The Weekin Times

Victoria, Friday, October 27, 1893. AUSTRALIAN CABLE MATTERS.

Much comment has been caused the action of New South Wales and Queensland in agreeing to aid the French company that proposes to lay a cable from some Australian point to the French colony of New Caledonia, link in an Australian-American cable. The company is also subsidized by the French government and of course will be more or less subject to its control. Victoria is much dissatisfied with the action of the two sister colonies, and her government laid a complaint before the aiding of this French cable was to be Australian colonies will take the same view as Victoria and the Marquis of ful, in view of the course taken by the be plenty of business for one cable line, but two might find it hard to secure a fit by their example. profitable revenue. It must be said that the project of a Canadian-Australian line has been very slow in taking practical shape, and probably this step of the two colonies will give it some-

THE PRAIRIES AND THE TARIFF

thing like life.

If the people of Manitoba get no relief from the tariff burden it will not be for want of an effort on their part. They have told the inquiring ministers very freely and frankly what was in in their minds on this subject, and it remains to be seen whether their representations will be effective. In regard to the visit of the ministers the Winnipeg Tribune has this to say: "It is gratifying to find that Mr. Foster on his tour through the province is meeting with farmers who will tell him the truth about the tariff. Mr. Angers, after retrade here, which condemned the tariff unsparingly, told a public audience that been brought before them. In "moments of weakness" Mr. Foster may tell eastern audiences that although the national policy is a bad thing for the east it is a good thing for the west and that Manitoba farmers had no grievances worth speaking of to bring before him; lows: "The minister of finance and his erage ability and experience, must by this time have discovered that, west of the continued nursing of infant industries is not calculated to develope the country or conduce to the prosperity of the country. Certain others of the Ottawa government have been travelling through Ontario, and the result of their enquiries leads the Montreal Gazette to the conclusion that "the intelligent Canadian agriculturist wants protection, and means to have it." We have already pointed out that the protection he needs is not the protection the Gazette means, and we venture to say that Messrs. Foster and Angers are by this time on our side. We do not think the present tariff is in the interest of the farmers in any part of the Dominion; we do not believe the farmers of Ontario hold it to be so, and we are quite certain that it is greatly to the disadvantage of those in Manitoba and the Northwest. One part of the Dominion is interested in the welfare of all, but the farmers of Ontario have their own means of fighting their own battles, and we are more concerned for the moment with those of the Northwest. Not to particularize one class of goods, it may be confidently asserted that they want, and reasonably want, a reduction in all directions, from agricultural implements to coal oil." As an illustration of the methods taken by the Manitobans to impress the truth on the ministers, we may quote the report of the meeting that was held among the farmers at Mel-

Owing to the late arrival of the train the meeting was not called to order until 10 o'clock. The ministers were met at the depot by Messrs. Trerice, Brundrit, Caughill, Rogers, Campbell and Stratton. Mr. Archibald, president of the Conservative association, presented the ministers with an address. The chairman called on the farmers to state their grievances. Mr. Underhill, on behalf of the Farmers' Institute, stated that people should not compare prices here with towns in the States, as both countries were highly protected. He tended that the tariff should be for revenue only, and advocated the free entry of twine, coal oil, barbed wire and implements, but especially raw material. Wire worth three cents at Bottineau, N. D., costs five cents here, the duty of 50 per cent, coming directly on the farmers. Relative to the binder twine combine he stated how a company was organized in Winnineg when the combine announced its intention to erect a factory and killed it. He expatiated on duties all round, and as a farmer thanked the government for sending dairy delegates to instruct the farmers in the improvement of butter and cheese, and also for the establishment of experiment-

men were leaving the country, not for

want of energy, but for lack of oppor-tunity. Farmers should not be taxed so that manufacturers might roll in

wealth.
G. L. Doods said the money paid duties to the government was the lightest burden; combines were worse. It was no use of the ministers hearing silvertailed stories; it was better to tell the truth. The Massey-Harris company would soon own the country. If the government can do anything why make a differential tariff for Manitoba. There was good grass to feed thousands of head of cattle but housing and fencwith the intention of making it the first ing were too dear, caused by the com

Messrs. Newcombe and Graham folowed, describing the condition of the farmers, the latter protesting against Massey mortgages on next year's crops. All this should have been instructive, if it was not, and it was in no way surprising to find Mr. Foster saying at colonial secretary, who agreed that the the commencement of his speech that "this was a peculiar meeting, yet pleasregretted. Most likely all the other ant indeed." Still it would seem unwise to hope very confidently that the minister would benefit greatly by the Ripon on this subject. Canadians also instruction so freely offered him, for would much prefer to see a cable line in his address to the meeting he was at tween Australia and this country whol- pains to repeat his old eulogies of the ly free from outside influences, and whe- policy of "protection." He in fact gave ther this will now be secured is doubt- fresh evidence that the government will only touch the tariff with the greatest two Australian colonies. It would have reluctance and under severe pressure been a much simpler problem, at all from public opinion. It was undoubtedevents, if the French company had not ly wise in the Manitobans to add to that secured this advantage. There should pressure as much as possible, and we hope that British Columbians will pro-

TOO MANY PENSIONERS. The pension statistics of the United States are thus summarized by the Seattle Telegraph: "The pension roll contains 966.012 names and the amount paid the pensioners in the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467. During the year 123,634 names were added to the rolls and 33,690 names were dropped. Of the latter 25,005 were the names of pensioneers who died during the year There are now outstanding 711,150 clams, including those for increase of pensions. If twenty years ago it had been suggested that twenty-eight years after the war closed the pension list would be growing at an unprecedented rate, the idea would have been scouted as absurd, yet such is the fact and it is not easy to fix a time when the increase will cease. Of the three million men who enlisted during the war two million ceiving a memorial from the board of are said to be alive, and the department estimates that the number of persons embraced in the provisions of the deno grievances worth speaking of had pendent pensions law will equal two million more. Of these four million persons, less than one-quarter are in receipt of pensions. It is highly probable, therefore, that a large number of the other three-quarters will be heard from. The New York World believes that the pension roll by 1905 will contain 1,200,090 names. The commissioner of pensious but he cannot now do so truthfully." thinks that the maximum number may be reached by 1895, but this hardly scorns possible because as the pensions of encolleague, both being of more than av- listed men expire by their death, in the majority of instances some one claiming a dependent pension will take cheir the Red River, if in no other part of the places. The official figures render it Dominion, the policy of protection and very doubtful if the pension list will fail below \$150,000,000 by the year 1910. After that the decrease will, of course, be more rapid. This is a vast burden

for the taxpayers to bear, but if all the money went to deserving recipients no one would complain. This vast pension list, which in a few years will be three times as great as the total expense of governing the country in the year before the war, must have a powerful influence upon our fiscal policy for many years to come." It is but right that a nation should pension and otherwise care for those who have become disabled in its service, but our neighbors have evidently overdone the business. Their pension list has grown so rapidly because of the schemes of politicians and not out of honest desire to help those who suffered while helping the country. There is no question that a very large percentage of the claims paid are fraudulent, but when any attempt is made to purge the list a howl is at once raised about the shame of neglecting those who were so faithful to the nation. In days gone by there was an immense surplus in the treasury every year, which could not well have been disposed of without this pension sink-hole. Now it is different, for the national books show a deficit of about \$50,000,000 for the year, and the people may begin to think that the sink-

hole has grown altogether too large. POLITICS OUT OF PLACE.

The latitude which speakers at society dinners and agricultural exhibitions allow themselves very often leads them into what in most communities is considered forbidden ground. Thus the Premier, who has suddenly developed a deep interest in agricultural matters, found the greatest difficulty, when officially opening exhibitions at Vernon, Chilliwack and Ladner's, in saying anything worth listening to without talking party polities. And as Mr. Davie, among his many accomplishments, does 'not possess the happy faculty of talking agreeably on abstract questions, he generally managed to say a good deal in praise of himself and the legislation passed by his government and nothing about the grand object of the meetings-the promotion and encouragement of agriculture. His speeches were political rather than agricultural, and partizan more than political. The same license is frequently taken by cabinet ministers at social dinners, where a premier has been heard to enter into a general defense of his policy and to attack, inferentially if not directly, the views of those politically opposed to him. It is an extraordinary thing James Downie, following, said that that this habit of forcing private opinions

be tolerated in a community where there is very little partizan feeling, but it is, no doubt, because of the absence of parfizanship among the masses that apologists for a government are not "sat upon" when they undertake to turn an agricultural meeting or a secrét society's dinner into a party political bear-garden. At Wellington the other day, a banquet was given to a gathering of A. U. F., at which Mr. McManus, the editor of the Advocate, replying to the toast of the press, is reported in his own paper to have said:

"Politics was not a proper theme for gatherings like the present, but he, the speaker, could not let an opportunity like the present pass without calling attention to the way in which Wellington was now represented in the local legislature. Wellington must and shall have a representative a resident of the place. Either would (Cries of Sharp, Bryden.) make good representatives of the work-He hoped the voters' list ingman. would not be neglected in case of the event of a general election being sprung on the country sooner than expected, so that Wellington would be in a position, to not only return one member but two members (Cries of we will, and hear, hear) to support the party who had given to the workingmen of British Columbia the 'The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, the party who would retain the seat of government at the ever beautiful Victoria.' (Cheers.)" Mr. McManus out-Davied Davie in

this eloquent outburst. We are not at present concerned with the claims of Wellington to one or two representtives, nor yet with the qualifications of Messrs. Sharp and Bryden as champions of the workingmen of that progressive industrial centre. A banquet by Foresters to Foresters was undoubtedly a non-political gathering, and it should have been kept free from political partizanship. The possible candidature of Mr. Bryden as 'a workingman's friend" was quite as much in keeping with the occasion as many of the Premier's speeches at agricultural exhibitions. It certainly was in very bad "form," although the Major could justify himself by numerous precedents from the days of Mr. Smythe to the present time. The danger of this practice is that it will assuredly lead the opponents of the government to retaliate. for they have quite as much right to make political capital at a Foresters' dinner or a farmers' show as has Mr. Davie or any of his followers. The result would be unfortunate for the societies under whose auspices the politicians were permitted to unfold their views, and would end in the importation of political quarrels and final disruption. The sooner this practice-which seems to be general throughout the province-is abandoned the better. The political platform cannot be elected in a lodge room without seriously endangering the harmony and prosperity of the order, and it seems to us that it is coming very near the door of society when a partizan speech is permitted to pass unrebuked at a banquet given by members to their chief offi-

THE PREMIER AT THE FAIRS.

According to the World, the Premier has had a most satisfactory and victorious round of visits to the Mainland fairs. 'The fair at Delta," it says, "closes the series for this year, and it may well be said that the end crowns the work." It is a great pity that the Premier's pot of ointment should have its flies, but the anxiety to guard the accuracy of the reord impels us to recall the facts that he was extended an invitation to the Vernon fair only under pressure brought to bear on the president and that he was not present at the Inland Fair at all. The World is undoubtedly right from one point of view in regarding the Delta fair as "crowning the work." Mr. Davie's work on the Mainland consisted chiefly in making promises-or, in other words, endeavoring to bribe the Mainlanders into support of his unpopular government by holding out hones of increased expenditure among them of public money. His last promise was made at Ladner's, where he is reported as saying to his audience:

"It has been the practice of the government in the past to assist the municipalities in the matter of road-making, but his predecessor in office had decided that all municipalities in future must look after the trunk roads within their borders. However, his government had made a grant to Delta municipality to help their road work, and in future there would be no cause for complaint in this direction, as the government would assist the municipalities in the matter of roads. The talk of secession found no echo, he said, on the Delta, which was the key to the union of the province. He felt certain the people of the Delta would rather part with their life's blood than permit the dismembermen of he province. Their market was in Victoria, and it was to their interest to keep the union intact. There was talk of building a railway from Victoria through by Delta to New Westminster and Vancouver, the trains to be brought across the gulf by ferry. He did not know that the latter scheme was feasible, opinions differed on

ment would lend whatever assistance was in its power.' That was a characteristic address, Vote for the government and get help to build the roads and railways" is the sum and substance of it. The Premier must realize that his government is in a bad way when he feels obliged to make such open offers for votes, but then he has no other way of commending himself

the subject, but, if it was, the govern-

to the favor of the electors. The Colonist has been very much worried over the declaration of the Constitutional League, that the present House of Assembly has no "moral right" to legislate for the people of the province, since it is not truly representative. We should like to know how much difference there is between that declaration and the following sentence, which had a place in the speech from the throne last upon others at unseasonable times should session: "The time has arrived

the altered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the Legislative Assembly, and a measure of redistribution will therefore be submitted to you." It appears to us that the Kamloops convention merely paraphrased the words which Mr. Davie put in the mouth of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Winnipeg Comme cial gives another illustration of the combines' work. It says: "If we take for instance the article of wire nails now being used generally. These can be bought in the United States by whole alers at \$1.25 per keg, whife the Canadian import tariff is \$1.50 a keg. The Canadian manufacturer sells just under United States prices, plus duty and freight, and thus shelters himself under a prohibitory tariff of over 125 per cent. The combine in the Dominion is iron-clad, and a system of plunder is covered up by law, worse than that for which men often go to iail." Will evils such as this be removed by the government's tariff reform measure? The people will be most agreeably disapointed if they are.

Montreal Herald: It is alleged by the Toronto News that the recent Conservaive meetings in Ontario "have enormously strengthened Sir John Thompson personally;" have fixed him firmly in the leadership of the party. The News says "Sir John is here to stay," but it confines Sir John's staying power to the Conservative leadership and says nothing of the Canadian premiership. This is wise. The "independent" paper should always be able to jump where the cat

Tory papers are amusing themselves by asking questions as to Sir Richard Cartwright's whereabouts. This reminds one very much of the small boy taking a sort of savage comfort out of irritating a sore spot on his own person. At the very sound of Sir Richard's name the Tory papers feel that same kind of delightful pain in the many tender spots which his castigations have left. We have no doubt that Sir Richard will turn up quite soon enough for our solicitous

LANDS IN DISPUTE. Dominion Will Probably Lose-Oscar

and Hattie Case. Ottawa, Oct. 20.-In the supreme court to-day the case of the Queen vs. Demers, appeal to the exchequer court, was argued. Demers pre-empted land within the 20-mile belt, and the Dominion claims the province had not a title to the lands in dispute. The exchequer court judge held that these lands longed to Demers under their titles from Dominion had been indemnified for these lands by a grant of 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River district. McCarthy, who appeared for Demers, took only a few Judgment was reserved, but Demers and the province will likely win. The case is a test one, there being number of others of the same

In the supreme court this afternoon Judge Sedgwick said in the case of the Oscar and Hattie, the British Columbia ealer seized by the United States for violation of the modus vivendi in the Behring Sea, that there was not a tithe of evidence to show why she should be The chief justice also thought The case against the vessel stands good chance of being dismissed. The Vancouver street railway vs. the P. R. is now in progress.

HEROINE DOUSCHKA.

Death of One the the Most Remarkable

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.-Mrs. Dousch ka Pickens Dugas, who has just died in Edgefield county, S. C., was the "red shirt heroine" of the Wade-Hampton campaign of 1876, which redeemed South Carolina from carpet bag domination. The state was under negro-Republican control, but Gen. Hampton had sworn he would be governor, "or know the reason why." Republicans were Republicans were aroused throughout the state and clashes with the whites were almost of daily occurrence.

At this time a band of 1,500 redshirts rode into Edgefield village with Douschka Pickens at their head. She was clad in a costume of red, and from her hat hung a long red plume. She had called upon the men to follow her. The wildest enthusiam was kindled throughout the state and the redshirts were triumphant. A few years later she married Geo. Dugas, a man of culture and brilliant attainments. He took her to Augusta, Ga., his home, where she could have reigned, a social queen, but she could not endure the restraints of town life and returned to the home of her girlhood, where she died.

In the funeral cortege were veteran soldiers, old family negroes and 20 hunting dogs that had often accompanied her in the chase. She was the youngest daughter of Gov. Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina. Her mother was Lucy Holcomb, a Kentucky beauty, who, as a bride, was presented at the court of St. Petersburg, her husband being United States minister to Russia at that time. The "redshirts heroine" was born in a palace of the Czar. She was christened Francesca, but as a little child she was called "Douschka," which in the Russian language means "darling." That name always clung to her.

One Honest Man.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure. do not despair, do not give up There is Hope, there is a Cure! I have a remedy that never fails. So confident am I that it will cure even the worst cases, that you need not pay till you are cured. If I do not cure you, you will not owe me This surely is fair and anything. Correspondence strictly connonest. Write to-day. Everything sent sealed and free from exposure. Address, naming this paper:

GEO. I. HUDSON, 175 Jefferson Ave., Detroit Mich.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

British Columbia fishery count which comprises in all about 450 pages. and which is published in blue book form, has just been distributed. There is an introductory report prepared by the chairman, Mr. Samuel Wilmot. Mr. Wilmot commences by saying that for years past the fishing industries of the Fraser river and other inland waters of the province have been objects of much solicitude to the department. Owing to variety of causes the regulations from time to time adopted as best suited for the conservation of these important sources of wealth to the community have not met with that endorsation or approval on the part of those most interested in their preservation which had naturally been expected. Delegations waited from time to time upon the minister of marine and fisheries and petitions were presented at various periods from the canning companies representing the necessity of rescinding or amending these regulations and substituting others, many of them in direct opposition to the recommendations and reports of the local officers of the department in the province. Under these circumstances there was naturally a desire on all hands for the appointment of a commission to investigate and take evidence on all matters appertaining to the fisheries of the Pacific province, in order that the department might formulate regulations for the control of the different fisheries upon data obtained through a disinterested an unbiased me-

Mr. Wilmot in his report then gives a short resume of the growth of the principal provincial fisheries. From the time of the first trader and explorer reaching British Columbia the wonderful extent and richness of the fisheries of British Columbia attracted attention; and the annual migration of the salmon in such immense numbers up the rivers from the sea to the spawning grounds have been a source of never-failing interest to travellers and others who have seen them in countless thousands, during the summer months, pushing up stream, overcoming all obstacles, in obedience to that instinctive law of nature which compels them to seek suitable localities for the reproduction of their species

From time immemorial the aborigines ooked upon the season of the arrival of the salmon as their grand harvest, and immense quantities were annually taken and preserved for use during the interval of winter, and that long period during which, although fish were always present in the streams, yet they were not caught with the same facility as during the great runs of "sıw-kay," or red salmon, in the months of July and August.

The Indian pursued a reckless and improvident mode of fishing, and although the number of fish caught by them was large, comparatively speaking they were small to the numbers which formed the great salmon runs that yearly passed up the river to the snawning grounds As the country gradually settled fishing operations became more or less extensive. At first the market for the catch was much restricted, the settlement being sparse. There was no suitable means of communications with the outside world.

the same profusion of fish wealth abound-

South of the international

ed.

Then the shipment of preserved fresh fish in cans was a success. was that in 1876 this business was also thing; the extreme delight the established on the Fraser river by the erection of two small canneries whose pack that year aggregated 7247 cases. From this small beginning in 1876, the salmon canning industry has grown to one of the first magnitude, the pack of salmon in the province of British Columbia in the year 1889 amounting to 419,211 cases, representing a value of \$2,414,655. This was the product of thirty canneries, of which sixteen were operated on the Fraser river. In the following year, 1890, owing to a depreciated market, due largely to the competition of Alaskan canneries, the output was not so large, being only 417,500 cases, valued at \$2,387,519, and in 1891. with thirty-eight canneries in operation. of which 22 were on the Fraser river. the salmon pack only reached the total of 316,054 cases, the value of which was placed at \$1,517,060. In explanation of this falling off, however, it may be mentioned that owing to a glut in the European market, consequent upon the large packs put up by the canneries in the two preceding years, not as many fish were taken as might otherwise have been the case. The fisheries inspector for British Columbia, however, reported that, had the canneries desired to do so, fully 625,-000 cases might have been obtained. A drop in the price of canned salmon from 12 to 10 cents per one pound tin also largely accounts for the decrease in value of the product of 1891, under that of the

years previous. From the two small canneries in 1876 employing only about 100 persons, the industry has expanded to the extent that in 1891 there were over 6500 persons employed directly by the canneries, and the number of other persons indirectly

benefited correspondingly large. The halibut fishery has attracted considerable attention during the past two years, and valuable fishing banks, richly stocked with this commercial fish have been discovered, and though not as yet worked with much vigor, considerable quantities have already been shipped in ice to the eastern cicies of Canada and the United States, and notwithstanding the many transportation difficulties and drawbacks, he prices realized give promise of a large increase in the business, and a corresponding benefit to the province in the early future. In 1890 the value of halibut captured and used fresh was placed at \$31,840 for 636,800 pounds was placed at \$31,840 for 638,800 lbs.. and in 1891 the catch had increased to 1,130,000 lbs., valued at \$56,500. The total value of the fisheries of th

province for 1890 was reported by the spector at \$3,481,432,29. In 1890 Mr. Wilmot paid an official visit to the Fraser river during the height of the salmon fishing season and

inspected the canning establishments. The run of salmon in 1890 was very heavy and the opportunity afforded the inspecting officer to obtain a full and comprehensive view of the conduct of fishery matters upon the Fraser river was very favorable. Mr. Wilmot's report to the government was adopted and published in the annual report of the department for 1890. The report, however, produced much criticism from many of the salmon canners, and their agents, who complained bitterly of the representations which were made by Mr. Wilmot regarding the wholesale destruction fish and the universal custom which

The Report of the Commissioner as Compiled by Mr. Wilment. (From our own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The report of the

YouNeed It! The"D.&L".--Emulsion It Will ···· Cure That Cough, Heal Your Lungs. PutFlesh on Your Bones Prevent Consumption.

prevailed of throwing all offal from canning establishments in the river trary to law, as well as the conclus arrived at generally in his report. It was, therefore, with a view of det mining the accuracy of this report, well as obtaining data and informa on many other points respecting the riv and deep sea fisheries of the province which, until Mr. Wilmot's report made, the department had previous been uninformed, a minute of coun based upon the recommendation of honorable the minister of marine fisheries, was approved on the 23rd December, 1891, appointing a com consisting of Hon. D. W. Higgins. P. P., speaker of the British Colur Legislative Assembly, Wm. Armstro Esq., sheriff of New Westminster, R and Samuel Wilmot, Esq., superintender of fish culture for Canada, "to inqu into and report upon the fisheries a fishery regulations of the province British Columbia."

Mr. Charles Winter, of the headqua ters staff of the fisheries departme was detailed for duty and accompanithe commissioner as secretary.

As to the meetings of the commiss n the province, which were pretty full reported in the press, and the report onclusions arrived at, as well as large mass of evidence taken your rea ers are already familiar with. The er dence alone covered over 1000 pages type-writing. SLABTOWN THE DOINGS IN FRANCE.

British Papers Attach Considerable In portance to the Russian Visit. Paris, Oct. 19.-French newspaper publish comments upon the sympathy pressed by Russians at the death Marshal McMahon. They seem grea ly pleased at it. The Czar's messag of thanks to President Carnot for con esies extended to the Russian sailor at Toulon and Paris has also great pleased the newspapers of this and other cities of France. It may be said that France and Frenchmen feel more confi dence to-day in the stability of the re public and in the strength of their army and navy than they have for the past 2

The London Telegraph says: "The it of the Russians to France has had decidedly bracing effect upon the French but it is an open question whether th will not precipitate the long expects European war. France is now hers again, hot-tempered, ultra-sensitive, chi alrous to a very high degree, proud her armies and her navy, strong in likes and dislikes, and quick to reinjuries, whether real or fancied. Franc is more dangerous to the peace of Europe

than she was a week ago. "After all, summed facts, the wild, extravagant enthusiasm shown by the French people their Russian guests means feel comes, from the idea that is ready to fight with her and not sat isfaction at the prospects of peace the future. The fighting enthusia displayed at Toulon and at Paris was the enthusiasm of 1870, when 'a Berlin rang from the Mediterranean to British channel, and from the Atlanti to the Prussian frontier.

"Those people who went wild yester day cheering 'Vive la Russie' were their hearts crying 'Vive la Revand so, in spite of the Czar's warning, spite of Carnot's orders, the spirit war is stirring up the enthusiastic lions of France, urging them on to batt n spite of their leaders.

"Behind all those toasts to peace an o the prosperity of France was thinly concealed toast to the brothe hood in arms expected to exist between France and Russia, when the w trumpet calls all Europe to arms. The toasts were toasts of war, not toasts peace, and none know this better tha the calculating, wakeful minds of Ge many, Italy, Austria and England.

Weeks to be Fxtradited. New York, Oct. 21.-Francis H. Weeks will be brought back to New York from Costa Rica. A telegram was received Secretary of State Gresham by District Atorney Nicoll stating that Policemen Vengerichten and Reilly would sail with the prisoner Wednesday next for the United States.

French Powder Mill Explodes. Bordeaux, Oct. 21.—The imhabitants this city were startled this morning b the explosion of a large powder maga zine at St. Medard, a village eight mile northwest of Bordeaux. The magazin was blown to atoms and one man was killed and two injured. It is feared others employed in the magazine were buried in the debris.



Mrs. William Lohn Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost an appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia She could not eat vege-

toast distressed her. Had to give up how work. In a week after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food

on her stomach and grew stronger. She is bottles, has a good appetite, gnined 12 does her work easily, is now in perfect heal HOOD'S PILLS are the best after clime Pilla. They assist digestion ar in are head; the.

ROASTED

ppalling Railway Michigan This

Two Swift Express Ti One Anot

WENTY-FIVE PEOPLE K

Horrible Fate of Passe a Trap and Bu They Were World's ists-Fearful Scenes Was Inexcusable.

Battle Creek, Mich. road wreck occurred Trunk near St. Nich east of here, at three ing. A. Raymondthe World's F No. 9 express, going were burned and it ns were killed or Fifty more were in omb special over-ran Detroit, Oct. 20. cials in this city have nassengers were killl and two coaches bu were No. 6 express, No. 9 express, going crowded with passe and going to the Workilled and injured ar agara Falls, about e It now looks as if

urn out worse tha Later particulars sa persons lost their 1 many were badly i were driven into each wrecked. The eng jumped when they nevitable and escar injury. Conductor Pacific express, is hurt. When the collision ond and third day going west were c

It was in these co

sacrifice of life tool coach cut through knife, and the heads of the sleepi sengers, completely fiery furnace. gage car of the spec ed, but the coache the train moving sl Passengers in the more or less injure No. 1, has been in fore. Twenty-five this morning by had been burned to The accident too the first station. he turned on the burned. No one o al was injured. was made up of 15 of them were burn fire from the lamp

arms and legs bur possibly be identifi time. As the se back through the people in a mass latter car, in the where most of wards found. took fire and alm were in a blaze. people of the to very quickly. Or caped through the who escaped sma and climbed thro in all escaped.

bodies were burne

recognizable. Nearl

of the second coa A most horrib when Mrs. Char Plaine, N.Y., suc way out of the came fastened, a assistance could was burned to with half her bo lease her from her name. Henry Canfield,

n the Chicago

heard the crash

in a fire alarm the engine house ed promptly, bu half a mile awa drant, and the hose wagon bet layed them unti siderable headw ose was finally to reach the b was als Trunk water w pressure enough Following is ously injured: (Brook, N.Y., wi Brockport, N.Y Mrs. Belle Win H. Archbell, V Miss Lizzie Va cut by glass, l Dead: E. Wirt chief; an unkn off. One body clothing with Bay street; Mentioned. Tw identified yet. has been burne one of the tw

The death of pathetic and he she retained h ing her name those who w what friends was a teacher chool at hom tian. Her hu was terribly from the wre

head, legs and

The work of not completed ing, when the of the wreck. not to be ha was made of disfigured bod charge of the ribly burned a

o'clock.