Smash-up On Big Four Line

Railway Wreck Near Indianapolis Results In Death of Dozen.

Gruesome Scenes at Site o Disaster An End to Joyous Festivitives.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31.—The special train on the "Big Four," bringing 945 Lafayette passengers, including several hundred students of Perdue University, was wrecked today near Riverside Park, at the edge of this city. Eleven dead have been taken from the wreck, and forty of them seriously. Among the dead are several members of the Perdue University football team, which was playing Indiana University for the state championship here this afternoon.

The list of dead thus far identified follows: R. J. Robertson, Indianapolis; Walter B. Rouch, Pittsburg; L. E. Rush, Pittsburg; H. J. Howell, Corpus Christi, Texas; Sam Squib, Lafayette; W. D. Hamilton, Huntington, Ind.; J. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind.; Gabriel S. Drollinger, beheaded; Jos. Contes, subplayer; W. H. Grube, Butler, Ind., subplayer; Walter Furr, Corpus Christis, Texas, sub-player.

People who lived in the vicinity came prepared with home remedies to assist the injured. The wounds of the injured men were dressed temporarily and they were hurried away to the hospital. Several of the injured were taken away by their friends in buggies. The dead were removed last. Several wagons belonging to teamsters in the neighborhood were pressed into service. The dead were removed as fast as they could be taken from the wreck. The last bodies taken out were those of W. H. Grube and Walter Furr, of Texas. Their mangled bodies were found buried under the overturned tender crushed almost beyond recognition. The work of rescuing these bodies required the combined work of the wrecking crew and many of the city firemen and policemen. The tender was raised with derricks and the bodies were drawn out. The body of Gabriel S. Drollinger was found almost beheaded under the wreckage of the first coach. The scenes following the rescue of the dead and injured were distressing. Strong men wept when they looked upon the faces of their dead and injured classmates. Many of the girls knelt at the side of victims and bathed their wounds until the services of a surgeon could be secured. The women on the train did everything possible that their limited means would permit. All the young men killed were in the first coach which was reduced to kindling. They were found mangled and bleeding with the engine pinned against them. The coach held about seventy people. Those who retained consciousness were laid upon the grass and urged, and in some cases demanded that their friends hasten to the telegraph offices and inform their parents that they had escaped with a few bruises. Several of the suffering fellows piteously pleaded that their names not be published because of anguish it would cause their mothers and fathers.

Down town, three miles away, 1,200 cheering students had arrived on a special train from Bloomington, Ind., with the boys of the Indiana eleven, eager for the contest. They poured out of the train with bands playing and colors flying, to be met with the news of the tragedy to their rivals from Perdue. Instantly bands ceased, colors were lowered and hidden beneath coats. Tears followed laughter and college yells fainted into mournful expressions of sincere and heartfelt sympathy. The incoming Bloomington crowd broke into silent groups that gathered at the street corners, visited the morgue and hospitals, searching for relatives and friends, or boarded the street cars for scene of wreck. Announcement that proposed game had been postponed was received with appreciation of its gruesome significance. The injured at the hospitals are being fully cared for. Several men are fatally hurt. Surgeons have already amputated several limbs and are still hard at work over the most dangerously hurt.

HEALTH AND SUCCESS.

Weakness and disease cause discouragement, failure and unhappiness, but with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food there comes new vigor and energy, new hopes and new confidence, stronger determination to succeed and the ability to apply one's self mentally and physically. Health and success go hand in hand. By restoring good health, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food helps to success and happiness.

THE TALE OF A HALLOWE'EN JOKE

In Which the Jokers Found That Jokes May Be Boomerangs.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

This is a tale of a Hallowe'en joke that was not such a joke after all. At least the jokers thought it was carried too far. Two young ladies thought they would have a little Hallowe'en joke on some ladies of their acquaintance, and they dressed a broomstick in hat, jacket and skirt, until the broomstick might have been mistaken for "a rag, a bone and a hank of hair" in the darkness. Then they placed the dressed-up broomstick at the front door of their friends' residence and rang the doorbell.

And all was still. The broom, with its frills and furbelows, stood against the door, ready to fall up against those opening the door—and there the joke was to explode.

But no one opened the door—and the ladies watched over a friendly fence. Then they saw something that caused them to utter a little feminine squeak. Two small boys had quietly crept up to the door and appropriated the dressed broom—they needed it for a Hallowe'en joke.

They grabbed it, hat, dress, jacket, collar and tie—the whole works—and fled. The ladies who had dressed it bethought them of the coat, hat, etc.; they had a certain value. So they gave chase to the youngsters, who were fleet of foot and soon distanced the ladies, who returned, disgusted to their homes.

An hour or two passed, and then the door bell rang. They hurried to the door, and when it was opened a drunken woman staggered in and gave them such a fright that they screamed. But on a second sight they recognized the staggering woman as the same old broom. The boys had had their joke and returned the dressed-up broomstick.

But the ladies say that the joke was carried too far.

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

"From the fullness of my own experience," writes Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Rawdon, Que., "I can say that Baby's Own Tablets are an indispensible medicine in every home where there are infants and young children. They speedily relieve and cure all the common ailments incident to childhood. In fact I think the Tablets are a blessing to children."

It is such sincere, honest words as these that has made Baby's Own Tablets the most popular medicine with mothers all over the land. The Tablets can be given to all children from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and where they are used you find only healthy, happy children in the home. You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chinatown Fears A Faction Fight

Trouble Expected to Occur as a Result of Saturday's Row.

Chinese Hoodlums Who Cheated Gamblers With Loaded Dice Caused Strife.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Will result as an aftermath of the row which occurred on Saturday night. The trouble has now resolved itself into a faction fight between some of the Chinatown clans, and some of those interested in the row are said to have purchased revolvers to prepare themselves for eventualities. Many threats are being made by the rival factions, but whether they will be carried out is a question, for the Chinese have a more wholesome respect for law in Victoria than some other Coast towns where these factional fights have resulted in a loss of life. That Chinatown is alarmed, though, is beyond doubt, and many fear that trouble will result.

The fight which started in the Chinese theatre in Theatre alley was not an unpremeditated affair as was at first believed. The assailants of Chung Bin, who are under arrest charged with carrying a concealed weapon in the shape of a piece of iron pipe with one end corded for a handle, had gone to the Chinese theatre looking for him and the presence of the iron bar, hidden in the leg of Chung Bin's trousers is an indication that he believed himself to be in danger of attack. When they found him in the Chinese theatre they picked a quarrel with him and soon were at blows, with a dozen or more attacking Chung Bin. It was Ah Nuey and Ah Duck, though that were in the van of the assailants.

Constable A. W. Wood was in the vicinity when the row started and he had to use his baton to prevent the Chinese from attacking him in his effort to separate the combatants and arrest the guilty ones. He whistled for assistance and, meanwhile, as the rioters made their way out into the alley, struggling, shouting and scrambling to get at Chung Bin and some friends who had come to his assistance, other officers in uniform and plain clothes arrived. There were six or seven officers on the spot in a short time, and they had quite a time in separating the combatants who were surrounded by a large number of Chinese. It was a running fight and Chung Bin got into a Government street house and escaped through into the alley at the rear with his enemies in close pursuit. Finally he was arrested and the iron bar found on him and Ah Nuey and Ah Duck, who seemed foremost in the fight were also arrested.

The row is said to have been caused by the hoodum element of the Chinese quarter, who of late have banded themselves together and have cheated a number of Chinese gamblers by using loaded dice. The Chinese, since the fan-tan and chuckaluck games were stopped, have been palying "pie-gow," a game played with dominoes and dice, and the hoodlums of the Chinese quarter have managed to use loaded dice and have cheated the gamblers for some weeks past. Naturally they were indignant when they learned that they had been cheated and went to the Chinese theatre looking for trouble. What followed is as stated above; what is to come time alone will tell. Chinatown is afraid of eventualities, though, and as stated, some of those engaged in the row, are arming themselves.

The case against Chung Bin, charged with carrying concealed weapons was brought up in the police court yesterday morning and remanded until this morning.

WENTZ HEARD FROM.

Held for Big Ransom in Cumberland Mountains.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Robert L. Brown, president of a prominent coal company in Wise county, Va., is quoted tonight as having said that on Friday afternoon the Wentz family received tidings of Edward Wentz, the missing young Philadelphia millionaire. A shrewd looking young man, it is stated, appeared at the Wentz mansion at Bigstone Gap, Va., and requested a conference with Dennis Wentz, father of the missing young man. He was admitted, when he told Dr. Wentz that his son was alive and well, and that he had been authorized to say that for $100,000 young Wentz, who was then in handcuffs in the Cumberland mountains, would be delivered to the family unharmed.

Capt. R. Cox of the steamer Vidette, plying on the Yukon river, arrived on the Princess May from the North.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years. Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1902. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten years and gladly testify to its merits. Yours truly, Justus C. Nelson.

Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured. Buffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 26, 1903. I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Very truly yours, Harry D. Ruett.

THE OLD RELIABLE

And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequaled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Mining Act Amendments

Proposals of the Provincial Mining Association to Be Discussed.

At Meeting of Executive Committee at Kamloops This Month.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. Frank I. Clarke, secretary of the local branch of the Provincial Mining Association, has handed to the Colonist the following proposed amendments to the existing Mining Act, which will be moved at the meeting of the executive committee at Kamloops on the 22rd instant:

RE ASSESSMENT ACT.

Taxes on Crown Granted Claims.

Whereas under the provisions of the Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1903, a tax of 25 cents for every acre and fractional part of an acre of land conveyed by a crown grant of a mineral claim is directed to be levied, payable on the 30th day of June immediately after the date of the crown grant, and thereafter on the 30th day of June in each year:

And whereas under the terms of this statute taxes for a whole year at the rate aforesaid, are leviable and must be paid, even in cases where the crown grant has issued only a day or two before the said 30th day of June in any year and without taking into account the assessment work (or fees in lieu thereof) performed or paid:

And whereas the said provision inflicts a great hardship upon prospectors and others interested in the development of mineral claims and in obtaining title thereto:

Therefore, be it resolved that the said statute ought to be so amended as to make the said tax apportionable, and that no person should be taxed for any period of time prior to the date of the crown grant.

RE WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT.

That whereas the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897 (R. S. B. C., Chap 190) has been found to be ambiguous, defective and inequitable in many respects, and requires amendment speedily in the following particulars:

(a) To remove the ambiguity created by the definition of "unrecorded water" in section 2 when read in connection with section 18.

(b) To repeal sub-sec. 2 (b) when the applicant is the owner of a crown granted mineral claim and the water is to be used to develop such claim.

(c) To require applicants for water to advertise their application in some local newspaper in addition to posting the notices required by the Act.

(d) To abolish the existing dual jurisdiction conferred upon gold commissioners and assistant land commissioners, and to vest the sole jurisdiction in the gold commissioner of each district.

(e) To provide for the payment of the costs of successful party or parties, in disputed cases, by the unsuccessful party or parties.

(f) To amend the provisions of the Act relating to power companies, so as to remove several doubts which exist.

(g) To amend the heading and arrangement of Part VI. of the Act, so as to remove certain glaring anomalies from it.

Be it therefore resolved by the executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, assembled at Rossland by special call of the president, that the said Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, and amending Acts require careful revision and amendment, and that the said Act ought to be promptly amended as above set forth.

It was proposed in amendment by Mr. Taylor, K. C., that the resolution should be amended as follows:

1. By striking out paragraphs (a), (c), and (e) thereof.

2. By providing that in Section 23 of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act the gold commissioner shall determine the questions covered by the wording of the last three lines of said section, at the instance of any person or company interested in any water record or water rights respecting the same brook, creek, stream, river or lake, whether said records or water rights were obtained before or after the record complained against, or by any person or company applying for water on the said brook, creek, stream, river or lake.

RE MINERAL ACT.

That whereas under section 9 of the Mineral Act, it is provided, amongst other things, that, subject to the proviso thereinafter stated, no person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim or . . . water right . . . unless he or it shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And that on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests in or to any mineral claim . . . and water right which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate obtain a new free miner's certificate.

Provided that this section shall not apply to mineral claims for which a crown grant has been issued:

And whereas the above proviso fails to clearly protect the owners of water rights on crown granted mineral claims, without the necessity of keeping up a free miner's certificate, which, in the case of a company costs $100 per year:

And whereas the said provision ought to be amended so as to protect the said water rights on crown granted mineral claims, as well as the mineral claim itself:

Be it resolved by the executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, assembled at Rossland, by special call of the president, that the said proviso in section 9 of the Mineral Act ought to be amended by adding thereto the words: "Nor to any water right or record, mining ditch, drain, tunnel or flume, held or used, or intended to be held or used, upon or in connection with the development of any such claims."

RE COAL LANDS.

Resolved, that this executive of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia urge such government as may be in power after the pending provincial elections, to formulate without delay a policy for the opening up and development of all coal lands:

And further resolved, that this executive suggests that, with respect to coal lands in Southeast Kootenay (not affected by any valid existing legal claim or right of any person or company) the government retain the title to all such, and develop the coal measures therein contained by a system of leasing to actual operators; such leases to contain stringent conditions for proper equipment, development and continuous operation, and for full protection of the British Columbia consumers of coal and coke as to supply and price:

And further resolved, that the policy above suggested be extended to all coal and petroleum lands of the province.

THE GARBLED ADVERTISEMENT

There are few sadder spectacles than a garbled advertisement. It is infuriating to the confectioner when the small boy scratches a letter off the signs he has had painted at great expense on wall and fence, changing "Bunge's candy can't be beat" to "Bunge's candy can't be eat." Particularly trying is Hawaii's recent experience. A "Promotion Committee" has been raising funds to "boom" the islands, and a short time ago ordered full page advertisements inserted in several American magazines. The opening words of the text were "sunny slopes," a fitting phrase for celebrating the glories of tropical islands. The only trouble was with the compositor, who set up the phrase, "snowy slopes," slightly changing the sense. Nor was his blunder altogether inexcusable, for the picture accompanying text showed a distant white peak beyond the green and flowering shore in the foreground. The Promotion Committee in future is likely to adopt the newspaper man's expedient of underscoring his n's and overscoring his u's, for as many people write them "snowy" and "sunny" might be twins. Yet the distorted advertisement may catch the here notwithstanding. One can never tell. People who intended going to Labrador may change their minds when they see it and take in the Hawaiian Islands instead. People hooted at "Lord" Timothy Dexter when he sent his cargo of warming pans to the West Indies, yet he sold every one at double prices for sugar dippers. The Hawaiian Committee may not need sympathy after all. This effort to make resorts appear warm or cold, level or mountainous, to suit the tastes of people it is hoped to attract, recalls the story of the rural storekeeper who made money by taking thermometers of the same length, but of different range. In some the scale ran from 20 below zero to 110 above, while the others ran from 50 below to 130 above. By combining the short range tubes with the long range scales he produced an instrument which amateur weather observers bought at a premium, because they always registered higher in summer and lower in winter than anybody else's. The short range scales and the long range tubes combined to make thermometers which the proprietors of health resorts were glad to secure at any price, because they showed an equable temperament all the year round.

The eminent Bavarian sanitarian, Professor Pettenkofer, was once trying to convince a Munich householder of the advantages of plumbing and drainage; but his conservative friend answered: "Nonsense! I want to be able to smell my house."

Natural History Society Meets

Mr. James Deans Reads Interesting Paper on Indian Cairns.

Bshop Ridley Speaks on Alaska Boundary And the Totems.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Bishop Ridley, of New Caledonia, was the guest of honor at the regular meeting of the Victoria Natural History Society in the caucus room, Government buildings, last night. Dr. Hasell occupied the chair, and there was a large turn-out of the members. The principal paper of the evening was read by Mr. James Deans, and was entitled, "The Cairns of Vancouver Island, Their Origin and History." The paper was exceedingly interesting and embodied much of the long and laborious research which Mr. Deans has given to the subject for half a century. He told of the coming of the terrible pestilence, called by the Indians "sockhouse," which carried off ninety out of every hundred of them, and left them so thinned in numbers that they could no longer bury their dead in the ancient manner, under cairns of stones, to prevent the wild animals pawing up and devouring the corpses. The same dreadful plague swept over old Mexico in 1070, and reduced the Aztec population to a remarkable extent. The paper, which was listened to with great attention, called forth an animated discussion at the close, Mr. Sylvester relating an interesting search for a skeleton desired by a German professor, and the finding of one in very peculiar circumstances near Victoria. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Deans for his exceedingly interesting and instructive paper.

Bishop Ridley, speaking to Mr. Deans' paper, gave some instances of the marvelous powers of memory possessed by the old, illiterate Indians. He had known one of the chiefs select three men and deliver a message to them that took twenty minutes to utter, despatch them to their destination, and the messengers repeat verbatim his lengthy message. Education and the use of books and writing were destroying this extraordinary faculty of long and accurate memory. Many of the Indian traditions were more trustworthy than any written records.

On the invitation of the chairman, Bishop Ridley willingly expressed, at considerable length, his views upon the Alaska boundary question, and then upon the mystery of the totems.

Bishop Ridley began by saying that he had noticed a good deal of anxiety lest the fairway into Port Simpson should be overawed by the fortifications on the American side of the boundary line. That might be the case to some extent were Dixon Entrance the only way into Port Simpson. But he had just come from Massett about a fortnight ago on the steamer Tees, and he observed that the captain took his vessel back to Port Simpson by another route, and a much better way than the one by which he brought the steamer out. He pointed out that the rocks in Dixon Entrance would be a great peril to navigation. On the reefs there it would be impossible to erect a lighthouse, as the rocks were awash even at low tide. Bishop Ridley then described minutely the proper method of navigating the best entrance to the port. There was a difference of eight miles between the two, but that was a trifle to a steamer coming from the Orient. By taking the entrance he had described, she would entirely avoid the Alaskan coast where it abuts upon our territory. He said that at the north of Queen Charlotte Islands could be erected a light like that magnificent one which is seen an enormous distance over the North Atlantic at Torry Island, off the coast of Ireland, near the entrance to Lough Foyle. That light was one of the great achievements of Professor Tyndall, and was one of the finest lights in the world. He did not think Port Simpson would be the harbor of the future, but Cunningham Passage, which was perfectly protected, without current, although the tide rises from 20 to 23 feet at spring; it is five miles long and four and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. At the end is a gem of a harbor, well named Pearl Harbor, the deepest water 30 fathoms, and deep right up to the precipitous rocks, which could easily be levelled for docks. The mountain is two miles back, and there is the ideal site for a great city, with no more gradient than Victoria has from the docks to Cook street. It is seventeen miles from American territory. He was sorry for the speculators who had bought land at Port Simpson, which was all reserve. Those speculators had to take land outside, and, of course, would lose heavily. He had predicted in 1880 that the railway would come to that part of the coast, and people laughed at him.

Bishop Ridley then spoke most interestingly regarding the totems of the North. Very little was known about them, and hardly anything he had read on the subject got to the bottom of the matter. The founders of the system were the Tsimpsheans—the people who live on the Skeena—and it was an extremely complicated system of heraldry. The Hydahs were only imitators, and did not follow the system correctly.

In reply to a hearty vote of thanks, Bishop Ridley said that he was now on his way to England, by way of Japan, China and India, and it might be a very long time before he had the pleasure of meeting his friends on this Coast again.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, more familiar under his old name of Earl of Hopetoun, was forty-three yesterday. For so young a man, he has occupied an unusual number of offices—Lord-in-Waiting, High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, Governor of Victoria, Lord Chamberlain, and first Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. As the first Viceroy of Federated Australia, the Marquis entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, officially proclaimed the Commonwealth in Sydney, and arranged all the ceremonies incidental to the opening of the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne by the Prince on behalf of the King.

Deplorable And Most Unfortunate

A Misunderstanding at Mrs. Booth-Tucker's Obsequies Add to Bereavement.

Brother Asked For Family Reunion Around Coffin Without Success.

New York, Nov. 2.—General Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, who refused to remain at the services in memory of his sister, Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, at Carnegie hall Sunday because the Salvation Army officials refused to permit a family gathering before the public service, later received a letter from Colonel L. Higgins of the Salvation Army in explanation thereof, together with an invitation to view the remains privately at the Salvation Army national headquarters today.

In reply the Volunteers of America forwarded a letter to Colonel Higgins, which is as follows: "Your letter to General Ballington Booth has been received in which you say that if he wishes to privately view the body of his sister today (Monday) you will exclude the public from the lying-in-state, as his doing so was 'impossible' at Carnegie hall. After the inconsiderate and indefinite way in which General Ballington Booth was treated yesterday at the Carnegie Music hall it would not be wise for him to subject himself to further misunderstanding. During the three-quarters of an hour he waited there it would have been possible for you to have acceded to his, as also to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Booth's, request for a family gathering. His request was one perfectly natural to any brother simply to pray with the members of the family for a brief time around the coffin. He came purely in the spirit of sympathy and unofficially, as also did Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Booth.

"It was furthest from their thoughts to allude to any difference between the movements of the two armies, and they felt that when the public was being allowed to participate in the obsequies of their sister, they as members of the family had some rights. He would never have gone near the Carnegie hall had he not been assured over the wire by your representative that his request would be respected.

"In your letter of this morning you overlook the express purpose of Gen. Booth's and Herbert Booth's visit to the Carnegie hall. It was for a family gathering around the body and not merely to view the remains. We regret this deplorable exhibition of Salvation Army spirit and we cannot advise Gen. Ballington Booth to be exposed to the probable repetition of disrespect that would be shown him were he today to visit the Salvation Army's own headquarters."

London, Nov. 2.—There was an immense gathering of Salvationists at Congress hall tonight at a memorial service for Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Gen. Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvationists throughout the world, and father of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, made a touching address in which he viewed the active and effective work of his daughter in connection with the Salvation Army.

He argued that a greater devotion to the purposes of the army would be the best memorial to Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Gen. Booth read a message from Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army in the United States and also messages of condolence from all parts of the world including a large number from prominent persons in the United States.

Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K. C. M. G., who has been appointed postmaster-general in Mr. Deakin's first administration, is a native of Islington, where his father carried on the business of a builder and contractor in the early years of the past century. When quite a young man Sir Philip emigrated to Tasmania, where he prospered exceedingly in business, entered the Legislative Council, and in 1877 became the Premier of this thriving colony. Londoners caught a brief glimpse of the veteran Federalist a year or two ago when for a short period he acted as the Agent-General of the Colony, and attended as a special delegate, Mr. Chamberlain's conferences in Downing Street.

STARS AND STRIPES REMOVED.

Dutch Gunboat Visits South Sea Isle and Hauls Down U. S. Flag.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The American flag, which for 13 years floated above four balmy isles in the South Seas, known as the St. David group, was recently hauled down and the emblem of Holland hoisted in its place. The Dutch colonial government sent a gunboat to the islands to enforce their demand that the flag of the United States should come down. The story of the affair reached this country for the first time yesterday, the news being brought by the German trading schooner Diana, which arrived from the Caroline Islands. Captain James Zachary, formerly master of Millionaire Fithian's yacht Rover, was a passenger on the Diana, and to him the natives on the St. David Islands told the story of the insult to the American flag. The St. David Islands are four in number, and lie near the equator, close to New Guinea.

DOWIE ENDORSES ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt received the endorsement of Alexander J. Dowie, the Zion prophet, today in an interview granted at the executive offices to the members of the Dowie business cabinet, who are on their way from New York to Zion City. The president expressed his appreciation of the sentiment. After the interview with the president the Zionists were joined by the women of the party and inspected the White House.

To alleviate the industrial distress at Blackburn, it is suggested that out of work tailors shall be employed to make police clothing.

Canada's Rights On Tribunals

Minister Credited With Statement That Ottawa Name Representatives.

Thirty Thousand Acres Bought In Quebec For Use of The Militia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The Free Press credits a cabinet minister with the statement that Canadians should have the right to name their own commissioners hereafter upon any international tribunal where Canada's interests are directly at stake.

The purchase of between twenty and thirty thousand acres of land in the Gatineau district by the government for military purposes has been settled. Col. Biggar, assistant quartermaster-general, is visiting Kazubazuba this week, where the proposed land is located. It consists of plain, sandy soil. The Laurentian hills are on one side and three or four beautiful lakes on the other. Most of the land belongs to the Quebec government. Lord Dundonald may visit Kazubazuba this week.

A conference of Canadian dairy experts will be held this week, which will bring about forty representative experts to Ottawa.

Canada's customs revenue for the four months ending Saturday, was $14,357,685, or $2,546,066 greater than for the same four months last year. The increase for October was $228,617 more than for October last year.

Mr. Crean, superintendent of government telegraph lines, Vancouver, is here on business with Hon. J. Sutherland.

The appointment of J. R. M. Greenfield, of Vancouver, as assistant post office inspector, has been gazetted.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVIDEND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company met today and declared the regular semi-anual dividend of 3½ per cent.

EMPRESS OF CHINA SAILS.

Yokohama, Nov. 2.—Sailed the Empress of China via Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe for Victoria and Vancouver.

STRIKE AT THE FALLS.

Eight Hundred Men Quit Work and Military Protection Asked.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—A Niagara Falls special to the News says: "About 800 men refused to go to work and drove off the men who were at work. Stones and huge pieces of wood were thrown down the shaft, but so far as known no persons were seriously injured. The contractor applied for military aid, which was sent."

U. S. POSTAL FRAUDS.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The cases of W. H. Machen, Diller and Samuel Groff and George E. and Martha Lorenz, indicted on charge of conspiracy in connection with the sale of letter box fasteners to the post office department, were today set for trial on November 23rd in Criminal Court No. 1, of the District of Columbia.

China Appeals For Assistance

The Ambassador at Washington Asks Good Offices of U. S. Government.

Until Commercial Treaty is Ratified Uncle Sam Will Not Interfere.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Immediately after his visit to the State department, Sir Liang cabled to Pekin the answer of Secretary Hay to China's appeal for assistance. The Pekin authorities are aware by this time that until the ratification of the American-Chinese treaty, which was signed on October 8, pledging to the world the opening of Moukden and Antung, it will be impossible for this government, in view of its traditional policy of steering clear of foreign alliances, to protest against Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria.

It has been pointed out to China that although the sympathy of the United States is hers, the time for American interference has not yet come. It is expected that the commercial treaty, which should arrive at Washington this week, will be prepared at the extra session of congress, when the United States will be prepared to insist on a strict regard of her treaty rights in Manchuria and throughout China. The Pekin government has been told that infringement by Russia of American treaty rights in Manchuria will furnish the Washington government with an opportunity for at least an expression of its desire for the preservation of the integrity of China.

PRINTING PLANT DESTROYED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The large plant of the Anvil Printing Company, in West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire tonight, and much surrounding property damaged. The loss was estimated at $200,000. Surrounding property was damaged to the extent of upwards of $100,000.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Lord Salisbury's will should disclose an estate within a couple of thousands or so of his father's, which was proved thirty-five years ago at just £300,000. Mr. Balfour, says "Men and Women" is much wealthier than was his uncle, the premier's income, it is said, being about £70,000 a year. The money came from his grandfather, who earned a vast fortune in India at the beginning of last century by contracting for the navy, making as much as £300,000 in four years. When the income tax stood so high during the Boer war, it was stated that Mr. Balfour handed over to the Inland Revenue an amount equal to his salary as Prime Minister.

"This pie is entirely too affectionate," complained the Cheerful Idiot.

"What's that?" asked the puzzled waiter girl.

"I say it's too affectionate—the upper crust is stuck on the lower. Bring me some of that dropstitch pie over there."

And after some difficulty it was beaten into the head of the distressed maiden that he wanted some of the cranberry pie with the lattice work cover.—Baltimore American.

TRAIN STRIKES FUNERAL.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 2.—Four persons, all white, were killed at Stanley and a corpse was torn from its coffin by a locomotive of a southbound passenger train on the Southern Railway, four miles from Concord, this morning. All the victims lived in the vicinity of the tragedy. They were in a wagon with the corps of Mrs. Kate Lewis, and were on their way to a neighboring burying ground. Just before the train was abreast of the wagon the mules drawing the wagon became unmanageable and swerved, carrying the wagon directly in front of the train. The casket containing the corpse was broken to pieces and the corpse was hurled through the air with the victims.

AN UNJUST AWARD.

Boston, Nov. 2.—A. D. Aylesworth, one of the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, arrived here today from Liverpool on the steamship Mayflower. Speaking of the decision, he said: "I think the decision was most unjust and unfair to give all to the United States and nothing to Canada. Sir Louis Jette and myself held the opinion that the decision was wrong, while the others held they were right."

When asked what effect he thought the decision would have on Canada's future, Mr. Aylesworth said:

"I don't think it will have any political effect. The French-Canadian people are the most loyal subjects that England has in Canada. There is no more loyal British subject in Great Britain than Sir Louis Jette."

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