TE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Notice. Essie mineral claims, Trail Creek mining divi-Kootenay district. On Norway moun-

that I, Kenneth L. Buror the Mount Sicker and mbia Development comfree miner's certificate intend, sixty days from f, to apply to the mining a certificate of improve purpose of obtaining a of the above claim. take notice that action,

ance of such certificate

fifteenth day of August, ENNETH L. BURNET.

TE OF IMPROVEMENTS

nocrat and Morning minsituate in the Trail Creek on of West Kootenay dis-

that I, F. R. Blochberger

free miner's certificate No end, sixty days from the to apply to the mining repertificate of improvements se of obtaining a crown above claim. er take notice that action,

37, must be commenced beance of such certificate of 27th day of May, 1901, A.D.

F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

TE OF IMPROVEMENTS

, Fairlone, Ferndale, Moss, and Oraphlegm mineral te in the Trail Creek Mining West Kootenay district. ed: Near the summit of Lake

e that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, rnst W. Liljegran, free minte No. B 42458, intend, sixty he date hereof, to apply to corder for a certificate of s, for the purpose of obtaingrant of the above claim. er take notice that action n 37, must be commenced nance of such certificate of

twenty-seventh day of June, KENNETH L. BURNET.

ATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

nineral claim, situate in the

outh of the city of Rossland, h slope of Deer Park moun-

e that I, Thomas Scott Rossland B.C., acting as A. D. Provand, free miner's No. B 30,989, and G. H. e miner's dertificate No. B apply to the mining recorder icate of improvements for the obtaining a crown grant of

her take notice that action Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day

THOS. S. GILMOUR. ATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ein Fraction mineral claim, the Trail Creek Mining Divest Kootenay District. ntain

ice that I, Kenneth L. Burfor W. G. Merryweather, Miner's Certificate No. B d, sixty days from the date apply to the Mining Recorder cate of Improvements, for of obtaining a Crown Grant

ve claim. er take notice that action ion 37, must be commenced issuance of such Certificate

is Eighteenth day of July, A.



e Fast Trains Each Way eapolis and St. Paul

ago and Milwankee DAY IN THE YEAR

orth-Western Limited" steam ctric lighted, with electric compartment sleepers, cars, and free chair cars,

rth-Western Line" also operdaily trains to Sloux City Kansas City./ go East or South ask to be this line. Your home agent through. For free descrip-

> H. E. COLLINS. General Agent, Spokane.

THE BEAMISH CASE

replied that strictly speaking it was none of his business. At the Red Mountain A LARGE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE word "scab" mentioned several times, peatedly on the way down town. Woodside told various people that Horn was a "scab," and he believed Beamish did TAKEN AT THE TRIAL YESTERDAY.

DEFENDANT HIS OWN COUNSEL. -ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

The proceedings at the police court Friday were not of a very lively nature. The entire day was passed in taking the evidence of a comparatively small number of witnesses, a couple of to warn Colistro not to touch Horn. The whom were on the stand for a consider- reply was that he had an "instinct" that able period. The charge against T. M. told him that to touch Horn would be Beamish of intimidation was gone into, but not completed, an adjournment to was one of those who followed Horn east Monday morning being taken. Several on Columbia avenue. He was pressed to prisoners are confined in the lockup state why he had done this, and replied awaiting trial and the court determined to devote today to a hearing of these matters.

similar to that given in the Colistro it is useful to know what became of an Much of the evidence submitted was case on the previous day. This was particularly the case when Joseph Horn, the complainant, went on the stand. His examination in chief conducted by Mr. Daly was along the lines of his affidavit and adhered closely to that document. Horn was cross-examined by Beamish, who was not represented by counsel, and was on the stand for quite an hour and a half. Whether or not his evidence was shaken will doubtless be indicated by the court in reviewing the testimony.

An incident transpired during Horn's cross-examination that demonstrated the policy of the court toward the defence. When Beamish returned for the third or fourth time to the same question, Mr. Daly remonstrated against the waste of time thus incurred, stating that in 25 years' experience at the bar he had never witnessed anything like it and that the court had evidenced wonderful patience. Beamish pleaded that as a layman he should be allowed to conduct the crossexamination along the lines he had followed, to which the court replied that for the very reason that he was a layman the defendant had been granted

Dr. Sinclair was called for the prose cution and gave his evidence almost word for word as on the preceding day. Wittness added that he had not looked back on passing the party at the Washington street bridge for the reason that he was annoyed at such a thing transpiring in the city and desired to have nothing further to do with the incident than was absolutely necessary. The cross-examination by defendant was conducted in a manner that elicited a protest from

the witness and a rebuke from the court. Edward Baillie, mining broker, detailed the occurrences in front of the central telephone office and described the incident as disgraceful. He had feared breach of the peace at the time.

The first witness called after the noon adjournment, and the last for the prosecution, was Thomas Long, city sanitary who testified to seeing the crowd on Columbia avenue on Saturday and to seeing Beamish in the outfit. He expressed the opinion as a peace officer that Beamish was breaking the law at the time, and a severe cross-examination on this point failed to make him change his opinion. He stated, however, on cross-examination that he had never known Beamish to commit a breach of the

Mr. Thompson, office manager at the meace previously. Rossland Great Western offices, gave machinery and when running full force testimony similar Colistro matter. When cross-examined, Beamish asked witness if there was not a blacklist, or a list of men who should not be employed, at the Rossland Great Western office. Mr. Thompson stated firmly and promptly that no such document existed, nor had he ever seen a

list of that description for ten years. On the conclusion of the crown's case defendant moved for a dismissal of the charge on the ground that the evidence submitted did not support the prosecu-tion. The court replied that the defence

would be heard. Constable Macdonald was the witness called for the defence. He deposed that he was at the depot and also saw the crowd on Columbia avenue, but saw nothing which he interpreted as a breach of the peace, nor did he see Beamish conduct himself at any time in a manner that was calculated to cause a breach of the peace. Cross-examined, the officer adhered to the statement that he had never seen anything in the entire incident of Saturday that looked to as a contravention of the statutes. He had, however, followed the crowd up the hill when Mr. Thompson was taking Horn to the Le Roi offices, and his purpose in taking this action was to prevent

sible disturbance. David Garland was called as one of the men who was at the Red Mountain depot and witnessed the incident of Saturday at other points. He swore that at no time did he see anything partaking of intimidation or a breach of the peace. His testimony occupied but a short time.

The last witness of the afternoon, and one of the best, was Amos Lee, a member of the union, who took an active part in the proceedings of Saturday. Lee appeared to be an exceptionally intelligen man with finer feelings than are usually attributed to partizan union members In his examination in chief, the principal points in his evidence were that no disturbance was created at the railroad station and that at the Washington street bridge defendant Beamish joined with him in warning Colistro not to touch Horn. In cross-examination a number of interesting points were elicited. Lee stated that he went to the depot occasionally and that on Saturday his reason for going there was because he had been informed that some "scabs" had left Northport for Rossland. At the station on the arrival of the train witness heard Colistro say: "Here's the scab from Northport." From the Red Mountain witness followed complainant to the C. P. R. station, and Beamish also went along. Both followed Horn into the waiting room, but came out on the platform when complainant went into the agent's office. His reason for following Horn and waiting for him was that he desired

to know where he was going and to obtain other points of information. No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by The question was asked by the counsel Coodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

for the crown and the court also: "What

business was that of yours?" Witness

station witness declared he heard the

and the same expression was used re-

also. Personally he did not use the ex-

pression and saw no particular reason

why the others should have done so

Asked to define what the term implied,

traitor to one's country, but he said he

would not use the word "scab" to a

man's face. In addition he heard some

had a spite against the plaintiff.

urday was not right.

Constable Macdonald moved the men

whether he thought the officer imperti-

nent in this, witness replied in the nega-

MOYIE NOTES

Developing Well.

MOYIE, Aug. 16.-The St. Eugene

T. Rader and O. J. Johnson, the own

have been employed in their lumber

camp since March, and a large quan-

boomed near the mill. About fifty men

J. Fitzgerald and Wm. Bonner re-

and report having made some good lo-

J. J. Johnson, who has had the con-

is now undergoing the finshing touches

by the carpenters, and the painters and

decorators are at work on the interior.

When finished it will be one of the

A Fireman's Close Call.

motive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa.

up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and,

Supreme court, has returned from a va-cation spent at the coast.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

"I stuck to my engine, although every

cations.

one say, "This is no place for a scab."

Lee said it meant the same to him as

Experience of Jamestown, N. Y., with the Ag-

Witness' attention was directed to JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.-Orgathe incident on the Washington street nized labor and its effects upon the community and the individual is a thembridge, and he was requested to inform which for some time past has engaged the earnest attention of the residents of the court why he had taken such pains Jamestown. Labor unions have been in active operation here for a little more an assault. Leaving the bridge witness year. In that time one manufacturer's business has been damaged to the extent of \$100,000 or more, all the ourneymen plumbers and a majority of the employees of the street railway that he regarded all who opposed the have lost their employment, an "unfair strikers as enemies to him as a member list of business men has been establishof the union, and he desired to know ed and the community has been inconwhere Horn went on the ground that venienced by an effort to prevent people Personally he had nothing against Horn, but as a union man he business interests and the elevation to temporary notoriety of the men who Lee's instinct appeared to be in the direction of observing the law. He was control the unions. Prior to the advent of unionism the in front of the telephone exchange when

working people of the town maintained harmonious relations with their emgathered. Asked by conusel for the crown oloyers. Strikes and lockouts were prac tically unknown. Differences, when they existed, were freely discussed and amitive, remarking that instinct led him to cably adjusted. Manufacturers, unhambelieve that for a party of men to gather pered by threats of strikes, were able in front of a place as was done on Satto meet competition anywhere. men, free from entangling alliances with labor unions, were able to devote their time to their work and their money to themselves, and the good result of Work at the St. Eugene-The Aurora these conditions is shown by the fact that fully 75 per cent of the residents of Jamestown own their homes, the largest proportion of freeholders to be found in any city, large or small, in the mine is still partially closed down, and

Empire State. considerable uncertainty prevails as to This freedom from labor troubles and whether it will open up in the near walking delegates was an important facfuture or work for some months with a tor in the development of the industrial reduced force. Masons are now employenterprises of the town. More than one ed building walls in the Lake Shore manufacturer looking about for a place where a shaft is going to be in which to establish his business was sunk to tap the rich body of ore which brought to Jamestown by the concluwas shown to be there by the diamond sive argument of industrial independendrill. For the last few days the man-

agement have been putting on more men, and now between 75 and 100 are The prosperity of the manufacturers and their employees extended to the merchant and the mechanic, the brickat work. Thus, although the mine is not running in full force, quite a num-ber of men are employed and these layer and the banker. Even in the panicky times of 1893 and 1894, manufactu with the men working at the sawmill rers managed to keep their plants in provide the town with a very good pay without material reduction operation either of times or wages. The election ers of the Aurora mine, which is situat- of McKinley in 1896 and the renewed ed across the lake from the town, are prosperity that followed soon buried the manufacturers under an avalanche of still hard at work. They have without orders. Many establishments were kept a doubt the same lead which runs running from 6 o'clock in the morning through the famous St. Eugene propuntil midnight. Travelling men paid by erty, and at the surface have a fourthe year were kept at home in idleness foot vein of high grade galena. They simply because their employers had orare now at work in the tunnel and the indications are that within a short time they will strike a rich body of ore ity the labor organizer came to town. Thus Moyie will soon have two shipping

Years of immunity from labor troubles led manufacturers to believe that lemma the strikers established The schools opened last Monday with A. W. Sutherland as prncipal and Miss Lulu Crowe as assistant. The attenpaid to the rapid growth of unionism. ance for the opening day was fairly good, there being between 30 and 40 in the senior and 20 in the junior depart-The mammoth sawmill which has owned by Hall & Co., which employ more than 1,000 persons, and whose probeen in course of erection for the past duct is sent to every state in the union. four or five months is now completed, and started running on Friday last. The

mill is provided with the very latest him. to that given in the Vhen cross-examined, per day. Between thirty and forty men per day. Between thirty and forty men "Can't have it," replied Mr. Briggs.

nan of the delegation. ently.

tity of very fine timber botton out and The girls of this particular departare employed at the mill, and Moyie ment left the mill. Mr. Briggs filled their places without difficulty, but before he can now boast of having one of the best equipped sawmills in British Colhad time to congratulate himself he tncountered more trouble, this time from turned from the hills a few days ago

the men. "We cannot," said a delegation from the Weavers' Union, "weave the work provided by scabs. You must reinstate

tract for building Manager Cronin's the girls or we strike." residence, has rushed operations and "Out of the question "Out of the question," replied Mr.

has the building nearly completed. It Briggs.

The withdrawal of the weavers crippled the mill temporarily, and before new hands had learned the business the firm made the discovery that the pro- union. On this point the committee anfinest family residences in the Kootand vigorously denounced by labor un-One of the most successful balls of ions from Maine to California. Reprethe season was given in the Odd Fellows hall last Wednesday evening. The wrote home that it was practically insolent to passengers and the third hall was tastefully decorated and ex-possible to do business. cellent music rendered by the Moyie given were countermanded. Goods alorchestra. A large number were present and enjoyed themselves to the full returned. Retail dealers in places thousands of miles from Jamestown until 12 o'clock, when supper was served. The proceeds, which exceeded posted notices in their stores, saying

that Hall & Co.'s goods were not on the highest expectations, are to be devoted to purchasing hose and other The managers of the mill fought for apparatus for the brigade.

The hydrants and fittings for the a time, but eventually made satisfac-Moyie waterworks have now arrived and work laying the pipe will soon comopposition to the sale of the mill's goods was withdrawn, but not unt'l the esitmated damage amounted to \$100,000. This was Jamestown's first experience

with labor troubles. The journeymen plumbers who had formed a union were the next to play joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain, writes C. W. Bellamy, a locowith their new toy. Inspired with the success of the striking weavers they began a search for greivances. First they was weak and pale, without any appetite made a demand for shorter hours. The and all run down. As I was about to give master plumbers agreed. submitted a set of rules and regulations after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did
in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and
vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Goodeve Bros. and T.
R. Morrow. Price 50 cents. regarding the price to be paid appren-tices, which, if adopted, would relieve the employers from the responsibility of the employers from the responsibility of selecting their employees, or at least of fixing the compensation of the individual. About that time the master plumbers had reached the conclusion that no same man could do business under such contract of course a strike follow-Frederick Schofield, registrar of the conditions. Of course, a strike followed. All the plumbing establishments in the city wer placed on the "unfa.r" the plumbing business was not so easily injured and the master plumbers got along very well without the assistance

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies as your druggist for Cook's Cottos Root Command. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills an intations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 periox; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$5 per box. No or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cen tamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Onter 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all esponsible Druggists in Canada. shop, began the organization of a local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, those familiar with such reference has yet been made to the things began to foresee serious troup-

in other large enterprises and who provides in round numbers employment fo ently approached the ideal. No person had any difficulty in approaching him and no grievance, real or fancied, was ever presented without receiving courteous and careful consideration. On the other hand the men were loyal to the interests of their employer, and all things considered were as contented a lot of workmen as could be found in all the length and breadth of the land. These were the conditions when Barber Havens began organizing. On May 5 the employees of the street railway met and formed their union. On May 16 the superintendent of the company, George E. Maltby, had an interview

merely for the purpose of providing sick and accident benefits. Mr. Maltby in reply said that the company would guarantee \$300 a year as a fund for that purpose if the men would protect the company against fraud. This offer was refused and on May 17 three employees were called to the office and discharged Immediately there was a commo ior in the labor unions. A special meeting of the Central Labor Union was called from riding on the street railway. An-other result has been the terrorizing of railway employees arrived shortly barailway employees arrived shortly bafore midnight they found themselves in the presence of an excited crowd of men who with a single voice were shouting "strike!" Even the street railway men, unaccustomed to labor or ganizations, hesitated and temporized. "We have no complaint against the lists.

The men declared that the union was

with a few of the men.

"Complaint?" yelled a delegate. "Are not your brothers discharged because they joined a labor union? Every man should be reinstated or the men should strike."

If the street car men had been left alone it is believed the trouble would have been settled then and there; but the labor leaders took charge of the matter. A committee of the union sent a letter to Mr. Broadhead demanding that the three discharged men should be reinstated. A refusal being returned preparations were made for a strike. Decoration Day was selected as the proper time for beginning it. The town was strewn with circulars calling attention to the strike and 47 employees did not report for duty.

A sufficient number of men remained loyal to the company to enable it to maintain a limited service on all the lines and the prompt arrival of a force of deputy sheriffs prevented any dis-order on the part of outsiders. On the following day the company sent a letter to the men, offering to restore them to their old places at any time up to June 4. This offer was ignored and preparations for a long contest were made. The first act was to forbid people to ride on the cars. Any member of a la bor union found riding on the street cars was to pay a fine of \$1. Any morchant or business man doing so was to be blacklisted.

There were some drawbacks to this programme. Some 100 girls residing it ders which would require many months Jamestown were employed in the facto fill. In the midst of all this prosper- tories at Falconer and in order to reach their work were obliged to ride on the street cars. To meet this dithey were safe from the attacks of or- Imes and for a week or two triumphantganized labor, and little attention was ly hauled passengers about the city When the settlement day came around Samuel Briggs was one of the first to the strikers discovered that the bus discover what was oing on. He is man-ager of the Jamestown Worsted Mills. with electricity. The 'buses were aban doned and the girls and other members of the labor unions were permitted to One day a delegation of girls waited on ride on the street cars when going to and from work, but at no other time.

"We would like a raise of five cents | The business men who were affected by this order insisted that something "Can't have it," replied Mr. Briggs.
"Then we strike," said the spokesor to appoint a conciliation committee "Strike," replied Mr. Briggs, indiffer- to investigate the trouble and recon-

mend a settlement. The mayor appointed C. D. Davie, an attorney living outside the city; the Rev. W. P. Hel lings pastor of he First Baptist church Benjamin S. Dean, a prominent politician: John B. Shaw, city treasurer and Rovilius R. Rogers, superintendent of the city schools. The committee formulatel two propositions. One was that the compan

had the right to discharge the men for cause. The other was that the men had a right to join a labor union. These being conceded the sole matter to determine was whether the men had been discharged for cause or for joining the nounced itself willing to hear evidence.
Mr. Broadhead made a statement that one of the men had been discharged solent to passengers and the third for incompetence. The conclitation com-mittee after an exhaustive investigation gave this decision:

"The published rules of the company are presumptively reasonable rules; the company has an undoubted right to demand, as a condition of continued employment, that the employees shall conform to such rules, and a violation of them is a sufficient reason for the discharge of the men, and it cannot be doubted that there have been violation c! these rules in some measure by the

men discharged.' The committee advised the balance of the men to return to wark. Whereupon the executive board of the strikers which had loudly proclaimed its in-tention to submit to the decision of the committee and which had occupied three-fourths of the committee's time with evidence favorable to the strikers, promptly repudiated the whole business, declaring that to return under such circumstances would be "a vio-lation of every principle of true man-

venting people from riding. In a measlist, but unfortunately for the strikers ure they were successful. Undoubtedly the big mills owned by Mr. Broadhead would be attacked also had it not been for the action of the manufacturers of the city who immediately after the be-These strikes attracted only passing attention, but when last spring one attention, but when last spring one E. C. Havens, proprietor of a barber in the mills to close the door of every factory in the city. This determination had its effect and in all the lurid litersture that has been scattered about no

le. The street railway is owned by Allemet N. Broadhead, who is also engaged Popularity is the proof of merit. 2,000 persons. Prior to the advent of unionism the relations of this army of employees with Mr. Broadhead apparachieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL

The Finest Chew ever put on the market.



Sold Everywhere

Even the tags are valuable— Save them and write for our illustrated premium THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd.

Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

THE HILL MILITARY AGADEMY

A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough anstruction according to the best methods. Good iaboratories. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, y to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., at 821 Marshall street. For catalogue and pampulet containing testimonial letters, etc., address
J. W. HILL, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

P. O. Drawer 17,

Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C.

LOTS FOR

We handle desirable Business and Residence Lots in all parts of the City. Conduct a General Brokerage and Insurance Business. McArthur & Monk Agents, Phoenix, B. C.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID NO. 6 AND 7 CALLS RE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SUCH STOCK IS NOW DELIN-QUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIA-TION AND ALL STOCK ON WHICH THE FIRST FIVE CALLS WERE UNPAID 26th JULY HAVE BEEN FORFEITED.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent will be charged on all arrears.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN

incidents growing out or the strike have served also to arouse public sentiment; One was the stances Consul Stowe's Last Report Before of street cars. On another occasion some one connected the trolley wire of the Celoron line with an iron budge department has received a long report on conditions in South Africa from Concept the barns. The last sensation was sul General Stowe at Cape Town, dated the discovery of a stick of dynamic te a few days before his resignation was

learned that it is a misdemeanor to sit ing the usual annual statistics, covering on the curbstone and yell "scab." at the trade for the colonies for the calenpersons riding on the street cars. The dar year of 1900, and as all imports for fist person to obtain this instruction was a young Englishman. When trought into the police court he truc-

crime either." "Fifteen dollars fine," said the po-

The young man was somewhat sur-prised but he paid the fine. Another man arrested at the same time employ ed a lawyer and had a jury trial. The j... convicted him with celerity and since that time the "scab" chorus he-

the carefully suppressed.

The prolonged effort to prevent tiding on the cars has made the business men by wholesale and to all intents and parposes the non-riding order now here. poses the non-riding order now has lit-

strengthened the labor unions. In order to support the strikers an assessment of 15 cents a week has been levied upon every union member, and this assessment has not proven particularly popthat among the girls who work for \$6 and \$7 a week, and if anything the labor unions are losing instead of gainmembership.

Originally the strikers said that the sele cause for the strike was the remise the company hired new men to handle the cars and in less than a week had the complete service in operation. The strikers offered no violence and merely devoted their attention to preventing people from ridge. In a week was not superintendent to recognize the union. This appears in the sworn testimony given before the conscitation committee. Later the original given before the constitution of the co of rules governing the relations of the company and the men. The company

ignored this demand. Some of the strikers have sought em proyment in other cities, some have found employment in the local factorhave say, three of the old employees have parture so as to arrive in New York nade an application for employment on September 5th. the road and have been placed at the bottom of the list with an opportunity

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-The state

fastened to the rails of a Lakewool line.

The strike has instructed a number of people in matters of law. They have vented the customs officials from collections of the control of the customs officials from collections. the use of the imperial and colonial military forces are admitted duty free, it ulently admitted the charge.

'Yes," he said, "I did call scab: and I do not consider it any great great and I do not consider it any great great great great and I do not consider it any great gr were greater than those of 1899, and that this country still stands second among the nations exporting direct to South Africa, and in addition ships a large amount via England.

COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Colon and Panama Subjected to Free

exceedingly restive as one by one their cames have been inscribed on the spotters' list. This list has grown to the force or effect.

The strike on the whole has not rebels have failed, and the belief is gaining ground that the Colombian government is weakening. When the Rosemeath left Colon on August 1th the French cruiser Suchet was there, and the arrival of the British and American war vessels was anxiously awaited. Business generally was crippled.

TAMMANY'S FENCES.

Croker and His Aides Have a Conference Regarding Them.

LONDON, Aug. 19.-Richard Croker, John Fox, of the New York Democratic dub, and Andrew Freeman, all of whom are now in London, were in conference today regarding the political situation in New York city. Mr. Freeman passed Sunday at Wantage, and will accompany Mr. Croker across the Atlantic. Mr. Croker denied himself to all callers exies and three have returned to their cept a few intimates, his excuse being duties on the street cars. That is to that he was busy arranging for his de-

Dr. Coulthard is out of the city for a