

oe Co. Ld.
Shoes,
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Boots and Shoes in
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Catalogue to

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WORKS
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N. MANAGER.
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& CO.,
Victoria, B.C.

White Hands
VS.

umn Weather
ing of autumn demands the use
ollient healing lotion for chapped
s, face, etc.

uttermilk
let Lotion,
25c

admirably. Once used always used.
othing greasy nor sticky in its
ng. Try it.

RUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST,
monst Street, Near Yates Street.
PHONES 425 AND 450.

NOTICE.
is hereby given that sixty days
e John M. McKinnon, Inten-
plication to the Honorable
Commissioner of Lands and Works
ation to purchase the following
lands, situated on Swanson Bay,
Coast District, Province of
olumbia:
ing at a post situated at S. W.
t 10, Swanson Bay, marked John
ason; thence in a southerly direc-
ing shore line 29 chains to a
outh of Lot 10; thence east 40
ore or less to a point 20 chains
east boundary. Lot 10; thence
hains; thence west 60 chains,
to shore line; thence follow-
ore line southerly to the point of
commencement, containing all the vacant
lands outside the boundaries of Lot
containing an area of 320 acres,
ess.

JOHN M. MCKINNON,
17th, 1903.

NOTICE.
is hereby given that thirty days
I intend to apply to the Chief
ner of Lands and Works for per-
ut and carry away timber from
gery described tract of land, sit-
the north side of Crockett Island,
at a post planted on the beach
miles west of Bones Bay, run-
ains each way, as follows: 80
th, thence 80 chains east, thence
back to the beach, thence back
commencement.

CHARLES PICHON,
B. C., September 9th, 1903.

Reliable men to sell for the
Nursery, largest and best at-
of stock. Liberal terms to
pay weekly, outfit free.
tory, Stone & Wellington, To-

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1903.

NO. 57

MANY HOUSES HAVE BEEN SWEEP AWAY

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS

Enormous Damage Wrought by Floods in Eastern States—People Rescued by Boats.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—The following notice was posted at the Pennsylvania railway station here to-day:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of high water at Trenton, N. J., train service between Philadelphia and New York city is temporarily abandoned, except to Bristol, Pa. No trains have reached this city over the Pennsylvania railroad since midnight last night, because of the flood at Trenton, where the tracks of the company are under six feet of water. The flood at that point is caused by high water in the Delaware river, the water backing up the waters in the Assanpink creek. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not had any other reports of damage along its lines. At the Delaware breakwater to-day the wind is still blowing 50 miles an hour. Heavy seas are breaking over the telegraph lines, but thus far no disasters in shipping have been reported."

A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange says the life-saving station at Townsends Inlet, N. J., was destroyed by the end of the inlet hotel was undermined by a high sea this morning, and is breaking up. Property has been damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars in this city and vicinity by a strong wind. Both the Delaware and Shuylkill rivers are swollen far above the normal. It is estimated 6,000 textile workers are idle in Manayunk because of the floods.

Still Rising.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 10.—No records show higher in the Delaware river than this is to-day. The rise was so rapid that many people were hemmed in and are being taken out in boats. All morning houses without had been swept away from their foundations and down the beach. Many remained intact until they struck the bridge connecting Easton and Philadelphia, when they were crushed like egg shells. The Easton industries are inundated, and the damage will be great. The Delaware river is still rising, showing the crest of the flood has not passed. The rain ceased falling about midnight.

Factories Flooded.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 10.—The freshest in the river here is one of the worst in many years. All the factories along the river front were flooded and shut down. The inhabitants are being taken out in boats. The Raritan river is close to the high water mark of the big freshet of 1882.

Inundated.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 10.—The village of Dumontville, near here, was one of the worst suffered by flood yesterday, but so far as known there was no loss of life. Over 100 houses were swept away. The village of Wallington, a suburb of this city, was under 10 to 12 feet of water, and at least 100 houses have been moved from their foundations.

Trains Stalled.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 10.—The heavy rains which have caused a suspension of traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad had subsided somewhat at 10 o'clock to-day, but not sufficiently to permit trains running. There is no interference with traffic between New York and this city, but no trains are running between New York and Philadelphia. Five trains are stalled here. During the night heavy freight trains were used to hold down the bridge spanning Assanpink creek.

Driven From Homes.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 10.—The flood in the Passaic river at an early hour this morning had surpassed the mammoth inundation of March, 1902, and the water was still rising. Acres of streets are inundated and hundreds of families have been driven from their homes. Mayor Hinchcliffe this morning appointed a committee to organize a relief movement, and instructed them to engage Apollo hall immediately at the expense as headquarters for the relief of the homeless. The water in the gas works are flooded, and there will be no gas light to-night. There are fears for the electric light station. Scores of the city in property already is estimated at half a million dollars.

All Streams Flooded.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Rain, which ceased yesterday afternoon after a total rainfall of 4.69 inches, unparalleled in the 29 years records at the local weather office, has been followed by flood in the streams in the vicinity, also unprecedented at this season of the year. The flood in the Hudson reached its height about 10 o'clock this morning, with a maximum of 15.05 feet above mean low water mark.

Special Warning.

New York, Oct. 10.—The local weather

bureau to-day received the following special storm warning from Washington: "Hurricane warnings have been changed to northeast storm warnings from North Carolina to New York. The storm is central and almost stationary off the coast of the New Jersey coast. The wind will continue high from the northeast, with rain from Hatteras to Southern New England."

Traffic Suspended.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad announces that owing to the carrying away of the central span of the New Jersey bridge at Phillipsburg, trains to the West would be run on the D. L. & W. to-night.

Mohawk River High.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Mohawk river to-day reached the highest mark ever recorded, the water being 21 feet above normal. The low lands surrounding the city are entirely submerged and the suburbs of Scotia across the river is entirely cut off. Over fifty houses are flooded to the second story, and the families were taken out in boats. A large number of the shops of the General Electric and American Locomotive Company are under water, and operations in both plants were practically suspended to-day. The damage to the various industries and homes will amount to \$150,000.

BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

Two Men Lost Their Lives—Storm in New York—Thousands of Dollars Damaged.

Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 9.—While one hundred spectators were on the lower village bridge watching the most desperate fight ever seen here in thirty years, a brick barge broke from its fastenings and crashed into the bridge, carrying away the longest span. Five men were seen to go down with the mass of wreckage. Two of them, Captain Michael Morgan and William Dwyer, were drowned. Floods and landslides along the Newburgh branch of the Erie have done much damage and traffic is at a standstill.

A Record Breaker.

New York, Oct. 9.—Torrential rains commencing early yesterday morning and continuing with scarcely any intermission until late this afternoon, during which time the unprecedented precipitation of 4.69 inches was recorded at the local weather bureau, laid New York city and all the surrounding country under a flood to-day, causing damage that will be extensive. To-night the rain has ceased, but a storm is reported to be approaching and a threatened hurricane renders it unsafe for vessels of any class to leave port. All along the river front and many sections of Brooklyn cellars were flooded and an enormous amount of damage done. A great portion of the subway was badly flooded. Suburban steam and trolley lines, with hardly an exception, were stopped by floods and washouts, and in the early morning rush hours thousands of suburban residents were unable to reach their offices in the city. Those fortunate enough to cross the river found further progress blocked by the submerged conditions of the water front streets, across which they ferried in trucks and wagons.

Washouts.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 9.—The rainfall in this section during the past twenty-four hours has been seven inches, one of the heaviest on record. There were a number of washouts and landslides on both the New York Central and West Shore railroads. John Cooper and Fred Smith, of Milton, railroad laborers, were killed by a landslide on the West Shore tracks while clearing the line.

ANGLICAN MISSION WORK.

Review of the Year by Rev. L. N. Tucker.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—The general board of management of the Anglican missions commenced a two days' session here yesterday with bishops and delegates from all parts of the Dominion.

Rev. L. N. Tucker, secretary, presented a report reviewing the work of the year, and expressed the hope that even more than the expected \$75,000 would be raised for mission work this year.

In the evening the Bishop of Toronto announced that the relations between the board and the woman's auxiliary had been settled satisfactory. A new committee was agreed upon and greater results are expected from the auxiliary under the new than under the old relations. The board has also arranged that missionaries to foreign fields, whether sent out by Canadian Mission Society or boards, would be on the same footing. It is said next year \$90,000 will be required.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—The Dominion Manufacturers' excursion returned here to-night, after spending the day in the city, and expressed the hope that all were delighted with the trip. Edward Gurney, president of the Gurney Foundry Company, announced that all along the line the manufacturers had purchased land for the establishment of branch houses, and the hopeful spirit of all Westerners was especially impressive. Mr. Gurney selects Calgary as one of the cities most likely to develop soon as a manufacturing centre in the West.

MAN ENDED LIFE WITH REVOLVER

ANOTHER HANGED HIMSELF IN STABLE

Montreal Insists on Three Cent Fare Before Extending Street Railway Company Franchise.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The body of a suicide named Ole Iakhe was found in a city lumber yard to-day with a bullet wound in the heart and a revolver beside the corpse. The unfortunate man had evidently committed suicide during the night. Deceased was a stranger here.

May Prove Fatal.

M. Gardiner, a brakeman on the Canadian Northern railway, met with an accident at Headingley last night while in the discharge of his duties, which may prove fatal. He slipped between the cars and was caught in the head.

Winnipeg Clearings.

Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending October 3rd, 1903, were \$5,473,618; for the corresponding week in 1902, clearing \$5,047,901. For the same week in 1901, the clearings were \$3,213,476.

Suicide.

Athens, Oct. 8.—Geo. Lillie, a well-to-do farmer of Plum Hollow, committed suicide by hanging himself with a halter attached to the manger in the horse stable to-day. He was mentally deranged.

Church Work.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—At the induction yesterday of Rev. Prof. Robertson, the new professor of Knox College, Principal Caven said fewer men were now offering for the ministry. Knox College in fifty-eight years had sent out 760 students, of whom 145 were dead, one hundred were in the United States, 11 in foreign fields and 504 in church work in Canada. There were no more at Knox this year than five years ago. Two hundred and ninety-six Presbyterians were at University College taking arts, only 48 per cent. of the whole attending. In Scotland the numbers offering for the ministry was only half of that ten years ago, and in the United States only 668 entered the ministry last year compared with 921 in 1896.

A Hitch.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Negotiations of the street railway company with the city for an extension of the former's franchise with the city for fifty years, came to a snag to-day when the company declined to give the citizens a 3-cent fare and to increase the percentage of gross receipts paid to the city. The company offered to pay a portion of the streets to remove snow in winter and water them in summer, and also to sell tickets during the hours of the day when the cars are most used by workmen, for ten a quarter. In view of the value of the franchise and the length of time it had to run, the city demanded the 3-cent fare and increase on percentage of gross earnings, which the company now has refused to grant. This problem has an end to the negotiations, for public opinion would not consent to an extension without substantial concessions.

Illicit Distillery.

Quebec, Oct. 8.—Three illicit copper stills of large proportions, in full operation, were seized to-day at St. Saveroy by Officers Bouget and Vallierand of the excise department, together with a large amount of other valuable material, including 2,400 gallons of worts ready for making whiskey, three barrels of whiskey, four of wine, 2,100 pounds of sugar, 800 pounds of raisins, currants, etc. This is the greatest seizure of the kind ever made here. The distillery is believed to have been running since last May, and during the last five and a half months its average output must have been about 400 gallons per month, which has found a ready sale at \$2.75 and \$3 per gallon, being worth \$4.

For Missions.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 8.—The Methodist mission board yesterday granted \$45,000 to Indian missions in the West, \$20,000 to Manitoba and \$25,000 to British Columbia.

Paying Employees.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 8.—It is now thought that it will be Monday or Tuesday next before all employees of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company are paid. Although clerks are working sometimes to 12 and 1 o'clock, only about 200 are being paid daily. It is costing the Consolidated Company nearly \$100 a day to keep 25 militia, with headquarters on board the steamer Ossifrage, on duty.

The Duke of Westminster has acquired 100,000 acres of land in the most fertile section of the Orange River colony and will leave England for South Africa shortly to inspect the property. He pur- poses to colonize the territory with English farmers. Tobacco culture will be one of the principal features of cultivation.

TURKISH LOSSES.

Three Hundred Killed or Wounded in Engagement With Insurgents.

Salonica, Oct. 8.—A serious engagement occurred October 7th between Turks and insurgents near Guemenje. About three hundred Turks are reported to have been killed or wounded. Fighting is still proceeding. It is reported that 10,000 Albanians, irritated by the raids of Servian bands, threaten to cross the frontier.

In Flames.

Sofia, Oct. 8.—The feeling prevailing to-day is generally more hopeful than for some months past. Unconfirmed, but apparently well-founded reports, are current to the effect that the Turkish and Bulgarian governments have reached an understanding on the question of demobilization, whereby Bulgaria will release 20,000 men and Turkey 40,000. If this agreement is carried out, Bulgaria will disband all the reservists recently summoned.

A telegram from Toheranskaja says that the frontier guards were called out last evening and pressed to Kwan, when they found the whole country across the border in flames.

THE ANGLO-FRANCO TREATY CONFIRMED

Differences to Be Adjusted by Peaceful Means—King Edward's Interest in Negotiation.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Dispatches from New York summarizing the exclusive announcement made in the Associated Press dispatches from Paris on Thursday last of the practical conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain to-day occupy the most prominent place in newspapers here. The Matin gives the announcement sensational prominence, with portraits of Foreign Minister Delcasse and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. After quoting the Associated Press dispatches as cabled here from New York, the Matin adds:

"We are in a position to say the news contained in this important dispatch is correct in its general import, and that one of the most practically unanimous judgments that international history has brought forth is on its way to conclusion between France and England."

"The basis of the treaty which is about to be signed and which, perhaps, has already occurred, consists in this: 'By common accord the two powers decide to submit for the future the greater part of the differences arising between them of a commercial or political character to arbitration.'

"The diplomatists engaged in the negotiations have arranged the manner for conducting this arbitration and the nature of the future litigation which will be submitted."

"We understand they have agreed to exclude from these questions past causes of differences like the Egyptian question, which have an international character. But, so far as practical, all differences of the future, French and English diplomats will now formally submit to settlement by arbitration."

The Matin sets forth the importance of the exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet in bringing about the treaty, and continues as follows: "These poor parties which we repeat within a few days will reach a tangible and immediate conclusion, have been conducted mainly by M. Paul Cambon and Lord Lansdowne, and have been characterized by a most conciliating and amicable spirit. We are able to state that King Edward insisted upon being kept an equal regarding the progress of the negotiations, and that while remaining strictly within his constitutional limits, he has manifested his personal pleasure in seeing their successful conclusion."

The signing of the treaty will occur when certain details of a second character are arranged, and the treaty will then be submitted for ratification to the French and English parliaments. We have no doubt of its speedy ratification, and the French and English diplomatists thus have the honor of having first introduced to actual international relations that exalted principle of public order that differences shall be regulated by a tribunal of justice. Other news papers comment on the treaty in similar general strain, but the Matin represents the most circumstantial details of the agreement."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEF.

Sceptre won the Duke of York stakes in handling of 2,000 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and a quarter) at the Kempton park autumn meeting to-day. Happy Slave was second and Glass Jug came in third. Fifteen horses ran.

James H. Tillman was on the stand at Lexington, S. C., on Friday, a witness in his own behalf. For one hour he was subjected to the fire of cross-examination. Tillman gave a version of the shooting, saying that there was a general understanding that when he and Gonzales met they would shoot it out. He said when Gonzales approached with hands in his pockets, Gonzales made a motion as if to pull a pistol.

EXPECTS HOSTILITIES IN A FEW WEEKS

RUSSIA NOW READY FOR OUTBREAK OF WAR

Rumor Comes From Chefoo That Japan Has Sent an Ultimatum Re- garding Manchuria.

London, Oct. 10.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Chefoo, China, telegraphs: "Rumors are current here that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Russia on the subject of the evacuation of Manchuria."



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

the ultimatum expiring two or three days hence."

Information from two sources, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, confirms the report of the extraordinary extent of Russia's military preparations for the contingency of war with Japan. A well-informed personage who was lately at St. Petersburg says the Russian military authorities expect the outbreak of hostilities within the next few weeks. The whole Trans-Caspian territory as far as Samarkand is seriously crippled as regards railway traffic by the large drafts of men and the material for the Far East.

The Russian troops in Trans-Caspia are embittered in consequence of the manner in which their province is neglected in favor of Manchuria and the Pacific coast.

Under Scaled Orders.

Chefoo, Oct. 10.—The Russian fleet left Port Arthur on Thursday with sealed orders. Its destination is supposed to



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

be Korea. It is at present rumored that Japan is landing men there.

Crisis Approaching.

Yokohama, Oct. 10.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio do not appear to be progressing rapidly. Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, up to this evening has not replied to Foreign Minister Komura's suggestion that Russia should reconsider her views which are at variance with Japan's.

Minister Komura and Premier Katsuma to-day conferred with the ministers of war and of the navy. Komura also visited the Marquis Yamagata as chief of the council of field marshals, causing the suggestion in some quarters that the crisis is coming to a head.

NEW BANKS COMING.

Three Monetary Institutions Will Establish Branches on Pacific Coast.

Vancouver, Oct. 10.—Eastern Townships bank, Bank of Toronto, and Union Bank of Canada are all coming to the coast to start branches. All three will start either in Vancouver or Victoria or both and Eastern Townships will also probably locate another branch at Nanaimo. The Dominion bank officials have decided not to come to the coast at present.

Germany sells us £250,000 worth of toys yearly, and France over a quarter of a million's worth.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED.

Mr. Foster Thanks British People For Courtesy and Kindness.

London, Oct. 8.—The arguments in the Alaskan boundary arbitration were closed at 3:45 p. m. to-day. Mr. Dickinson concluded with an eloquent address, dealing with the bonds of amity between the United States and Great Britain.

Lord Locherbon Mr. Dickinson took up the question of American military and fiscal occupation of the disputed territory, and quoted many reports of American naval and military officers and the formal taking over of the territory and governing the natives, all of which were for many years available through the official papers published at Washington to the British ambassador.

"There is no concealment, counsel continued, 'everything is above board, and Great Britain never protested against or questioned the actions.'"

Dealing with the dispatch of United States Ambassador Choate to Lord Lansdowne, which Attorney-General Finlay quoted as evidence against the American claim, Mr. Dickinson said he only wished he had Mr. Choate before the tribunal so that he could explain how the Attorney-General has misinterpreted the meaning of the dispatch. "I submit," declared Mr. Dickinson, "that all these acts of all the questioned occupation in 1867 cannot and must not be dismissed as worthless, as British counsel contend. I submit that the British acquiescence in these acts can only be taken as favoring our interpretation of the treaty."

"The tribunal," declared Mr. Dickinson, "is unique, and the treaty will entirely miscarry unless at least one member should be against the contention of his own people. The facts thus manifested by the government of Great Britain and America that judgment and justice will be exalted above the plea where the sympathies that move men have sway, challenges the attention of mankind and distinguishes this tribunal above all others. It does not follow that a failure to reach a decision will show that such faith was in any degree misplaced, but if a settlement is reached, it will be a triumphant epoch in history, the struggle of humanitarian peoples for the substitution of something better than war as the sole court determining international differences. What could give higher inspiration to those laboring for the peace of the world than the settlement of these issues so pregnant of possibilities if the tribunal should render judgment upon these matters, and it would be the strongest assurance yet given humanity that the Christian nations are tending towards the only practical realization of the poet's dream of a parliament of nations and a confederation of the world."

Mr. Dickinson also paid a tribute to opposing counsel and Chief Justice Alverstone's fairness.

Lord Alverstone said he had heard many leaders of the American bar speak in arbitration and other cases, but Mr. Dickinson's arguments equalled anything he had ever heard, and he had not suffered by the fairness and impartiality with which he had placed his arguments.

Mr. Foster said: "Having approached the end of our sessions, I desire, in the name of the government of the United States, and in behalf of my associates and myself, to make public recognition of the extreme friendliness and consideration with which we have been received by the British government and by its representatives. Not only has every facility and convenience been afforded us for the dispatch of the business which brought us to this capital, but these acts have been attended by marked courtesy and kindness. In making this acknowledgment it is especially pleasant to recall the fact that during our prolonged sessions not a harsh member that much of the what Canada sends England comes by way of the United States and vice versa. Thus, great difficulties might be raised between Canada and the United States. He said: "I am quite sure that whatever opinion you may hold on the fiscal question you do not wish to see any branch of the friendly relations between the United States and Canada, or between the United States and Great Britain."

A large section of the audience now broke out singing "Britons Never Will Be Slaves."

Mr. Ritchie's revelations of the usually carefully guarded secrets of the cabinet councils, for which he must have obtained the King's consent, is intensely interesting, as showing that he really precipitated the present struggle by opposing Mr. Chamberlain's demands for the retention of the grain duty and carrying the majority of the cabinet with him against the Premier.

The speaker resumed his seat amid a scene of disorder, but a vote of thanks was unanimously carried amid shouts and hooting.

RITCHIE REVEALS CABINET SECRETS

THE ABOLITION OF SHILLING DUTY ON WHEAT

London, Oct. 9.—Mr. Ritchie, member of parliament for Croydon, and until recently, chancellor of the exchequer, delivered a speech this evening on free trade and the reasons for his resignation at Croydon town hall. A large Liberal element was present. The reception of Mr. Ritchie was decidedly unharmonious, consisting of cheers, hoots and counter cheers for Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Ritchie said that if any one expected here a denunciation on his part of his late cabinet colleagues he was happy to disappoint them. He believed Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were actuated by the highest motives. Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the colonial office had been the most successful of the present generation. The speaker later precipitated a scene of disorder by declaring that Mr. Chamberlain had been inconsistent because he upheld free trade while president of the board of trade, and protection while colonial secretary.

Mr. Ritchie said as chancellor of the exchequer he would not consent to a fiscal revolution and overturning the policy of his Conservative predecessors on the strength of the arguments of Mr. Chamberlain.

The former chancellor of the exchequer felt convinced that the present preferential proposals were merely an entering wedge, "which would ultimately land the country in the same position as Germany, where food taxes had driven the workmen to Socialism."

Continuing, Mr. Ritchie asserted that one of the principal questions to be considered was the attitude of the United States. The above statement resulted in fresh disorder on the part of the audience, and the singing of "Rule Britannia."

Mr. Ritchie revealed that he was solely responsible for the abolition of the shilling duty on wheat. He said that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to retain the duty and give the colonies preference, but the speaker believing that it was only the beginning of a larger scheme of protection, threatened to resign if the duty was not forthwith abolished. Mr. Ritchie strongly attacked Mr. Chamberlain, and declared it would raise the cost of everything. He aroused the greatest opposition from his audience by his references to the United States.

"The country," he said, "must guard against giving the United States any cause for resentment against this country which would be England at two or three shillings a quarter less than American cost. America would certainly punish Canada."

This statement was met with cries of "No," "They exclude us now," and shouts of "The McKinley tariff," "Rubbish" and "Nonsense."

The general disturbance was such that Mr. Ritchie was unable to continue until the chairman appealed for order. Mr. Ritchie then begged the audience to remember that much of the wheat Canada sends England comes by way of the United States and vice versa. Thus, great difficulties might be raised between Canada and the United States. He said: "I am quite sure that whatever opinion you may hold on the fiscal question you do not wish to see any branch of the friendly relations between the United States and Canada, or between the United States and Great Britain."

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The speaker resumed his seat amid a scene of disorder, but a vote of thanks was unanimously carried amid shouts and hooting.

MULE DRIVERS STRIKE.

Nineteen Employees at Extension Mines Quit Work Last Night.

Nanaimo, Oct. 10.—All the mule drivers, some 19 in number, employed at Extension mines, struck last evening in protest against the new rate of pay which they were unjustly discharged. They intend to remain out until their fellow worker is reinstated, and will lay the matter before Mr. Dunsmuir if necessary. It is not thought the trouble will spread. The mine is working as usual.

TO INVESTIGATE.

Sir Charles Metcalfe and J. F. Jones Visit the States.

New York, Oct. 10.—Madame Metcalfe was a passenger on the Campania which arrived to-day. The steamer also brought Sir Charles Metcalfe, South African railroad builder, and J. F. Jones, C. M. G., manager of the Chartered Company of South Africa, who came to investigate industrial and railroad methods and especially the system by which the power of Niagara is electrically utilized, a similar project at the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river in Africa being contemplated.