THE LABOR PARLIAMENT

Sessions of the Dominion Congress Opened at Brockville.

Hardware Dealers Threatened by American Company.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 22.— The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opened its sessions here this morning, President Flett in the chair. The president's address deplored the fact that the workers have not secured a fair share of the general prosperity. The Lougheed bill was condemned. The president recommended the establishment of legal defence funds, pledging parliamentary candidates to the abolition of the senate, an increase of the per capita tax to four cents per month per member, increasing the poll tax on Chinamen from $50 to $500 and to prevent immigrants coming to Canada by misrepresentations of the manufacturers' association. The U. B. R. E. was condemned and the incorporation of labor unions was opposed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—Milk dealers today decided to increase the price from six to eight cents. The bakers have also increased the price of bread two cents a loaf.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—The Canadian hardware dealers' association opened its covention here today. The most important matter to be discussed is the increase in the price of wire rods by the American Steel and Wire company. Canadian dealers have since been buying in Great Britain, and the American company has threatened to flood the Dominion with finished products at slaughter prices if the practice is not discontinued. The meeting will consider what is to be done. The prospect is that the Canadian men may be drawn out of the business.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

Cardinal Gibbons' View of Their Prospective Relations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Concerning the probable relations between the new pope and the Italian government, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"The pope as patriarch of Venice was on very friendly terms with the king, but what a man does when he is a mere private in the ranks, so to speak, and when he is elevated to power and responsibility are wholly different things. What Pius X. will do in this matter is, of course, unknown. You may rely on it, however, there will be no sudden change. These things are not done in a way to attract attention. If a change does take place, it will be a gradual change. The friendliness between the vatican and the quirinal will grow. Pius is not the patriarch of Venice, and whilst he may retain his friendly feelings for the king, these feelings will cause no sudden change of papal policy, but will, probably, in the course of time, bring about improved relationship and a better state of things. The king, I believe, is influenced by very kindly feeling toward the pope."

COLLEGE TRAINING.

A View of the Possible Effects of the Rhodes Scholarships.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Professor Young, of Trinity college, Toronto, at present in London, writing on the university of Oxford and colonial graduates, says: Much has been said recently about the Americanization of Canada, but none of the articles has touched upon the most serious aspect of the question, the great migration of Canadian students to American universities. Canadians have gone to United States colleges owing to cheapness, but now the Rhodes' scholarships seem to provide means so that some of them may come to Oxford instead; but whether the inducements will be sufficiently strong remains to be seen.

A RUSSIAN MURDER.

Poison Injected Into a Wealthy Man's Body by Robbers.

LONDON, Sept .22.—A case of murder by the injection of poison by means of a hypodermic syringe is reported by the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Mail, who writes that an unpleasant smell proceeding from a wicker basket which arrived as luggage at the Brest railway station in Moscow, and for which no claimant appeared, caused an examination to be made, when the body of a well dressed man was found. An examination showed that death had resulted through an injection of poison under the skin by means of a syringe. Inquiries were instituted which proved that the murdered man was a well-to-do landowner named Martin Tomesheffsky. The perpetrators of the crime have been discovered and have admitted their guilt.

The circumstances under which the deed was committed are of a highly sensational character. Tomesheffsky had no occupation and resided at hotels. He was passionately fond of card playing and visited a club every night, where he played for heavy stakes and was as a rule fortunate. On the day of the murder his cousin called at the hotel and asked him to come to his mother's house to play cards with two other friends of the family. Then at a given signal he was seized, his mouth covered so that he could not cry for assistance and the poison was injected under the skin of the forehead. The three men rifle then watched the effect of the poison for about half an hour, at the same time taking the money from his pocket, which they divided among themselves.

After their victim died they placed the body in a basket and one of them tied a cord tightly around the throat to make sure, as he says, that there could be no further trouble with he murdered man. The perpetrators of the crime was confident that their social positions would prevent any suspicion falling on them. It was only after a strong chain of evidence had been completed that they confessed.

JETT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Result of the Second Trial of the Kentucky Murderer.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Sept. 22.—After a trial lasting eight days the jury in the case of Curtis Jett, charged with the murder of Town Marshal Cockrill at Jackson, Kentucky, on July 21, 1902, this evening rendered a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at death.

The jury retired at 2:44 p. m. When the jury entered the court room at 5:10 p. m., after agreeing on a verdict, quiet reigned for a few minutes. Jett's mother had gone away earlier under the impression that no verdict would be reached, and the verdict of death coming two hours after the jury was out was a surprise to everyone in the court room. The reading of the verdict did not affect Jett, but his brother was very much distressed.

Elijah McKinney served as foreman of the jury, and after the delivering of the verdict to the court the jury was polled. The death sentence was then read to Jett by Clerk T. J. Robinson, after which he was given over to the custody of the deputy sheriff. Col. Blanton, Jett's lawyer, will file a motion for a new trial tomorrow.

This has been the second trial of Curtis Jett on the charge of murder. In his first trial for the murder of J. B. Marcum at Jackson, Kentucky, Jett and Thomas White were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The jurors agreed among themselves not to divulge the proceedings in the jury room. One juror, however, stated that for four ballots eleven jurors voted for the death penalty and one for life imprisonment. All agreed on the fifth ballot.

COAST TO KOOTENAY.

McLean Brothers Say They Are Commencing to Build.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—McLean Brothers have commenced work on the Coast-Kootenay railway, which has been talked of for many years. Their surveyors have been in the field between Vancouver and New Westminster for the past two weeks finally locating the route.

Construction will be continued eastward to Hope this year, through Chilliwack. The great farming districts of Nicola and Similkameen will have to wait till next year.

"It is useless," said Hugh McLean, "to talk of starting to build now from Hope eastward through the mountains, for that cannot be done this winter. There is no connection between our line and either the Canadian Pacific or the Great Northern.

The work will probably be undertaken simultaneously from Vancouver and Hope. The promoters are looking for aid in the way of terminal facilities from the Vancouver council.

DEATH OF COL. UNDERWOOD.

The Railway Constructor Who Built Part of the C. P. R.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22. — Colonel J. M. Underwood, well known as a railroad constructor and formerly a member of the Minnesota legislature, died today at his residence in Portland at the age of 61. Colonel Underwood was born at Saco, Me. During the civil war he served as a lieutenant in the Maine artillery. His title of colonel came later, when he served on the staff of the governor of Minnesota.

Colonel Underwood laid the Northern Pacific railroad tracks through the Sioux country with a detachment of United States troops as guards when the Indians were contesting every foot of the ground. At one time he took Sitting Bull prisoner and held him as hostage to protect his forces.

When the Canadian Pacific engineers were blocked by the difficulties at Kicking Horse pass, Sir William Van Horne employed him to undertake the task, and it was under his direction that most of the scenic portion of the Canadian Pacific in the neighborhood of Banff was built. He also built portions of the Great Northern railroad, and in one year practically rebuilt the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road. He entered the Minnesota legislature in 1874, and, with the exception of two terms, served continuously for 21 years.

Colonel Underwood came to Portland in 1899.

MANGLED BY A TRAIN.

Supposed Suicide of a Despondent Girl at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—Despondent and disheartened over conditions, some of which may never be known, Miss Olive Rayl, sister of Dr. Rayl of Glenville, whose body was found crushed and severed into several pieces on the Lake Shore tracks in Gordon Park early today, threw herself in front of a passenger train or lay down on the tracks to await death. This was the opinion of the police tonight after a day spent by the entire detective force in attempting to unravel the uncertainties which surround the terrible death of the young woman.

The belief of the police that she was not murdered and her body placed on the track is probably substantiated by the coroner and a second physician who performed the autopsy over the body, neither of whom incline to the theory of murder.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—Ten fishermen were drowned today by the capsizing of a boat in Killim bay, near Waterville.

MACEDONIA LAID WASTE

The Turk Reported to Be Still Slaughtering and Burning.

But Other Dispatches Say There Are Signs of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says devastations by fire and sword continue, and the Bulgarian government has received from trustworthy sources a gruesome tale of massacre, tortures, indignities and burnings, in many cases the victims being slowly roasted alive.

The assertion is made in another Macedonian telegram that the sultan will issue an irade on Thursday granting the demand for a mixed commission, but this statement is not confirmed, and would seem to be negatived by the dispatches from Constantinople.

A Monastir correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writing on September 15th says the Bulgarian list of villages pillaged and burned reaches a total of 113.

According to a dispatch from Odessa, the whole Russian Black Sea fleet is kept on a war footing in readiness for any eventuality.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times affirms that a singular communication has been made to the Bulgarian government by Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister who observed that in the the opinion of Count Von Buelow, the German chancellor, Turkey has the right to send troops to Bulgaria to preserve order. This interesting disclosure, continues the correspondent, was coupled with a gentle hint of caution. At the same time Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, expresses the opinion that the slaughter of 2,000 Macedonian peasants does not warrant complaints of the extermination of the Bulgarian race in Macedonia.

The condition of the 10,000 refugees at Burgas, mostly old men, women and children, is deplorable. All are absolutely destitute and famished.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Balkan situation today presents a somewhat puzzling aspect. Turkey is showing signs of yielding to the Bulgarian demands, and it is evident from the daily meeting of the council of ministers at the Yildiz Kiosk that some sort of negotiations are in progress with the object of avoiding war.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople, these councils concern two possibilities—either to make an arrangement satisfactory to the Macedonians or obtain from the great powers promises of neutrality if it is found impossible to avoid war.

Apparently both Turkey and Bulgaria are anxious to repudiate having taken the initiative in the negotiations. The Sofia correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that the overtures came from Turkey and were welcomed by the Bulgarian ministers on the condition that deeds were substituted for words, and that the cessation of wholesale massacres should become an accomplished fact. He adds that a pacific solution, if it comes, will emanate from Constantinople.

BOUGHT KYLEMODE CASTLE.

Extensive Purchase Made in Ireland by Duke of Manchester.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Duke of Manchester has purchased for $615,000 Kylemode castle and estate, comprising 13,000 acres, situated on Lough Kylemode, Connemara. The place formerly belonged to the late Mitchell Henry, M. P., who built the castle, which is one of the noblest and most romantically situated residences in Ireland. It has often been assigned by rumor as a probable royal residence. It is estimated that Mr. Henry spent $2,500,000 in building the castle and improving the estate.

CANADIAN CROPS.

Lord Strathcona Denies a Report of Their Failure.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Strathcona's cabled denial that there is no truth in the report that Canadian crops are a failure, is received here with the greatest satisfaction. Inquiries had come from Midland towns as to the truth of the reports cabled a day or two ago. The Financial News says it is reassuring to learn that reports are being grossly exaggerated.

BUSINESS IN THE STATES.

A Letter Reviewing the Fiercer Pursuit of the Dollar.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—In the course of a two-column article from an occasional American correspondent the London Times today printed an interesting review of the development of business interests in the United States. The writer, who has just returned home after an absence of nearly two years, took an extended trip through "half the states of the union." He says: "Never were my countrymen so devoted to business. The average man in the United States is giviing at least an hour more per day to his business concerns than he did ten or twelve years ago." The writer attributes this increased energy first to the "renewed national spirit" and the increased responsibilities resulting from the Spanish-American war, and second to the sense of economy "imbued from the severe depression of 1893-1897," though he does not overlook the vulgar "display of ostentation and almost criminal waste by a small number of rich, idle people in the larger cities."

In minutely analyzing America's future in the world of trade the writer says: "In the matter of foreign trade, the manufacturing American has great ambitions. He would like to trade with all the world. He could not explain this aspiration, but he might fall back upon his belief in destiny, which is strong in him as it is in the Mohammedan soldier whose death in battle carries him into paradise."

"The American has come to have the strongest faith in his gift of direction. He is convinced other people somehow are losing more power, and he is convinced that it is only a question of time when the financial centre will be shifted to New York or Chicago. He does not take into account the fact that he has not yet developed a banking system flexible enough to adjust itself to a commercial crisis."

POLITICS IN NELSON

A QUITE DECIDED FROST FOR JOHN HOUSTON'S CANDIDATURE.

MR. WILSON'S EFFORTS AT PEACEMAKING NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL.

NELSON, Sept. 23.—All Nelson is laughing over the political meeting that was held here last night. The reason for this is the sorry figure cut by John Houston on that occasion. This heaven born statesman had to rely on Hon. Charles Wilson to explain the issues of the day. When it comes to mud-slinging in regard to petty and inconsequential issues, Houston is a past master, but anything as broad as provincial issues would seem to be utterly beyond him. Yet Houston has the temerity to seek the suffrages of the Nelson electorate, and doubtless considers that he would be a handy man as chief commissioner of lands and works.

In the picturesque language of the west, S. S. Taylor, K. C., "made a monkey" of his opponent. He also made Mr. Wilson appear as very small potatoes. The meeting, called by the Houstonites, ended in a great victory for Taylor.

It is said that Houston, who is nothing if not cunning, already sees his ignominious finish. He has Tommied and Billied and Johnnied and Dickied and Jerried the electorate, but all to no purpose. He has, so it is alleged, even gone to the length of suspending the daily publication of his organ, The Tribune. This last act is considered by the well informed as very significant.

The true Conservative element still holds aloof from Houston and are thereby encompassing his defeat beyond all question. Mr. Wilson has done his best to bring them into line, but it is said that "Honest Charley" is secretly glad that Houston will get what is coming to him.

THE MILLER CASE.

American Federation and Typographical Union Consider It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The case of Assistant Foreman W. A. Miller, of the government printing office, who was reinstated in his position by order of President Roosevelt after he had been dismissed because of his expulsion from the local bookbinders' union, came up for informal discussion at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. No statement could be obtained at the conclusion of the day's proceedings from President Gompers or any member of the council in regard to the matter, and the usual statement of the day's doings given out after the meeting completely ignored the subject.

A new feature of the case occurred when President Whitmore, of the stereotypers' union, employed at the government office, petitioned President Gompers in favor of Miller, urging him not to give the support of the federation to the petition to President Roosevelt asking for Miller's removal, and sent out as a memorial from the Central Labor union of this city, and which, it is said, President Whitmore characterized as a blunder. President Whitmore is a lifelong Republican, and also one of the most prominent union men of the city. It is said that some other strong union men at the government printing office will join Mr. Whitmore in his stand.

The president's attitude toward union labor came up before Columbia Typographical union, No. 101, in the form of a resolution criticizing his course in the Miller case. The purport of the resolution was very similar to that adopted and sent throughout the country by the Central Labor union. Action on the resolution, however, was indefinitely postponed, following a statement by a member that a conference on the subject was soon to be held between President Roosevelt and prominent labor leaders, and that any action in the meantime would be inopportune.

TRAINING SHIP ASHORE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 22.—The United States training ship Alliance is aground at Race Rock. The ship went upon the rock late this afternoon and although she is apparently hard and fast she is in no danger. A United States monitor is standing by the stranded vessel.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Commonwealth government has abandoned the idea of running an independent mail service between Australia and England, being convinced that no shipping company would undertake the contract owing to a clause in the contract that no colored labor will be employed.

THE CABINET TROUBLE

Mr. Balfour Still on the Lookout for New Ministers.

Further Rumors as to Lord Kitchener and War Office.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Premier Balfour is apparently meeting with considerable difficulty in the task of reconstructing his cabinet.

It is stated that Mr. Wyndham has been offered the choice of several portfolios, but has decided to remain as chief secretary for Ireland. Owing to the decision that the fifth and sixth army corps of war, Secretary Brodrick's scheme, shall not be constituted through lack of necessary recruits, it is reported that General Hunter, who is nominated for the command of the sixth corps, is to be transferred to India to command either the Bombay or Madras district. This has led to renewed rumors that General Hunter will succeed Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief in India and that the latter will be called home to succeed Mr. Brodrick as secretary of war.

All this, however, is merely speculation. Much public feeling has been displayed against appointing Mr. Brodrick to the India office and it is believed the difficulty centres in providing a secretary of war and a secretary for India.

AN ECHO OF THE WAR.

Controversy Over the Work of Naval Guns at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The question regarding the accuracy of the shooting of the British cruiser Powerful's 4.7 inch guns, which it is claimed saved Ladysmith from capture by the Boers, has brought to the front in a sensational manner Rear Admiral Lambton, who gained much commendation for conveying the guns to Ladysmith just before the garrison was shut up by the Boers. In his evidence before the South African war commission, General Archibald Hunter, now commander of the forces in Scotland, who passed through the siege, declared that the practice with the naval guns was so bad that he "offered to take girls out of school who would serve the guns and make as good practice."

FROM THE ORIENT

THE POWERS AT VARIANCE CONCERNING OPEN PORTS IN KOREA.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR EVENTUALITIES AT PORT ARHUR.

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—via Victoria Sept. 22.—The Peking correspondent of the Asahi wires that the Japanese minister there has had several conferences with Chang Chih Tung regarding the opening of Peking to foreign trade. Many officials of the Chinese government resent the opening, and if it were effected the powers would have to consent to unfavorable conditions, such as withdrawals of garrisons in North China.

The Russo-Japanese entente regarding Korea is at a standstill. The revised Yong Ampho lease agreement has not been signed, and owing to objections by foreign ministers, it is expected that the proposed suspension of the opening of Ping Yang (already opened in lieu of Wiju) will be withdrawn. J. N. Jordan, British minister, who is opposing Russian action at Yong Ampho, has demanded from Korea the opening of Kiu Ampho, five miles from Yong Ampho, as an offset to the Russian arrangement.

Russia has again opened negotiations at Peking regarding her claim of a lease of land outside Kalgan. This claim was preferred some time ago and denied by China.

The Asahi says the Russian military authorities in Port Arthur contemplate purchasing large quantities of cereals. Despite the fact that great stores have already been accumulated, the paper says tenders have been invited for supplying 2800 tons of wheat, 5300 tons of barley and other cereals. At Port Arthur the harbor entrance is now being blocked with timber and iron chains nightly by the Russian naval officials, no reason being given for such action.

La Democratia of Manila, says representatives of the Japanese government are negotiating with Manila exporting firms for the charter of steamers of Manila register, including the Don Engracion and Alfred. The representatives state the steamers are needed for transport service.

Extensive military manoeuvres held by Russia near Nikolish, commencing September 15th, are occupying much attention. Two Japanese officers have gone on invitation of the Russian general Sbotichi.

Mr. Inogaki, Japanese minister to Siam, who has been travelling in China, says that since Admiral Alexieff assumed supreme control he has been more active in military works at Port Arthur, while the works at Dalny will be temporarily suspended.

The Japanese government has contracted with the Thorneycroft yards in England for the building of two river gunboats, each carrying eight guns, to be shipped in section to Shanghai for building.

Eleven Japanese fishing vessels which were unlawfully seized by Russian cruisers and sent to Kamchatka have been released with their masters and crews. Their release was due to action taken by Admiral Alexieff, who happened to be at Vladivostock. A measure has been brought forward in the Japanese diet asking that compensation be demanded from Russia.

A Japanese, upon whose person was found a revolver and some explosives, has been arrested at Nagoy, and has confessed to a plot to assassinate Count Katsura, the Japanese premier.

A suit for 170,000 yen salvage has been instituted at Kobe by the Kawasaki dock yards against the French mail steamer Tonkin, which was salved by the company when she recently took fire.

THE STOCK MARKET

The market generally has been on the weak side for the past seven days, and transactions have usually been light. Rambler-Cariboo shows quite a decline for the week, the first sale being made at 37 and the last at 34¼. American Boy and Fisher Maiden have been fairly strong. Centre Star and War Eagle have also shown some strength, though no great advance was made. Mountain Lion declined somewhat from the highest point. White Bear sold once at 3¾, and Giant lost a little in the quotations. Other stocks have remained quiet.

	Asked	Bid
American Boy	5	4¼
Ben Hur	4	
Black Tail	3	2
Canadian G. F.	5	4¼
Cariboo-McKinney ex-d	8½	7¾
Centre Star	23	21
Fairview	4	3
Fisher Maiden	3½	3
Giant	2½	1½
Granby Consolidated	$4 50	$3 75
Morning Glory	1¾	1
Mountain Lion	24	22
North Star	11½	9½
Payne	15	14
Quilp	18	
Rambler-Cariboo	35½	34
San Poil	5	2
Sullivan	5½	4½
Tom Thumb	4½	3¾
War Eagle	13	11
Waterloo	7	5½
White Bear (as. paid)	4	3½

SALES.

North Star, 1000 at 10; Centre Star, 500 at 21; War Eagle, 500 at 11 3-4; White Bear, 3000 at 3 3-4. Total, 5000.

Centre Star, 1,000 at 22¼; Mountain Lion, 1,500 at 23½; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 37.

White Bear, 3000 at 3 3-4; American Boy, 2000 at 4 3-4; Fisher Maiden, 2000 at 3. Total, 7000.

Mountain Lion, 2000 at 23 1-2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 34 1-2; Fisher Maiden, 3000 at 3 1-4. Total, 6000.

Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 34 1-4; Mountain Lion, 1000 at 23 1-2; Fisher Maiden, 2000 at 3 1-4. Total, 3500.

Mountain Lion, 1,000 at 23; 2,000 at 23½; War Eagle, 500 at 12.

FOUR TOURISTS KILLED.

Met Death in Climbing the Sca Fell, in Cumberland.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Four tourists who were climbing the Sca Fell mountain in Cumberland today fell down a precipice and were killed.

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