Massacre of Troops in Samar

Details of the Slaughter of the U. S. Soldiers by the Filipinos.

Surprised But Fought Bravely Against Desperate Odds Until Overwhelmed.

Lieut. F. P. Allison, of the United States navy, who is returning from Manila on leave, was a passenger on the R. M. S. Empress of China yesterday, and he gives full details of the recent slaughter of United States troops in Samar, where Capt. Connell and a company of the Ninth infantry were almost wiped out by the Filipinos. He says the people of Samar—or at least that portion of it—were unused to the white troops, for the garrison at the scene of the massacre prior to the coming of the Ninth infantry from China, was made up of the Ninth cavalry, a colored regiment. The natives liked the men, who were more like them in color, better than the whites, and when the infantry arrived among the Filipinos, they believed that because the negros found them "amigos" (friends) so would they, and the guard was not so strictly kept.

Capt. Connell, who was in charge of this force at Balinguiga, had but 72 men, who had police, fatigue and guard duty to do.

The night before the massacre, the village presidents came to Capt. Connell and before the padre declared that it would take 100 more hombres (native laborers) to do certain pioneer work. He did not have the men and begged the indulgence of the army captain.

Honest and true in the legitimate discharge of his duty, Capt. Connell said, "Do the best you can. Get any native who will work, but clear away the underbrush."

Just after daybreak the natives with bolos to cut underbrush began coming into camp. Then the massacre began. The last underbrush man killed the sentry; the church bell rang; the soldiers went to breakfast below the floor that held their arms; the insurgents split, half went upstairs and shot down and the other half went in the mess room and murdered the unarmed soldiers by force of numbers.

How the soldiers died is a sad but glorious chapter in the history of American arms. Not one of the survivors turned his back upon the scene of carnage until all was lost, their officers fallen, their comrades slaughtered, and a terrible vengeance executed upon the enemy. Then they saved themselves and then their wounded mates.

The tales of mutilation of the dead are all too true. Capt. McConnell and Lieut. Bumpus were hacked up as warriors never were by a true foeman.

Capt. Connell apparently was waked up in his quarters by the attackers pouring in. He was alone, so he jumped from the window, down among his guard. But the guard had all been slaughtered. He was struck down by many bolos, almost as soon as he struck the ground. Not satisfied with killing him, the assassins hacked his body into inch bits, severing the head, upon which they piled paper and sticks of wood, setting them afire to render the face unrecognizable. The body, however, was identified by Lieut. Drouillard's detachment which came down from Basey.

The bodies of Lieut. Bumpus and the doctor were found upon a bridge leading up to the quarters over a little stream. The lieutenant had a bolo cut horizontally across the forehead, almost severing the top of the head, and a deep gash down each side of the face, so that when his body was picked up the face was practically several feet from the rest of the head. The doctor's body was not so badly mutilated.

Separated from their weapons, most of the rank and file fought like heroes with table knives, stones, clubs and such rude weapons as chance threw in their way. It was a bitter fate that befel the black-a-moors who closed with the Americans before they had received their death wounds. Some of the native dead were buried by their own crew before they fled, but Col. de Russy ordered 160 more to be thrown into a trench.

It will be remembered that 26 rifles were saved. One of these was in the hands of the first sergeant of the company and rendered a terrible account. The sergeant, who is now in the Tocloban hospital, drew a bead on the faithless president who led the attack, and as a soldier expressed it, "he killed him and blew him to dog-meat." This was while the enemy were shooting at him and stabbing at him with bolos, but he seemed immune as a highpriest of vengeance, for he only took three wounds, and managed to get to the barotos and escape.

One sergeant of "C" company, Ninth infantry, proved himself a hero among heroes in the Balanguiga fight—for it was a fight, fit to go down in history along with Custer's last fight at Little Big-Horn. With six men, he fought his way to the headquarters building to see if they could rescue their popular young captain, the lieutenant, the doctor, or pick up a stricken comrade.

Only the gashed bodies of dead met their gaze, but the post flag flapped above their heads in the faint morning breeze. Despite the mad rushes of the horde of drink-maddened savages that surrounded them, they stood at bay long enough to haul the colors down and bundle them up. Then, striking, hacking, shooting at the black heads all about them, they cut their way back to the beach, where another little knot of comrades were defending the barotos and their wounded companions. They they sailed off with at least the honors of war.

The hospital corps man killed eleven with a shovel which he seized as he ran out of the mess-hall. Another man, whose name may never be known, dashed out the brains of four with a baseball bat before he died. This was reported by those who got away, of whom there were 26 originally. One of the barotos sank soon after starting, drowning five of that number. Three died in Basey of their wounds, and three more died in Tacloban and three now in hospital are expected to die.

Lieut. Allison says there are 7,000 troops in Samar, and the orders have been given that no prisoners are to be taken, the policy being that of the Indian fighters, that the only good native was a dead one. He says there have been a number of filibustering expeditions fitted out in Singapore and Hongkong, mostly by German firms, which in some cases have succeeded in landing their contraband arms and ammunition, but many captures have been made by the gunboats which patrol the islands and coasts. The vessels used for filibustering are mostly little tramp steamers of about 300 or 400 tons.

Speaking of some of the methods used by the Filipinos in fighting the American soldiers, he says that the natives are wily, indeed. On many trails they have dug pits which have been covered with a layer of matting over which earth has been spread and beneath this matting they have planted rows of sharpened bamboos, the ends of which have been poisoned, and the unfortunate soldiers who fall into one of these traps die an agonizing death. Another method used is to strap back long bambaas which have been sharpened until they are like knives, and a twig is placed on a trigger to release these held back bamboos, all of which are tipped with poison. Soldiers pressing against the trigger-like twigs at once receive a blow with the sharp bamboos, which usually wounds them and death often ensues as a result of poisoning. There are many other crafty means of killing the Americanos, but these are two typical ones.

The older generation of Filipinos, says Lieut. Allison, are rebels to the core, and will fight as long as they can get a rifle and collect 20 men, but the younger generation, now being taught by American school "marms"—400 of whom went out on the Thomas—will make good Americans when they grow up. Lieut. Allison will make a report on reaching Washington regarding the coast patrol service, tenders for gunboats for which were being considered at Manila by Gen. Meryx.

These gunboats are to be built in Japan. The Japan Times reports that the United States government has sent an order for six gunboats, for use at the Philippines, at a cost of between 150,000 yen and 200,000 yen per boat, to the Uraga Dock company. In order to conclude the contract, Mr. J. Sakurai of the company left for Manila on October 24.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Examination in Victoria Election Petition Fixed for 15th.

The examination of Messrs. Prior and Earle, on their answer to the petition filed against their election as members of the House of Commons for Victoria, has been fixed for Friday next, the 15th inst., before the Registrar of the Supreme court.

Owing to the absence of all the judges, who are attending sittings of the Full court at Vancouver, no business was transacted in Chambers yesterday.

WILL SAIL TODAY.

Police Expedition to Arrest Rebellious Kingscombe Indians.

Superintendent Hussey, and a squad of men of the Provincial Police, left by the Charmer last night for Vancouver, when they will sail on the D. G. S. Quadra for Kingscombe inlet, to arrest the Indians charged with stealing and cashing a check, the property of a Japanese, and others who assisted the culprits to resist the constables who were sent from Alert Bay to arrest them.

An Arrival From China

Steamer Victoria Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday From Oriental Ports.

Draft of Manchurian Agreement as Given by the Japanese Papers.

Steamer Victoria arrived yesterday afternoon from the Orient and remained at the Outer wharf discharging cargo until this morning, having a large amount of freight for this point. She brought among her saloon passengers Dr. E. T. Anderson, an army surgeon from the Philippines; Mrs. A. Hutchinson, a nurse from the American islands, both bound to San Francisco; G. R. Ker, who is bound from Manila to Hongkong, and S. Daniels from Kobe for Tacoma. Included among her intermediate passengers were J. C. Bockmann, F. C. Shephafird, A. H. Trumbs and A. M. Fisher, American miners, who have been employed at the quartz mines near Gensan, Corea, which are operated by Leigh Hunt, a millionaire who was formerly resident at Seattle. H. McCombe, is an Australian miner, who is making a trip to San Francisco via the Orient from the Antipodes. The Victoria brought 19 steerage passengers for Victoria, and had 47 bound to other points.

While in the Orient the steamer was docked at Kowloon and extensively overhauled, a new boiler being placed in her, together with other improvements. Purser Marrington and the doctor who joined her at Yokohama, left the Glenogle at Port Arthur, and proceeded by Russian and Japanese steamers to the Japanese port. The Victoria left Yokohama on October 29, and had mostly strong to fresh winds from the N. to N. E., until the 180 meridian, thence variable light and moderate winds, with light rains until 160 meridian W., when the ship ran into fresh to whole gales from S. W. to W., lasting for days. Near Vancouver island had thick and rainy weather.

The Victoria brings advices of the conditions of the new Manchurian agreement. The terms as given by correspondents of Tokio papers are: (1) That Russia is to enjoy the exclusive privilege to all mining and railway privileges in Manchuria; (2) That all the Chinese troops in Manchuria are to be placed under Russian command; (3) That two years after peace and good order have been restored, Russia will withdraw one-half of her forces, and three years after that date, the remainder; and (4) That the Shanhaikwan-Newchang railway shall be restored to China on condition that it is never used for the conveyance of British troops.

The political situation is again becoming interesting in Japan, for according to Japanese papers, that section of the Seiyu-kai composed of the followers of Marquis Ito, has arrayed themselves on the side of the cabinet's enemies, and it is proposed to arraign the cabinet on the ground that the measures of administration and financial reform contemplated by the ministry are too limited, and that the failure to sell bonds in America is due to mismanagement, and that military discipline and Japan's reputation will be injured by the failure to punish officers guilty of looting during the China campaign.

The question of looting is looming quite large. Many officers are said to have been implicated, and it is said that hundreds of rolls of precious silks and brocades found their way to Japan in military baggage, and one eminent general whose debts were common talk before he sailed for China, cleared up his liabilities on his return. Even in the War department there is said to be some commotion.

The Japan Times reports that the Chinese cruisers Kienwei and Kienan, the construction of which is about completed at the Ma-wei dockyard near Foochow, will be sold to France. The Chinese government started work on these vessels by the advice of some Frenchmen, and the material was from France. Being unable to pay for the materials or to pay the salaries of the French experts who aided to build the vessels, the dockyard authorities have asked permission to sell the vessels to discharge the debt. Permission was granted, and an arrangement for the progress was being made with France through the French consul.

Husband.—I'll bet while you were in that milliner's selecting a hat, I could have done twenty thousand dollars' worth of business.

Wife.—But do you think there is any comparison in the importance of the two transactions?

While the infant son of Mr. Robert Bennett, of Market Drayton, Shropshire, England, was asleep in bed in his mother's arms, the child was attacked by rats and severely bitten about the head and neck. The mother was awakened by the rats running over her, and found the baby's clothing saturated with blood. The vermin are supposed to come up from the old street drains.

Band Concert.—There was another large crowd at the concert given by the Fifth Regiment band at the Drill hall last evening, and the splendid programme was greatly enjoyed.

Harsh Treatment Of Jap Sealers

Russian Jailers Steal All Their Belongings, Even Their Coats

Another Oriental Line Projected—New Cruiser Taken to the Fraser River.

The sealers of the Japanese schooners Josephine and Aiyo Maru, which were seized by the Russian cruiser Yakut on the ground that they were within the proscribed limits around Copper island's rookeries, are being treated as outrageously as were the Victorians who fell into the hands of the Russians when several schooners and the boat's crews of others were seized by the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, and other vessels in 1896. Included among the sealers are several foreigners, Americans and Canadians, one of the latter being Chas. Diamond, who was a hunter on the sealing schooner Vera and Ida Etta when he was engaged in sealing out of Victoria. He was captured when endeavoring to make a raid on Robin island in the Okhotsck sea. The Russians have a garrison of Cossacks at that island, and when Diamond and his companions had 350 pelts clubbed and ready to throw into their boats they were surprised and taken by Russians, and the men on the schooner seeing thirf pligat, set sail and left them to their fate. The other prisoners were taken with their vessels, which are alleged by the Russians to have been hunting within the 30 mile line.

The Kobe Chronicle says: "The captains and sailors (48 in number) of the two Japanese sealing schooners which were recently seized by the Russian authorities on a charge of hunting in Russian waters, were sent down to Vladivostock, where they are now under-going examination. The log-books of the vessel were seized, and it is said are now being translated into Russian in the Oriental Language school. An Osaka journal states that the Russian prison at Vladivostock is being strongly guarded by troops, and the Japanese prisoners are escorted to and from the court by some 20 soldiers, who are armed with rifles and bayonets. The control maintained in the prison is extremely lax. The Japanese prisoners complain of being robbed of all their belongings, even to their coats, so that they are compelled to appear in court in only waistcoats and trousers. Recently they complained to the judges in court of the ill-treatment they suffered in prison, and were told that the prison authorities would be instructed to see that the conditions were improved."

ANOTHER ORIENTAL LINE.

Two Large Lumber Carriers to be Regularly Operated.

Two large steamships, especially constructed for lumber carrying, are to be placed on the run between Puget Sound ports and the Orient. They are of the fleet of the Sutherland Steamship company, limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Frank Waterhouse is to be the company's Pacific Coast representative. Arrangements to this end were concluded several days ago. B. J. Sutherland, chairman of the company, was in Seattle several days, leaving Thursday night for San Francisco.

At first only two vessels are to be placed on the run. The first of these will arrive some time in January, followed probably a month later by the second. Should the business warrant it, other carriers will be added from time to time.

The vessels to be put on the route first are large turret steamships, with a lumber carrying capacity of 3,000,000 feet each. While a specialty is to be made of lumber carrying, other heavy freight will be handled by the Sutherland line. Ports in Japan, China and the Philippines will be made each trip.

The Sutherland Steamship company, limited, is a part of the vast business founded in 1857 by the late Benjamin John Sutherland. This company now operates the turret steamships Caithness, Sutherland, Argyle, Inverness and Cromarty, and a number of spar-deck vessels of the ordinary type.

AT HIS POST.

Steamer Victoria, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought news of the foundering of the steamer Ryunmon Maru, 235 tons, off the coast of Aumora prefecture, a disaster involving the loss of 22 lives. In connection with this disaster, a story is told of the captain, who was 61 years old. His son is captain of the steamer Gayo Maru. Just prior to the fatal accident, the deceased captain is reported to have received a letter from his son in Osaka, in which the latter advised his father to leave the sea and to spend the rest of his declining years in his native place of Osaka in peace and tranquility. To this the old father returned a reply saying that as soon as he had finished the voyage he would resign his post and return home as his son had advised. It is further said that when the vessel was gradually beginning to sink, the old captain remained on the bridge, all the while directing his men, who were busily engaged in saving the passengers; and that he sank together with his ship.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

Sir.—You have called attention on several occasions to the fact that tenders are being invited for a bridge at Point Ellice only 25 feet wide, and you have pointed out that such a bridge would be altogether inadequate to accommodate even the present traffic at this point. Now, the present James Bay bridge is 24 feet wide with a 24 feet roadway between the curbs, and this has always been condemned for its narrowness. But please note, that the total width proposed for this new permanent bridge, for which we shall have to pay, is, including sidewalks, barely the width of the roadway alone at James Bay. Do the ratepayers clearly grasp the absurdity of wasting their money upon a permanent structure inadequate even to the present traffic? This is not calculated to establish a feeling of confidence in the business acumen of the present council. I venture to say that not one of the 1,328 voters who supported this by-law contemplated such folly as this.

RATEPAYER.

THE TELLUS.

Sir,—According to an article in the Weekly Colonist of October 25th, Captain Peterson of the S. Tellus takes exception to a despatch from this signal station. In the first place it was not reported that he was using his blanket for an ensign. He was not within a mile of here when the fog lifted. The flagstaff was not naked when his attention was called by Morse code on the whistle. The steamer passed here at 9:15 a. m., the fog alarm was stopped at 9 a. m., after the steamer was sighted. She was not within from 2 to 2½ miles from here, had no ensign, (not even the blanket), neither did she hoist any or answer my signal, B. D., (what ship is that), so that I could make a report. If the captain means Swedish miles he will be near the distance he says he was. Like the captain, I made the remark to my officers, (I mean my assistants) not to bother with her; she was either a foreigner or a tramp, and the captain using the ensign for a blanket. I beg to inform the captain there are no Japs here, or foreigners of any kind. I notice that a Japanese steamer always has the decency to answer a signal when passing, which is more than can be said of some other foreigners.

W. P. Daykin,
Keeper Carmanah Signal Station.
Carmanah, Nov. 7.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Sir.—As the violation of the law of selling liquor on Sundays seems to be getting more frequent in Victoria, perhaps the following suggestions to the police commissioners, and the law amended to that effect, may mitigate the evil, though far from overcoming it, viz:

1. All saloons and bar-rooms to have their blinds up with the bar exposed to view from the outside, during the prohibited time, and where the window glass is now frosted or painted, the same to be replaced by transparent glass.

2. Any proprietor of a saloon or other place dealing in liquor, convicted of violating the Sunday closing law, to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, and his license cancelled for the second offence.

3. An inspection of some of the vile stuff now sold under the guise of liquor might also be introduced to some advantage; as worse adulterants than water can be found. Any adulterating to be punishable by a heavy fine.

It is also a matter of surprise why three or four grocers should carry liquor licenses also. Let it either be one thing or the other. This ought to be remedied. I will close this letter by giving a few extracts from an address on the subject to hand, and might say right now, that I have no axe to grind on the premises, being only an ordinary workingman with a large family to bring up and support.

"It ought to be understood by all intelligent people that the saloon in any form is an anarchist. It not only breeds anarchy, but is itself an anarchist. It is lawless. It first demands the liberty to to do its deadly work, and will do it despite law. It then asks for license within restriction, but obtaining license, knows no restrictions. The saloons never obeyed any law, when permitted to exist, whether the restrictions were mild or severe. It stubbornly refuses to regard its pledges to keep the Sabbath. Why should it not? It is not in the sabbath-keeping business. With equal effrontery it will sell its death-dealing potion to children and to the confirmed inebriate. Why not? It is a saloon, not a Sunday school to care for children. It is not an asylum to care for unfortunates. It is not working in the interest of patriotism or honorable national life. It is in business for revenue, even at the risk of the life of our nation.

"The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense so injurious to the peace and order of society, so harmful to the home, the church and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is pernicious in life, that the only proper attitude towards it is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin.

"Every transaction where liquor becomes a consideration is of the nature of a fraud, as the principle of reciprocity is impossible. There can be no "quid pro quo" in the case as from its very nature the vile beverage is incapable of rendering a service to the purchaser. The entire business is a source of poverty rather than of wealth to the nation. The manufacture of burglars' tools would be quite as legitimate a business, and less injurious to the public. The saloon is pre-eminently the crime breeder of the nation. Witness our police court proceedings! Note the daily chronicle of crimes; the murders, the suicides, as seen in the public press of the country! Observe the shameful number of divorces, and note the large proportion of them which have their origin in drink! Consider the exceeding great army of criminals filling to plethora all our penal institutions, while the yet larger swarm of unfortunate victims of the drink curse throngs the charitable institutions. Look carefully into the home of the people and note the effects of drink. Almost every house has a skeleton concealed somewhere which has been robbed of its flesh by drink. Abraham Lincoln once remarked that it seems as though "the fairest, if not the first born, in every house had been slain by this destroying angel." Who can estimate the deep undertone of domestic sorrow occasioned, the mortified pride, the alienated affections, the disappointed hopes, the blighted prospects caused through drink. Horace Greeley once said: "The saloon lives and thrives on degraded manhood, corrupted womanhood and defrauded childhood. It holds a mortgage written in hearts' blood on every cradle in the land." Can any member of the Licensed Victuallers' Association or person who deals in this nefarious business dispute the verity of the above allegations?

H. H. B.

Victoria, B. C., 11th Nov., 1901.

RUNNING FROM PRAIRIE FIRE

Exciting Adventure of Two Winnipeg Men Near Rosser, Manitoba.

The Winnipeg Telegram gives the following description by an eye witness of a prairie fire near Rosser, Manitoba, on October 27.

At the time there was a strong wind blowing from the south amounting about to a small hurricane. This drove the rapidly spreading flames in front of it at a terrific rate and it is estimated that a tract of land five miles wide and twenty miles in length has been converted into a charred waste. At the time the Telegram went to press this morning the fire had reached the bush south of Stonewall and was still making rapid headway.

E. R. Collier of Fort Rouge, who had a narrow escape from being caught in the flames, after driving furiously till he reached the edge of the fire belt, drove into Winnipeg by the Stonewall trail.

His story of the fire as told to a Telegram reporter last evening is as follows:

"Accompanied by a friend of mine, named McKay, who lives at the Exchange hotel, I was staking out some land northwest of Bergen.

"We had hardly located the southern boundaries of the land when I saw the fire coming from the southward.

"Realizing the speed with which it was traveling I rushed to the horse and getting into the buckboard we drove for all we were worth away from the fire and along the line of its approach.

"The speed with which the flames advanced was appalling. Everything went and nothing could stop its course. The flames leaped the roads with perfect ease, and tufts of burning grass were carried through the air at a terrific speed. They flew along like meteors, often 30 feet in the air, and ignited the prairie afresh wherever they lit. The air was black with smoke and one could not see anything through it. The flames burned several stacks of grain, and a great deal of stooked wheat.

"We tried to go back over the burnt tract, to ascertain the exact damage the flames had done, but the smoke made this impossible.

"The flames passed directly over at least four farms before they reached us, but whether dwellings on them were burnt or not I could not say. The smoke made it impossible to see anything.

"As an example of the speed at which the flames were traveling, I might mention," he said, "that there was a farmer with a load of baled hay driving across the line of fire, with a team of horses. Seeing the fire coming, he unhitched the horses, turned one lose, and mounting the other fled for his life.

"The flames reached the wagon with the hay, and passed over and by it so quickly that the hay was only singed.

"We also saw many small animals, such as gophers, woodchucks and jack rabbits, fleeing for dear live before the flames. It was a grand and appaling sight.

"After waiting for some time for the smoke to clear we headed for Little Stony Mountain, struck the Stonewall trail, and made for the city."

"How much damage do you think the fire has done?" asked the reporter.

"It is very hard to say," replied Mr. Collier. "Fortunately the country was not very thickly settled, and there were not many farms, but that district is one of the greatest hay districts in the province, and I think that nearly 5,000 tons will be destroyed. In addition there is, of course, the loss sustained by farmers whose grain was consumed and in all probability several of the farm houses must have been lost."

"You had an awful experience," commented the reporter.

"I should think so," was the reply, "and one I don't wish to repeat. It was a miracle we escaped at all."

Jubilee Hospital Ball.—The secretary of the ball committee will be glad to receive the names of any members or friends who will volunteer, as in former years, to assist in the supper room on the occasion of the fancy dress ball to be given in aid of the Queen Victoria Memorial ward.

Horsefly Has Rich Placers

Newly Discovered Creeks in the Cariboo Give Good Promise.

Shaft Will be Sunk on the Lately Discovered Eureka Creek.

Prospecting on the new rich creeks on the south fork of the Horsefly river, Eureka, Empire, Fraser and others, is at an end for this season, says the Ashcroft Journal. It is unfortunate that the new discoveries could not be followed up this fall and proven whether the value is in them that surface indications show.

The heavy fall of snow a few days ago puts an end, however, to prospecting new ground and it would be the wildest kind of work to drive stakes without first testing the gravel. And there is the added difficulty, too, of getting provisions in just now. The trail, or what is supposed to be the trail, runs through a wooded country, and the mass of fallen timber that must be traveled through makes it impossible to carry provisions enough to make the journey.

Clearly it is useless for anyone to attempt to go in with the intention of prospecting, but those who have prospected and staked claims can sink on them this winter, when they have taken in their supplies. This is what Senator R. H. Campbell and P. H. Fraser is arranging to do now. They are landing supplies at the upper end of Horsefly lake and as soon as the snow is fit to travel on, will haul them to their claims on Eureka creek with hand sleighs. The claims which they will sink on are above the discovery and adjoining claims.

Soon after these claims were located a nine-foot shaft was sunk in the blue clay, but they were compelled to cease work for lack of supplies, and did not get through the clay. This is the same blue clay that overlays all the ancient Horsefly channels.

With tools and supplies landed at the upper end of the lake it will not be at all difficult to take men in a little later and the work of sinking the shaft to bedrock will be pushed just as fast as possible. Others may follow R. H. Campbell and Fraser's example, or they may wait to see the result achieved by them.

The first prospectors to find and stake claims on Eureka creek and who gave the creek its name, were Bob Campbell, Joe Stirsky, Alex. Sims, Jas. Craddick and F. Tasse. Harry Campbell, although not with this party when Eureka creek was found, was financially interested with them, and thus becomes among the first locators on the creek. Six claims were staked by the pioneer prospectors.

Bob Campbell, Harry Campbell, Joe Stirsky and Joe Lepierre made the second visit to Eureka and staked for other parties and those of their own party who had not previously staked. Following them came John McCallum and his brother, Mike Minton and McGill, who staked for themselves and, presumably, for others also.

Another important discovery of which little has been heard of is Fraser creek, about five miles further to the east, discovered by P. H. Fraser, F. Tasse and Bob Campbell. It is a larger and better looking creek than Eureka. Good prospects were found, but a shortage of supplies and a heavy fall of snow prevented any work being done.

Heavy bodies of quartz are found all over this part of the country and ledges are plainly discernable running across Fraser creek. Some of the quartz seen was carrying very large pieces of petrified wood. The formation is black slate on the south fork of the Horsefly, while on the north fork the formation is understood to be granite. All the country east of Fraser creek, and Fraser creek to Clearwater is yet to be prospected. The distance is variously estimated at from 20 to 40 miles.

Crooked river and McKinley, both gold-bearing creeks, head into this country. All the creeks mentioned empty into the south fork of the Horsefly on the south side. There were no indications of anyone ever having worked on Fraser or the other new creeks.

There is a divide between the Horsefly and Clearwater country, and it may be that further investigation will show that there are other gold-bearing creeks heading from this divide west to the Horsefly. Thos. Drummond, M.E., has been prospecting on the headwaters of the Clearwater since last June with a party of men, and although he has not issued any statement of results, he is known to have sent out some coarse gold. Bearing in mind what Dr. Dawson has to say about coarse gold, Drummond's work may be of the greatest importance. That he is finding gold and has good prospects is evident by his staying in that part of the country since June.

Extensive benches of gravel, that are believed will make good hydraulic properties, have been found, and already some of them have been located.

Maps of the Horsefly in general use are entirely misleading, not only as to size and location of rivers, creeks and lakes, but in some cases the general course of these waters is wrong.

THE U. S. STEEL CO.

A Local Agency Appointed to Receive Subscriptions For New Stock Issue.

Reference to another column will show that Messrs. B. H. Hurst & Co., brokers of Fort street are offering for sale treasury stock in the above concern who operate a plant at Everett, Mass., for the production of that latest thing in the mechanical world—Jupiter steel.

To readers of any of the popular magazines of the officers of this company are well known as for sometime past several pages each month have been taken up in the illustration and description of the immense Jupiter Steel Works in Everett. The company has been paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and control absolutely the patents covering the wonderful secret of the manufacture of this patent steel which has been adopted by the United States government for use in the new battleships. In fact so universal is the use of Jupiter steel becoming that additional money is now required to extend the works and provide adequate working capital, and in past successes and the available field for the sale of the products of the company are any criterion the stock now offered for sale through Messrs. B. H. Hurst & Co., ought to be a "gilt edge" investment.

Week of Prayer.—The annual week of prayer appointed by the general board of the Young Women's Christian association, commences today, and everywhere in the world where a branch of the association exists arrangements for special meetings will be made. This year in Victoria, the committee was compelled, for lack of financial assistance, to close the boarding house, and thus stop an important branch of work, but the members of the association are still here, and they and their friends are asked to attend a prayer meeting, which will be held on Tuesday afternoon at three, in the lecture room of the St. Andrews' Presbyterian church. The Rev. W. L. Clay will preside, and the Bishop of Columbia, Bishop Cridge, Rev. E. S. Rowe and Rev. J. G. Hastings will take part in the meeting. The committee of the association will meet for business at

TO RECEIVE TUMACO.

Colombian Government Hope to Oust Rebels.

New York, Nov. 11.—When the report that the city of Panama had been occupied by the Colombian insurgents reached here a few days ago, Consul General Arturo De Frigar, cabled to General Alban, the governor of the department of Panama. The message told of the reports in circulation here and asked for information concerning the military situation on the Pacific side of Colombia. An answer to the inquiry has been received as follows: "No truth in the story of fall of Panama or change in the situation here. We are preparing to recover Tumaco." (Signed), "Alban."

ENDING THE WAR.

More Vigorous Plan of Campaign to Be Undertaken.

London, Nov. 11.—The death is an-Daily News. Major-General Hamilton, who sailed Saturday for South Africa to become Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, takes a plan prepared in London for a more vigorous campaign with a view of ending the war before the coronation festivities begin.

"Gen. Hamilton's appointment," says the Daily News, "is part of a plan arranged after the King's return from the Continent about six weeks ago. Unless Lord Kitchener should decline to be complaisant, the new scheme is likely to develop about the beginning of the year."

The South African compensation commission today heard counsel on behalf of a fresh claimant, Martin, now of New York, who demanded £2,000. The chairman remarked that it was clearly established that Martin had not been deported by the British military authorities and that therefore his claim was not within the scope of the commission.

Major-General Sir John Ardagh, the representative of the government, announced that the government had settled with the Netherlands claimants for an aggregate sum of £37,500.

ASK PARTITION OF AN ESTATE

The Heirs of Rodcrick McKenzie Want Their Share of $30,000.

A Montreal despatch of recent date says: Messrs. McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan, Mitchell and Surveyer, acting for Mrs. William Coldwell, of Winnipeg, have taken out a friendly action in the superior court here for the partition of the estate of the late Roderick McKenzie, jr., in his lifetime of Portneuf, Que., chief trader of the Hudson's Bay company.

By this will, made at Quebec in 1829, the late Roderick McKenzie left his property to his four daughters, and appointed as his executors James McKenzie, of Quebec, and George Simpson, one of the members of the Hudson's Bay company, who afterwards became Sir George Simpson. Until 1853 the estate was managed by James McKenzie. After his death, in 1853, one of the daughters of the late Roderick McKenzie petitioned the high court of Canterbury for letters of administration to the estate, which was then invested in England, and Sir George Simpson was appointed administrator, subsequently, in 1860, Sir George Simpson applied to the superior court, Montreal, to be appointed for that purpose. At his death, in 1861, Edward Martin Hopkins, of this city, was appointed in his place, and on the departure of Hopkins from the province, in 1872, the late George W. Simpson replaced him. On the death of the latter his executor, Mr. C. Simpson Garland, broker, of this city, continued the administration until the present day.

Three of the daughters of Roderick McKenzie survive him. One, the present plaintiff, first married William Ross, and afterwards married William Coldwell, of Winnipeg. Another married a man named Spence and had six children, some of whom have since died without issue. She afterwards married James Taylor, of Arthur post office, Oregon, from which marriage were born four children. Another daughter married Philip Kennedy, of St. Andrew's, Montoba, and died, leaving nine children.

There are at least 30 defendants to the suit, most of them being scattered about Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, or in Oregon and Wisconsin. The estate is valued at somewhat over $30,000, ma is valued at somewhat over $30,000, made up of shares in the Bank of Montreal, the Montreal Gas Co., and the Montreal Investment and Trust company.

George A. Coldwell, printer of this city, is a son of the lady mentioned as plaintiff in the above-mentioned action, and will be one of those benefited by the result.

LEADER CAUGHT.

Head of Convict Mutineers Again Under Arrest.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 11—Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the mutiny at Fort Leavenworth prison was captured after a hard fight this evening near Council Grove, Kas., by a posse under Deputy United States Marshal Prescott. Thompson was slightly wounded in the head. None of the posse was injured.

SOUNDED UNPLEASANT.

A Little Incident in Which the Canadians Figured.

From Ottawa Citizen.

The trouble between a British general and the Australians in South Africa recalls an incident in which a well-known and not unpopular general got himself disliked by calling a Canadian regiment on parade in his peculiarly piercing and high-pitched voice, "coop robbers and horse thieves." The indictment was strictly accurate, for the Canadian troopers had been trying to show the British how war should be conducted. But all the same the accused were very wrathy and talked solemnly of shooting the general, not because the description was inaccurate, but because, as a sensitive, slow-spoken westerner remarked: "He didn't ought to've blurted it out like that before all them French's cavalry." What would have happened to a general who used such language as is credited to the commander of the Australians it is impossible to conceive, as, indeed, would be the circumstances which would

Sale of Work.—The Y. P. S. C. E. and Sabbath school of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, have been actively engaged for several weeks past in careful preparation for their annual sale of work, flower show and entertainment, which will take place in Semple's hall, on Friday afternoon and evening next. The floral exhibition and sale will be opened by and under the patronage of His Worship Mayor Hayward, at 3 p.m., to which admission will be free. An excellent literary entertainment, exclusively by the children, will be given at 8 p.m.

Soldiers Coming.—Company 21, R. G. A., which is coming from Bermuda to relieve No. 19 company, R. A., at present stationed at Work Point barracks, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. They are expected to leave for this city on the 23rd. Major Gurdon is in command. The company stood the four-day trip from Bermuda very well. Before they leave Halifax they will probably be joined by the draft of Royal Engineers under Lieut. The Hon. Mr. Hood, a company consisting of about 20 men.

Business Is Keeping Up

Another Busy Day in the City Police Court Yesterday.

Patterson Sentenced to Four Months' Imprisonment For Theft—Other Cases.

There was considerable "Tall" swearing in the City Police court yesterday, or at least the magistrate must have considered it such as his decisions in two cases were directly opposite to what they would have been had he believed some of the witnesses. There were in all seven cases up for consideration. An Indian drunk was fined $5 and $1 costs and a white man for the same offence $2.50. The charge of vagrancy against George Hamer was dismissed as parties undertook to care for him. The other minor cases were those of Ah Jung, who unloaded a cord of wood on the sidewalk, and in consequence had to contribute $5 to the city treasury, and Spellman and Downey, the soldiers, who were fined $5 and $1 costs each for breaking a window in a Chinese store.

Robert Andrews, a third class petty officer of H. M. S. Warspite, was arraigned on the charge of stealing a bolt of cloth from the tailoring establishment of On Hing Brothers. The cloth was identified by one of the members of the firm and Constable Handley testified to having arrested the sailor with the cloth in his possession, and of his attempt to escape. The defendant said he found the cloth on the street, but the bulk of the evidence was against him and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

George Katchules, charged with assisting Frank Nicholes, the alleged murderer of Tom Netes, to escape, was arraigned, and the charge read to him. At the request of Mr. S. Perry Mills for the defence the case went over for a week.

John W. Patterson was sentenced to three months with hard labor for stealing a watch, chain and locket from W. Furniss, of the steamer Queen City, and one month for stealing a $5 bill from F. Tambly at the Osborne saloon. On the latter charge he pleaded guilty, but on the former fought the case and went in the witness box and swore that he had not been on the steamer, as two other witnesses said he had. He also said that he bought the watch from a man whom he did not know.

WEDDING IN VANCOUVER

Mr. Daniel J. Callaghan and Miss Violet Carey United in Marriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 12.—Daniel J. Callaghan, son of the late Daniel Callaghan, president of the First National Bank, San Francisco, was married in Vancouver at 2 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Violet Carey, youngest daughter of Captain Carey, commander of the steamship Moana, of the Canadian-Australian line. The wedding was one of the most fashionable functions of the season. The ceremony took place in the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Father McGuicken. The church was crowded with spectators. At the appointed hour the bride appeared leaning upon the arm of her father, who gace her away. The groom was also prompt to the minute. The wedding was very pretty indeed and the lovely dresses of the bride and maid of honor were admired very much by the fair sex. In the present case it is scarcely enough to use the sterotyped expression that "the bride looked charming," for it does not adequately describe her rare grace, and beauty, and her charming personality. The bride was dressed in white silk crepe-de-chene over silk, waist and skirt let in with open work, with spring orange blossoms and veil. Miss Carey, as maid of honor, wore fawn silk voile, guipure and velvet trimming with tulle hat to match. Mr. W. J. Hogg acted as best man. Among the immediate relatives of the bride, who came all the way from Australia to be present at the wedding, the brides sisters Mrs. Devine, Miss C Carey, Miss Lena Carey. Other guests from a distance were Miss Callaghan, Miss Hogg, and Mr. W. J. Hogg. Mrs. Devine wore grey silk trou trou trimmed with embroidered chiffon and black velvet, with a hat of black tulle and pink roses. Miss Lena Carey wore glace silk with guipure lace collar and pink velvet, grey tulle hat with violets. Miss Callaghan wore pale green silk crepe de chene. Miss Hogg wore pale blue silk crepe, guipure insertion and black velvet ribbons, with a large black hat.

The gift from the bridegroom was a gold watch studded with pearls, and from the groomsman, a pearl pendant.

After the reception, a wedding breakfast was served in the cabin of the steamship Moana, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Among the jolly party who gathered there were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mills, of New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner-Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peters, Miss Boreman, Dr. McMunn, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Bendall, Mr. Showman, Mr. Harris and Mr. Letter. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and came from many parts of the world. The bride's