Were Killed By Savages

Capt. Hoelstad Now In Victoria Tells of Shocking Fate of Sailors.

Master of Wrecked Ship Benjamin Sewell Details the Disaster.

First Officer and Boat's Crew Fell Into Hands of Formosan Natives.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamer Iyo Maru, which reached port yesterday morning from the Orient, brought among her passengers Capt. H. Jacob Hoelstad and Mrs. Hoelstad, of the lost American ship Benjamin Sewell, 1,320 tons, of Boston, Mass., which was wrecked and abandoned off the coast of Formosa after being dismasted in a typhoon, and ten of her crew fell into the hands of Formosan savages, who killed them. How they died and what disposition was made of their bodies the captain could not say, but that they were killed by the natives he knows for search parties scouring Tobago Island, off Formosa, rescued two of the unfortunate seamen, William Reinwald, a Russian, and Julian Salio, a Filipino. These two had been kept alive to toil for the savages as slaves, and when rescued they were both naked, and their bodies had been badly blistered in the hot sun. They had been forced to carry wood for the natives.

Capt. Hoelstad, in telling his story of the wreck on arrival, said: "We left Singapore on August 26th for Shanghai. On the morning of October 3rd I sighted Botel Tobago, bearing south six miles off, and put about, heading northwest. I kept tacking the ship until next day, when at noon on the 4th the wind commenced to blow with typhoon force, and I took in everything and hove the ship to under bare poles. During that afternoon the sea kept breaking over the ship and the barometer continued to fall, it standing at 29.10 by 9 p.m. I then realized that the centre of the typhoon was advancing toward me, and in order to escape the centre I decided to run, which I accordingly did, steering S. S. W., with yards square without any canvas, the ship going twelve knots an hour by the patent log. My position when I commenced to run was 22.65 north and 121.20 east longitude by dead reckoning. All that night the barometer continued to fall until at midnight it stood at 28.65, when it reached its lowest level. Then I detected a lull in the storm, and I saw a flash of lightning, but it was not for long.

"The wind shifted around from N. N. W. to S. W., and blew with the same fury. Then the three lower masts went over the ship's side with everything attached and hung on to the ship's side with the wire rigging, thumping fearfully against the ship's side. During the morning of the 5th I noticed the ship settling deep in the water, and I asked the second officer to come along with myself to the pumps. We got as far as the break of the house, but the seas washed us back repeatedly. All the seamen were huddled together around the chart house, the side of which was smashed in.

"We could do nothing until daylight came. Then we discovered that the main mast had torn a large hole in the main deck and the ship was filling fast from above as a result of the continual sweep of the seas which broke over her. I got forward to the fore hatch, opened it and looked down the hold, and found the water standing up to the 'tween decks. I immediately ordered all hands to lower the lifeboats, as I knew it was but a matter of a few hours before the ship would go down—although it seems she did not, for she was afterward sighted by a steamer, the Oro, which attempted to tow her.

"We succeeded in launching the boats, and one, my own boat, was badly hurt, which caused it to leak badly. It swept against the ship in the tremendous sea which was running. We got provisions and I ordered the chief officer to fill the water breakers, which he did, but put all three in one boat, the second officers. This was upset by the sea, but no lives were lost. Owing to this accident we were left without water.

"The weather gradually became fine. We sighted the top of a high mountain, bearing north half east, about forty miles distant. I then ordered the mate to steer for the land, but not to leave me behind, as his boat was much faster than mine.

"In my boat were myself, my wife and Miss Piper, Stenke, second mate, Chinese cabin boy, Japanese steward named S. Hanoy, three Japanese seamen and Bartholemex Pinas, a Filipino, and Clowis Vignol, a Mauritius negro. We kept the two boats close together until dark, when the wind had moderated considerably, and I then thought it was safe to set sail. I did so, and took the mate's boat in tow until 3 a.m. on the 6th, when the weather became almost calm.

"I then let go the mate's boat and told him to pull, but again warned him not to leave me as my boat was leaking badly and I might need his assistance. He answered, "All right," but pulled straight away from me immediately and I never saw him again.

"I then shaped a course for Formosa, and reached the cape safely on October 8th. I landed at Garambi lighthouse, where we were kindly treated. In the afternoon of the 8th the Japanese steamer Suma Maru took us on board and proceeded to the Island of Eotel Tobago to search for the missing boat, the United States steamship Wilmington having also been ordered to search.

"A search party went on shore and did not return until the following day, October 11th, when they returned bringing with them two of the missing boat's crew, William Reinwald and Julian Salio. The search party stated that when found the men were naked and were employed by the natives to carry wood, the sun blistering their bodies terribly.

"The remainder of the crew could not be found, although the steamer went around and landed a large party including my own crew. All search failed to discover any sign of the men, until eventually some of their clothing was found in a savage village. These clothes I identified as belonging to the lost men, and it was learned afterward, although no details regarding how they met death could be found out, that all excepting the two who had been kept alive to work for the savages, had been killed. What disposition was made of their bodies was not discovered, but the fact was all too true that the ten men had been slain by the savages, who are believed to be head hunters, and probably killed the seamen to add to their ghastly trophies. The manner of the death of the shipwrecked men was, though, not learned.

"A sad incident connected with the loss of the vessel and the killing of some of her crew by the savages, was the news contained in a letter received by the United States consul at Shanghai, who was awaiting the arrival of the ship at the Chinese port to inform Third Officer Pickle, one of the slain, that his father had died in the United States and left him $28,000 in United States currency."

Capt. Hoelstad and his wife have fully recovered from the privations endured during the voyage to Victoria. They are en route to Boston to report to the owners. The Benjamin Sewell, which was well known in Victoria, for she made many voyages here, was named after Capt. Benjamin Sewell, of Port Townsend.

LUNATICS ARE BARRED.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Immigration Inspector Dela Torres, boarded the Pacific Mail steamer City of Para upon her arrival from Panama and was ports today and stopped the landing of Fernando Gallegos, an insane son of Salvador, Gallegos, formerly minister of Salvador at Washington and also at Berlin. It was reported to Inspector Torres that the young man was of a distinguished family and wished to be admitted to the United States merely to be treated in a sanitarium. The immigration officer answered that the law forbids the landing of insane persons without regard to condition in life. The Salvadorean consul will appeal to Commissioner of Immigration Hart North, and if this is unsuccessful an appeal will be made through the Salvadorean minister at Washington to take some action. Salvador Gallegos, father of the boy is a millionaire several times over, being one of the wealthiest coffee planters in Central America.

TIBER'S FLOOD.

Rome, Dec. 1.—The Tiber has risen alarmingly and it is feared that the lower portion of the town will be flooded during the night. Considerable snow has fallen in the north and there has been extremely heavy rain in other parts of the peninsula.

Some of the old Nile lakes, which were formerly dry salt plains in summer and covered with a few inches of alkali water in the wet season, have been reclaimed by the British government and are now worth from $200 to $300 an acre. They produce magnificent crops.

NEW CRUISERS' TRIAL.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The trial trip of the new cruiser Tacoma near Santa Barabar, Cal., today was entirely successful. The vessel made an average of 16.60 knots per hour, the contract speed being 16.50.

SECURITIES COMPANY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Attorney A. B. Browne, acting for the Northern Securities Company, today formally submitted to the United States Supreme Court the motions of that company for the dismissal of the suit of the state of Minnesota vs. the Securities company.

Zion City In Receiver's Hands

Financial Difficulties Overtakes the Religious Grafts of "Elijah III."

Thirty Millions Said to Have Been Expended and Creditors Anxious.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Financial difficulties which began during the crusade of John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah III.," and his restoration, during to New York, a month ago, and which have been rapidly increasing since Dowie's return, culminated tonight in the federal courts taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, and has a population of over 10,000 is the geenral headquarters for Dowie's church and is said to represent an expenditure of $20,000,000.

Fred M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National Bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Congressman Boutelle, were appointed receivers for the property. Their bonds were fixed at $100,000 by Judge Kohlsaat of the United States district court, who made the appointment on the petition of several creditors. The receivers left for Zion City tonight to take possession of the property.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent, and that while in this financial condition, he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment in November to the E. Streeter Lumber Company for $3,770.

Dowie has been hard pressed by his creditors, especially since it was announced that his recent mission to New York had proved unsuccessful financially.

Dowie is known to have accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started. The lace and candy industries were started, and these ventures have been paying investments, and a great deal more money was tied up in them. Dowie's differences with his brother-in-law, Stevenson, over the management of the lace factory cost more than $100,000, and other suits recently begun in Lake county by creditors are said to aggregate a large sum. Attorney Ettelson, representing the petitioning creditors, in his arguments before Judge Kohlsaat said: "Judgments have been accumulating against Dr. Dowie for several weeks past, and there was every indication that the overseer of Zion congregation could not pay his debts. It is impossible to estimate the liabilities or assets of Dowie. Zion's affairs are complicated, and it will take several weeks, I believe, before any idea of Dowie's finances can be had."

Judge Kohlsaat at first refused to appoint a receiver for the property, on the ground that Dowie should have notice of so important a proceeding. After listening to a further account of Dowie's affairs from Mr. Ettelson, Judge Kohlsaat decided it would be well to have the receivers appointed before the property at Zion City could be disposed of.

Last Wednesday Dowie made what has been regarded as a confession of weakness at a rally in the Tabernacle at Zion City. "A lot of you people have cash in your pockets," Dowie said to his followers, "dig down and get it out. It is God's and we need it in His work. You're cowards if you don't give it up. Deposit it." Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long line of people to the bank on Friday to draw out their money.

Less than $3,000 was deposited in the bank on Friday, while the amount withdrawn was twice as much. Late in the afternoon A. W. Graham, of Waukegan tried to withdraw his account of $300, and was told he would have to give thirty days' notice before he could get his money. Yesterday another appeal was made by Dowie for funds, but the depositors who appeared were few and the deposits were chiefly in trivial amounts.

Today Dowie asked the members of Zion more urgently than ever for money. He declared that he must have $500,000 without delay. This sum he said he was willing to take in short loans, but that they must be forthcoming immediately.

In the efforts to remedy the conditions of affairs at Zion City, hundreds of letters were sent out daily to Dowie's followers in other parts of the country. In these all Dowieites were urged almost commanded, to sell their farms, stores and everything else and come at once to Zion City and take up the work of the church. All of those who have money in banks near where they now live, were asked to draw that money out and send it for deposit in Zion City. It is declared to be a fact that the employees of the manufacturing industries have not been paid in from four to six weeks. Early in the week before last, Dowie made a personal trip through the various shops, and told his followers and others that they must either wait for their salaries or must endure a substantial cut in wages. This was agreed to.

Legislative Assembly

Debate on the Million Dollar Loan Bill Proceeds Yesterday.

Opposition Displays Disposition to Obstruct This Urgent Measure.

Mr. Oliver's Amendment Is Defeated By a Handsome Majority.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Sixth Day.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

The following petitions were laid on the table:

By Mr. McInnes, from Abram C. Rhinehart and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Alberni and Cowichan Railway Company.

By Dr. King, from W. F. Gurd and others, citizens of Cranbrook, asking for appropriations for a court house, government offices and streets and bridges.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act."

Bill read a first time; second reading today.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Cameron asked that an order of the House be granted for a return giving a statement of our public accounts from the 30th of June, 1903, to as nearly the present date as possible.

Mr. Munro asked that an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of instructions given to H. D. Benson, Esq., to inspect the lower Fraser dykes; also a copy of the report made by Mr. Benson.

Mr. Oliver asked that an order of the House be granted for a return showing the number of coal prospecting licences granted for lands in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, West Kootenay district, from June 1, 1903, up to date, with the names of the grantees and the quantity and locality of the land covered by such licences.

Mr. Oliver asked that an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all correspondence, telegrams, orders of court, and report of the returning officer in connection with the late provincial election in the district of Fernie, and in connection with the application made for a recount of the ballots cast in said election before a judge of the County court.

Mr. Oliver asked that an order of the House be granted for a return showing the dates upon which the different returning officers in the provincial elections lately held forwarded the ballot boxes in their custody to the deputy provincial secretary.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald asked that an order of the House be granted for a return showing the coal and petroleum licenses, with the names of grantees and locality of lands covered by same, issued since the 1st of August last to date, for lands in East Kootenay district of blocks 4,593 and 4,594.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Drury asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. What was the government engineer's estimate of the cost of the New Westminster bridge across the Fraser river?

2. What sum has been expended on account of the bridge to date?

3. What further sum will be required to cover its completion?

4. Has the government entered into any contract, or negotiations looking to a contract, with any railway company for the use of said bridge?

5. If so, what company, and on what terms?

The Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

1. $936,314.
2. $678,279.28.
3. $258,034.72, approximately.
4. No.
5. Answered by No. 4.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the minister of finance the following questions:

1. What amount of money has been paid under the head of temporary assistance from June 1, 1903, to the present date?

2. How many temporary assistants have had their services dispensed with since June 1, 1903?

3. How many permanent civil servants have been discharged since June 1, 1903?

4. Who are the civil servants whose services have been dispensed with?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow answered as follows:

1. $5,557.25.
2. 27.
3. 28.
4. W. J. Rant, mining recorder, Wells; W. B. Smith, clerk, Wells; W. Dalby, mining recorder, Bennett; J. Mackay, deputy recorder, Horsefly; W. N. Rolfe, mining recorder, Cresston; W. H. Ellis, immigration office, Victoria; S. H. O'Dell, treasury, Victoria (resigned); Munroe Miller, registry office, Victoria; J. H. Austin, registry office, Victoria; H. C. Killeen, works department, Victoria; D. R. Irvine, works department, Victoria; E. A. Wilmot, works department, Victoria; W. Engelhardt, mines department, Victoria; S. F. Hone, registry office, Vancouver; T. E. Whitehouse, janitor, Vancouver; F. G. Heal, constable, Saanich; E. Hodgson, constable, Extension; D. McKinnon, constable, Ladysmith; H. McNabb, constable Nanaimo; W. C. Winkel, constable, Nicola; T. Smith, constable, New Westminster road; J. Snell, constable, Lardeau; J. Liddicoatt, constable, Fort Steele; G. N. S. Fraser, constable, Rivers Inlet; W. J. Bowser, assistant, reformatory, Victoria; G. H. Tuthill, M. D., resident physician, Nicola; A. L. Kendall, M. D. resident physician, Surrey.

ORDERS OF DAY.

Mr. Tatlow in moving the second reading of the Treasury Loan Act, 1903, complimented the various speakers who had spoken in the previous debates. Regarding the reference to patriotism he thought that the position of the province and the necessity for all working together to grapple with the problems facing them did call for an exhibition of patriotism. No one government was to blame for the present financial conditions. He then reviewed the financial affairs of British Columbia for eleven years back, comparing revenue and expenditure. In 1903 a loan had been floated. It had all been spent. Again in thirteen years the excess of expenditure over revenue amounted to about nine million dollars. No blame could be attributed to any one government. It was no time to recriminate one another on causes, but to go forward to a measurable solution. As to the loan itself, the first opportunity the government had of getting an accurate knowledge of the financial affairs of the province was in the public accounts issued a few weeks after the accession of the present government to office. The New Westminster bridge was the main item, and the government had to undertake a liability on that account of upwards of $400,000, in addition to the other burdens, the aggregate amounting to about $650,000. Immediately after coming into office the government bankers asked for an estimate of probable expenditures for the year. It was found to be about one million dollars, which was declared by the bank to be too great, and the bank required guarantees. The only reply the government could make was that they would call the house together at the earliest possible moment. There was a very large amount payable by the province in London by the 15th current. He did not think the loan could be negotiated for less than 5 per cent. The estimates of revenue for the year amounted to about $2,200,000. The expenditure was estimated at about $2,000,000; while with the railway subsidies the uncontrollable expenditures would bring it to about $2,064,000. The finance minister then explained a number of details of the estimate. The present works in the province could not be maintained at much less than half a million dollars a year. In reference to the nature of the loan itself it had been asked why a temporary loan could not have been made. This was, in effect, a temporary loan, and if the money markets were in a better condition before the end of the ten years the remainder of the loan could be converted into inscribed stock. Within the next two years two provincial funds would fall due, one of which had only a short time to run. The position of the province would be by no means so serious as the critics of the government had declared it would be four years hence. He pointed out the serious condition the province would be in if its indebtedness was not met on the 15th current. He then explained why it was proposed to pay 5 per cent on this loan, and said that even the British government had had to pay higher rates on its loans, and quoted statistics in support of the argument. The colony of Victoria, Australia, had asked for a loan at 4 per cent for three and one-half years. Hon. Mr. Tatlow read from a letter from the agent general in London, explaining the details of this loan, to show that Victoria had to pay £4 18s. per cent for its short loan. British Columbia could not have gone to London and done better. Regarding Mr. McInnes' statement that he would "nail him to the cross" if he said that Ontario had ever paid 5 per cent on its loans, he only wished that Mr. McInnes were then in his place to hear him say it. Four years from now the position of the province would have so improved that the financial position would be eased up to the extent of $400,000 a year. He appealed to the patriotism of the House to assist in putting through this bill, which would help British Columbia to regain her position as one of the best provinces of Canada.

Japan Buys Warships.

Santiago de Chili, Dec. 2.—The battleship Libertad, now undergoing speed trials on the Clyde, and the battleship Constitution now in course of construction, have been sold by the Chilian government for $9,000,000. It is believed that both ships have been purchased for Japan.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) claimed just as much patriotism for the Opposition as the members on the government side had. The thing to be considered was the best and most economical method of meeting the present financial crisis. The tightness in the money market at present was only temporary. Were they to understand that it would take ten years for this province to recover its financial tone? He challenged the government to point to any lengthy period of financial depression in the money market. He suggested that a temporary loan extending over three years would be sufficient. The question was: Was this a time to borrow one million dollars at 5 per cent extending over ten years? He asked the finance minister if bonds redeemable in three years were obtainable now. Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied in the negative. Mr. Macdonald asked if it would not be better to have the loan for a shorter period at the same rate of interest, and if the finance minister would allow this view to be discussed when the bill came to committee.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the bill had been framed after a good deal of enquiry, and the government found that it was the only method by which the province's best interests could be served, and the government intended to stand by it.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved, seconded by the member for Yale:

"That all the words of the proposed resolution, after the first word 'That,' be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof: 'In the opinion of this House, owing to the stringency in the money market and the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of the province, it is inexpedient to borrow the money proposed by Bill No. 2 for a longer period than three years, within which time this House believes that a loan to retire the proposed loan may be floated at a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. Also, that this House is of opinion that, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the revenues, no part of the principal should be made payable within the said period of three years.'"

The Premier said it had been presumed that all members of the House were familiar with the financial condition of the province. He regretted that there should be any need to elaborate the question on the floor of the House. Since the government of the day had been challenged by the opposition, it was necessary to say a few words. He challenged the opposition as to their seriousness in doing this matter. They were simply trifling with a very serious affair. They cannot show how they can do better. The finance minister had done everything in his power to ascertain all the facts. It was neither loyal nor patriotic to put forward obstructive amendments such as this was. Communication was had with London and New York. It was found English consols were away down, and in New York or other American centres no assistance could be had. It would be a sad day for British Columbia when it should have to beg from door to door to get assistance. He could not take seriously the statement of the hon. member for Alberni that Ontario did not pay 5 per cent. Mr. McInnes should come out very fully on this question of his communication from Hon. Mr. Ross of Ontario. The Premier then dealt briefly with Mr. Macdonald's two points, the time being inopportune to negotiate this loan, and his suggestion as to a short loan. The government had an obligation to meet, and it must be met. Then as to repaying the loan all at once instead of in portions, the government recognized that such a loan was a very heavy charge on the country, and the sooner it was paid up the better. The Premier predicted that within six months from the present time British Columbia would see better times than it had for five years back.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack) felt as a humble yet self-respecting member of opposition like protesting against the language just used by the Premier. He had not the slightest intention of embarrassing the government in meeting the needs of the country. He doubted the ability of the government to meet the added burden of this loan as $100,000 a year would have to be raised in addition to the present revenue, and in face of the fact that revenue was falling behind expenditure to an appalling extent.

Mr. McInnes (Alberni) denied that Ontario had negotiated a loan at 5 per cent. He read a telegram from the Premier of Ontario stating that the government of Ontario had an open account at 5 per cent, and that they had never negotiated a loan at that rate of interest. He agreed with the contention it would be good business to cut down the term of the loan to three years, and by reducing the amount. It was not absolutely necessary to have a million. Why not half a million? He declared that the government had the power to raise that money within three months by throwing open the blocks in Southeast Kootenay.

Mr. Cotton (Richmond) said he had no intention of taking part in this debate as he believed that the terms of the bill were so plain and reasonable. He then pointed out the absolute necessity of immediate action. Mr. McInnes' scheme—to sell blocks of coal and oil lands in Kootenay—was not practicable, as by his own showing it would take three or six months to raise the revenue. But it was necessary to raise the funds needed in a very few days. What had to be done must be done at once. In his opinion the government made no mistake in this matter. The government found on consulting the banks that the extraordinary activity and the strong demand for money throughout Canada, the negotiation of a loan at 5 per cent far from easy. The Eastern banks could get 6 per cent for their money. It was useless for the government to talk of issuing short-dated security, as the banker would not take it. The opposition had contradicted themselves in saying on the one hand don't make a long loan because times would soon be so good; and then questioning the prudence of the long loan because the province might not be in a position to do it. He thought the government would be able to pay the extra $100,000 a year. Was it not reasonable to suppose that, times becoming so good as the opposition said, under the wise management of the present government the yearly payment might be renewed at more advantageous terms? The inexperienced might be deceived by supposing that the best time to float a state loan was when times were seemingly prosperous, because then money might be much higher than when times were not so apparently good. Mr. Cotton then instanced the huge loans recently secured by the British government and now hanging over the money market. The Victoria, Australia, treasury bond loan was at 4 per cent and 2 per cent for underwriting it, for two and one-half years. The actual cost to the Victoria government was £5 4s. per cent, which was 1-5 of 1 per cent higher than British Columbia was to pay. The Victoria government agrees to commute the Stamp Act, so that any purchaser of stock does not have to pay that extra. There were then the cost of cabling, the cost of exchange and other charges, all of which British Columbia escaped in its purposed loan. If it became expedient to pay off this British Columbia loan before it came due, he thought there would be no difficulty in doing so. The province would require fully a million dollars before long, so there was not much use in the members for Alberni suggesting half a million. This loan would do the province's credit good abroad if it could be reported that this loan bill passed without a division.

The vote was then taken and resulted in the amendment being lost by a vote of 22 to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Davidson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Prentice, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant—22.

Nays—Messrs. McInnes, Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Hall, Cameron—16.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the second reading of the bill to tax railway property, and briefly explained the details of the proposals included in the bill.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) said it would appeal to all members of the legislature that the property of British Columbia railways should be taxed more highly than it was. But he offered a number of criticisms in regard to the comparative rate paid by various railway companies, and argued that the bill was not fair to some of the provincial railways. The difference ranged from about one per cent on gross earnings per mile in one case to over 28 per cent in another, through the fixing of a uniform assessment of $10,000 per mile.

The bill was read a second time and will be continued at the next sitting of the House.

Hon. Mr. Green moved the second reading of the bill to amend the "Coal Mines Act." He said that the amendments aimed to include petroleum in the operations of the bill, something that had not been thought of apparently at the time the act was framed. It was also proposed to raise the license to $100 in view of the added privileges in prospecting for petroleum.

Briefly outlined the proposed changes in the act.

Mr. McInnes moved the adjournment of the debate on the bill, to be resumed at the next sitting of the House.

The Premier suggested striking the committees before the rising of the House. The following are the committees:

The following members were appointed to form the standing committees:

Committee on Private Bills and Standing Orders—F. C. Cotton, J. F. Garden, W. R. Ross, H. E. Young, R. L. Drury, J. R. Brown and W. B. McInnes.

Committee on Mining—Price Ellison, H. E. Young, Thos Taylor, H. Wright, J. Grant, L. W. Shatford, J. A. Macdonald, A. Macdonald, G. A. Fraser, W. R. Ross, J. Houston, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, W. Davidson, H. Jones, Jas. Murphy, J. R. Brown, J. H. King, S. Henderson, J. D. McNiven, W. C. Wells, H. E. Tanner and J. Oliver.

Committee on Railways—C. W. D. Clifford, Price Ellison, J. F. Garden, Thos. Taylor, Thos. Gifford, A. H. Macgowan, H. Wright, W. J. Bowser, G. A. Fraser, L. W. Shatford, R. Grant, P. Williams, T. W. Paterson, S. Henderson, J. A. Macdonald, C. W. Munro, W. J. W. R. McInnes, R. L. Drury, J. H. King, W. C. Wells, R. Hall and J. R. Brown.

Committee on Public Accounts— F. C. Cotton, W. J. Bowser, A. H. B. Macgowan, H. Wright, R. Hall, W. G. Cameron and R. L. Drury.

Committee on Printing—Messrs Houston, Ross, Cameron, Clifford, McNiven.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Ellison, Gifford, Tanner, Munro, A. Macdonald, Shatford, Evans.

Committee on Municipal Matters—Messrs Garden, Houston, Oliver, Evans, Bowser Hawthornthwaite, Cameron.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m. until 2 p. m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Tatlow to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act for the Protection of Insectivorous and other Birds.

On Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Tatlow to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act.

On Monday next, Mr. Fraser to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Pharmacy Act.

HON. BERGERON NOMTNIATED.

Conservatives Select Candidate for St. James Division, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—A large and very enthusiastic Conservative convention tonight nominated Hon. J. S. H. Bergeron for the vacancy in St. James division of Montreal for the Dominion House.

COLLIERIES CLOSE DOWN.

Shamokin, Nov. 30.—The Centralia, Sioux and Mount Carmel collieries, owned by the Lehigh Coal Company closed down this evening for an indefinite period, causing 2,500 men and boys to be thrown out of work. No reason is given for the shut down.

NEW PACING RECORDS.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 30.—Today, in the face of a cold and driving rain and a temperature of 37 degrees, Dan Patch broke the world's record pacing. He lowered the direct record of 2.06 to 2.04¾. Twenty-five minutes later, to the usual track sulky, he went two miles in 4.17, lowering Nervola's record of 4.19 by two seconds.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

French Physician Called to Potsdam for Consultation.

Paris, Nov. 30.—A report is current here that Dr. Albert Robin, the distinguished French specialist, has been called to Potsdam for consultation with the physicians in attendance on Emperor William.

CZARINA'S CONDITION.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The following bulletin confirming the condition of the Czarina was issued today: Her Majesty's temperature this morning was 98.43, pulse 64. The discharge from the ear is gradually diminishing, and the local inflammation is decreasing.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Porto Rican Priest Convicted by Civil Court of Breach of Marriage Law.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 30.—The Rev. Felipe Villahoz, a Spanish priest of the Catholic church at Humacao, has been convicted by the district court of a violation of the civil marriage law in marrying a couple without a license and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or the alternative of six days in jail. Bishop Blenk, of Porto Rico, has appealed to Governor Hunt to pardon Father Villahoz. This is the first approach to a serious clash between the church and state since the occupation of the island by the United States.

GRAND RAPIDS BRIBERY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1.—With the entire city stirred up by the revelations of Attorney Lant K. Salsbury in his testimony at the bribery hearing of State Senator Burns yesterday, the examination of the men arrested as the result of Salsbury's confession to the prosecutor, Alderman Depagter's trial was begun today. Depagter is charged with having received a $350 bribe from Salsbury to support the Lake Michigan water deal. Salsbury was the first witness.

ACID BURNS MEN.

Carboy Explodes in Freight Sheds and Inflicts Dreadful Wounds.

Buffalo, Dec. 1.—Four men were terribly burned by hydrochloric acid at the Erie freight sheds at the Tifft farm this afternoon. Nicholas Ferraga's eyes were burned out. His face, shoulders and the upper part of his body also were badly burned. The other three were less seriously burned, but all the men suffered intense pain. The men were engaged in moving a carboy of the acid from a freight car when it exploded.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador to the United States, will be presented to President Roosevelt tomorrow.

Latest Phase Of the Situation

London Reports That Crisis Has Arisen in the Far East.

In Spite of Ressurances From Russia Things Are Most Critical.

London, Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The Daily Mail this morning says it thinks it most likely that the cabinet has received an intimation that Japan is aware of Russia's fixed determination not to concede her demands, in which case a struggle between Japan and Russia is within measurable distance.

According to the Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent, Marquis Saionyi, addressing members of the Seiyukai party yesterday, said that the coming session of the Diet in the consideration of the problem of the Russo-Japanese relations would be one of the most momentous ever held, and that a single false step might precipitate a national calamity. The Marquis deprecated any vexatious interference with the government.

Geo. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Workington tonight, said that the government had still a great deal of work to do, and that it was not true that a general election was impending

It is the general belief that the situation in the Far East is causing anxiety owing to the unexpectedly protracted negotiations between Russia and Japan.

The Times' Tokio correspondent says that all the leading newspapers at the Japanese capital, and even the business men, denounce Russian delay in giving an answer to Japan's demands, and advocate a resolute policy. The situation, therefore, looks more menacing than at any previous period.

EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

Expectation That Annexation of Country Will Follow British Expedition.

Tien-tsin, Dec. 1.—High Chinese officials here attach great importance to the British expedition to Thibet. He even expresses the opinion that the ultimate outcome will be the handing over of the whole of Thibet to Great Britain.

WILLIAM TO ROOSEVELT.

German Emperor Sends the President a Confidential Message.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—Emperor William has sent President Roosevelt an autograph message by Baron Von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, who sails today from Bremen on the Kaiser Wilhelm. The Emperor, while receiving Baron Von Sternburg in audience Sunday, remarked that he wished he could say a number of things to the President. He then took an ordinary pad of paper and wrote a message, signing "Wilhelm" in large letters.

The partiality of the Germans for long titles is famous, as also the fact that local etiquette demands that the humblest shall be addressed by title as well as name. In the "official news" published in the Munchener Allgemine Zeitung the resignation of a post office servant with the following stupendous rank is announced: "The With the Title and Rank of a Royal Upper Engineer Endowed Upper Post Inspector of the Department of Royal Posts and Telegrapha Karl Gottfried Mirus."

BOWEN, GOLD FOR FRISCO.

New York, Dec. 1.—Lazard Freeres are informed that the London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, has engaged 1,000,000 yen, about $500,000 Japanese gold for shipment from Japan to San Francisco.

One million dollars were today transferred to San Francisco through the sub-treasury.

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The C. P. R. land sales for the month of November aggregated 2,256,395 acres, realizing the sum of $107,363.21.

FOR LOVE OF A LADY.

Rejected Suitor Held for Murder Sweetheart in Illinois.

Havana, Ill., Dec. 1.—Sheriff Booker left this afternoon for Macon, Mo., to secure Frederick Strubbe, the alleged slayer of Alice Henninger. The last seen of Miss Henninger she was in a buggy with Strubbe, whom she had refused to marry. Failing to return, a search was made. Her body, badly beaten, was found by the roadside. Both were prominent in society.

CHICAGO BANDITS' VICTIM.

Detective Shot in Battle in Indiana Succumbs to Injuries.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Detective Joseph Driscoll, who was shot in the fight in Indiana with the three car barn bandits, died today. In his confession to the police Peter Neidermeier admitted that he shot Driscoll as the latter sprang upon the railroad track near the dugout.

British Press On the Crisis

Russia and Japan Are On Verge of War Causes Intense Interest.

Tension Now Acute And Important Developments Are Looked For.

Daily Graphic States That an Agreement Has Been Arrived At.

London, Dec. 4.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is reported on creditable authority that at Tuesday's cabinet council it was actually proposed to send an ultimatum to Russia, but that this grave step was eventually abandoned in favor of the milder course which was ultimately adopted. The correspondent says the tension is acute, and it is generally felt that a few days will see important developments.

The news cabled by the Associated Press correspondent at Paris that the governments of Russia and Japan were on the verge of an agreement as to the Far Eastern difficulties and giving the basis of the probable agreement, aroused intense interest in London. The inclination in most well-informed quarters is to believe that an agreement ensuring the peaceful solution of the difficulties is on the eve of agreement. Even where some hesitation is shown as to the accuracy of the details, Viceroy Alexieff's decision to go to St. Petersburg is held as confirmatory of the information obtained by the Associated Press. It is contended that the viceroy would not leave the seat of the difficulties unless he were assured that the negotiations had reached a stage where no serious misunderstanding would be probable during his absence. Assuming the news to be well founded, it is supposed that the proposed action of the United States may have had a great deal of influence in the decision of Russia and Japan to consent to a compromise in order to avert war, the developments of which would be difficult to foresee.

The Standard this morning, in a leading editorial, dwells upon the unknown dangers which might arise for both powers, and considers that the known conditions gave promise of protracted hostilities, which, except by a miracle, could not be confined to the leading opponents. The Standard adds: "China is far too deeply concerned to stand neutral. The action of the United States cannot be foreseen with certainty, but America would not be indifferent to the fate of Manchuria, while France and Great Britain might also be drawn into the conflict. Russia's responsibility, therefore, is very grave, and she will incur the condemnation of the civilized world by an obstinate adherence to the policy of aggression."

The Daily Graphic publishes an article in which it claims that it is known that Russia and Japan have arrived at a practical agreement in respect to each other's interests in Manchuria and Korea.

The Daily Graphic thinks that such a bargain is not an ideal one, but it says that the statesmen concerned had to accept the less of two evils.

The Morning Post, which throughout the crisis is alleged to have been inspired from Japanese quarters, thinks it extremely likely that the arrangement arrived at will enable the Japanese premier to meet the Diet with such assurances as will calm the rising generation and relieve the tension which exists among the press and populace of Japan.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, refers to the Associated Press news from Paris as follows: "The Associated Press is an agency with an excellent reputation for giving early and accurate news in regard to diplomatic questions."

The Daily Telegraph adds that the terms used by the Associated Press are guarded and qualified, and it says that "a basis is not a superstructure, and a practical agreement is not a ratification."

FAVORS CHAMBERLAIN.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, was the guest of the Canadian Club at the club's weekly luncheon today, and delivered a speech in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, and in opposition to any form of reciprocity with the United States.

There is now no doubt but that the schooner "Emerald" was wrecked in last week's storm on Lake Ontario Portions of wreckage of a schooner, blown ashore at Cobourg, have been identified as coming from the "Emerald." Among those who perished is Mrs. Wright, the cook, from Oswego, who leaves two small children.

POLICE WOUND STRIKERS.

Bordeaux, Dec. 1.—A collision between striking dock hands and the police late tonight resulted in the wounding of twenty of the strikers. The mob soon dispersed.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Meeting in Session to Deal With Copper Company's Litigation.

Helena, Dec. 1—The legislative assembly met in a special session today to consider a bill which will give the Supreme Court authority to review the facts in cases of equity and change of judgeship. This bill is the outcome of the recent copper mining troubles in Montana, which resulted in the closing of all the Amalgamated Copper Company's mines whereby 20,000 men were thrown out of employment and resumed work only on the promise that Governor Toole would call a special session of the legislature to pass a law known as