four years ago by Hennessy to influence his decision in some litigation then pending between the late Marcus Daly and the Heinze interests. Judge Claney was released on his own recognizances, but O'Farrell was held in bonds of $1,000.

Hon. Mr. Tarte's Valedictory

He Addresses "A Word to the Country," Reviewing His Work.

Relinquishes Office Without Regret--May Have Overshadowed Somebody.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, ex-minister of public works in the Laurier cabinet, has issued the following statement to the press, under the heading, "A Word to the Country":

"The incident is closed . . . to the satisfaction of many people.

"The Conservatives rejoice at my resignation. That is legitimate. They think it will increase their chances of success.

"What then would an opposition exist on if they did not have hopes?

"Some of our political friends hail my retirement with content.

"Others—and I thank them with all my heart—have shown me the warmest sympathy.

"I am decidedly one of the most interested parties in the matter. I declare myself content.

RETIRES WITHOUT REGRET.

"I leave the cabinet without regret, without pain, without bitterness against anybody.

"I have tried to do my duty.

"For more than six years I have been in the Department of Public Works, I labored hard during the day, I worked late into the nights.

"I had at heart the advancement of the great cause of our national means of transportation. This has been the basic principle of my administration of affairs.

"The equipment of the port of Montreal, the principal port of Canada, is on a fair way to be accomplished. The bases of a strong organization are laid.

"During the last six months the Grand Trunk has elected its domicile in the western part of the harbor.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has located, in the East End, shops which will employ from eight to ten thousand men.

"The harbor board is pursuing with activity the completion of our wharves and the construction of an extensive elevator.

"There remains the construction of permanent warehouses and railway tracks to supply them.

"The deepening, the widening—of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, to thirty feet deep and four hundred and fifty feet wide, is half finished.

"The department which I have just left has at its disposal, to finish this essential work, the finest fleet of dredges, tugs, of stone raisers, that exists on this continent.

"At Sorel, the government possesses a well equipped ship building yard, able to meet all the requirements of the fleet, and to carry out whatever new works may be necessary.

"My successor will only have to obtain from parliament the money necessary to pay the crews of the fleet, whose work, this year, will represent about four million cubic yards.

"The capacity of the dredges now at work in the St. Lawrence is over a million cubic yards per month.

"Port Colborne and the ports of the Great Lakes needed preparation for the trade which we can attract to the St. Lawrence.

"The works at Port Colborne are three-quarters done—so far as the Department of Public Works is concerned.

"At Collingwood, at Parry Sound, at Midland, at Goderich, at Meaford, etc., works of improvements have been executed or are being carried out.

"I had resolved to give to Fort William and Port Arthur, a first class organization. These two ports, which really form but one, are destined to be the centre where the products of the East will be exchanged with those of the West.

"At the present moment a powerful dredge is under construction at Sorel, with a view of improving the ports of the Maritime provinces, that of St. John in particular.

"The port of St. John is in point of winter traffic, the national port of Canada.

"My colleagues have at this moment before them tenders for important work to be done at Quebec, in view of the establishment of a fast steamship service.

"At Three Rivers the contract for important improvements has been given.

"We must have, from the West to the East, from one end of the country to the other, a complete system of transporation.

"There are no indispensable men. I will easily be replaced. There are, in the Liberal party, men who will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier their undivided support.

GOOD WISHES TO SUCCESSOR.

"I wish that my successor may do more and do better than I have done.

"I see that some reproach Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the tone of the letter which he addressed to me.

"The Prime Minister is fatigued—harassed—ill. The undeniable harshness of some of his words by no means changes my personal feelings towards him. I have grown old enough to take the circumstances into consideration.

"The Prime Minister had no right to tell me that I had failed in loyalty towards my colleagues, in using the language which I recently did on the fiscal question.

"To this unjust reproach I have the right to oppose the numerous speeches which I made, in the same sense, during the last few years.

"I did not organize a campaign in Ontario. I went into that province last year and this summer at the urgent invitation of the agricultural societies, of the chambers of commerce and ministerial members.

REPRESENTED AS DISLOYAL.

"I had been represented, during the elections of 1900, especially, as a man who was disloyal to his Sovereign.

"I seized every possible opportunity to dispel that prejudice, which had no justification for its existence.

"If those who held the strings of the political organization in Ontario in 1900 had not prevented me from going to speak in that province, I am sure that the results of the last electoral battle there would not have been the same in many counties.

"I appeal on this point to the Liberal deputation, to our friends in the different districts in Ontario.

"There is loyalty and 'fair play' among the English population. If I had been heard, I would not have been condemned.

"I had an ardent desire not to allow the cruel suspicion that I was not a loyal subject of His Majesty to float over my head.

"I went to Ontario. I opened a great many fairs. I spoke there. I discussed the questions of transportation and the tariff as I had done in the past.

MAY HAVE OVERSHADOWED SOMEBODY.

"It is possible that I overshadowed somebody, that unintentionally I wounded some susceptibilities.

"I have been bitterly reproached for meddling with things which were under the control of other departments than my own.

"From my seat in parliament I will ask my colleagues to reply to me for this malevolent attack.

"Indeed, when my officers reported to me that a dozen buoys were out of place in the St. Lawrence, I made it my duty to write without delay to my colleague, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

"Indeed, when during my voyages on the lakes, in the river, in the gulf, I was impressed with the need of more buoys, more lighthouses; I addressed myself to the minister who has charge of this important work.

"Indeed, when people have asked me, in my own province, especially, to see that this or that service—such as a post office, for instance—should be improved in this or that district, I naturally went to my colleague, the Postmaster-General.

PEOPLE'S ACTION NATURAL.

"I have been for nearly thirty years a journalist. I have traveled much throughout Canada. It was natural that people should apply to me.

"The French groups in various sections of the confederation have often entrusted me with difficult and delicate missions. I have fulfiled them to the best of my ability.

"I have, in all this, endeavored to serve the interests of my country, of my race and of my party.

"There are times when a minister who knows that he represents considerable interests is obliged to hold firm, at the risk of creating opponents to himself. At the beginning, my situation was especially embarrassing. I had belonged for a long time to the Conservative party. If anything happened, or did not happen, which was displeasing to certain groups, it was I who was the culprit; I was a Conservative.

ROAD WAS A HARD ONE.

"I would not desire my worst enemy to have to travel the road which I have been forced to cover. My re-entering into private life is not a surprise for those who are among my intimate friends. I desired to retire before the elections of 1900; I have desired to retire since then.

"I yielded to the pressing solicitations of my personal friends, and I remained.

"The constitutional pretext, which is the cause of my departure, is nothing but a shallow argument.

"I thank Sir Wilfrid Laurier for having done me the honor to confide to me the important portfolio of minister of public works on July 13, 1896.

CANADA'S IMMENSE RESOURCES

"I have learned to know my country, its immense resources, its possibilities for development.

"My experience will not be lost. I shall utilize it in my career as a journalist, and as a member of parliament.

"I have served my leader and my party faithfully, loyally, honorably.

"For one, or the other, I have never spared my time, my energy or my devotion.

"My views on the fiscal situation which confronts this country are, I have the profound conviction, those of the very great majority of the Canadian people and of the Liberal party.

"A tariff of defence for our national interests, of firm protection, without ambiguity, for our industries, our agriculture, our working classes.

"That is the policy of tomorrow!

"That is the policy which I will continue to defend with my pen, with my speech, and from my seat in parliament.

"J. ISRAEL TARTE."

Proposition Of Terminal Ry. Co.

Ask for an Extension of Time From May 11 Next.

Will Extend Railway and Give Fast Service to Mainland Points.

The Colonist is able to present morning to its readers a synopsis proposition which was submitted line to the Mayor and Alderme Tuesday evening last by the Victoria Terminal Company, in connection with the latter's desire to arrange for a working agreement with the city in their future plans.

In the first place, the Victoria Terminal Company, operating the Victoria & Sidney railway, are asking for an extension of six months' time from the 11th of May next, in which to complete and carry out the provisions of the contract entered into with the city, as embodied in the Victoria Terminal Railway By-law, 1900.

The railway people are also asking permission for the substitution—in lieu of the combination boat service provided for in the articles of agreement with the city—of a fast passenger boat service, capable of the accommodation of 500 passengers, running at a speed of 18 knots, and a ferry boat for freight, the latter to run at a speed of 10 knots.

The Victoria Terminal Company is also prepared—if the concession asked for is granted—to extend the line of the Victoria & Sidney railway to Swartz Bay, a point beyond Sidney, which will permit of the inauguration, via Canoe Pass, of a very fast service to Vancouver and Mainland points.

Should this latter plan be carried out, it is anticipated that the time between Victoria and Vancouver will be reduced to four hours, making the water run only one hour and a half and give Victoria not only direct connection with the rich valley of the Delta, but connection with the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and V. V. & E., and also with the New Westminster & Yukon railway.

The company of gentlemen now responsible for the successful operation of the Victoria Terminal system, as an evidence of their bona fides in the matter, offer to put up a cash guarantee of $150,000 that they will carry out to the letter the agreement entered into with the city by the original promoters of the Victoria Terminal Company, provided the extension of six months' time asked for is granted.

To the Colonist yesterday representatives of the company declared that it was impossible to carry out the terms of the agreement originally entered into before the expiration of the present time limit, owing to the time which has been lost in the matter, but that every guarantee would be forthcoming that they will live up absolutely to the terms of the agreement, and give Victoria all that was intended in the way of railway facilities and close connection with the Mainland.

The parties now in charge of the project have acquired all the interests of the former promoters, who have note no hand in the development of the scheme.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Purchase Price Fifty-Three Million Dollars.

London, Oct. 30.—It was officially announced today that the purchase price of the White Star line, on its joining the International Mercantile Marine company, is $53,497,180, of which $15,736,160 is payable in cash, $25,174,000 in preference shares and $12,587,000 in common stock.

TO VISIT CANADA.

Members of London Chamber of Commerce to Come.

London, Oct. 20.—The following members of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce will visit Canada next month: Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Vincent Kennett Barrington, General Laurie, H. O. Richards, James Dixon, W. P. Wood, Arthur Serena, Faithfull Begg, Major Flood Page, John Hume and J. T. Henderson. They will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other centres of the Dominion.

The Dominion Manufacturers' association, through Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have written the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain inviting him to visit Toronto on his way home from South Africa, via Australia and Victoria.

Trouble In The Fold

Mr. Prefontaine Not Satisfied With Offer of Speakership of Commons.

And Mr. Brodeur's Hopes for Cabinet Position are Reported Vain.

Who Paid for Political Hacks at Brunet's Election In Montreal?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The lot of prime minister is not a happy one. Up to yesterday it seemed to be the general impression that Mr. Brodeur would be the Minister of Public Works. Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced this morning that there would be nothing settled for some days, and it is stated tonight positively that Mr. Brodeur will not go into the Cabinet, but will retain his present position as Speaker of the Commons. The objection was raised that if Mr. Brodeur was taken into the Cabinet it would give portfolios to two adjoining county men, his own constituency of Rouville and that of St. Hyacinthe, represented by Hon. Mr. Bernier. It is pointed out on the other hand that representatives of two adjoining Ontario ridings North and South Oxford, have seats in the Cabinet.

Mr. Prefontaine's friends, however, have pressed the objection against Mr. Brodeur, and it has been effectual. Mr. Prefontaine was determined not to take the Speakership, but whether his friends will be successful in getting him into the ministry remains to be seen. The Free Press, the government organ, admits tonight that there is a row on. Evidently there will be some interesting developments within the next few days. A meeting of the Cabinet was held today, but at the close it was announced that nothing of public interest has been transacted.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—The petition to void the recent election in St. James division, Montreal, for the House of Commons, was up before the court today. Mr. Brunet, the member elected, was under examination for discovery, and stated that he had spent about $2,000 of his own money in securing the election. He also testified that the direction of the hacks employed in carrying voters to the polls was under a man appointed by Hon. J. J. Tarte, and that he had nothing to do with this branch of the election. The case was adjourned until November 17. There is no doubt that the election will be voided. This is the constituency in which more votes were cast in one poll for Brunet than there were voters on the list, and for which Mr. Brunet's nephew was sent to jail and the deputy returning officer is now serving a sentence.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Judgment in the Lisgar election case was delivered today in favor of Stewart, who retains his seat. The cost are on the petitioners.

The Lette of C

Form Part of Against Him Cas

Many Witnesses ences on Ni Assa

Conrade Sutter wa yesterday on the cha violence from the pe tinsen. A number called to tell of the in of the robbery, and troduced which had dictation of the accus had been with him These letters fell int police, and were rea terday. Much time the evidence, Mr. Mo for the defence, ma objections.

Two letters from he had written to H who was in a separa up, and which fell in police, were read as read as follows: "Y I will see you thro whatever you do, thing about me hittin we left him in the down to the Telegra drink together befor you give away the shall both get about Don't let them bluff do. Stick to what give me away. Answ get the chance. The Monday, as I will ha $100 to pay the law

The second, which cause no reply was first, and which was Woods, another priso carry it to Hayes, re

"Dear Friend: Sn all about this affair, it as easy for ourselv them that we were man in the Princess, go to Chatham stree go, and he said, 'Hold few more drinks.' to the Leland. Tell first to go in at the d the drinks which I ca after we had the hir for drinks and sat down to pay for them looked as if he could I said, 'Shoot bac I'll pay for them.' S last drink, and when he walked out at the left me to pay for the mad and said, 'Come o a belt!' I did it in fell down. I said the have another drink be went down to the Te farewell drink before the boat that night. anything about your about us picking up th with. But don't about the one dollar about which you asked you half, as you did it as I did. So men his pockets at all. how he got the cut in he fell down and str something. Tell them he did not pay for th for, and he turned ou names. Tell them he before we hit him. Y I took the bill out o handed it to you, you dollar bill. So you se to blame as I am, an much to say. I will; so stay by what is o know today, as this get."

Woods verified bot which he had written tion.

Five witnesses wer day. Edward Colem in the Leland on the cused came in by th came in by the front a dollar on the bar and er cannot get away w The bartender gave and left in company Witness went out at saw the two men wa cease a avenue. Accuse angry when he paid f ness did not see a t

Detective J. C. Mac rested accused at Read the warrant t "Con, you owe me t less you like." Befo give a further cautio knew the Swede. H ing with him, but the land before he did last seen of him. ster $4, a silver knif and chain and a sma on him.

Andrew Wood, cons the 19th at 1 a.m. Constable Carlow, he corner of Queen's ave street, when they sa they found to be Mar ant, lying at the side north side of Queen's asleep. They awoke dazed condition and face. They were n did not tell Martins cers. He made no

Detective Palmer Martinsen with accu the Leland hotel at sen was in the middl saw Martinsen pro which he gave to th for the drinks. The towards an inner ro "Hold on; I'll pay gave Martinsen the left them. He saw 9 p.m. His left ea ted blood. He had He searched Marti found that he had

W. Wood said he the jail and wrote above, for accused, w cused said he could and write German, from accused to Ha different cell. When in he told witness and when accused w ness told accused w him. Accused then letter to Hayes, whe cused asked witness reply? and then he ter (exhibit B) for a lin took this letter was going up to d asked witness to as not reply to the d asked him, and he use man? I told th when I first came on the American s dictated the second wrote for him. A would be afraid to the police, as it wo much trouble as ac

Magistrate Hall cused gave him a hi which Mr. More magistrate held th well taken, as he h witness anything i justice might reuni objection. Woods asked if he would told anything fur questions as to wh understood that w of the consequence if the accused or E to the same prison mity of them on a what he knew of t trate told him that

pie disputed as to whether they should be married by a Protestant or Roman Catholic. The young woman finally gave way and then the young man backed out of his promise.

FRENCH MINERS.

Negotiations With Operators Still in Progress.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Replying to a question asked by M. Paures (Socialist) in the Chamber of Deputies today, with regard to the arbitration of difficulties existing between the coal mining companies and the striking miners, Premier Combes said that the answers of the companies to the arbitration proposals had not been received, but that it must be taken into account that negotiations were proceeding between the prefects of the mining department and the managers of the mines. M. Combes explained that the mine managers must refer the matter to their respective boards of directors, and said he hoped an agreement would be reached. After this statement the matter was dropped and the Chamber adjourned.

GENERAL BOTHA.

Says Continental Appeals For Aid Were Misunderstood.

London, Oct. 30.—The Contemporary Review has published an article by General Botha, in which the writer insists upon the loyalty of the Boer leaders to Great Britain. He expresses regret that the language of some of their continental appeals has been misinterpreted in England and reiterates the fervent desire to co-operate with the British government in smoothing the effects of the war. General Botha says it is humiliating to have to appeal to foreigners for funds to aid his countrymen, and that he believes if Englishmen realized the pitiable condition of their vanquished foes there would be no need to make appeals for help.

In conclusion the writer urges