Still More Conferences

Meetings In New York Endeavor to Solve the Coal Strike.

But While There Is Hope No Results Are Yet Reported.

Mr. Mitchell's Reply to United States President Refuses to End Strike.

New York, Oct. 9.—Numerous conferences looking to the settlement of the anthracite miners strike were held in this city today, but tonight at 10 o'clock there was no evidence given to the public that any results had been reached. Rumors of settlement flew thick and fast, but when anyone of the conferees was approached the almost invariable answer to questions was: "I have nothing to say."

The conferences are all going on tonight, but the impression prevails that if any basis of settlement is reached it will not be announced till tomorrow, following a meeting to be held at United States Senator Platts down town office.

The interest in the day's proceedings really centres about the meeting held in the afternoon at Mr. Platt's office. Present at this meeting were Governor O'Dell, Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Platt, President Olymphant of the D. & H.; President Fowler of the Ontario & Western; President Truesdale of the Lackawanna; Chairman Thomas, of the Erie; John Markle, representing the Independent operators; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson; David Lamar and Edward Lauterbach.

This conference followed one held in the forenoon in Senator Platt's office, at which were present Senators Quay and Penrose, Governor O'Dell, President Louterbach and Senator Platt. The conferees were very reticent as to the subject under discussion there. Governor O'Dell afterward had luncheon at the Lawyers club with Senators Quay and Penrose. Following luncheon the three, with Senator Penrose's secretary, returned to Senator Platt's office. At 3 o'clock they were joined by the operators of the coal mines, and the most important conference of the day was held. Mr. Lauterbach went back and forth from the office and made a trip to Mr. Morgan's office. He did not see Mr. Morgan, he then went back to the conference room. Mr. Lauterbach replied to questions that things looked very hopeful for a speedy settlement. He said he had seen President John Mitchell Wednesday night, and that he seems disposed to act with a spirit of fairness. The conference ended about 4:30 p. m.

Although President Mitchell apparently had no part in the conference between the senators and the operators, his actions were anxiously awaited. Early in the day he was joined at the Ashland House by former State Senator Moses with Salomon, of Chicago. The Chicagoan has so far refused to disclose his mission, saying he was merely a "messenger." During the morning Mr. Mitchell had a long conference with his three district presidents. Afterwards District President Nichols had this to say:

"Unless the demands of the strikers are granted in full, I do not see how President Mitchell can settle the strike without calling a convention. If only a part of the demands are granted, that would render it necessary to call a convention, and that would take two weeks at least."

Late in the afternoon President Mitchell and the district presidents had another conference at the Ashland House. Nichols said that his associates had not considered any informal proposition from the operators. He said that the strike might be settled by Monday, but intimated that this was improbable.

Oscar S. Strauss, member of the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, called on President Mitchell late in the afternoon. On leaving, Mr. Strauss said: "President Mitchell wanted to see me, but the object of my visit I cannot make public."

Benjamin F. Tracy, Albert B. Bordman, D. H. Bacon, president of the Tennesee Coal & Iron & Railroad Co., called on President Mitchell in the evening.

"We came to see President Mitchell," said Gen. Tracy, "on the bituminous situation in Alabama. We spoke of the strike of the employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Mr. Mitchell received us well and heard our statement of the facts. We made a favorable impression, I think, and have hopes that the result of our interview will be favorable to us."

Washington, Oct. 9.—President John Mitchell, of the Coal Miners' union, has refused to comply with the appeal of President Roosevelt to call the strike off.

The text of his letter addressed to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, follows:

"Dear Sir: Hon. Harold Wright has no doubt reported to you the delivery of your message to me last Monday, and my statement to him that I should take your suggestion under advisement, although I did not look upon it with favor.

"Since that time I have consulted with our district presidents, who concur fully in my views. We desire to assure you again that we feel keenly the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation, and it would give us great pleasure to take any action which would bring this coal strike to an end in a manner that would safeguard the interests of our constituents.

"In proposing that there be an immediate resumption of coal mining upon the conditions we suggested in the conference at the White House, we believed that we had gone more than half way, and had met your wishes.

"It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious assault made upon us in the response of the coal operators. We feel confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insincerity of those who maligned us. Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future; and, inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you, and inasmuch as there is no law hrough which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission.

"As stated above, we believe that we went more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be asked to make further sacrifice.

"We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country who are now being subjected to great suffering and inconvenience by a prolongation of the coal strike, and we feel that the onus of this terrible state of affairs should be placed upon the side which has refused to defer to fair and impartial investigation."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is considering the anthracite coal situation, and will issue an appeal probably tomorrow, to the public, for aid for the strikers. It is said that Presidents Gompers and Mitchell were in communication today, though the former refused to answer questions along that line. Mr. Gompers said: "We will furnish the miners all the assistance, financially and otherwise, to the extent of our power, and you can depend on it, they will not give in unconditionally by any means."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 9.—The entire third brigade, under command of General Gobin, is now in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and in control of the territory from Wapwallopen, and Mocanaqua, on the south, to Forest City on the north, a stretch of 60 miles. General Gobin was busy today placing his commands. For the present the troops will remain where he has stationed them, and as the necessity arises, he will distribute them. The general's attention was called to the statements made by company superintendents that the production of coal will depend altogether upon where the troops are placed to protect workmen, and he was asked if his men will do police duty. He replied that he would do whatever Governor Stone ordered him to do. The soldiers were respectfully received everywhere.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 9.—James Burnham, a striker, was shot and instantly killed by a soldier on guard duty at Brownsville, near here, early this morning. The place is the scene of several dynamiting outrages, and Burnham is said to have been loitering in the vicinity of a non-unionist's house, which was partly destroyed by an explosion last week. The soldiers called upon Burnham to halt, and this order is said to have been disregarded. Thereupon the sentry fired and Burnham fell dead in his tracks with a bullet through his heart.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to dynamite a breaker owned by Slattery Bros., at Tuscarora. Only slight damage was done.

Another Killed At Westminster

Angus Sutherland Struck By a C. P. R. Train and Knocked Dead.

Crazy Finlander Runs Amuck With Winchester Rifle at Ladners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 9.—The Coroner's jury today returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of the man run over by a street car last night. The remains were forwarded to New Brunswick this afternoon.

Another fatality occurred about 4:30 this afternoon at Sapperton, the victim being an elderly man, Angus Sutherland. Deceased had just left the Brunette Mill store when in crossing the track he was struck by the afternoon outgoing C. P. R. train. He was thrown about 20 feet into the cattle guard, and was quite dead when picked out a minute later. Sutherland was slightly deaf, and could not have heard the locomotive whistle for the crossing, nor again when too late to slow down, the engineer gave a prolonged warning which advised the neighborhood that something was wrong. Sutherland was aged about 70, and for many years had been a charge on the city.

Last night a crazy Finlander ran amuck at Ladner and terrified the town by emptying the magazine of a Winchester rifle into stores and dwellings before he was caught.

LAND PURCHASED.

Six Thousand Acres Bought in Northwest.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Mr. W. A. Smith, a banker of Eagle Grove, Iowa, has purchased from the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. six thousand acres in the Shell River district, where, in his opinion, some of the finest lands on the continent is to be had.

UNCLE SAM DISPLEASED.

Fears Cuba Is Drifting Away From Him.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The situation as to Cuba is such at present as to give officials here great concern. It is feared that Cuba is drifting away and evidence is multiplying day by day to mark the growth of indifference toward the cultivation of friendly commercial relations with the United States, which almost borders on hostility. The best efforts of the State Department have failed to secure the adhesion of the Cuban government to the treaty which by the terms of the Platt amendment must be entered into between the two governments. The delay is all on one side, namely, at Havana, for Secretary Hay and the Cuban minister Senor Quesada have performed their part in drafting a treaty which it is believed carries out the intent of Congress. That treaty is now awaiting the approval of the Cuban government, which approval is withheld not with any expressed intention of rejecting the convention, but through what is regarded here as the natural inertia of the Cubans in diplomatic matters. This treaty includes provisions for a considerable measure of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba and while it is true that the Cubans believe that the United States has been rather niggardly in the arrangement of the reciprocity schedule, the objections are not regarded as sufficient to account for the great delay in concluding the treaty. However, there is no intention, it is said, to resort to any undue pressure on the Cubans so long as there is no discrimination against the United States and in favor of another country.

The world seems to be divided into two classes; those who board, and envy those who keep house, and those who keep house and envy the boarders.—Atchison Globe.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Alexander Will Become a Hulk

She was Once One of the Largest Tugboats on the Coast.

Danube Sails For Northern British Columbia Ports--Antlope is Due.

Today the tug Albion is expected to arrive from Port Townsend, bringing the hulk Alexander, which is to engage in carrying logs from San Juan logging camps to Puget Sound mills. The lumbermen have been rafting logs with success by the new device which was fully described in these columns a short time ago, but during the winter weather the logs will be carried to the mills in the old hulk. The Alexander is a vessel well known to British Columbia seafaring men, having been built on the Skeena river, and as the tug Alexander, a powerful towboat, engined at Victoria, she began service out of this port in 1876, with Capt. Rudlin, the veteran skipper of the steamer Charmer, in command. The Alexander was built by McAllister Bros., who selected Port Essington as the building place of their vessel in order to have easy access to the raw material for the vessel's hull. The vessel, 180 feet long and 27 feet beam, was towed to Victoria in November, 1876, by the steamer Otter, to receive her engines, which were brought to this port from England on the oark Mountain Laurel. The Alexander cost her builders a fortune, and the cost of operating her was so great that she soon became known to the shipping fraternity of Victoria as "McAllister's Folly." Many local masters were in command of her. Capt. Rudlin was her first master, and Capts. Morrison, Marchant, J. D. Warren, Jagers, McAllister, Urquhart and Bendroit followed the Charmer's skipper in charge. The costly operation of the steamer soon ate up McAllister's fortune, and in 1880 the steamer was sold to Capt. J. D. Warren, for R. Dunsmuir, for $15,000. The steamer was operated under Mr. Dunsmuir's flag for ten years, and then was sold to T. P. H. Whitelaw, the well known wrecker of San Francisco, who came here to wreck the sunken steamer San Pedro, and he converted the vessel into a whaler. She put in a few seasons in the Arctic with the melting-down pots simmering on her decks, and the right whales coming on board, and then she was converted into a four-masted schooner and engaged in the lumber trade until unable, to coast on the United States side because of the inability of her owners to get United States register. Now, is another transitory stage in her eventful career, her masts and top hamper have come down and she is now a hulk.

Several of the hulks now engaged in hauling ore, lumber, coal, etc., in these waters have equally interesting histories. The old Dashing Wave, which has been engaged in transporting salmon to Tacoma, and which is to be placed in the coal-carrying trade on the Sound, although now spoken of as a hulk, scow, barge or, in fact, any old name, was at one time hailed as a clipper passenger ship. It was 53 years ago that that vessel's keel first cut the waters of the Atlantic ocean. She was one of the early built clipper boats, and soon made a reputation for speed. For a long time she was engaged in the passenger carrying trade between New York city and Liverpool. Later, when the cotton carrying trade for New Orleans was at its height, she was taken off the New York run and put on between New Orleans and Liverpool, carrying cotton on the outward voyage and passengers on the return. She was called one of the fastest ships on the Atlantic, and her passenger cabins were always crowded. Nineteen years ago she was sold to Hanson at San Francisco. She had outlived her day of glory on the Atlantic. Other ships of larger tonnage and faster sailing qualities had been built, and steamers were entering the passenger traffic to an alarming extent. She was brought to the Pacific to enter in the Coast lumber carrying trade. Things were newer here, but the craft as a rule were older, and again she took her place in the front ranks of sailing vessels, showing her heels to all comers for several years.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

On the North Pacific as Predicted by Hydrographers.

The pilot chart issued by the United States Hydrographic Department has the following statement of the kind of weather which may be expected on the North Pacific ocean in October. The synopses have been compiled from the records of that month in former years:

In October the winds near the Pacific coast strengthen. They blow from the southeast from San Francisco to British Columbia, and gradually back to easterly in going north into Alaska waters, where they blow stronger than in any other month. Temperatures in Behring sea are seldom above the freezing point, and by the middle of October it is not safe for vessels to be north of Cape Romanzof.

Tropical storms are occasionally encountered in the southeastern portion of the North Pacific ocean. In Asiatic waters the northeast monsoons acquire complete ascendancy. Typhoons are less frequent than in midsummer, and as the end of the month is reached they seldom occur.

WILL BE LATE SEASON.

Yukon Will Be Clear of Ice for Some Time.

Reports from the North indicate that the Yukon will be open to navigation later than it was last year, and that shipments of freight will continue to a later date. In 1901 the last boat to carry freight from the White Pass & Yukon left White Horse October 10, though a boat of another company did succeed in making the trip as late as November 2. Probably shipments will continue two or three weeks yet this year. The White Pass & Yukon is still receiving freight intended for Dawson, though the company does not insure its transportation farther than White Horse. All the freight awaiting transportation down the river has been moved and in September the company did a greater business than in any other month in its history. This is accounted for partly by the fact that shippers this year waited until late to make up their consignments of goods for the North.

AFTER MANY MONTHS.

Yarmouth Schooner Which Was Given up as Lost Returns Safe.

On July 6, 1901, a small vessel, the Forget-me-Not, a sailing trawler that had been converted into a whaler, left Yarmouth harbor, England, bound to Frobisher bay, in the frozen north.

She had not been heard of since, was given up as lost, and the underwriters had admitted the owner's claim for the amount of her insurance, though he had deferred taking it until another mail had arrived. Two weeks ago no small sensation was caused in Yarmouth by the receipt of a cablegram, via Sydney, Cape Breton, notifying that the Forget-me-Not, her crew and cargo, were safe, for all their adventurous voyagings protracted over 14 months. The Forget-me-Not is only of 86 tons. She was specially fitted for the trip to the Arctic zone, and her sides were cased in steel to resist the ice, besides being strengthened in other ways.

She was under the command of a sailor who had previously been out in the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Polar regions, and his crew was composed mainly of Scandinavians. The vessel was intended for a private trading expedition, and carried 20 tons of stores, ship biscuits, preserved meats, lime juice, and 1,000lb. of tobacco for barter with the Esquimaux. The stores were carried in 54 huge puncheons, that were afterwards to be used for bringing home whale and walrus oil, in addition to whalebone, furs, and hides.

At Frobisher Bay there is a depot for melting down whales and walrus, and on completing the clearance of the outward cargo, the Forget-me-Not was to load for Yarmouth, which it was hoped she might reach about the end of the year. Months, however, passed without tidings, and at last it was concluded that she must have been lost. With the fear that the crew might be castaways somewhere in those desolate regions, the Peary expedition was specially asked to keep a look-out for either the vessel or the crew. Anxious relatives have now been apprised of their safety.

The captain was entrusted with one curious commission before he sailed by a member of the Rothschild family, who desired to add to his collection some specimens of Arctic fleas.

Crooks Fight Shy of Victoria

Arrest of Notorious Lewis Gang Frightens off a Gang of Thieves.

Seattle Scamps Who Had Intended "Operating" Here Change Their Minds.

That Victoria has benefited very materially from the arrest and conviction of the notorious crooks, Lewis and Williams, and the women who were traveling with them as their wives, is the opinion of Supt. Hussey of the Provincial Police force.

The authorities have no doubt whatever that it was the intention of a number of expert pick-pockets who make Seattle and the Sound cities their headquarters to "operate" in Victoria during Exhibition week, but they were deterred from engaging in the interesting tasks of relieving fair visitors of their pocket books by the circumstances that a quartette of the most expert Eastern "crooks" had unexpectedly entangled themselves in the meshes of the law as it is administered on this side of the line.

Anticipating the arrival here of certain light-fingered gentry who intended "working" Victoria during Exhibition week, the police officials made ample preparations for their reception. A squad of detectives in plain clothes was given instructions to watch all crowded street cars and points where there were any crush or crowding of people taking in the fair-sights, and in no instance thus far was there witnessed any indications which would point to the presence here of the gang of expected crooks. The immunity which Victoria is thus enjoying is due to a large extent, in the opinion of Supt. Hussey to the salutary lesson which has been taught Pacific Coast criminals by the arrest and conviction of the Lewises and Williams'.

An interesting point cropped up in connection with the questioning of the latter regarding their movements, and general plans of operations. It developed that the Lewis and Williams gang were highly indignant that they should have been the victims of the operation of British Columbia machinery for the suppression of crime, complaining that there were other crooks whom they had noticed in the city who had apparently escaped the vigilant eyes of the detectives.

From conversation had with the members of the Lewis gang it was ascertained that they were engaged in a very profitable avocation, and up to the time of falling into the hands of the Victoria police had escaped conviction in all their operations which occurred for a number of years, and embraced practically the whole continent of America as a field. They were always successful in their stealings—handling only the most costly articles—and as a consequence had always an ample supply of cash on hand. On the other side of the line, where the wheels of the mill of justice are sometimes clogged by the judicious throwing in of a quantity of the filthy lucre, they had little difficulty in avoiding being sent to jail, being generally successful in "fixing" somebody who had "a pull." But when they came to British Columbia they were up against a different sort of game, and they are now cursing the fate which induced them to come to John Bull's dominions.

It is interesting to learn the particular idea which they had in mind in coming here. They expected of course to be fairly successful in "working" the crowds at the various provincial exhibitions; but they were mainly induced to visit Victoria by the belief that as this was a northern port, a good haul could be made in sealskin coats and jackets, which they expected to be displayed in profusion in all the smart shops. Disappointed in finding the game they were looking for, they at once turned their attention to less valuable articles, with the result which has already been related.

But it is the firm conviction of Supt. Hussey and other police officials the province will benefit to a very large extent by the arrest and conviction of the Lewis gang, as that circumstance has unquestionably had the effect of warning off many other crooks who looked upon British Columbia as "a good thing."

SEEK SITES FOR TRAPS.

A Seattle despatch to the Vancouver Province says: "It is reported here in the inside ring of cannery circles, that the Canadian government has been approached with the offer of a large sum of money, in return for which American canners desire the privilege of building traps on the southeastern coast of Vancouver Island.

"The sum mentioned as having already been offered the government of Canada for the privilege desired is $250,000 in cash, and the proposition was made by a combination of interests representing the Alaska Packers' association and the Puget Sound Packers' association.

"In return for the large bonus mentioned it is asked that Canada give licenses for 25 traps and a five-year lease of tidal lands on the Gulf of Georgia, to be selected at will by the canners.

"It is learned on reliable authority that the ground asked for in the leases covers all the inside coastline of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands from Race Rocks to a point on Desolation Sound, about 100 miles above Victoria. It is particularly stipulated that the bonus-givers shall be allowed to choose whatever trap sites they please, so long as vested rights and navigable waters are not interefered with.

"For each and every trap erected, the combination offers to pay the government of Canada rental in the sum of $2,000 per annum, which means that upon the erection of 25 traps the government would be annually in receipt of a revenue of $50,000 apart from the bonus of $250,000 paid down upon the granting of the trap licenses.

"Those at the head of the movement to secure from the Canadian government the privileges outlined above have endeavored to keep the matter quiet until they received some definite answer to their proposal. The promoters are expecting to receive a decision in a few days."

Mining In The Suburbs

Development Begun on the Glasgow and North Star, Goldstream.

Well Defined Lead Which Assays $18.31 in all Values.

Another important discovery of valuable mineral was recently made at Mount Skirt by Messrs. Jas. Templeton and J. Timon, of this city. These gentlemen have staked two claims, the Glasgow and the North Star on Goldstream, at the base of Mount Skirt, and about 13 miles from town.

The outcrop of ore is about four inches, but widens to two feet at a depth of four or five feet. It is well defined and has every appearance of a true fissure.

The vein matter is heavily charged with iron and copper pyrites, samples taken from the surface assaying $18.31, made up as follows: Gold, .32, silver, $13.72, copper, $4.27.

The owners are driving a tunnel into the side hill, following the vein, and intend pushing the work all winter. Several mining men who have examined the prospect say that it gives promise of becoming a good mine and strongly advise the owners to prospect it thoroughly. Mr. Templeton was offered a substantial sum in cash for his share in the property a few days ago, but declined as he feels confident that he has a good thing.

The development of these claims should command the interest of Victorians as the establishment of a mine in such close proximity to the city would prove of much benefit to its business men.

SMELTERS COMPLETED.

Fred. Sherbourne Going to Quatsino to Build Ore Bins.

This is indeed the "growing time" on Vancouver Island. Contractor Fred. Sherbourne, who erected the smelters at Crofton and Ladysmith, was in the city yesterday, having about completed his work at those points.

Mr. Sherbourne leaves at once for Quatsino Sound, on the West Coast of the Island, where he will commence arrangements for the erection of 2,500 ton ore bunkers for the Yreka Mining company. The frames to be utilized in the work will be turned out by the Sayward Milling & Lumber company, of this city, and shipped to their destination on the steamer Danube, which leaves this port on the 20th inst. Mr. Sherbourne reports that roasting has commenced at the Ladysmith smelter, and that altogether there is an air of activity and progress everywhere manifested regarding Island development, which warrants the present being characterized as "our growing time."

MINING NOTES.

The North Star Mining company, of East Kootenay, has now about 80 men at work making a daily output and shipment of 40 tons.

The Rambler cut down its force by 20 men last Saturday, says the Paystreak. The mill is working on rock from the dump.

Camp Bird—Mine manager reports returns for August: "The mill ran 30 days and crushed 5,755 tons of dry ore, yielding bullion $129,200; concentrates (355 tons), $29,725; total, $158,925, less expenses, $54,500. Profit for month, $104,425." (Office note.—The returns from tailings for the month of August are not yet received.)

Giant.—Cable from the resident director at Rossland, dated 22nd September: "400 tons of ore shipped to the smelting works; net proceeds $4,000, after allowing for smelting cost; the tunnel has already been driven a length of 240ft." (Office note—This is evidently the output since last cable published—namely, since end of August.)

The Payne has 100 men on the payroll. There is plenty of water for the mill and everything is working satisfactorily with a steady production. The management is figuring on building a couple of zinc ovens at the mill to roast the iron and sulphur out of their zinc production before shipments—Paystreak.

The Wan Eagle and Centre Star are to increase their staffs and shipments. The Rossland Miner states in this connection as a possibility that a maximum output of 24,000 tons a month may be fairly soon reached by the two mines. But it is likely the increased output will for some time be considerably less than the above estimate. The present monthly output of the two mines is about 7,000 or 8,000 tons.

Following are the foreign coal shipments from the New Vancouver Coal company, Nanaimo, for the month ending September 30th, 1902:

Date.	Name.	Destination.	Tons.
4	S.S. Wyefield	San Francisco	5,219
6	S.S. Kingfisher	Alaska	48
9	S.S. Ventura	Ketchikan	128
10	S.S. Centennial	Seattle	1,151
12	S.S. Manauense	Siberia	1,430
13	S.S. Kingfisher	Alaska	27
18	S.S. Kingfisher	Alaska	30
19	S.S. Wyefield	San Francisco	5,247
20	S.S. Titania	San Francisco	5,637
24	Kingfisher	Alaska	40
28	S.S. Dirigo	Alaska	263
	Total		19,274

The Bosun mine at New Denver has shipped three carloads of zinc to Antwerp, Belgium. It went via Montreal.

Eighty-five men are now employed at the Arlington mine, near Slocan City, and the shipments for the week totalled 50 tons.

Only about 50 feet of the 110 foot shaft on the Maggie Mineral claim remains to be done, when the owners will be in a position to ship ore of high value in copper carrying a fair percentage of gold and silver. Four assays lately taken, so Mr. Hocking says, give an average value of over $40. The natural conditions for economical working of the property are greatly in its favor. Should the Cariboo railway be built up the Bonaparte Valley it would run within a few feet of the mouth of the tunnel.—Ashcroft Journal.

Pleasant Social.—A very enjoyable social was held yesterday evening at the Calvary Baptist church, the occasion being the third anniversary of Rev. Mr. Vichert's pastorate. There was a large attendance and a good programme was rendered. Refreshments were also served. A feature of the evening was the presentation to the pastor of an address full of encouragement, accompanied by a well-filled purse. R. Roberts, on the occasion of his leaving for college, was also presented with a token of esteem.

Epworth League—The tenth anniversary of the James Bay Epworth League will be held on Sunday and Monday, the 12th and 13th instant. 7 a. m., sunrise prayer meeting led by the president: 11 a. m., sermon by Rev. W. J. Sipprell, B.A.B.D., principal of Columbian College, New Westminster; anthem "All Thy Works Shall Praise Thee," solo by Miss A. Morris. Short session of Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., and a mass meeting of Sunday school and Epworth League at 3 o'clock. Speakers, Mr. D. Ballantyne, Rev. J. P. Westman and Rev. R. B. Blyth. Service at 7 p. m., sermon by Principal Sipprell, B.A. B. D., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. Sunday morning's Colonist will contain the full order of service.

Anglia at Honolulu—The steamer Sierra, which arrived at San Francisco on Monday, reported that when she sailed from Honolulu on October 1st, the cable steamer Anglia had arrived there with the section of cable to complete the Canadian Australian line, and was to leave for Fanning Island on the following day.

Mrs. Parke—Your husband has been very ill, hasn't he?

Mrs. Lane—I never saw him so ill. Why for two weeks he never spoke a cross word to me.—Brooklyn Life.

REVELSTOKE SCHOOLS.

From Kootenay Mail.

Mr. Wilson, the architect who examined the masonry and brick work of the city schools last week on behalf of the government, reported the work good, but considered the stone base wall should have been two inches wider, the cornices of metal, and the roof of slate. This would have been all right if the trustees had had sufficient money to do the work, but as they had to make the most of the funds available the fancy touches were omitted. Mr. Gamble, C. E., who is in charge of the public buildings of the province, has examined the building thoroughly. He had passed the plans and specifications before the work was let and says these are being carried out in their integrity, and that he is well satisfied with the work done by Messrs. Smith, the contractors, and with the progress of the building.

HUNTED AN INDIAN.

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 9.—Joseph Martel, 14 years old, of Forest, is under arrest here, charged with having put 38 pellets of bird shot into ex-Chief Johnson, of the Stony Point Indian reservation, who is 80 years old. His injuries are painful, but not serious.

THE FINANCIAL END OF SPORT

The Shamrock Lacrosse Team Played For Cash and Not For Fame.

Westminster is in a turmoil because the Shamrocks came to Victoria, and the Vancouver World criticises the sockeye team, but if any of the New Westminster team could have seen the burlesque of lacrosse at the Exhibition grounds they would have soon realized this matter is a case of "much ado about nothing." The Shamrocks were well paid to go to New Westminster, and they lost their first match there, for men who live high on their Pullman car cannot play good lacrosse. Before the second match was played Boney Suckling and Mr. Baxter, sporting editor of the Vancouver World, offered them $1,500 for a match in Vancouver on last Saturday. The Shamrocks did not accept this offer, but they made New Westminster pout up. Before the match started on Thursday—the second game—the Shamrocks held up Manager Keary.

The Columbian tells how it happened, as follows:

"Very few of the 12,000 spectators who saw Mayor Keary walk out on the field and chat with the manager and field captain of the Shamrocks had any idea what it meant, but the fact remains that the Shamrocks, to use a vulgarism, had the exhibition executive "over a barre," and didn't do a thing but press their advantage. Mr. Keary was extra busy in his office on that afternoon, when he received word that his presence was required on the field. It was not until the message was repeated several times, and had been personally delivered by Mr. Brymner and Mr. Anderson, who emphasized the urgency, that he went out to see what was the trouble. On the field, the managers of the Shamrocks told him plainly that unless the exhibition executive would give them half of the gate on Saturday, they would 'throw' the game then in progress to New Westminster. It was the first chance they had had, for at last they were ahead in the score. They were frank enough, too to say that they had been offered $1,500 to play in Vancouver on Saturday, and that $1,000 of that amount would be up before another goal was scored. When Mr. Keary suggested that he was incredulous, they told him that the money would be put up by Mr. 'Boney' Suckling and Mr. Baxter, of the World, and the remaining $500 when they appeared at Brockton Point.

"Under the circumstances, the exhibition management felt impelled to throw up their hands, and a formal agreement was entered into by which the match then in progress should be played out honestly, and the final and deciding match on Saturday, the Shamrocks to receive half the gate on that day.

"After losing the final match, the Shamrocks were not in the best of humor, and when it came to settling up they refused to accept the $625 tendered them as half of Saturday's gate, holding that the exhibition management had acted improperly in not charging fifty cents admission—the same as when the fair had been in progress early in the week. On Saturday there was nothing but the match, and therefore the usual charge of 25 cents was made. However, after an interview with Messrs. Keary and Brymner, they kindly consented to take the money for which they had been held up."

The News-Advertiser's New Westminster correspondent says in describing the affair:

"On Tuesday night the News-Advertiser representative interviewed several members of the Shamrock team regarding the match. The majority of them had little to say other than the fact that they were not in condition. However, ther was one a little more talkative. This was H. Smith, and he informed the newspaper man that the team had held a meeting that evening and had come to the conclusion that they can 'lick that aggregation of Westminsters easily. We did it in Montreal, and we can do it again. But,' he continued, 'between ourselves, we do not want to play here on Saturday, as Vancouver has made us an offer to play there on Saturday. If Westminster wants us to play on Saturday they will have to whack up a pretty sum; otherwise we will throw the game in the last quarter on Thursday. We will play hard and make the Westminsters look cheap up to three-quarter time, and then will throw the ball into our own net. See?' And then he went on to describe some of the plays the Shamrocks had used successfully against the eastern teams.

"On Tuesday night, some officials at the Exhibition building were informed of the statement, but laughed at the idea of the Shamrocks throwing the game. A member of the Westminster team said 'Just catch them,' and laughed when spoken to about the mater.

"Unfortunately for clean sport, it was only too true. On Thursday, at half-time, Manager Keary was sent for by the Shamrocks and was informed that unless the team got half the gate on Saturday they, the Shamrocks, would allow the game to go to Westminster by not attempting to win. For the sake of a clean game, Mr. Keary consented. As everybody knows, the Shamrocks won."

Continuing, the Columbian says: "Still they were not satisfied, and, as Victoria wire-pullers had begun to get in their work the visitors got somewhat crusty. Some of them wanted to visit Victoria; some of them were willing to play there.

"In order to give them a chance to see the capital without extra expense, Messrs. Keary and Brymner offered to pay $75 out of their own private pockets so that there should be no further 'kicking,' and this offer was accepted and they departed via Vancouver."

Then, after much telegraphing—New Westminster refused to give up the $625 if the Shamrocks played in Victoria—the Victoria match was arranged, New Westminster agreeing to release the Shamrocks for $300, and the Irishmen received another $400 for the match.

Mrs. Higgley—"Wonder what's the matter with the Belchers. I met Mrs. Belcher this afternoon and she wouldn't look at me."

Mrs. Weston—"Why, haven't you heard? They have had ten tons of coal put into their cellar this week."

Mrs. Higgley—"Oh, that accounts for it. I knew something had lifted them up mightily."—Boston Transcript.

Tarte And Protection

Minister of Public Works Makes a Significant Speech at Chatham.

He Hints at the Intensity of the Quarrel in Liberal Camp.

Intimates That He Is Ready to Go Out If Neees-sary.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 9.—(Special)—Mr. Tarte, speaking at a banquet early this morning, said: "Some friends from the West criticized me. They say the tariff changes I advocate would prevent the filling up of the West of the Dominion, but this is not a sound argument. I am going to make a trip out to the Northwest shortly myself and explain matters to them. Their interests and yours are one. We are all Canadians, and the conserving of Canada for Canadians is my watchword. Now I don't know what my future is to be." Mr. Tarte continued meaningly: "Some of my political friends want to see me out. Well, I have been out in the past, and I think I could live, and live happily, if I were out; and what is more, if they forbid me to continue to advocate what I believe is in the interests of our country, I am prepared to go out. I think I have given more attention to the tariff than many of those who seek to scarify me. Into the hazards of public life I entered a loyal and devoted follower of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. I was a young man then, but during all the changes of years I still revere the memory of my old chieftain. In 1872 Canadian Liberals were strong and perfect. Sir John Macdonald was defeated on what was called the Pacific scandal, and Alex. Mackenzie succeeded him. Mr. Mackenzie held the French-Canadian Liberal protectionists in check for the time being, but we defeated Wilfrid Laurier, the present premier, at a by-election. He was entering the ministry just on that issue, and I may say," concluded Mr. Tarte, significantly, leaning over the table, "that history sometimes repeats itself in a most peculiar way. Today I stand advocating a tariff for Canadians—Canadians of every province—as I did in the past. I shall not change my views on this matter. The people and country are with me."

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—(Special)—A Manitou despatch says: "Proceedings in the Lisgar election trial today were similar to yesterday. The evidence showed whiskey was freely used in the French district. It was kept openly in a room in Landry's house, Mariapolis, and freely distributed. Evidence was also given showing the distribution of whiskey at Holmfield and at a public meeting here. Emma Peveritt, an important witness, having failed to appear, an application was made for a bench warrant to bring her.

RINK COLLAPSES.

New Building in Fredericton Comes to Grief.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 9.—The new $60.00 skating rink in course of erection here collapsed this morning and is a total wreck. The loss falls on the contractors.

TO BUY WOOD.

Toronto Closes a Deal For Fuel.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Toronto was today offered 2,500 more cords of wood, the price varying from $3.50 to $8 per cord, and the fuel committee closed the deal for delivery at once. A difficulty in getting cars is expected.

NOT SO FOOLISH.

How Five Patients Escaped from the Asylum.

Brockville, Oct. 8.—Five patients escaped from Brockville lunatic asylum today by the aid of a key manufactured from tin by one of them. One was recaptured at Prescott this afternoon, but the others are still at large.

A CLOSE CALL.

Attempt to Shoot Soldier on Guard Near Shamokin.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 9.—Theodore Vious, first sergeant of Company B, 10th Regiment, was standing in the kitchen mess tent today, when a bullet from a revolver pierced the tent and lodged in his right shoulder. Comrades of the wounded soldier rushed from the tent and saw four men, one holding a revolver, run from a top of a culm bank close by, and disappear in the mountain. A number of soldiers gave chase, but the men escaped. Eighteen hundred strikers paraded the streets before attending a socialistic meeting which was addressed by John Collins, of Chicago. Four men dressed in National Guardsmen uniform walked abreast carrying the United States flag. They were cheered by strikers along the sidewalks. Officers of the 10th Regiment, which is encamped here, deny that the marching soldiers belonged to the regiment.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

A Hundred and Twenty Thousand Men Will Stop Work.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Despatches received here from the coal mining regions indicate that the strikers numbered about 60,000 men this morning, the departments affected being the Nord, the Pas de Calais and the Loire and Carmaux coal field. The government has issued rigorous instructions to prevent disorders.

Further information received here from the coal mining regions indicate that the strike is spreading rapidly, but, while in the Pas de Calais, Nord and other districts the cessation of work is already complete, in other regions the mines are still working at full capacity. The strikers in the Pas de Calais district number 47,000 men.

The Yellows, as the anti-strikers are called, are preparing to offer resistance in case attempts are made to prevent them from working. They are distributing pistols and cartridges and are organizing night patrols. It is probable that at the most only 120,000 out of 162,000, the total number of coal miners in France, will join the strike.

Several disturbances have been reported, but no serious trouble has yet occurred. Strong bodies of gendarmes and troops are guarding the pits and patroling the districts where attempts at violence are feared. The lack of coal has already caused a number of iron works to close, and increased quantities of coal are being received in France from Belgium and Germany.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Senator Forget Gives Immense Sum to Purchase Fuel.

Montreal, Oct. 9.—Senator Forget wrote to Mayor Cochrane today offering the city $100,000 to purchase fuel for the poor. Those able to pay for it are expected to do so, but those too poor to do so are to be furnished with free fuel.