RA"

to promotion, but through the in-
gations of the carbineers he was
bed" before he had received the
rd, according to the ethics of the
orra, he had so richly merited.
re than 900 arrests have been
in Naples as a result of the in-
gations originally begun to dis-
the murderers of Cuocolo and
fe. Among those who have been
ted is Baron Cilento, a member
e of the best known aristocratic
lies in Naples, Don Ciro Vittozi, a
t, who is said to have been the
lain of the Comorra, is also lodged
il. Part of the evidence against
is a snapshot photograph which
police found showing him driving
ny trap with Alfano.
e ramifications of the Camorra
d through all grades of society.
r the Bourbons it was a species of
ical organization, but in its mo-
form it is simply a secret so-
for the benefit of criminals. It is
ed into corps, each one of which
mposed of twenty-four "Cammor-
"—full-fledged members of the so-
—and forty-eight "Picciotti" or
nits. Each of the former has two
e latter at his disposition. The
ciotto" in turn are served by
vana Onorati" or honorary mem-
These latter, having paid for the
lege, enjoy the protection of the
ty.
ch corps has its chief and cashier,
of whom are elected by the votes
e members of the corps. The chief
s and directs the criminal opera-
of the corps. The cashier looks
the booty. Each member is sup-
d to turn over to the cashier daily
ever loot or money he has ob-
d dishonestly. If he really earns
hing he is entitled to keep it, but
st toll is held to be degrading
g the Camorra and few demean
selves by indulging in it. The
presides over the division of the
which is carried out according
h elaborately graded schedule.—
st L. Scott.

he Czar

Stolypin, the Grand Dukes Vlad-
and Nicholas, and then the Em-
himself. As to Vladimir, I have
lent reasons for believing that he
ong been out of danger, as he
invalid, and enjoys no influence
his nephew, the Emperor. The
gossip says that the most in-
tial personages at the palace are
the Emperor's sister, Xenia, wife
e Grand Duke Alexander, and the
Montenegrine princesses, who are
led to the Grand Dukes Peter and
olas Nicholaievich. There was
talk of the marriage of the Em-
himself with Princess Milissa,
the wife of the Grand Duke Peter,
she has always been in high fa-
with the Emperor. Since the Grand
Nicholas married her sister, for-
the Princess of Leuchtenberg,
nfluence, which had been growing
since the murder of the Grand
Sergius, has eclipsed that of all
mere men in the entenage of
mperial family.

The Latest Plot.

return to the plot; it is stated
suspicion was first roused by the
ts of a young man named Nau-
whose father is an employee of
eterhof postoffice, to make friends
cossacks of the Emepror's body-
d, and with members of the mix-
attalion of guards on duty at the
e. He spent his time about the
ffice and, marking soldiers who
here on business, would follow
away and try to pump them
t the life and habits of the court,
oads the Emperor and other mem-
of the imperial family traversed
eir outings, etc., and gave them
utionary tracts.
umoff afterwards tried to get a
ion as chorister in the palace
el, but a relative serving there,
hom he applied for a recommen-
n, knowing his political views,
suspecting his designs, refused to
er his plans. The police were
on their guard, and it was ascer-
d that all the suburbs with Im-
l or Grand Ducal palaces, Tsarkoe
Peterhof, Gatchina, Strelna Or-
abaum, and Pavlovsk, were the
ts of careful study on the part
oung men and women who went
e to live and make observations.
drew maps of the park roads,
made friends with palace servants
guards. They tried to ascertain
entrance might be effected into
Emperor's own private grounds
palaces. At one time a large sum
paid for information when Stoly-
was to arrive at the palace and a
b was laid on the rails at a time
n Grand Duke Nicholas and Stoly-
were expected to return from
koe Selo.
portant disclosures were made as
sult of the unsuccessful effort of
spital nurse, named Zuboff, to kill
elf. The police found a lot of
s and explosives in her clothes
along with correspondence,
h is said to have led to most of
arrests that have been made, as
as maps and plans of palaces and
e grounds, with directions where
s could most conveniently be
wn.
less the police are deliberately
ing the evidence in their hands,
turning the plots they discovered
nst the emperor, instead of mere-
Stolypin and the Grand Duke
las, there is no further room for
t that the life of the emperor,
h was formerly safe except from
idual cranks, is now in constant
ardy.—New York Evening Post.

hina is doing more to advance
elf in the educational way than
before," said Wu Ting Seng, a
r in raw silks and tobacco, of
ghai, China. "There is any num-
of colleges in Shanghai where
lish is taught, and this is also true
ur universities in and around the
city. The people of my land,
more particularly the students,
anxious to learn the language,
are taking up the work all over
country. In addition to the col-
and universities, there are hun-
s of missions where boys and girls
taught to talk as you do in this
try. Even the coolies, the laboring
around the hotels and public sta-
who come in contact with the
eling tourists, have picked up parts
he language, and one would be
rised how well they can get along
hanghai, although they may not
ble to speak your tongue."—Wash-
on Herald.

Bowel Troubles

Liver pills, cathartics, mineral waters, often make Constipation worse. They merely irritate the bowels and force them to move—stop taking purgatives and the bowels become "tight" again.

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Fruit-a-tives

OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 114

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TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, left here today for New York to confer with President Small, of the Telegraphers' union, to consider a proposition to settle the great strike. Officials of the Telegraphers' union here today sent to President Small the following telegram:

"Samuel Gompers requests you to meet him at Pennsylvania station, 23rd street, New York, at 6.30 this evening, and to bring Organizer Herman Robinson with you. Mr. Gompers will have a proposition to make to you, and we urge that you give it most serious consideration, and if possible bring the strike to an honorable termination."

The nature of the proposition which President Gompers has to make is not known. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, will leave tonight for New York. He expects to go to Oyster Bay, tomorrow morning on some business with President Roosevelt, the nature of which is not disclosed, except that it has nothing to do with the strike of the telegraphers. It is likely that on his return to New York from Oyster Bay Commissioner Neill may have a conference with the telegraphers.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Northern Portion of Province Going Ahead by Leaps and Bounds

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Among the passengers on the steamer Camosun, which arrived here on Monday, was W. Pigott, who was returning from a business trip to Stewart, Portland Canal. When seen by a reporter for the Colonist Mr. Pigott said: "I spent ten days at Stewart and was surprised at the enormous strides made in the district since my last visit, more work having been done on the mineral claims in the vicity of the town than in any previous year. The most important of the work has been confined to Glacier creek, and there what has been accomplished has demonstrated to my mind the large extent and permanency of the different veins. The properties on this creek are mostly all silver lead.

"The group of claims owned by the Portland Canal Development company are the ones upon which most work has been done. On the Little Joe and Lucky Seven, two tunnels have been run, one of 110 feet and the other of 40 feet, and it is certainly a fine looking property. This company is also sinking on the Gypsy, on which they have a fine showing of ore, which runs very high in gold. Two of the claims which have shown up well are the Ben Hur and George E, upon which a large body of silver lead ore has been exposed, and I feel certain that next year's work will show these claims to be two of the leading ones on the creek. I have been in negotiation for the purchase of these two for some time and during my stay I managed to effect a very satisfactory purchase on a cash basis. On these claims I intend to do some extensive work next spring. Another group of claims on Glacier creek which, though I was unable to visit them. I hear have turned out to be even better than the owners anticipated. They are owned by Mr. Brown, of Seattle, and a syndicate of Victoria men. It is a copper property, which they purchased last fall, and from samples which I saw, will, I have no doubt, show up to be one of the biggest copper properties in northern British Columbia. Among other claims on this creek are the Main Reef Nos. 1 and 2, and the Little Wonder, from which a shipment was made last fall. The old seam has been further exploited and an entirely new lead of high grade ore discovered. There are many more silver lead properties on this creek that I could mention, but the same can be said of them all, that the more work that is done on them the more the properties improve.

"On American creek the usual assessment work was done and upon the Bandolier a vein was discovered of very high grade copper ore (bornite), containing high values in silver. Another claim I visited was the Rainier, which is a silver lead property, situated on salt water, close to the townsite of Stewart. The vein upon which the work has been done has improved with every foot driven, and I would not be surprised to see this one of the first mines shipping any quantity of ore. I only wish I could have spared the time to have seen several of the other claims upon which work has been done. Everybody I met is most optimistic regarding the future of the camp and the many mining men who have visited the district are all of the opinion that the camp in the not very distant future will be one of the biggest producers in British Columbia.

"Whilst I was at Stewart the little town was visited by its first bad fire. The mining recorder's house and office were burned to the ground and everything in them was a total loss. Much sympathy was felt for Mr. Conway, the recorder, who, by this fire, lost all his furniture and effects.

"Since my last visit the government has built a splendid bridge over the Bear river, which when completed will be an inestimable boon to the mine owners and is a standing monument of the belief of the provincial government in the future of the camp. The Stewart Land company's floating wharf has also been a great boon to the miners, but with the commencement of ore shipping they all hope that the Dominion government will see its way to build a permanent wharf.

"The Brown Alaska company's property at Maple Bay, some way down the canal, is employing a large number of men and is trying to obtain 150 more. It is rumored that the Guggenheims now own the controlling interest in this property.

"I was surprised at the large advance made at Prince Rupert and it already begins to look a very busy little town. The different cannery men on the Skeena and the Naas seem very satisfied with their year's pack. In fact there is a feeling of prosperity all through northern British Columbia and it cannot help but be correspondingly felt in the commercial centres of Victoria and Vancouver."

Buy Le Roi Shares

Rossland, Sept. 10.—During the past week there has been quite an active demand for Le Roi shares and 1,000 have been purchased in the London market for local buyers. The present price is the lowest in years. The price at which the shares were purchased ranged from 19s 6d to 20s 9d. A number of others have signified their intention of purchasing Le Roi, and it is thought the demand from here alone will have a tendency to cause the shares to advance.

GRAND FORKS CROPS

Grand Forks, Sept. 10.—The season's crop in this valley will be all that could be desired by the farmer and rancher. The orchards never looked better and a fairly accurate estimate is 25 carloads of mixed fruits for the whole valley. J. W. Arnsberger, at the west end of the valley will ship about eight carloads of prunes, sold weeks ago at prices which will net him about $300 per acre. On the rest of the cover estimate there is an excellent crop of well developed, highly colored fruit. South of the town A. Frawesiser and William Doull's orchard are yielding well and at the east end of the valley Martin Burrill's orchard is turning off about 2,000 cases of fine, clean fruit. Some splitting of the fruit naturally occurred under the showery conditions prevailing through August, but on the whole the results are entirely satisfactory.

OPINIONS IN LONDON ON VANCOUVER RIOTS

Officials Not Surprised—The Pall Mall Gazette Is Against Oriental Invasion

London, Sept. 9.—The news of the attacks on the Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver did not surprise the colonial and foreign office officials here, who had long feared an outbreak against the Asiatics in western Canada, but they have the greatest confidence in the ability of the Canadians to suppress any disturbances and protect aliens. At the same time the officials realize that a serious problem has arisen, particularly as the feeling appears to be strongest against the subjects of Great Britain's eastern ally and that it will require most conservative handling, for whatever action is taken is liable to be resented either by colonists or by the Japanese.

The question has been the subject of consideration for some time by the imperial authorities who have used their good offices on a number of occasions to prevent the enactment of anti-Japanese legislation by British Columbia. It is understood that the matter was discussed at length during the recent visit of the colonial premiers to London, Australia being as much opposed to the admission of Asiatics as are the Canadians. No steps, however, were taken at the time and the subject was allowed to lapse.

All the cabinet ministers are out of town at present, but the colonial and foreign office officials are seeking to obtain all the information on the subject of the Vancouver outbreak, with a view of taking some action, the nature of which is difficult to surmise.

The attack on the Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver, B.C., places the English newspapers in an embarrassing position. Several of the most prominent of them were particularly severe on the San Francisco "hoodlums" when the outbreak of much violence occurred there. They are confronted with a more serious situation in a British colony and apparently are at a loss what to say. The majority remain silent.

The Times, whose American correspondent severely, and repeatedly, denounced the San Francisco action toward the Japanese is the only morning paper commenting on the Canadian demonstration. The paper "deplores that it is not at present obvious how permanent amelioration of the situation is to be effected," attributes the trouble entirely to labor union agitation, and ridicules the idea that a few thousand Japanese are likely to turn British Columbia, or California into Mongolian provinces.

The Pall Mall Gazette, the only afternoon paper to express an opinion on the subject, takes a directly opposite view, saying: "The Asiatic makes his entry into Canada under the auspices of the great god of cheapness. He comes with an offer to take work at half the rate or less, than that paid for white men's labor, an arrangement which none the less can be carried out on a basis which involves a great advance upon the scale of remuneration enjoyed in his own country. In competition of this character the Caucasian believes, and all economic reasoning seems to support him, that his own standards of life are certain to be depleted and destroyed."

Continuing, the Pall Mall Gazette points out the Bellingham and Vancouver outbreaks show "that popular animosities of the racial type are not necessarily the outcome of mere wanton, unprovoked depravity," adding, "It can scarcely occur that the swarming population of the Far East would be suffered to swamp the western states and provinces of the American continent."

Referring to British Columbia, with only three per cent. of its territory populated, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "If an unrestricted flood of Asiatics were allowed to occupy these vacant hospitable areas, it would require but a few years to produce an Oriental prodominance in the fairest and richest possession of the British empire, and perhaps deflect the whole course of the civilization and destiny."

In conclusion the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The issue will not permit of indefinite procrastination. Failing exclusion, the situation demands an alternative policy that will promptly and effectively circumscribe the dangers so vividly realized by these prospective victims.

The newspapers have said little about the Bellingham incident, the Times remarking that it was not easy to reproach a foreign country with race prejudice, in view of the disabilities and restrictions which the Transvaal places upon the British empire.

BUILDING TWO SCOWS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Contract Awarded to Turpel and Sons, of Victoria—Thanksgiving Date Question

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—William Turpel & Son, Victoria, have been awarded a contract to build two scows for the public works department; cost $36,000.

The secretary of state has wired the commercial travellers that the government would, on Thursday, hear a delegation from them. They are urging that Thanksgiving be observed on Monday instead of Thursday. It is not believed the request will be granted, as Thanksgiving in the United States and Great Britain is observed on Thursday, and that is the traditional day for the observance.

Hand Cut to Pieces.

Nelson, Sept. 10.—James Bichan, an employee at Koch's mill, had his hand cut to pieces Saturday while working at a circular saw. The accident was noticed by some of his fellow-workmen and every precaution was taken to prevent loss of blood. Bichan was brought in last night to the Home hospital and Dr. Hall made an examination of the injured arm. He found it necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist. The sufferer is resting easy considering the severity of his injury.

INVESTIGATING CAUSE OF BRIDGE DISASTER

Government Commission Sits—Statements Made by the Phoenix Officials

Quebec, Sept. 10.—The government commission appointed to inquire into the Quebec bridge disaster began its sessions here yesterday. Henry Holgate is president, the other commissioners being Professor Galbraith of Toronto and Mr. Kerry of McGill. Mr. Barnes, barrister, of Philadelphia, appeared for the Phoenix Bridge company and announced that he would do everything possible to forward the inquiry by the production of any witnesses or documents at their disposal. Ulrich Barthe of the Quebec Bridge company was the first witness called. He gave details of the organization of the company and the preliminary stages leading up to the granting of the contracts for construction. He was followed by J. Serling Deans, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, who said he had general supervision of work on the Quebec bridge. He told of the organization of the working force of the company and of the material purchased and made at Phoenix. Everything which went into the bridge was tested there. Nothing could be sent into the bridge without thorough inspection. On the bridge there were three responsible heads. Foreman Yenser acted under the advice of Engineer Girdworth in the case of lines and elevations, and under the advice of Engineer Birks as to erection. There was no conflict of authority. No departure could be made in the plans without the concurrence of the head office. Some had been so made, but they had been approved by Mr. Cooper, the consulting engineer. The investigation was then adjourned until this morning.

Inquiry was resumed into the Quebec bridge disaster this morning. J. Sterling Deans, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, resumed his testimony, giving details of the work of the company's officials on the bridge, and Theodore Cooper's relations to the work. All the officials of both the Phoenix and the Quebec Bridge companies were in accord, and every precaution was taken to prevent any flaws in the structure. The minutest inspection was carried on through every detail of construction, and had any defect been noticed it was the duty of those discovering it to report it to the proper officials.

Another body was recovered this morning—that of George Cook of New York. There are still 56 missing, and the Phoenix company has offered a reward of $50 for each recovered.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—David Reeves, resident engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, said today that although the inquiry into the concern's loss as a result of the fall of the Quebec bridge has not been completed, he did not believe that the loss would be one-fourth as large as was at first supposed. Other officials of the bridge company declared that the work of rebuilding the bridge would be continued if the Canadian government did not object. "Several weeks must elapse before any conclusion as to the cause of the accident can be reached," said one of them. "However, I can say that it will take two years of hard work to reach the stage at which we stood when the accident occurred."

RICH COPPER STRIKE

Rich Vein of Great Promise Is Found in Franklin Camp

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 10.—The various copper showings on the Maple Leaf property in Franklin camp have been far outclassed by a strike made on that property Saturday, when a two-inch vein of copper ore widened to three feet six inches in a distance of ten feet. This strike is the wonder of Franklin camp. Heretofore the working force of eleven men on this property has been boarding at Gloucester hotel at Gloucester City and has had to walk a mile to its work, but on Wednesday it will be moved into the new buildings of the Maple Leaf, which are just completed.

In addition to the Maple Leaf property in Franklin camp several other claims have renewed operations, among which is the Mineral Hill group in Gloucester camp, which is owned by Hill and Minnion, while Bert Averill is building extensive quarters on the Averill group. It is estimated that at present about a hundred men are employed in Franklin camp in mining and prospecting.

BIG PLACER DEAL IN THE FAR NORTH

Over Two Hundred Claims on Dominion Creek Have Changed Hands

Dawson, Sept. 10.—One of the most gigantic placer deals in the history of the world was made here, when 200 mining claims on Dominion creek were purchased by corporate interests. Records of the transfers have been filed in the gold commissioner's office in Dawson.

It is understood that all the paying portions of Dominion creek will be taken over, aggregating perhaps 350 to 400 claims. Frank W. Morrison, as trustee, has acquired 125 of the claims, and Peter Rost has secured the remainder. The new owner is a rich California company.

The ground just bought on Dominion creek extends from number ten above Upper Discovery to 223 below Lower Discovery, a distance of twenty miles. Dominion is the longest paying creek in the Klondike camp and has yielded many fortunes. It is the richest stream on the Indian side of the high divide, and the first stream on that side to be bought by the big corporation, Granville camp, which comprises the lower few miles of Dominion creek, has been purchased recently, presumably for the Morrison people. Indian river is thirty miles long, and also is the extension of Dominion, which is staked from end to end. Gold Run, Sulphur, Eureka, Quartz and other rich creeks have been organized to a large extent, and also may be bought.

GRANBY SMELTER NOW RUNNING FULL BLAST

Whole Eight Furnaces Are in Operation for First Time in a Year

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

For the first time since the strike of the coal miners last May the big Granby smelter has enough coke to keep all the eight blast furnaces running. A. W. B. Hodges, local manager of the Granby Mining and Smelting company received a telegram to this effect on Monday. Mr. Hodges, who is here to interview the premier concerning various matters, has sole charge of the company's interests in British Columbia, including as they do the mammoth smelting plant at Grand Forks, the immense copper deposits at Phoenix, and other properties which are being developed at Rossland and in the Independence group, also a copper proposition, under bond and has a force of ten or twelve men doing development work. Speaking of the question of coke supply at the Driard yesterday, Mr. Hodges said:

"I got a telegram yesterday to the effect that all our eight furnaces are going full blast. This is the first time that they have all been going at once for six months. We got no coke at all during part of April and May while the strike was on at the coal mines, and since then we have never had coke enough to keep more than seventy-five per cent. of our plant going. We need 500 tons of coke a day, or nearly twenty carloads, to keep our plant running. We have eight blast furnaces, each with a capacity of from four to five hundred tons of ore per diem, the amount varying according to the proportion of silica in the ore.

"This coke shortage is a serious matter with us and is one of the subjects on which I wish to interview the government. The fact that we are getting more coke just now may be the result of Mr. Tourie's mission. I have not yet seen him. The situation has been rather complicated by the fact that the Northport smelter, which is situated on the American side, treats the ore of the Le Roi, the biggest Rossland mine, and is in fact under the same ownership. To entirely cut off the supply of Canadian coke to American smelters would put the Northport smelter out of business to the great detriment of Rossland, a Canadian camp. I should think, however, that this difficulty could be easily gotten over by permitting the export of coke to such American smelters seventy-five or eighty per cent of whose tonnage is Canadian ore. Of course there is no objection in any event to the mines shipping their surplus coke to the States so long as the Canadian smelters are supplied first."

In response to questions regarding the rumored ownership of the stock in the Granby, Mr. Hodges said: "The statement that James J. Hill controls the stock of the Granby company is absolutely untrue. I have seen the list of shareholders several times and I know absolutely that Mr. Hill does not and never has owned a single share of stock, nor does his son. Some of Mr. Hill's friends own a few scattering shares but that is all. Altogether, they make a very small minority interest."

Speaking of the company's mines at Phoenix, Mr. Hodges said: "These mines are probably unique in the history of mining both on account of the size of the ore bodies and of the uniformity of the values in the ore. Its intrinsic value, of course, varies with the price of copper from about $4 to $7 per ton, but the ore itself does not vary. We are treating about a million tons of ore annually, or about 80,000 tons a month. The ore of one month's output will not vary 15 cents to the ton from the following month. It was at one time doubtful if it would be a success, and those who believed in the mine from the first did not know any more about it than those who condemned it. They were all guessing. As a matter of fact with the same metal contents the mine would be a losing proposition did the ore contain from 15 to 20 per cent. more silica. But as it is, it is as near a perfect self-fluxing ore as you will find. No mixed ores of any kind is necessary, with the result that it can be handled with a minimum of expense.

"The mine is opened up by immense tunnels and trains consisting of ten 10-ton ore cars propelled by electrical locomotives, go into these openings right up to the ore chutes where the cars are fed by gravity. The cars are then drawn to the bunkers at the mine where the cars dump themselves after passing over an automatic weighing device. By opening a gate the ore falls into the cars that carry it to the smelter, some twenty miles away, where it is dumped into the smelter ore bins. From these it is fed by gravity into the crushers whence it falls, always by gravity, into another train of cars, also propelled by electricity. These cars, which have a patented self dumping device of my own invention, carry the ore to and dump it into the furnaces after passing over an automatic weighing machine. Thus the ore, once it is mined, is never handled at all, eliminating a tremendous amount of expense. Otherwise, the ore could not be treated at a profit.

"We have made plans for increasing our smelter capacity to five thousand tons a day. This will be done by lengthening the existing furnaces from eighteen to twenty-two feet each. The walls of the lower part of the furnaces are composed of riveted steel jackets. These jackets are about four feet wide and each additional jacket means an additional capacity of about one hundred tons per diem. Thus all we have to do to increase the capacity of the furnace is to add another jacket on each side, and then, of course, put in new brickwork at the end. We have already increased our capacity in this way.

"Another improvement about to be made by the company is the pulling down of all wooden buildings at the smelter and the substitution of fireproof structures. These will be made of structural steel with corrugated iron roofs. At present the company has about 850 men in its employ, of which a little over 500 are at the mine."

Miner Shoots Italian.

Michel, Sept. 10.—An Italian named Angelo Orlando, thirty-five years old, was shot here by Pat Mullen, a well known miner. Mullen had been ejected from an Italian dance in the lower town, and going to his room he secured a revolver and again tried to enter the house and on again being put out the shooting followed. The trouble started by Mullen having a row with an Englishman. Mullen has escaped and his whereabouts are unknown. Orlando was taken to the Michel hospital, and the bullet was found in his left side. His recovery is uncertain.

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