# Punishing Princes

## Chinese Officials Responsible For Outrages to Be Tried by Imperial Court.

## Germany Has Withdrawn Part of Her Proposal Regarding the Negotiations.

London, Sept. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says: "It is reported in official circles that Germany is ready to waive the condition that the punishment of the guilty Chinese functionaries should precede negotiations for a settlement. It is recognized that satisfaction of Germany's vengeance is a special condition which should not be imposed upon the other powers."

Judging from appearances, the British press is preparing the way for the announcement that Lord Salisbury has failed to agree to the proposals contained in the German note.

The papers which at first angrily declared that the statement made to the Associated Press was inaccurate are now silent or taking the view that, after all, it is doubtful if it would be advisable for Great Britain to become a party to such a stringent measure.

As a matter of fact, the statement regarding Lord Salisbury's determination created so much excitement and brought such severe comment from Berlin that it may result in Great Britain's formal reply not being delivered, and may induce Germany to agree to a compromise arrangement. The long delay in Great Britain's formal reply reaching Berlin increases the likelihood of this happening. It is pointed out that it certainly would suit Lord Salisbury, as he has no inclination to incur German animosity if it can be avoided.

Ching's Request.

Pekin, Sept. 24, via Taku, Sept. 27.—Prince Ching has addressed notes to the ministers, acknowledging their letters suggesting that the court return to Pekin. He announces that he has dispatched a memorial covering the subject to the Dowager Empress.

It is practically determined that Count von Waldersee shall occupy one of the Imperial palaces in the Forbidden City when he arrives, and a large portion of the German army will be quartered there. There is a complete reversal of the former policy to protect the Forbidden City. The Americans disapprove of this, but will not enter a protest.

General preparations for a winter encampment were resumed on the 16th. The Bengal Lancers have arrived.

Prince Tuan's Appointment.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The Chinese situation, Germany's proposal and the United States' answer monopolized public attention this week. The press, both semi-official and independent, continues to severely blame President McKinley for his refusal to agree with the proposition of Germany.

The Cologne Gazette, which since the outbreak of the Chinese troubles, has been the favorite mouthpiece daily of the foreign office, this week combatted the view that Germany had been trying to embark the other powers on dangerous seas, or attempting to obtain the lead in Chinese negotiations.

The Lokal Anzeiger to-day argues that the United States knows, through Minister Conger, that the Chinese government has been the real culprit. "Hence," it adds, "it is ridiculous to expect this same government to punish itself, as the United States pretends to believe in its reply to Germany."

The confirmation of the report that Prince Tuan is now appointed to a post where his influence for evil is greater is regarded here by government and press as unmistakable evidence that the Chinese government do not want peace. The papers express the hope that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will issue a decree offering a large reward for Prince Tuan, dead or alive, as the only means of impressing upon the Chinese mind the fact that the powers are in earnest.

The strong evidence that Russia has seized the opportunity to formally annex part of Manchuria, and the statement of the correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatte in Urga, Mongolia, that Russia already treats Mongolia as her own, are treated here with indifference. This is the only line with the formal declaration which officials made to a representative of the Associated Press months ago that Germany in no way objected to the Russians obtaining control of Northern China, as German interests would thereby be untouched.

States and Settlement.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, to-day expressed his strong approval of the suggestion by Li Hung Chang that the United States act as mediatory for the settlement of the entire Chinese question. Mr. Wu has from the first urged that the United States should take a leading part in the peace settlement, and it is probably due to this position that Earl Li now takes the advanced position in favor of the United States as mediator. Since the suggestion has come from such a high source, the minister expresses his confidence of being able to secure any authority or requests for an American initiative which may be needful.

In speaking of the matter, Mr. Wu pointed out that while all the powers have taken a position against the partition of China, that yet conditions might arise whereby one power would deem it expedient to occupy territory thus leading other powers to take a similar course, and bringing on a general movement towards a partition of the Empire. He feels that the United States is in the best position to guard against such result.

The department of state in informed by Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai that Shen, the Chinese director of railways and telegraphs, has handed a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated at Caignan, September 25th, blaming their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict orders the degradation of four princes and deprives Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He is to be brought for trial before the Imperial clan court.

Action of China.

Washington, Sept. 29. — Important news came from China at the end of the day which in itself tends to advance materially the efforts for a final settlement. China has accepted the suggestions of the United States contained in the answer to the German proposition, and has begun voluntarily the punishment of the reactionary Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Pekin outrages. The decree is felt to be of the utmost importance as indicating a complete change of heart on the part of the reigning dynasty. It means that the reactionary influence which have been dominant in Pekin throughout the uprising and have even continued to late days, have suffered a complete overthrow, and that the most conspicuous figures are degraded and on trial. It is believed here that if this action is genuine it will be hard for any of the powers to find a reasonable pretext for longer refusing to heed the appeal of the Chinese government for the opening of negotiations looking to a settlement.

The importance of the action is shown by the determination to try Prince Tuan before the Imperial state court. This is the supreme judicial tribunal of China, and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the Imperial family.

It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well known Prince Ching as first vice-president. Prince Li is the first of the eight princely families of China, and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building at Pekin and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages.

Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity which the throne regards the matter. It is noted also that even before the trial, Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and official servants. Being a man of large and independent means, the loss of salary would not amount to much, the servants is a special means of humiliation. The names of the four princes who have been degraded are not known here.

The action of the Chinese government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly viceroys of the South of China and to the ministers here in London and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement. It may be specially noted that only to-day Minister Wu received information that these viceroys, including Li Hung Chang, had memorialized the throne to punish the very element which has now been overcome.

Russians at Lu Tai.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 29.—The Russians are now at Lu Tai, and there is no prospect of an advance upon Tong Shang, as it is said they fear the Chinese will wreck the mines and railway plant. It is reported that German and Russian warships and transports have left Taku to attack Shang Kai Kwan. Many French troops are arriving.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Several important dispatches were received to-day from China. Generally they tended to confirm the events recorded on Saturday.

From Canton, Consul McWade reported the issue of a decree punishing Tuan and his colleagues, so that there is no longer any doubt as to the accuracy of Sheng's statement on that point.

Mr. Conger also has received official notification of the Chinese peace commission which was forecasted by Minister Wu's advices several days ago. Mr. Conger made no reference to the condemnatory decree, hence it is inferred that it was not issued when his dispatch was sent last Thursday.

Li Hung Chang's long stay at Tien Tsin is exciting some comment, as he is aware of the American instructions to Minister Conger to open negotiations with him in Pekin. It gives the idea that Earl Li is not fully satisfied that the reactionary element is overcome at Pekin, and is awaiting more positive assurances.

The attention of officials of the navy being called to the report from Tien Tsin that the United States was about to take part in a naval expedition organizing at Taku for operations against Shan Hai Kown, it was stated that this report probably referred to an old project, the purpose of which disappeared with the fall of Pekin.

Kirin Surrendered.

London, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg confirms the reports that the town of Kirin surrendered to the Russians without a shot, on peremptory orders from Pince Ching.

The dispatch says that if similar orders shall be issued with regard to Mukden, the Russian conquest of Manchuria will be completed.

According to the same authority no further reinforcements will be required by the Russian commanders in the Far East.

Declined the Offer.

London, Oct. 1.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin on September 24th, says:

"At the same moment the Chinese offered to permit the British to occupy without opposition both Shan Hai Kwan and Tong Scwan, they also made overtures to the British to occupy Pei Tang. Although it was known that these overtures were supported by the British authorities in Pekin, they were discountenanced by Rear-Admiral Bruce on the ground that they would disturb the concert of admirals.

"Systematic Russian denudation of the summer palace has resulted in stripping of every valuable article, the loot has been packed and labelled, and is now awaiting transportation to Russia. On the second attempt the white pagoda and two adjoining temples were razed to the ground."

Chinese Flogged.

Hongkong, Oct. 1.—The British gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luk Lac on the West river, in retaliation for the inhabitants firing on a British steamer. The ringleaders were afterwards captured and flogged.

Protecting Missionaries.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The French consul-general at Shanghai, under the date of September 29th, telegraphs that he has been informed by the governor of Sent Che Li that through the intervention of Cheng, the missionaries and engineers at Theng Ting Fu were safe and sound September 23rd, that the military and civil authorities took precautions to protect all the missionaries and that the Belgian mission at Ning Tian Lung was safe.

Tong Schan Looted.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 28, via Shanghai, Sept. 30.—The Chinese abandoned and looted Tong Schan ostensibly because their wages were in arrears and they feared a Russian attack.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee is going to Wei Hai Wei.

Withdrawing From Pekin.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The war department is in receipt of a cablegram from Gen. Chaffee indicating that he has received the instructions to withdraw most of the United States troops from China and has provided, in accordance with these instructions, for a legation guard. The dispatch follows:

"Received Sept. 30th, via Taku: 'Adjt.-General, Washington: Sept. 29th, cabled from Tien Tsin.—Received your numbers 42 and 43. The Ninth Infantry, third squadron of Sixth Cavalry and light battery will constitute legation guard. Shall endeavor to get all supplies to Tong Chow before water falls. (Signed) Chaffee.'"

Dispatch 42 and 43, referred to by Gen. Chaffee, were those containing his instruction to withdraw the American troops from Pekin.

Reports Denied.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The official messenger to-day declares the tenor of the government's official communication in regard to Russia's tasks in the Far East clearly demonstrates that the reports of the annexation of Manchuria are devoid of all foundation.

# A Fatal Explosion

## Two Gordon Highlanders Killed and Eighteen Injured at Koomati Poort.

## Baden-Powell to Command Police in Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

(Associated Press.)

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 1.—An explosion occurred at Komati Poort while the British were destroying the Boers' ammunition.

Two of the Gordon Highlanders were killed and eighteen injured.

Baden-Powell's Appointment.

Pretoria, Oct. 1.—General Baden-Powell has arrived here to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where it is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 under General Baden-Powell.

Gun Recaptured.

London, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated September 30th, says:

"Rundle's troops, in the Bethlehem district, have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery guns lost at Nicholson's Nek and also 63,000 rounds of Martini-Henri ammunition."

To Assist Lord Roberts.

London, Oct. 1.—The Times in an editorial reference this morning to the appointment of Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief, hints that Lord Kitchener will come home to assist him at his new post.

Private Beach at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—Pte. Beach, of Victoria, and Pte. Graves, of Vancouver, arrievd from South Africa to-day. Beach went through to Victoria.

Strathcona's Horse.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—A report was received to-day from Col. Steele, commanding Strathcona's Horse in South Africa, giving details of the movements with Gen. Buller in the De Kaap and Lyndenburg mountains. Col Steele reports the behavior of his troops splendid under the most trying circumstances.

Canadians Ill.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Sir Alfred Milner reports the following dangerously ill: Pte. G. T. Duval, of 12th Field Battery with the Canadian Artillery, rheumatic fever at Kimberley; Pte. Hudson, (intended for Hudon), of the 65th Royals of Montreal, of C. R. I., with inflammation of intestines, at Germiston; Pte. Davis, of New York, with Strathcona's Horse, enteric fever at Pretoria.

Hutchings at Quebec.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Pte. G. Hutchings, of Vancouver, was among the Canadian invalids on board the Dominion liner Cambroman which arrived here last evening.

Col. Sam Hughes.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Major Sam Hughes, M.P. for Lindsay, who has been to South Africa, arrived here last evening. Interviewed this morning regarding the Hutton matter, he says he will publish a manifesto to the Canadian public defending his position when he arrives home.

# Several May Die

## Street Car Jumped the Track and Fell Into a Creek.

## Of the Fifty Passengers on Board, Thirty Were Seriously Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 1.—A heavily loaded street car dashed at top speed down College Hill yesterday, and at the foot of the incline jumped the track and plunged into Chisholm creek. Of the 50 passengers, 30 were injured.

Among those most seriously injured are: Mrs. Ferguson, 76 years old, eye knocked out, ribs and leg broken, may die; Marie Foster, head crushed; Mrs. J. A. McGuire, lungs crushed and injured internally; J. F. Wilson, back broken and head crushed, will die; Mrs. J. A. Wilson, head crushed, will die.

Mrs. McGuire, who was badly hurt, said: "A car seat was thrown against me and I was crushed down in the water. A baby and its mother were thrown in beside me. I picked the baby out of the water and gave it to its mother. I think it was dead at the time. I did not know the mother."

# An Increase Offered

## Philadelphia and Reading Co. Announces an Advance of Ten Per Cent.,

## But None of the Striking Miners Went to Work This Morning.

(Associated Press.)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—The strike situation in the Wyoming Valley remains unchanged this morning. The colliery at Mocanqua, employing 400 men, is still working. It is apparent from the declarations of the strikers and their leaders that no action will be taken on the attempt of the mine owners to start their collieries by an offer of a ten per cent. increase in wages until word comes from President Mitchell.

Another meeting.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—No attempt was made to-day to resume operations at any of the mines. The strikers were anxiously awaiting news from the general officers of the United Mine Workers.

A meeting of general superintendents of the Lackawanna, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, Cox Brothers & Co., and the individual operators will be held here this afternoon. It is thought a formal offer will then be made to the miners working in this vicinity. The terms will probably be the same as those proposed by the Reading Co.—a ten per cent. increas in wages with a promise to arbitrate other grievances if the men return to work. There will be no formal recognition of the Miners' Union. If the men accept a ten per cent. increase, all well and good. If they do not, the operators say the strike is destined to go on.

At the strike headquarters it was given out that the men would take no action, no matter what offer the companies should make until the president had been consulted. A great many of the strikers were willing to accept a ten per cent. increase, but they said they would do nothing to antagonize the officers of the United Mine Workers.

It was the judgment of those here in a position to know that the settlement of the strike depended upon President Mitchell waiving the right of the national executive board, through him, to dictate what terms should be accepted and allowing the local unions to decide the matter.

Offer Ignored.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 1.—The notice posted yesterday by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company announcing an increase in wages of ten per cent. to all of its employees was ignored by the striking mine workers and none of them went to work this morning.

March of Strikers.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 1.—Reports from the various collieries throughout the Hazelton district to-day show that practically the same number of men are working as on Saturday, notwithstanding another march by the striking mine workers took place early this morning.

Acting Alone.

New York, Oct. 1.—At the office of the different anthracite coal railroads in the city to-day it was said that the Philadelphia and Reading Company was acting alone in making its offer of ten per cent. increase to the striking miners. An official of the Lehigh Valley Company said the various companies would treat with their men in their own way and that there had been no agreement entered into between the roads in regard to a new scale of wages.

Official Statement.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1. — President Harris and General Manager Henderson said the advance of ten per cent. offered by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co. spoke for itself. Under the regular monthly adjustment of wages paid by this company, on what is known as the sliding scale, the company has already made an advance of six per cent. in the wages of its men for the latter half of September and the first half of October. With $2.50 a ton for coal at the mines, the miners' proper earn about $2 a day it is said. The six per cent. advance increases the daily wage to $2.12. The ten per cent advance now offered by the company, it is said by subordinate officials, is distinct from and additional to the six per cent. advance, and makes the actual advance 16 per cent. above the wages paid for the latter half of August and first half of September.

It was unofficially learned that the company had no intention, in offering the 10 per cent advance, to abolish the sliding scale.

Troops Leave for Home.

Shenandoah, Oct. 1.—Distrnct Superintendent Adam Boyd, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., said to-day that the Reading company's collieries in that vicinity had been unable to resume operations to-day because none of the mine workers had seen fit to avail themselves of the increase in wages. The collieries, Mr. Boyd said, were in readiness to begin work just as soon as the strikers cared to go back. The superintendent estimated the number of idle mine workers in the Reading company's mines at 27,000.

The 12th Regiment left for home over the Pennsylvania railroad at noon.

## HOW PARTIES STAND.

One Hundred and Thirteen Members of the Imperial Commons Returned Unopposed.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 1.—Sixteen English and Irish boroughs, electing 20 members of the House of Commons, are polling to-day, so to-night's return will furnish some indication of the trend of opinion. Winston Churchill is among the candidates whose fate will be decided to-day.

Another long list of unopposed returns brings the total number of those already elected up to 2.10 p.m. to-day to 110, as follows: Conservatives, 78; Unionists, 18; Liberals, 8; Nationalists, 6.

London, Oct. 1, 5.40 p.m.—The total number of unopposed members elected up to this hour was 113, as follows: Ministerialists, 97; Liberals, 8; Nationalists, 8.

## QUEBEC CABINET.

Hon. S. N. Parent is the New Premier—Other Changes.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Hon. S. N. Parent, commissioner of crown lands, has been called to form a ministry. Mr. Parent has taken Mr. Lomer Gouin, of Montreal, as commissioner of public works, succeeding Hon. H. T. Duffy, who has been appointed provincial treasurer. Mr. Parent retains his old portfolio, and takes that of premier, succeeding the late Hon. F. S. Marchand. No other changes are made in the ministry.

## RALPH SMITH AND NANAIMO.

Ottawa Citizen Says He Stands a Good Chance of Being Elected.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The Citizen (opposition) says to-day about Ralph Smith: "Smith is one of the most interesting men in public life to-day. As he is secretary of the miners and is running in a constituency almost entirely controlled by miners, there is no doubt but that he stands a good chance of being elected."

## MR. J. E. HUDSON DEAD.

He Was President of the American Bell Telephone Co.

(Associated Press.)

Beverley, Mass., Oct. 1.—John E. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Co., died suddenly in the Boston & Maine railway station at Beverley Farm while waiting for a train to day.

## POPE IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, Oct. 1.—During the beatification of Antoninez Frassi, one of the first chiefs of the order of Oratorians, at St. Peter's cathedral yesterday, the Pope officiated in the presence of thousands. His Holiness displayed remarkable vigor. Ordinarily he is aided in his movements, but on this occasion he raised himself from the place of kneeling, made a gesture refusing assistance, walked with a firm step to the altar, and ultimately returned to his seat without assistance.


A TRYING POSITION

"My position is a *trying* one" was the joking remark of the cloak model of a fashionable firm. But there is less jest than earnest in the statement. It *is* trying to be on the feet all day, to be reaching and stooping hour after hour from morn until night. And that is a very meager outline of a business woman's day. With many such women the ordinary strain of labor is intensified and aggravated by a diseased condition of the delicate organs, and they become victims of that terrible backache, or blinding headache, which is so common among business women.

If *you* are bearing this burden, bear it no longer. For the backache, headache, nervousness and weakness which spring from a diseased condition of the womanly organs there is a sure cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Half a million women have been perfectly and permanently cured by this wonderful medicine.

"My niece was troubled with female weakness for about four years before I asked for your advice," writes Mr. J. W. McGregor, of 6ad St. and Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ills. "You advised her to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which she did faithfully for nine months, and now we must acknowledge to you that she is a *well woman*. We cannot thank you enough for the cure."

Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Address, Buffalo, N. Y.


# Some Hard Hitting

## The Election Campaign in Great Is Now Becoming Very Bitter.

## Mr. Redmond Has Failed to Restore Harmony Among Irish Parties.

London, Sept. 29.—In reply to a public statement by the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Liberal, president of the National Reform Union, regarding the Hawksley documents, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain telegraphs to the latter, telling him he would not be "blackmailed by Stanhope or anyone else," adding: "There is no correspondence, and never has been, to prove complicity in the raid, which I did the utmost to stop."

Mr. Stanhope replied: "I will not stop to qualify the vulgarity of your language, but I am prepared to substantiate in the courts every statement I made concerning you."

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not expected to take the matter into the courts. But he hit back hard with a personal bitterness quite foreign to the traditions of the usually sedate cabinet minister.

The latest feature of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches consists in his holding up Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Liberal, who represented Caithness-shire, and who was formerly consul-general of the South African Republic in London, and Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, to ignominy as traitors, till the audience shouted, referring to Clark, "Shoot him."

Sir William Henry Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal statesman, who came out of retirement and has astonished the country by the virility of his speech, scored a point by dubbing Mr. Chamberlain a "Little African," on the ground that, as he claimed, Mr. Chamberlain would sacrifice everything for his South African policy, and added: "Mr. Chamberlain, considering himself to a Captain Cooke and a General Wolfe rolled into one, believes he discovered Australia and stormed Quebec."

Thus attacked on all sides, the central figure of the campaign, Mr. Chamberlain, would have excitement enough if the opposition to him were confined to the opponents of the government. That this is not the case is quite evident from the ill-concealed delight with which some of Mr. Chamberlain's supposed supporters hail the bitterest attacks on the Colonial Secretary.

In Ireland the election is interesting. A verbal fight is in progress between Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Timothy Healy. Mr. O'Brien is backed by the United Irish League, Mr. John Dillon and others; while Mr. Healy has Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan and several other prominent men arguing in his behalf. The result is that a large number of the constituencies will be contested by nominees of both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy, who apparently profess the same political principles. This may give the Conservatives an opportunity to capture a few seats. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the United Irish party, to which both Messrs. O'Brien and Healy belong, has quite failed to restore harmony.

Mr. J. L. Carew, who has represented the College Green division of Dublin, is not only opposed by Conservatives, but a candidate is put forward by a number of his constituents who were opposed to him because he attended the Queen's garden party. The Conservative party in Dublin is also torn by internal dissensions over the refusal of Mr. Horace Curzon Plunkett, who represented the southern division of Dublin county, and who is vice-president of the department of agriculture and other technical industries, to debar Home Rulers from positions in the Department of Agriculture, and by the support which Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, has given his action.

A curious feature of this dissension, which is the most bitter the Conservatives have had in years, is that the Guinness millionaires, Lord Iveagh and Lord Ardilaun, are taking opposing views and assisting them with their wealth and influence.

## DISCUSSING DIFFERENCES.

Operators and Miners Are Ready to Make Concessions.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29.—Late developments to-night show that the efforts to bring about a hurried settlement of the big coal miners' strike are still in a chaotic condition. While there is every surface evidence of honest intention on the part of the mine owners and operators to grant the more important demands of the mine workers, the difficulties in detail in reaching the basis of a settlement grow more confusing.

A conference was held to-night at Wilkesbarre of the mining railway superintendents and big individual mine operators, and the mine foremen were called in to take part in the discussion. The foremen were questioned relative to the charge for powder, dockage, etc., indicating that the owners were endeavoring to reach a common ground where justice would be found for each side. So far as can be learned, no definite conclusion was reached. The general opinion among those in a position to comprehend the differences is that the settlement of the strike is yet remote. All interests involved, however, seem to be willing to reach an early settlement, and it is understood concessions will be readily accorded by both sides in the controversy.

The strike leaders are cautious in their movements, but so far as can be learned have not taken the ground that trickery was being played, a cautionary notice on which point they had sent to all the strikers. It has now apparently settled itself down to a common-sense discussion of the differences.

## THE LATE PREMIER MARCHAND.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—The funeral of the late Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of the province of Quebec, took place to Basilica this morning. Interment took place at Belmont cemetery. The pallbearers were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly, ex-Premier Flynn, Messrs. Tarte, Parent, Louis Molleur and D. Canet.

Florida Gauthier, aged four years, is dead at the general hospital, Montreal, from severe burns received on Friday afternoon from a lighted match in the hands of one of her playmates.