

Demands of The Powers

Those Responsible Must Be Punished For the Attacks Upon Legations.

Military Preparations for Winter Stay in China Are Still Going On.

The Allies Again Attack Forts at Pei Tang-Anxious to Open Negotiations.

London, Sept. 18.—The Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang, and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiator. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government satisfactory to the powers shall be established in China, and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations.

No communication, however, has yet passed between the powers concerning indemnities, and a Berlin dispatch says it is believed there that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Marshal von Waldersee has arrived.

Russia's Policy.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Shanghai advices to the Frankfurt Zeitung say Russia's policy is making a highly unfavorable impression. It appears that British troops have begun an attack upon a Chinese camp in the vicinity of Shanghai. Marshal von Waldersee's agent has taken quarters for him at Shanghai.

A further dispatch to the same journal, dated September 16th, says: "A third Russian attack upon the Pei Tang forts, north of Taku, was repulsed."

Officers of the British battleship Centurion assert that while the Wu Sung forts were preparing yesterday for action, the Centurion signalled the German fleet, which prepared the cruiser Schwalbe for going to Hankow, if necessary.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, writing to-day, says: "Troops in large numbers are gathering from all parts of China at Sian Fu, which has been chosen as the permanent residence of the imperials. The secretary of the German legation has refused to begin negotiations with Prince Ching, saying that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein is alone officially qualified for such functions."

British Soldiers Killed.

London, Sept. 17.—The British commander at Taku cables that a fatigue party engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow was blown up. Eleven Welsh Fusiliers were wounded, two British Indian soldiers were killed, and thirteen British Indian soldiers, Captain Hill and eleven Chinese infantry soldiers were wounded.

No News at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The passage of the day without an event bearing upon the Chinese situation went to confirm the prediction made last week by officials that there would be no immediate important developments. The general impression is that nothing can be done until the Chinese themselves have progressed further towards the restoration of the government at Peking.

Meanwhile the military preparations for a winter stay in China go on without cessation, though the officials are careful to point out that these are only precautionary measures, and are not to be taken as an indication of a final determination on the part of the government.

Count von Waldersee, who will command the allied forces, is expected to arrive at Shanghai next Wednesday or Thursday. There have been no announcements of his purpose, but it is expected that these will be developed all the result of instructions which he will receive on arrival.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, had a conference with Acting Secretary Adee concerning the status of Chinese affairs. Japan's course has been clearly defined in her answer to the Russian proposal. In this answer Japan announces her purpose of withdrawing from Peking all "superfluous forces," and continuing there only such force as is considered necessary.

The efforts made by China to start peace negotiations have led to the suggestion that Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, represent that country in the negotiations; but he has expressed an unwillingness to accept the post, feeling that the conditions do not require his services. It was Count Ito who represented Japan in the negotiations with Li Hung Chang for the settlement of the Japanese-Chinese war. The suggested removal of the Chinese capital from Peking to Shanghai is now abandoned.

The state department has received a message from the consul at Fu Chow, China, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into between the viceroys and Tartar general of Fu Kien province and the foreign consuls at Fu Chow, which provides that in his absence "the Chinese authorities will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants and missionaries resident in Fu Kien and at Amoy; that Central and Southern China shall not be attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order; and that the admirals of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fu Chow, lest her people be alarmed." The agreement is signed by the British, Russian United States, Japanese and French consuls, and by Viceroy Hsu Ying Kuei and General Shan Lein.

To Rescue Christians.

Pekin, Sept. 13, via Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—Provost courts have been opened in Peking by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offence.

Capt. W. W. Forsyth, with 300 men of

the Sixth Cavalry, will start to-morrow on a tour of the district to the northeast of Peking, to rescue Christians and to make a ten days' reconnaissance.

Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed.

Town Burned.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Shanghai says a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, captured and burned the town of Liang on September 11th. A hundred Boxers were killed. The Chinese regular troops occupying the place had previously fled. The German loss was one man killed and 5 men wounded.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday demanding the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible for the outrages upon foreigners as a precedent to peace negotiations, has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis as far as the United States government is concerned.

This conclusion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese government cannot accept the German proposition, so that it is now for the United States government either to withdraw its forces from China immediately or to join Germany and England, and perhaps some other of the allied powers, in a prolonged war on China.

Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, and M. Wu, the Chinese minister, the latter showing visible signs of nervousness and disquiet over this last move, both called at the state department. Afterward Assistant Secretary Adee repaired to the White House to communicate to the President the substance of conversation he had had with the two diplomats and to assist in the consideration of Germany's note. He declined to discuss the latter publicly in any phase.

The belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition, it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government, and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China.

Will Oppose Russians.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 17.—It is understood that the British authorities here have been instructed to oppose vigorously the proposed Russian occupation of the Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin railway, which is owned by a British syndicate and leased to the Chinese.

The recent Russian movements northward are believed here to include an expedition to Shan Hai Kwan, which is now held by the Imperial troops.

Both the British and the Americans have an eye on Shan Hai Kwan as an open winter port. Only a few miles of the railway has been destroyed and the bridges are intact.

A British Expedition to Shan Hai Kwan is Probable at an Early Date.

The Chinese Game.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The Basen Zeitung to-day prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Monday, September 17th, saying that an Imperial edict, dated September 7th, commands all the Chinese generals, under the penalty of death, and orders all high officials to return to Peking and assist in restoring order and peace, and orders the suppression of Boxers. It also says the leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire.

The allies at Peking, it is also declared in the dispatch, must insist upon the Emperor's return and the punishment of Kang Yi and all the Boxer leaders.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says Sir Claude Macdonald will become British minister at Tokio, and will be succeeded at Peking by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capital. The Times correspondent says: "It is disappointing to British in the Far East, as they hoped that a strong diplomatist would be sent to Peking."

It is probable that Vice-Admiral Seymour will meet Sir Claude Macdonald at Tien Tsin.

Reports from Nankin point to the increasing activity and influence of the anti-foreign party. The manner in which the Yang-tse viceroys have been ignored by the throne in reference to the peace negotiations, while imperial edicts order the Manchurian leaders to assume the control of affairs, is capable of only one interpretation. Shanghai specials seem to show quite a shower of edicts regarding negotiations to which little importance is attached.

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, Russia will claim indemnity of £100,000,000. A Washington special says: "The change of front on the part of the United States government regarding Russia's evacuation proposal was due to the fact that Mr. Conger and Mr. Tower confirmed information obtained by the British minister in St. Petersburg, showing that Russia's proposition concealed a well-defined plan to seize Manchuria."

Only Rumors.

London, Sept. 19.—The British foreign office informs the Associated Press that no reply has been sent to the German note. Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang, outlined by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, the foreign officials say the British Premier has not sent any message to Li Hung Chang.

It is pointed out at the foreign office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese governments have already announced their support of the German policy in China unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

Preparing a Reply.

Washington, Sept. 19.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until persons responsible for the Peking outrages are punished, and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations as once awaiting, the President found much matter of importance to dispose of upon his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He lost no time in notifying officials he desired to consult in his re-

turn, and the day was given to private discussion.

Although it was stated no answer would be ready to the German note, it appeared that the President, after talking over the situation with Attorney-General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, has arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made.

Mr. Adee passed the afternoon consulting with Acting Secretary Hill in drafting a note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the state department. It was said that the note is to be gone over at a further meeting between the President and such of his advisers as are in the city.

Will Be Punished.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—It is understood that the immediate cause for issuing Germany's circular note to the powers regarding a Chinese settlement was the fact that Li Hung Chang, during his interview with Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German minister to China, mentioned a number of names of alleged high mandarins hitherto unknown as those responsible for the Peking outrages, and said that China was willing to punish them.

This explanation seems to be borne out by the following statement made by the German foreign office to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin: "What we want to avoid is an opportunity for allowing China to impose any shan concessions upon the powers by delivering up for punishment persons who had nothing to do with the Peking atrocities. Hence it is advisable for the representatives of the powers in China to designate beforehand all who are notoriously guilty. Germany does not wish to prejudice the case in any way. She wishes to reach an agreement with their punishment."

Sato, first secretary of the Japanese legation here, said to-day: "I think there will be no difficulty in getting the powers to agree in principle to the German proposition to punish the guilty. The real difficulty will be in deciding how high to go. If they decide to include Prince Tuan, then they will find that the Empress Dowager was back of him. Russia, in my opinion, will not join withdrawal her troops from Peking, inasmuch as Germany and the other powers remain. She will decide that circumstances have changed, and that she must remain also."

The chief of one of the embassies, discussing the question this afternoon, observed: "Probably all the interested powers will agree to adopt the German proposition, with the possible exception of Russia, who has hitherto carefully avoided mentioning the punishment of the guilty. Certainly the United States will adopt it."

London, Sept. 20.—It was explained to-day at the British foreign office that "it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposal," as they had reliable information that the Boxers were ready to re-occupy Peking as soon as the allies retired.

The foreign office here to-day considered the statement that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Peking, was to be transferred to Tokio and that Sir E. M. Satow, the British minister at Tokio, was to succeed Macdonald at Peking. It was said that arrangements had been made in April last on account of Macdonald's health but had been "deferred owing to the Peking troubles."

Attacking Pei Tang.

Taku, Sept. 20.—The allies attacked the Pei Tang forts at daybreak. Heavy cannonading is going on.

Boxers Near Peking.

Pekin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 19.—The indications are that ten thousand of the allies will winter at Peking. The German force will be the largest. Some of the troops will probably be distributed in the surrounding cities to relieve the strain. The Japanese will withdraw the most of their forces to Nagasaki. The Russians will retain at least two thousand here.

A joint expedition to Pao Ting, has been planned by the British and the German forces.

The Dowager Empress has expressed her willingness to return to Peking if guaranteed protection. The generals in command and the ministers of the powers are unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

A number of small bands of Boxers have been reported in the neighborhood recently.

Viceroys and Negotiations.

Washington, Sept. 20.—China is exerting all her efforts toward an immediate opening up of peace negotiations. Another move in that direction was made to-day when the Chinese minister presented to the state department a dispatch from the two powerful southern viceroys, Li Hung Chang and Wu Chang asking that the United States instruct its officials in China to begin peace negotiations.

Earl Li at Taku.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Admiral Crowningshield, chief of the navigation bureau and acting secretary of the navy, has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Sept. 19.—I have called upon Li Hung Chang officially. He arrived on September 18th in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Peking. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States government. (Signed) Remey."

More Murders.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The war department here received the following dispatch: "The next good news received by the Washington, Sept. 17.—For six in reply to your telegram number 28, the following is accepted here as reliable: Two daughters of A. T. Water and 28 others were murdered at Taku on July 9th; Clapp and wife and four others were murdered at Taku on July 31st; A. T. Water, wife, two children and wife were murdered by their escort near Panchow Fu on August 10th."

"The same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, Occuren and wife, a single gentleman and a single lady, having escaped into the mountains from a mission thirty miles north of Taku. They escaped on horseback and possibly may have escaped their pursuers. (Signed) Chaffee."

Promise Fulfilled

Commission Appointed by Government to Inquire Into Chinese Question.

Messrs. Ralph Smith, D. J. Munn and E. C. Clute Are the Commissioners.

Trades and Labor Congress and Elections—Thanksgiving Day Fixed For October 18th.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—R. C. Clute, Q. C., Toronto; Daniel J. Munn, New Westminster, B. C., and Ralph Smith, M. P. P., Nanaimo, have been appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the Chinese question.

At the last session of parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised, when increasing the poll tax upon the Chinese from \$50 to \$100 per head, to appoint a commission to go fully into the whole matter.

The election of Mr. Smith, who is president of the Trades and Labor Congress, is a compliment to the labor party. Mr. Clute is also regarded as a friend of the working men. Mr. Munn, who is interested in the salmon fishing industry on the Fraser river, will represent the business interests on the Pacific Coast of the commission.

The commission will proceed to work as soon as possible.

Trades and Labor Congress.

At the Trades and Labor Congress to-day a resolution was passed favoring independent political action in the elections. It was carried by 98 to 22.

All the Western delegates voted for it, and the great majority of the Ontario men, while Quebec was pretty solid against it.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day in the Dominion will be Thursday, October 18th.

Mine Owners' Conference

Steps Are Being Taken to Resume Work at Some of the Collieries.

Deputy Sheriffs and Watchmen Have Been Sworn in to Protect the Miners.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20.—According to advices from Hazelton the strikers are gaining some ground in that region, although the operators dispute this and insist that more men are at work to-day than there were yesterday. A few more men are reported idle in the Shamokin district, and the story sent here last night that the strikers at the Morea colliery, of the Reading Company, in the Schuylkill district, had voted to return to work, was proven to be untrue.

Hungarians attacked a mine boss on his way to work near Shamokin this morning, and beat him nearly to death with clubs. Other cases of violence of this sort, though not so serious, are reported.

Owners in Conference.

Srannton, Pa., Sept. 20.—Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys were features marking the fourth day of the strike in this region. One of these brought together the heads of three big companies, the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Ludlow, and the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and many individual operators for the final consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least.

It is announced that the various superintendents are about ready to centralize them at certain collieries and operate them under the protection of the law. For this emergency they have had some hundreds of men made deputy sheriffs and watchmen.

The other meeting of the day was that of the district executive board at the strikers' headquarters to deal with the effort of the big companies to make a working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say they will be prepared to off-set it.

More Mines Closed.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 20.—Reports received at the strike headquarters and elsewhere from various parts of Hazelton region this morning brought nothing but good news to the idle anthracite coal miners.

The first information received here told of a break among the employees in the Lattimer mines, the first that has taken place here during the strike. The colliery was considered an invaluable spot, and the break there put the strikers in a good humor. The number of men who quit was quite small, but the union men are satisfied that they will make further inroads in the force there.

Coal & Iron Co. joined the ranks of the strikers this morning. The company claims that enough men will stay at work to enable the big operations to continue. The North Franklin at Treverton, owned by the same company, continues working full handed, and it is likely that the United Mine Workers will not be able to induce any of the men to strike.

While Hugh Davis, a fire boss with the Pennsylvania colliery, was on his way to work this morning, Hungarian strikers assailed him with clubs. He was seriously injured. An additional number of detectives went to the colliery shortly after the assault to afford better protection to the men desiring to work.

Fighting the Railway.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 20.—The ail of the labor unions of the Schuylkill valley is now being solicited to fight the Reading railroad in the effort to close the mines in that territory. In this city some of the unions, who have a membership of 4,500, have passed resolutions of boycott, and now Pottsville and Harrisburg unions are sending word here of similar action.

The most interesting scene of the trouble will soon be transferred to Schuylkill county.

Working Longer Hours.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20.—General Manager Williams, of the collieries operated by the Pennsylvania railroads, in his official statement to the main office to-day, announced that up to noon there had been no change of any importance in the strike. In all of the thirty-four collieries of the Reading Coal & Iron Co., the daily hours of labor, beginning to-day, were increased from 7 1/2 to 8. The obvious purpose is to offset the decrease in the output of coal due to collieries being idle. There was no other change in the situation affecting the Reading Co.

SIR RICHARD GARTWRIGHT

Addresses Large Audience at London—Spoke on Political Issues.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—A large and representative gathering of Liberals assembled in the opera house here last night to hear Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. G. W. Ross speak on political issues of the day. Sir Richard upheld the action of the Liberal administration in sending troops to South Africa and denied Sir Charles Tupper's assumption that it was due to the Conservative party that the matter required consideration, and it was due to that fact that the contingents were not sent just when the Conservatives thought they should. All other charges of mal-administration were also denied.

PITY THE WOMAN

Who's a Nervous Wreck—But Glory in a Remedy That Will Cure Her, as South American Nerve Did This One.

Mrs. James A. Publicover, Lunenburg, N.S., was a wreck from stomach troubles and nervous prostration. After she had tried many remedies, and was treated by best physicians, only to be disappointed in a cure, she was recommended to use South American Nerve. She did so, with the result that to-day, after years of suffering, she is a cured and happy woman and proclaims this great remedy saved her life.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

STORM AT NOME.

Many Schooners Were Driven Ashore—Three Miners Drowned.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Sept. 20.—The steamer St. Paul brings news of the terrible havoc wrought at Nome by the recent storm. Seven or eight schooners were driven ashore. Many tents and buildings on the beach were entirely swept away and three men drowned. The Alaska Company's wharf is a mass of wreckage.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The Record to-day says: "Chicago is billed to witness a great automobile race next week, when W. K. Vanderbilt's 'White Ghost' will meet Alexander Winton's fast gasoline automobile for a purse of \$2,500."

A PEEP

Into the future would sadden many a happy woman. The misery of marriage often results from ailments which maidenly modesty kept hidden. When doctors are at last consulted they frequently fail to help. They do not understand the root of the trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured in thousands of cases where doctors entirely failed.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. M. B. Wallace, of Muenster, Cook Co., Texas. "I tried four doctors and none did me any good. I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice, and took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

Attacked by Hungarians. Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 20.—One hundred more men at the Locust Gap colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading

Burghers Dispersing

Lord Roberts Reports That Seven Hundred Have Entered Portuguese Territory.

Nothing Left of the Boer Army But a Few Marauding Bands.

They Recognize the Hopelessness of the Struggle and Destroy Many Guns.

Spitzkop, Sept. 18.—Gen. Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit with 5,000 men and 30 guns.

He is known as the firebrand and will endeavor to protract the war.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—A cablegram from Lieut.-Colonel Biggar, deputy assistant adjutant-general, dated Capetown, September 18th, states that 500 of the first contingent will return to Canada immediately, the remainder having elected to stay in South Africa till the end of the war.

This means that about 350 Canadian infantry will be left behind. It is likely they will be drafted into some English battalion for the remainder of their period of service.

The artillery and mounted troops from Canada will continue in South Africa until their year is up, which will be in January or February, by which time it is expected the country will have been pacified.

London, Sept. 20.—Lord Roberts cables from Nelspurt, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railway not far from Komati Poort, the frontier station, under the date of Wednesday, September 10th, as follows: "Of three thousand Boers who retreated from Komati Poort before the British advance from Machadodorp, seven hundred have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions, and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati river and to be occupying spurs of Lebombo mountains south of the railway."

"A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause."

"Their Long Toms and field guns have been destroyed and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands."

"Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these which occupies a position at Doerberg."

Foreigners Departed.

London, Sept. 20.—The war office has issued a lengthy report from Lord Roberts on the subject of the Johannesburg plot to overthrow the garrison and murder British officers, and of the deportation of the foreigners. After detailing the known facts of the plot, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says:

"Consuls of America, Germany, France and Sweden, subjects of which nations were arrested, met and fully discussed the case with British officials. The consuls were most satisfactory. The consuls entirely concurred with the British action, and promised every assistance."

Lord Roberts adds that he forthwith ordered the deportation of all foreigners arrested in connection with the plot, for whose behavior their respective consuls could not vouch.

Otherwise very few foreigners were deported, except the employees of the Netherlands railroad, who refused to work for the British, and actively participated in the war.

Will Demand Compensation.

The Hague, Sept. 20.—In the Upper Chamber of the States (General today, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, said the government had informed Great Britain that compensation would be demanded for the expulsion from the Transvaal of employees of the Netherlands railway.

Regarding the offer of a Netherlands warship to convey Mr. Kruger to Europe, Dr. de Beaufort said the government had made it when it had learned Mr. Kruger had desired to visit Europe for his health. The government informed Great Britain, and the latter, in thanking the Netherlands for the information, declared the British government had no intention to interfere with Mr. Kruger's projected journey.

Regarding China, Dr. de Beaufort said the Dutch commander had been notified to abstain from all military action.

Kruger's Trip.

Ferim, Sept. 20.—The Dutch cruiser Gedeveland is going to Delagoa Bay in order to take on board former President Kruger and convey him to Holland.

The Returning Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Oscar Pelletier will be in charge of the 500 Canadians who are returning from South Africa.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Funeral of the Late Robert Fisher, One of the Victims of Lady Smith's Accident.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Sept. 20.—The funeral of the late Robert Fisher, superintendent of the South Wellington mines, took place yesterday afternoon. The solemn and impressive services at St. Paul's Episcopal church were conducted by Rev. C. B. Cooper, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dunlop, St. Alban's; Rev. Geo. Taylor, of Seattle, being also in attendance. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Geo. Taylor. The pallbearers were Dr. W. W. Walkem, Thomas Bissett, R. G. Drennan, J. Miller, Robt. McAllister, Thomas Morgan, William Wall, W. Watson and F. H. Sheppard.

Hugh McMillen, who was severely scalded several days ago in the hospital on Tuesday evening. He was a native of Cape Breton, aged 24.