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NOTICE

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NEW MEMBERS OF BRITISH CABINET

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUCCEEDS C. T. RITCHIE

The Duke of Devonshire Resigns Office as Lord President of the Council.

London, Oct. 5.—The Duke of Devonshire, who was leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, has resigned the office of lord president of the council, and the King has accepted his resignation.

The Duke wrote to Mr. Balfour, giving his reasons for his resignation, which he attributes, among other things, to the Premier's speech at Sheffield and his pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade." The Duke of Devonshire has not yet made his letter public, but a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Balfour, dated October 3rd, and published to-night, says:

"It was on September 19th you informed me of your resolve to remain in the government. This decision was preceded by much confidential correspondence and much intimate conversation. There was no phase of policy which I was not prepared to discuss and which I did not, in fact, discuss with perfect frankness. The decision arrived at, I had a right to consider final.

"Accordingly I consulted you on the best modes of filling the vacancies in the government of which you are the most distinguished member. You were good enough to express some weighty judgments on the delicate matters submitted to you. You even initiated proposals of your own, which I gladly accepted. Our last communication on these subjects was in the letter I dictated during my journey to Sheffield on Thursday afternoon.

"Less than forty-eight hours thereafter I received in Edinburgh the telegram which first announced your desire to see the process of resignation consummated without delay and without discussion. The principal reason for this singular transformation was, you told me, your speech. This is strange, indeed. In intention, at least, there was no doctrine contained in that speech which was not contained in my note on "Insular Free Trade" and in my published letter to Mr. Chamberlain.

"With both you were intimately acquainted during the whole fortnight which you left your countenance to the government after the recent resignations. I must suppose therefore that it is some unnoted discrepancy between the written and spoken words which now drives you to desert the administration you so long adorned. But, till 1 o'clock this afternoon, I confess I counted you, not as an opponent, but as a colleague. To such a one it would have seemed natural, so I should have thought, to take in cases of discrepancy the written rather than the spoken words, or, if this is asking too much, at least to make an inquiry before arriving at a final hostile conclusion. But what and where is the discrepancy? I do not believe it exists. Am I not right in complaining of your procedure in referring to my speech?

"Had you resigned on the 14th, or had you not resigned at all, this keeling effect would have suffered no interruption. To resign now, and to resign on the speech, is to take the course most calculated to make harder the task of the peace-maker.

"Again, do you not feel some special regret at having at this particular juncture to sever your connection with a Unionist administration? At the moment of its most buoyant prosperity your absence from its councils would have been sensibly felt, but you have, in fact, left it when, in the opinion of your opponents, its fortunes are at the lowest and its perplexities are the greatest. I see no difficulty in carrying out the policy which, for a fortnight, you were willing to accept, by the aid of an administration which, for a fortnight, you helped to constitute."

Regarding Mr. Balfour's concealment of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, the Times this morning says: "We are in a position to affirm that the proceedings at the cabinet council of September 14th made it clear that other ministers than Mr. Chamberlain were unable to accept for themselves the policy laid down by the Premier, and that he might in consequence be expected to resign."

New Cabinet.

The new cabinet is composed as follows: Mr. Brodric, formerly secretary for war, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as secretary for India.

Anstey Chamberlain, postmaster-general, succeeds Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer.

Alfred Lyttleton, recorder of Oxford, succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as secretary for the colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Foster, secretary to the admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodric as secretary for war.

Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as secretary for Scotland.

TWELVE DROWNED.

Steamer Caught in Squall, Turned Over and Sank.

Marinette, Wis., Oct. 4.—The passenger steamer Esio L. Hackley, of Fish Creek, founded in Green bay last night during a squall and 12 persons were drowned. Nine were rescued.

The Goodrich line steamer Sheboygan rescued those who survived after they had floated about on pieces of wreckage all night.

The Hackley was struck by the squall when seven miles off Green island. The upper works were blown away before the men could reach a haven. The boat then turned over and went down in deep water.

When the Hackley went to the bottom those who were not drowned and could swim seized on floating pieces of the wreckage, while the women and three or four of the men, failing to find any object to which to cling, sank in the sea, so far as is known.

The waves were rolling high and several of those who at first saved themselves from immediate death lost strength and sank. It was several hours after the Hackley sank before the Sheboygan hove within hailing distance.

The shouts of the floating men attracted the attention of the sailors on the Sheboygan and every assistance was lent. The officers of the Sheboygan feel sure that they took aboard every person afloat.

The persons saved by the Sheboygan say that with the washing away of the upper work all the persons aboard the Hackley ran on deck. Hasty preparations for a plunge into the water were begun, but before any plans could be carried out the boat listed, turned over and went down like a rock.

Search is still being made for any person who may have escaped death, but for the bodies of those who were drowned.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. Bill to Incorporate Company Withdrawn—Railway Subsidies Discussed.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—There was a government caucus this forenoon. It is understood that railway subsidies and the Quebec bridge were up for discussion.

It is understood that bonds on the bridge to exceed \$6,000,000 will be guaranteed, and legislation will be introduced to this effect. The railway subsidies will likely be down to-morrow.

Senator Killam, from Manitoba, took his seat on the Supreme court bench here to-day.

Dr. Hutchison, dentist, died to-day in his 59th year. He was an enthusiastic member of the St. Andrew's Society, a good shot and courier.

At the railway committee of the Commons to-day A. Morrison withdrew the Westminster bridge bill. There was no discussion.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE. Attempt to Wreck Northern Pacific Train in Montana—Detectives Leave for Scene.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 6.—The Northern Pacific was wrecked again last night from the work of dynamite. When an extra west-bound freight was three miles west of Helena, an explosion occurred. A portion of the track was destroyed, and the pilot and headlight of the engine were blown off. The engineer stopped the train in time to prevent its being derailed. No one was hurt, but the road bed was damaged and freight trains were tied up until repairs could be made.

News of the outrage was received here by the railroad detectives early to-day, and a special train left for the scene at 10 o'clock.

McFarland was in charge of a party composed of several detectives and sheriffs. Six bloodhounds were taken.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY. A Receiver Has Been Appointed in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit court, has appointed John G. Carruth receiver of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company in Pennsylvania. In the decree, the court says: "It is further ordered that all persons, and especially creditors of the defendant company, are hereby restrained from instituting or prosecuting any action or proceedings at law, or in equity against the defendant company, and from taking further steps in any action or proceeding heretofore commenced without the leave of this court first being obtained."

ORIPPLED BY STRIKE. Receiver Appointed for a South Brooklyn Iron Works & Drydock Co.

New York, Oct. 6.—Sterling F. Hayward, of this city, has been appointed receiver of the Morse Iron Works & Drydock Company, which has operated a \$2,000,000 plant in South Brooklyn, said to be one of the largest on the Atlantic coast.

The receiver is a director of the company. He was appointed by Judge Thomas in the eastern district Federal court on the application of three creditors, whose combined claims amount to \$350,000. There are about 200 creditors, the largest being Edward Morse, the head of the concern, with a claim of more than \$200,000. A strike was declared in the yards, which has crippled the concern.

Receiver Hayward says the liabilities of the company are about \$1,000,000, and that the plant is worth twice that sum.

WILL FORCE PAYMENT. President Castro Takes Steps to Collect Taxes and Duties.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Oct. 6.—Emissaries of President Castro, of Venezuela, have arrived at Ciudad Boliver, Venezuela, with orders to collect forcibly not only the taxes but the custom house duties already paid by importers.

They are expected to arrive in 1903, the period during which the revolutionists occupied that place. The amount demanded is about \$1,000,000. The foreigners have refused to pay, claiming that the duties had already been legally paid. Menaces and retaliatory tactics are employed against the foreigners.

COUNT'S SUICIDE. (Associated Press.) Paris, Oct. 6.—Count Del Poggio, who was formerly an attaché at the Italian embassy at Washington, has committed suicide by drowning in the Seine. The body was found yesterday, but the death occurred five days ago.

CAMPAIGN FOR FISCAL REFORM

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AT GLASGOW

He Gives a Brief Outline of His Plans—The Question of Colonial Preference.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner. For nearly two hours to-night he held a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed.

As though inspired by the knowledge that the anti-imperialist and break-up of the Unionist party had left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness.

It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the auditorium was packed with a hankering, singing and waving handkerchiefs as Mr. Chamberlain went to the platform. A distinguished company of peers and members of the House of Commons were present. He was greeted at the station with a great demonstration.

Mr. Chamberlain, after a few preliminaries, said: "I do not think it right to raise any exclusive party issues, but after what has occurred since the meeting at Sheffield a word or two might give me the opportunity to say that though I am no longer a leader, I am

Still a Loyal Servant of the party whose union and strength is essential to the welfare of the Empire, and which has found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow."

The speaker then paid tribute to Mr. Balfour. He continued: "It seems as though, in this country, there have always been men who did not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I may say that nothing that they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the slightest degree the friendship and confidence existing between the Premier and myself."

"I have invited discussion upon a question peculiarly within my province, owing to my past life and the office I so recently held. Great Britain, in the past, has played a great part in the world's history. I desire here to continue and see the realization of so great an ideal of an empire, such as the world has never seen."

"The colonial secretary alluded to the recent collapse of the Campanile and continued: "I do not say that I anticipated such fate for the British Empire, but I do say that I see signs of decay, cracks in the foundations of the Empire, and that the foundations are not broad and deep enough to sustain it. Am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange and inconsistent that the same people who indicted the government for its unpopularity and tactics in Africa war should now denounce me in language equally extravagant, because I want to prepare for

A Struggle So Serious that, if we are defeated, the country will lose its place among the great nations, a struggle which we are invited to meet with antiquated methods and tactics?"

Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the moderate increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in the export trade of Great Britain and the increase of 30 per cent. in her population since 1872 with the enormous increases of trade in the United States and Germany, and he asked how the country could expect to support its growing population with the trade practically stagnant for thirty years.

"On the other hand, the protected countries which I once myself believed were going rapidly to wreck and ruin have progressed infinitely better in proportion than ourselves, and instead of our remaining the workshop of the world we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, whilst the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here. Thus, our manufactured exports, from £116,000,000 in 1872, have gradually dwindled to £73,500,000 in 1902 to the protected country of Europe and the United States."

"In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries, like Egypt, China and South America, have practically remained unchanged. This loss of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto, because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in ratio to counterbalance this loss and are now more valuable than our trade with the rest of Europe and the United States together."

Our Colonial Trade, in fact, is the most rapidly increasing, important and valuable of all our trade. Meanwhile foreign exports to the United Kingdom have risen from £28,000,000 in 1872 to £140,000,000 in 1902. I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold the same opinions as our ancestors I reply that we should

BULGARIA WARNED.

Failure to Assist in Work of Pacification May Bring Disaster.

Sofia, Oct. 6.—An identical copy of the Austro-Russian note to Turkey has been presented to Premier Petroff, and the Austrian and Russian representatives received instructions at the same time to make serious representations to the Bulgarian government to the effect that the powers expect Bulgaria to take such action as will prove that she is making a loyal endeavor to assist the work of pacification. Failing this, Bulgaria was warned that she will be exposed to the most cruel disaster. This letter of warning is held to mean a Turkish invasion of Bulgaria and a repetition of the Macedonian atrocities in Bulgaria itself.

Note to Turkey. Vienna, Oct. 6.—It is understood that the Austro-Russian note to the Porte on the subject of the application of the Macedonian reforms implies an increase of consular representation in Macedonia to ensure their execution.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Figaro sends an account of an audience which the Sultan gave M. Lockroy, formerly French minister of marine, last Friday. Speaking of Macedonia, the Sultan said he did not desire anything but peace. He would not make war unless he was forced into it, and he hoped he would not be forced.

He added that he deplored certain excesses committed by his soldiers, and ordered the appointment of a court martial to inflict severe punishment for unnecessary violence.

FOUR KILLED. Collision in Railway in Arkansas—Three Engines Demolished.

Siowan Springs, Ark., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between a double header freight train and an extra engine, four miles north of here, last night, on the Kansas City Southern road. The three engines were demolished. Traffic was delayed several hours.

DESPERATE CHINESE. Jap Killed Near Honolulu—Chinamen Implicated in Burglaries and Other Crimes.

Honolulu, Oct. 7.—Several robberies have recently occurred on the road between here and the Honolulu plantation. On the third instant a Japanese was shot and seriously wounded while resisting a highwayman. The next night a Japanese was killed by a Chinese robber who rode a bicycle. The murderer was captured by the police, who also arrested three of his associates. Several burglaries and other crimes have been traced to three men, and a counterfeiting outfit was found at their headquarters.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA. Report That They Are Building Forts at Yongampo.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 7.—Rumors are afloat here that the Russians are erecting forts and mounting guns at Yongampo, on the Yalu river.

BRITAIN'S TRADE. London, Oct. 7.—The September statement of the board of trade shows an increase of \$18,433,500 in imports and a decrease of \$2,401,200 in exports.

BATTLE WITH FUGITIVE.

Two Men Killed While Attempting to Arrest an Escaped Prisoner.

Burns, Ore., Oct. 7.—In an attempt to arrest an escaped prisoner named John Frost, alias Harry Egbert, wanted in Douglas County for burglary, John Saxton, a well known attorney of Burns, who was acting as special deputy sheriff, and Jack West, a rancher, have been killed by Egbert.

They came upon Egbert in a ranch house in the Wild Horse valley, 135 miles south of Burns. Egbert and his wife were alone in the house at the time. It is supposed Egbert recognized Saxton and West as they came up and opened fire from a corner of the building. West received a bullet in the back, from which he died. Egbert then went into the house, followed by Saxton, the woman in the meantime having fled. Egbert had a rifle and Saxton a revolver, and with these weapons they fired at each other through a thin board partition. Saxton was shot through the right shoulder, but kept up the battle by using the revolver in his left hand. But, it is supposed, shot upstairs. Saxton then went out in answer to a call for water from West, making two trips to a spring. As he turned away from West he, too, was shot and fatally wounded. Egbert then made his way to a ranch five miles distant where he demanded a horse at the point of a gun. He has not been seen since. The county officials have offered a reward of \$500 for his capture.

BOGUS PETITIONS. Presented to Parliament Against Transcontinental Railway—Harbor and River Estimates Passed.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A bombshell was thrown into the chamber to-day, when Mr. Talbot, Liberal member for Bellefleur, said that certain petitions to parliament against the national transcontinental railway were forgeries. He contained the names of dead men, men who were in the asylum, mere boys and men who, on account of their advanced age, were wholly irresponsible. They were an insult to the dignity of the House, and therefore he moved that the two petitions which he mentioned be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. R. L. Borden said that all petitions on the subject should be referred. Sir Wilfred Laurier had no objection. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, moved an amendment that all petitions be referred to the committee, and after a lengthy debate they were referred.

The estimates for harbors and rivers in British Columbia were taken up and passed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Lightning struck a tent in the island railroad camp at Eleventh street and Muncie boulevard, Kansas City, Kas., during a violent storm last night. Two men were killed, six others injured, and all in the tent, fifteen in number, were shocked.

CONTINUOUS ARGUMENT. London, Oct. 7.—Jacob M. Dickinson, the American counsel, resumed his argument before the Alaskan boundary commission this morning. He continued his contention as to the meaning of the term "coast" as employed in the treaty and the negotiations.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill has been sworn in as provincial treasurer of Quebec in succession to the late Hon. H. T. Duffy, in the Parent government. W. A. Weir, member for Argenteuil, a well known Montreal barrister, was sworn in as minister without a portfolio.

NEW SECRETARY A FAMOUS ATHLETE

SOMETHING ABOUT HON. A. LYTTELTON

Is in Sympathy With Mr. Chamberlain's Colonial Policy—A Stop-Gap Ministry.

London, Oct. 6.—While the late colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, prides himself on having never taken any exercise, his successor, Mr. Lyttleton, is one of the greatest all-round athletes in England. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is related to Mr. Balfour by marriage. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and his second is a daughter of Archibald Balfour. He is a cousin of Herbert Gladstone, and his brother, Sir Neville Lyttleton, is commander of the forces in South Africa. Mr. Lyttleton presided over the commission sent to South Africa to deal with the Boer claims, and he also took a prominent part in the Reid-Newfoundland arbitration. Although his appointment is likely to be keenly criticised, the new colonial secretary is almost sure of a hearty reception in the ministerial ranks. He is credited with being in full sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy and Lord Milner's South African ideas, and he is personally popular.

Austen Chamberlain's appointment to the chancery office has been discounted. Mr. Brodric's transfer to the Indian office will probably evoke a storm and resentment in India, where the feeling will be that he has been sent to the Indian office because he was a failure at the war office.

Arnold Forster has always been a student of the question of defenses and a strong critic of the war office methods. Allowed a free hand, he should introduce drastic reforms.

In Austen Chamberlain's case doubts are expressed as to the appropriateness of sending him to such an important office, although his ability is not called in question. In view of the general belief, however, that the present combination constitutes merely a stop-gap ministry, there will probably be less inclination to seriously criticize the appointments.

Gone to Pieces. London, Oct. 6.—Only one opinion is expressed in the editorials this morning on Mr. Balfour's letter, namely, that it is a manifestation of dismay and disappointment at the loss of his most important colleague, and his sense of the damaging effect that the Duke of Devonshire's withdrawal will have on his administration.

The Conservative organs admit that there was nothing in the Duke's conduct to justify such an outburst, and they express regret that the Premier should have been hastily betrayed into a departure from his customary urbanity.

The Liberal papers believe that after the revelations of Mr. Balfour's conduct towards Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton regarding the concordance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, there is something in the Duke's action, and they point out that having sacrificed Mr. Chamberlain with the object of securing the Duke, the Premier now finds himself deserted. The Conservative Standard voices the party regrets that within six months a great party and a strong government have gone to pieces, leaving only chaos, and it expresses surprise that Mr. Balfour has the idea of facing parliament with his cabinet so grievously weakened.

Chamberlain's Tour. Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 6.—Joseph Chamberlain set out from here this morning on his fiscal campaign, amid every demonstration of good will from his fellow townsmen. Hundreds gathered at the railroad station and cordially sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and shouted "Old Joe" and "The country with you." Vain appeals were made for a speech, but the only expressed opinion that could be extracted from the former secretary for the colonies was in reply to congratulations on the appointment of his son Austen as chancellor of the exchequer, when Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there were "a lot of difficulties before the party," but he thought they would "get through with them all right."

Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied her husband on his speaking-making tour, which begins at Glasgow. Awaiting Reply. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—A London cable says: "Sir Charles Hibbert Tipper has a clever article in the Empire Review avowing hearty sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. He says: 'The policy will hasten the ability to supply men and ships, that the Empire may hold together, come what may. Chamberlain asks England to seriously consider that proposal. We in Canada anxiously await England's reply.'