News of the Big Strikes

Pierrepont Morgan Absolutely Refuses to Consider Question of Wages.

Injunction Secured Against the Strikers at Northport to Prevent Interference.

Three of Trackmen Strike Leaders Held on Charge of Criminal Libel.

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—The third all-day session of the Amalgamated Association executive board has passed without any action being taken on the New York conference peace proposals. Another session will be held tomorrow. The executive board of the association is in fact waiting for a word from J. P. Morgan. After the board had heard from President Shaffer, concerning his trip to New York last week, it was decided to request a change in the propositions of Mr. Morgan and a message was sent to him, announcing their decision on this matter. In explanation of this message the Amalgamated Journal says:

"The executive board desires another conference with the representatives of the constituent companies and will remain in the city until an answer is received. Upon the result of that answer will depend whether the strike will be prolonged indefinitely."

Later.—Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Gazette will say: "The Amalgamated executive board last evening received by telegraph a flat refusal from J. Pierrepont Morgan to reopen the wage conference where it was broken off nearly three weeks ago. There is scarcely a fragment of hope that the Amalgamated Association will back down from its well known position."

Seattle, Aug. 1.—An order and temporary injunction, restraining the strikers at Northport, Wash., from attempting to interfere with the employment of non-union men in the Northport smelter, was signed today by Judge Hanford, of the United States district court. The order is sweeping in its terms and prohibits the strikers, their agents and representatives, from attempting, in any manner, to interfere with the company, or by threats, force or persuasion, to prevent any employee of the company from going to work. The injunction is made returnable in Spokane on September 18.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—J. T. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America; Joseph Lennon, of Agassiz, chairman of the committee of Railway Trackmen, and A. F. Stout, of Arned, secretary, appeared before Judge Paquette on a charge of criminal libel laid by R. C. Montgomery, assistant roadmaster of the C. P. R., and gave permanent bonds of $1,000 for their appearance. The bondsmen are F. J. Granger, S. Senary and P. D. Hamel.

SITUATION AT 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The third day of the great strike opened with no decisive change in the situation, although the outlook for a settlement has improved. The City Front Federation, which controls the men now out, has submitted a series of propositions as a basis for the re-establishment of peace.

The steamer Columbia, which was to have sailed this morning for Portland with a full cargo and two hundred Epworth Leaguers, has been held on telegraphic orders from Portland. The vessel was loaded by non-union men, and it is feared her arrival at the Oregon port will precipitate a strike here.

Contrary to their previously announced intentions the sand teamsters and stablemen have decided not to go out, as the federation thinks it can win without their aid. The fact of the sand teamsters remaining at work is expected to prevent the strike extending to the building trades.

Slaughter Of The Innocents

Grave Charges Made by Rev. P. Clifton Parker a Baptist Minister.

Nine Out of Seventeen Illegitimate Children Die in Maternity Home.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—(Special)—Rev. P. Clifton Parker, of the First Baptist church, created a sensation at the annual meeting the Eastern Branch of the W. C. T. U., by an address in which he drew attention to the awful increase of illegitimate children in this city and the way in which maternity homes are conducted.

Mr. Parker said he had occasion recently to look over the registry of births at certain maternity homes. In one home, from January to July, there were seventeen illegitimate births. Of these children seven died within a short period, while, to his own knowledge, two others of the seventeen had died away from home, making a total of nine out of seventeen—an average of over 50 per cent. of deaths in maternity homes under the supervision of the medical health department.

Mr. Parker thought the time had come when the W. C. T. U. ought to make a tremendous agitation to get the municipalities to place all maternity homes within their boundaries under the supervision authorized by the Maternity Act.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are

Safety on the Road

You don't have to patch our harness with bale rope, twine or wire. Ours is Harness you can depend on. It saves repair bills, and you have that feeling of safety which good harness gives.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD., 44 Yates Street, Victoria.

OBITUARY.

Burned to Death—Death of Prominent Mason.

St. Marys, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—At a fire in the stables of the Garnett house today, George Engler, of Logan township, was burned to death.

Peterboro, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—R. S. Davidson, of the Peterboro Hardware Company, died today, aged about 70. He was a prominent citizen and active in Masonry.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—(Special)—William Page, for some years assistant at the Selkirk fish hatchery, was drowned on Thursday at Devil's Lake, 12 miles from town. The body was recovered today. He was aged 18 years and came from Reading, England.

AN UMPIRE MOBBED.

Al. Warner Stoned by Indignant Crowd of Toronto Rooters.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—(Special)—Enraged by some decision given in favor of Rochester in Wednesday's ball game, a mob of between six and seven hundred people waited at the gates until the umpire, Al. Warner, made his appearance. He was greeted with a volley of stones and clods of earth. Linden, the local umpire, who was with Warner, was struck in the face by a stone, which severely injured him. Two policemen went to Warner's rescue and escorted him to his car. Mrs. Warner, who was with her husband, faced the mob and effectively wielded her sunshade in the melee. This is the second time Warner has been mobbed here this season.

INCIDENT OF TRAVEL IN U. S.

Lone Highwayman, Stage Coach, Sheriff and Posse.

Ukiah, Cal., Aug. 1.—The north-bound stage to Potter Valley was help up and robbed by a lone highwayman this afternoon, one mile north of Fort Brown and within a half-mile of the stage robbery of 10 days ago. The robber directed Raymond Hall, the driver, to stop and the passengers to get out and deliver up what money they possessed. The travelers had evidently been prepared for just such an affair, and all the robber realized was about $5. The methods used by the bandit were similar to the robbery of two weeks ago, and his description corresponds with that of the former robber. He is thought to be the same man and one who lives in that vicinity. The sheriff and posse started out immediately on receipt of the news.

News of the Dominion

Tangle of Red Tape Over The Pay of South African Constabulary.

Preparations for the Royal Visit—Programme to be Published.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—(Special)—The department of militia has been in correspondence with the home authorities in reference to the assigned pay of a large number of the Canadians who are in the South African Constabulary. The war office is anxious that the militia department should act for them in dealing with Canadian relatives of Baden-Powell's men. The feeling of the department is, however, not to mix military matters with a force which in the nature of things when the war is over, will have to perform duties of a largely civil character, as is the case with our Northwest Mounted Police. It is pointed out that the Imperial authorities can just as readily send out pay checks from England as the militia department can. In other words, the department here will not undertake the job.

Extensive repairs and alterations are in progress in the parliament buildings, partly on account of the approaching visit of the Duke of York and partly to secure much needed additional accommodations.

Collingwood Schreiber, deputy minister of railways and canals, returned to the city today after an absence of three weeks spent in an official inspection of the Intercolonial railway.

An offer has been made to take twelve of the striking Ottawa machinists to the Pacific Coast on payment of $10 each. The object is to give the men a chance to get work in some of the Western towns or cities.

The programme of the proposed royal tour through Canada is now almost complete, and in a day or two will be cabled to His Royal Highness at Capetown for approval.

It is said the county of Wright has increased by over 60,000 in ten years.

Mayor Parent of Quebec has cabled the militia department asking that the cadets, numbering 1,000 young men, be permitted to go from Montreal to Quebec on the occasion of the Duke's visit. The department does not grant the request.

PATRICK BOYLE DEAD.

Editor of the Irish-Canadian and a Leader in Toronto Politics.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—(Special)—Patrick Boyle, the well known editor of the Irish-Canadian, died this morning at his home, 67 Isabelle street.

At 6 o'clock he arose and called his daughter Hattie, who told him it was too early to get up. He went down staire for a moment and then returned to bed. His daughter got up at 8:20 o'clock and went to call him. She got no reply, and entering the room found him dead. Two doctors were immediately summoned and said death had resulted from heart failure.

Mr. Boyle was a prominent member of the Irish Land League, and was one of the founders of the Catholic League, a political organization.

About 1862 he established the Irish-Canadian, which for many years was recognized as the mouth-piece of the Irishmen in Canada. About five years ago the paper ceased publication, but was revived again a year later. During the Land League movement, Mr. Boyle exercised much influence upon the Irish Catholic population.

UNITED STATES CARDINALS.

Probable that Archbishops Ireland and Corrigan Will Be Honored.

London, July 31.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, which it prefaces thus: "At present this is the only red hat in the United States, but in conversation with the representative of the Daily Express, he intimated that the Pope intended making Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan princes of the church."

Cardinal Gibbons is also represented as saying: "The Pope is sure that Washington will do justice to the church in the Philippines. He regards the United States as one of the greatest strongholds of Catholicism, and it will have greater weight hereafter in Vatican councils. The Pope is convinced that the gathering of population into towns and cities is one of the greatest menaces to religion in the new country, as rural populations are happier and healthier in body, mind and morals."

Proposal to Amalgamate

Cities of Columbia and Grand Forks May Become One.

Propositions Submitted by Each City—Boring For Oil.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 31.—(Special. Correspondence.—Negotiations for the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia are still in progress. Columbia's proposition is that the two cities be divided into three wards in such a way that what is now the city of Columbia, or at least that portion of it west of the C. P. R. track shall constitute one ward, the intervening territory between the two towns shall be the centre ward, and the city of Grand Forks shall be the third ward, each ward to have two aldermen.

It also calls for $50,000 in debentures to be floated and the money to be expended by the present mayor and council of Columbia in the improvement of that place and for paying off the present indebtedness. This would make the bonded indebtedness of Columbia $50,000 and that of Grand Forks, $150,000, which it is proposed to consolidate in a joint loan of $200,000, and any excess of the two amounts named being a special debt of the city incurring the same.

Both places are to consent to the location of the V., V. & E. station at the dividing line between the two towns, and each is to furnish the road free of cost whatever land it may need for station or other purposes, the station to be located in one town, and the freight sheds in the other, subject to the decision of the railway.

It is also stipulated that a union central school shall be established on the boundary line between the two towns, and that each town shall have alternately the choice of mayor—Grand Forks to enjoy the honor first.

On the other hand, Grand Forks submitted a proposition that the two cities be amalgamated under a name acceptable to the two cities, the V., V. & E., the C. P. R. and the postal authorities.

It is stipulated that the present indebtedness of the two places be consolidated in one loan of $200,000, to be floated by the joint cities.

The electric light service will be extended to Columbia, and a six-inch water main will be laid up Government avenue to Columbia street, and smaller pipes to the residential streets, hydrants, etc. An electric fire alarm system will be installed.

A union central school shall be established as nearly as possible in the centre of the city, and ultimately ward schools will be established.

The city shall be divided into three or six wards, as may be decided, according to the provisions of the Municipal act. In any event there must be six aldermen.

Station and yard grounds are to be furnished the V., V. & E. railway at the joint expense of the two cities at whatever point may be decided upon.

The mayor of the amalgamated city, for the first twelve months, to be a resident of Grand Forks, and for the ensuing twelve months a resident of Columbia.

Neither city to issue any further bonds until amalgamation has been effected, and the issue to be a joint one.

C. C. Tilley, an old Torontonian, who formerly operated on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the Lake of the Woods, is organizing a company here for the purpose of boring for oil in the Kettle river valley. He has secured a tract of land from Jos. Ward. It is situated within three miles of Grand Forks. The surface indications are said to be excellent.

The newly elected secretary of the Grand Forks Liberal association is Dr. McDonald.

The fruit crop in the valley is the most prolific for several years past. Raspberries and gooseberries are now coming into the market.

Parties from Innisfail, Alberta, have just established a wholesale produce house here.

Judge Leamy, the newly appointed County court judge, made his initial official appearance here last week. He was escorted by the local members of the bar to the court house, where H. S. Cayley, on behalf of the bar, delivered an address of welcome.

HAD TO EAT HORSE.

People on U. S. Transport Lenox Short of Food.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The Lennox's tail shaft broke during a gale on July 25, when about 300 miles off this port. The news of the Lennox's accident was brought to this city by seven of the crew, who left her in a small boat to assistance. They were picked up yesterday by the steamer George Loom s. When the men left the Lennox she was drifting in a southeasterly direction under jury rig. The Lennox is short of provisions, and the men sent out in the open boat to bring assistance state that the doctor was about to order the slaughter of two horses in order to get meat with which to make broth for the sick. As for the soldiers and sailor passengers, they were catching goonies and making soup of them. Two meals a day, and a hard tack and bacon at that, was what the Lennox passengers were living on when last heard from.

UNRULY BOERS.

Martial Law Proclaimed—Commando Enters Portuguese Territory.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 1.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Tuckers & Morgan islands, where the Boer prisoners of war are confined.

Lorenzo Marquez, July 31.—A Boer commando, with guns, has entered Portuguese territory, encamping at Guanetz. Five hundred Portuguese troops are already at Guanetz, and artillery left here for that place this morning. Three hundred troops, in addition, are in readiness to proceed unless the Boers surrender.

A NANAIMO SENSATION.

Mrs. James Mitchell Accuses Her Husband of Attempted Murder.

James Mitchell, of Dixon street, a miner, left here some time ago to seek work in the Crows' Nest district leaving his wife and two children here. It appears the domestic arrangements were not satisfactory to Mrs. Mitchell, and a short time ago when friends were leaving here for Fernie she sent one of the children along with them, to be handed over to her husband at Fernie, which was done, says the Free Press. Mitchell quit work and came down to have his household affairs placed in better shape, arriving here last Saturday evening, since which time he has been drinking freely, being in a semi-state of intoxication ever since his arrival. The climax of the dispute arrived last night, and Mitchell now occupies a cell in the city lock-up. Mrs. Mitchell allows that her husband went home last night with the bold determination of bringing things to an end, and for this purpose he procured a five-shooter of the cheapest kind, and fifty 38 calibre cartridges, and she alleges that he attempted to shoot her, firing two shots at her during the night. Mrs. Mitchell ran from the house and was in hiding in a neighbor's house until this morning when the police were notified of the shooting. Mitchell was arrested this morning by City Constable Nean and was under the influence of liquor and the case will not come up for hearing until tomorrow morning.

[illegible] whiskey when you call for [illegible] Moore at the bar.

Up-to-Date Styles

—AT—

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstring, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA B. C.

THE BASER KIND OF BOER

Daily Mail Correspondent Shows That Murdering Prisoners Is No New Thing.

Standerton, June 8, 1901.—One of the idiosyncrasies of the English temperament is the desire to find fault with work well done because it has not been done better.

However satisfied we are with the results of a battle, our satisfaction is invariably tempered by the length of our casualty list, while, on the other hand, if we by any chance effect a movement with little or no loss to ourselves, the doubt will probably occur in the minds of nine out of ten intelligent critics, "Would not this movement of General Blank's have been even more prolific in results had he moved with less caution?" After all, it is only a superficial criticism; the thing that men who open their morning papers in the train, snap across the carriage to one another.

In their innermost hearts they know we are doing our best out here—that we don't chuck away lives to get our names into the paper, or crawl on our hands and knees across the veldt to avoid casualties.

I say all this, because I do not know how you will accept the Vlakfontein-Naaupoort fight, accounts of which I have cabled you.

I was near Pietersburg, about 200 miles away from the scene of the fight, when it occurred, and by the greatest luck in the world I heard of it within a couple of hours. As fast as a joggling, rattling, South-Eastern-like goods train could carry me I was on my way back to Krugersdorp a few hours afterwards. Until I got to Krugersdorp I was not certain whether we were to call this last affair of ours a disaster or a great victory. I am perfectly certain now. It was a victory, and a victory in spite of our heavy casualty list. Not only did we drive off an enemy outnumbering us by three to one, but by the splendid dash of our infantry we have established the irrefutable fact that, in spite of twenty months' hard fighting and tedious trekking, and the lugubrious views of the Times correspondent notwithstanding, the old hands are just as fit and just as keen as ever.

And it was a moral victory also. Abandoning the old methods of dropping the butt-end of a rifle on the wounded soldier's face, when there was none to see the villainy, the Boer has done his bloody work in the light of day, within sight of a dozen eye-witnesses, and he stories we have hardly dared to hint, lest you thought we had grown hysterical, we can now tell without fear of ridicule. The Boers murder wounded men.

Yes, the gentle, bucolic Boer, who was forced to take up the rifle, purchased for him a dozen years before by a paternal government, to guard the independence of his country, may be placed in the same category as the Matabele, the Mashona, the Dervish, the Afridi, and with every other savage race with whom Britain has waged war. And the soldier who is stricken down on the field is no more certain that his life will be spared by his brother Boer than he was that brother Fuzzy would pass him by.

You will say that the Boers have not consistently killed off our wounded. Indeed, there are instances where they have treated our men very well. That is so; under Commandant De la Rey's eye these atrocities would never have been committed, and the wounded soldier within view of that, or any other Boer commandant of his order of intelligence, would have been as safe as any Christian who sought sanctuary at the feet of Li Hung Chang.

The murdering of the wounded has been a common feature of the war; but except in one or two cases we have had none other than circumstantial evidence. On the day of the sortie from Kimberley half a dozen men swore that the wounded who fell with Scott-Turner had been deliberately murdered, and similar instances have come to light during the campaign. What does this prove? It proves the truth of a statement that has been made before, and proves it better than any amount of abstract reasoning would do—the Boer is half a savage. I make this statement dispassionately, without feeling any greater resentment towards the Boer than I should were I describing the cat as half a tiger. He is a savage not from any wickedness, nor from any criminal effort, only just because, like Dr. Watt's dog, it is his nature to.

Three stages marked the advance of primitive man from absolute savagery to civilization, the "finding," the "raising," and the "making" stages. At present the Boer is but in the "finding." As primitive man learned first to find and kill animals for his consumption, and then with the first glimmerings of intellect easoned that it would not be at all a bad idea if he herded or stored some of his findings, and so became a cattle farmer, so did the voortrekker turn from pot-hunting to herding, and there he has stuck.

The average Boer is a cattle farmer pure and simple, very few have learned to produce from the land for the market, and consequently the aboriginal is further advanced economically than he, for the native raises a considerable crop, having reached the second stage, and his success in the third being only a matter for education and time to assure. I am speaking now of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Boers, since one industry in the Cape Colony thrives languidly, as the wine farmers of the Western will tell you. The Boer does not "raise" for the market; indeed he even depends on the native crops for his own meagre requirements, and by this fact alone he must take second place to the native in the standard of economic utility, since the Kaffir can, apart from other sources, sustain an independent existence, that is, he can live by his own winnings from the soil.

The Krugerian regime is all to blame for this, not only for the ignorance and unintelligence of the Boers in the two republic, but for the conservatism which made the burgher of the Cape Colony reject any attempt to educate him. The Transvaal gave the lead; it made the pace of progress. The dogmatism of its orthodox educational methods was the faith of the Free State and the unassailable creed of the Africander. As fast as the South African Republic moved along the road that leads to enlightenment, and a wider and more comprehensive view of life and men, so fast did the Free State and the Cape Colony move. Only, unfortunately, the Transvaal did not move at all, and the rest of Dutch Africa remained correspondingly stagnant. No attempt was made by the Krugerian Government—no honest attempt—to bring light to the unenlightened. No effort was made to educate the burghers to a knowledge of their possibilities. They did not realize the potentialities with which an accident of fortune had endowed them.

The discovery of gold in Johannesburg might have been for them the gift of the gods had a wise and honest administration been theirs. The finding of gold, and the consequent influx of capital and people into the country might have brought about a social revolution, making the farmer a real factor in the development of South Africa. Indeed the gold discovery was the very challenge of Fate.

But the existence of the Krugerian regime rested solely on the ignorance of the farmer, and the Boer, instead of being encouraged to produce, was offered every inducement to stagnate.

A price was put on his indolence. He was told times without number that, so long as his vote was given in the right direction, the state would see that he did not want. He was taught to look upon the Uitlander as the goose whose golden eggs were to save him from worrying about the future. President Kruger's system of teaching soon resulted in a very fine crop of state-aided "poor burghers." What was farcically termed the agricultural community of the Transvaal was in reality a voting community. A man was not valued because he enriched the land, or because he improved the breed of cattle, or because he seriously attempted towards the amelioration of the farming classes, but because he was a voting unit, he could be depended on to return to parliament, some one who would legislate to the Uitlander's discomfort—and incidentally to the Boer's advantage. Kruger crippled the farmer—or rather, with all the innate cunning that characterized his rule, he assisted the farmer to cripple himself.

So much has been written on the system by which the Pretorian oligarchy was upheld that I have only touched on this aspect, and that to adduce a reason for the many otherwise inexplicable exhibitions of savagery which have from time to time "staggered humanity." Education is not necessarily an elementary knowledge of the arts; it is the cognizance and appreciation of humanity—its laws, its emotions, its boundless possibilities. And Kruger has stifled the Boers' education in its birth, and the Javah of his well-thumbed Testament shall judge him by his opportunities.

EDGAR WALLACE.

LAW IN HAWAII.

Honolulu, July 26.—Via San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The constitution of the United States preceded the flag in Hawaii according to decision just rendered by Circuit Judge George D. Gear, of the first circuit. He has already released on habeas corpus petitions, three prisoners sentenced for infamous crimes after the resolution of annexation passed congress, and was signed by President McKinley, on the ground that they were not convicted by a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors. A wholesale jail delivery of murderers, burglars, rapists, larcenists, and other criminals, is threatened under the decision and Honolulu is greatly disturbed over the prospect.

The decision was given under the recent insular decisions of the United States supreme court, and upon the clause in the Newland resolution, which stated that all municipal legislation of the Hawaiian islands not inconsistent with the constitution, should remain in force. Judge Gear held that this meant that the laws that were inconsistent with the constitution should not remain in force, and that therefore the constitution of the United States extended to Hawaii immediately on the signing of the Newland's resolution by the president. This was on July 7, 1898, six weeks before the United States flag was raised in Hawaii.

A report was brought from Hilo yesterday that the volcano of Kilauea is breaking out. The crater has been quiet since the period of activity that followed its great outburst on July 4, 1898, but recent signs have indicated forthcoming activity.

A remarkable and beautiful meteorological phenomenon was witnessed last week in the vicinity of the great mountain, Mauna Kea, on Hawaii. It was a sudden snowstorm in midsummer around the heights of the summit, which is 14,000 feet above the sea. The fall of snow came at the close of a clear summer day, and in half an hour covered much of the mountain with snow, which melted away under the setting sun. The spectacle attracted much attention. Mauna Kea is covered with snow during much of the year, but seldom at this time.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Parry Sound, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Alexander Remy, employed in the factory of the patent clothboard company, was accidentally killed today. He was hit on the head by a piece of wood thrown from a circular saw, and lived only a few minutes. Remy was a married man, and leaves a large family.

NOT THIS YEAR.

The United States is fast becoming the food purveyor of the world, and it may be at no very remote time that if a Continental nation wishes to go to war, she will have to obtain a license from the United States, or have no food for her troops.—Sir Hiram Maxim in World's Work, New York.

C. P. R. PICNIC.

Guelph, July 31.—(Special.)—The annual picnic of the C. P. R. employees was celebrated here today, over a thousand employees and their friends taking part. The engine of excursion train was handsomely decorated with a portrait of the King in a prominent place.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Dr. Rangel Gardiras, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castra, of Venezuela. The insurgents are near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. The situation is grave. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against the arbitrary methods of President Castro.

The customs receipts of the Doimnion for the present month were $2,274,067, as compared with $2,414,771, a decrease of $140,703 over the same month last year, when there was a big rush of imports which were held back from the previous month in order to take advantage of the British preference, which was then increased to 33 1-3 per cent. In July 1899, the year previous, the receipts were $1,953,683.

In consequence of the agitation in Albania, Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on a war footing. Additional regiments leave Vienna this week for Serajevo and Banjaluka. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

The American, the flagship of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsoe on July 16, touched at Vardoe, Norway, and proceeded on the 30th ult., direct for Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land.

The Spanish ministry of foreign affairs is engaged upon an extradition convention and general treaty of peace and friendship with the United States.

The bourse committee of St. Petersburg has decided on the appointment of a receiver for the Donetz-Jureff Metallurgical Company. The liabilities are estimated at 10,246,698 roubles, and the assets at 9,162,712 roubles.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning one of the severest rainstorms of the season burst over New York. The rain fall was very heavy. All telegraphic service was much delayed by the storm.

James McCoy and his two children, William, 16 years old, and Edna, 14 years old, were burned to death yesterday in a fire at their home, 370 Gold street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary McCoy, the mother, was probably fatally hurt by falling from a window to the ground. Helen, the 11-year-old daughter, was the only member of the family to escape injury.

Wrecked and Abandoned

Steamer Charles D. Lane a Total Wreck on Nunavik Island.

Passengers and Crew Reach Nome on Board Schooner Vega.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 31.—(Special.)—Steamship Senator arrived tonight from Nome with 175 passengers. Capt. Patterson reports the steamship C. D. Lane a total wreck on a rocky point extending from the west end of Nunivak island. The vessel was running under slow steam in a dense fog, according to the first officer, Thomas Reilly, who was among the Senator's passengers.

She struck at 11:30 o'clock on the night of July 13. The Lane was towing the schooner Vega, which craft also grazed the reef causing her to spring a leak, but she was kept clear with the pumps until the leak was repaired. When it became evident that the Lane was a complete wreck, the crew and passengers abandoned her, and boarded the Vega, which set sail for Nome on July 14.

Forty-nine passengers from the Lane crowded the little schooner, and soon the water supply was nearly exhausted. After starting for Nome, the Vega encountered a series of calms and head winds.

When 100 miles from Nome two of her sailors and four passengers embarked in a small boat and started for Nome for assistance. Catching a favorable breeze near Sledge island, they reached Nome 12 hours after leaving the Vega, and next day the Vega reached her anchorage.

No blame can be attached to Capt. Ames, who exercised every precaution to prevent the disaster, but the currents of the north are treacherous. Captain Ames and a portion of his crew remained by the wrecked steamer. The Charles D. Lane was formerly the steamer Irrawaddy, and is owned by the Wild Goose Mining company.

The C. D. Lane is an old vessel, having been built 28 years ago by W. Denny & Bros. at Dumbarton, Scot. Before she was purchased by C. D. Lane, president of the Wild Goose Mining company, after whom she was rechristened, she hailed from Glasgow, and was owned by the British and Burmese Steam Navigation company. She was a vessel of 1,623 tons net tonnage. Last winter she had a narrow escape from being wrecked while running between Seattle and Guayamel, having run back from the Cape after a severe struggle with a heavy gale then raging, with seven feet of water in her hold.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS

In No Immediate Danger—Telepraphic Notes.

The count marshal at Cronberg, speaking of the Dowager Empress Frederick, declares that Her Majesty, concerning whose health alarming reports have again been circulated, is in no immediate danger.

Dr. Bosse, the former Prussian minister of public instruction, who had been ill for some time past, died today.

Chief Safda Pasha, who was recently arrested in his house at Constantinople, together with 26 guests, principally Egyptians, all of whom were accused of extensive conspiracy against the Sultan, was, with 13 other Mussulmans, despatched into exile.

The excitement among the Albanians at Prishmina is becoming more acute. The Christians are reported to be in a desperate condition, and the foreign ministers here have made renewed demands at Yildis Kiosk that the government protect the lives and property of the Christians.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, while riding in Hyde Park, fell from her horse in a fit.

The Philippines commission has passed the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately. The rate of taxation on real property has been amended, it being fixed at one per cent. for the present and two per cent. after 1902. Today all the military cable and telegraph lines will be opened for commercial use.

Manager Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., denies a statement which he is reported to have made relative to taking time to consider the question of arbitration with the trackmen.

U. S. TRANSPORT BROKEN DOWN

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The horse transport Lennox, now out 35 days from Manila, broke down at sea, about 160 miles from this port, and the transport tug Slocum has gone to her assistance. It is not believed that she is in any great danger.

Committed For Trial

The Redoubtable "Captain" Anderson Held Guilty of Cutting Nets.

Sent to Jail to Await Trial—Application For Bail Refused.

Sensational Evidence Given by the Chief Witness for the Crown.

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—(Special)—"Capt. Anderson, the accused, said to me that his branch of the union had come to the conclusion to cut nets, and he would cut them."

This was the sensational statement made in Magistrate Alexander's court this afternoon by the chief witness for the prosecution, Isaac Haggman, in the case of "Captain" J. L. Anderson, one of the recent strike leaders, accused of wilful mischief and theft in cutting Haggman's net and taking part of it away.

Haggman was an unwilling witness, but was compelled to appear for the prosecution on Superintendent Hussey's sworn information.

Haggman swore that he had suffered no loss, that he made no charge against Anderson; that Anderson cut his net on the night of July 24; he sailed after Anderson's boat and accused him of doing it.

Continuing, witness said, on being accused of the act of cutting the net, Anderson got red in the face and could not look straight at him; that he (Anderson) gave him back the piece he cut off and said, "I'm sorry. I didn't know it was you; I thought it was a Jap."

Anderson asked witness if his branch of the union hadn't decided to cut nets.

Witness replied to Anderson that he didn't know, and added (referring to Anderson), "I pitied the old man and rowed away and fixed my net differently, to fish in the river with, as I would never attempt to go back to Point Grey, where the cutting took place, again after such treatment, for there was a lot of cutting going on all around there." He knew it, for he saw the pieces of net being brought in.

Magistrate Alexander committed Anderson for trial, refusing bail. Anderson's boat puller, A. Emory, was committed for trial also on the same charges, but was allowed his liberty on bail, $500 himself, and two other sureties of $500 each.

The case has caused considerable comment here, as "Capt." Anderson had done most of the talking at all the recent strike meetings and made the boldest utterances in his adverse criticisms of the canners.

THE SALMON RUN.

The fish have arrived in great numbers at Point Roberts, the last stopping place in United States waters before the line is crossed. The traps at Point Roberts are reported full and the waters alive with sockeyes. On the Fraser the run last night was between 40 and 60 fish to the boat. There was a high wind blowing and most of the boats returned to shore this morning.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearings for the week ending August 2 were $811,669, and balances, $193,000. For the corresponding week of last year they were $976,254, and the balances, $233,822.

IT IS UP TO MAUDE.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The committee on reception to the Duke of York wrestled with the knotty problem today as to whether the bouquet to be presented to the Duchess should be of red or white roses. As they were unable to come to a decision, the matter was referred to Major Maude, at Ottawa.

Some Serious Accusations

Startling Evidence Given in the New Westminster Jail Investigation.

Warden Charged With Misconduct and Misappropriation of Supplies.

New Westminster, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—In the jail investigation, now being conducted by Judge Harrison, Rose Gaylord, the first witness, a French woman, and former inmate imprisoned for theft, swore as to irregularities in the jail, and as to notes having been smuggled to her in bread, or passed through the bars. She said that Warden Armstrong had misconducted himself with different female prisoners. Recalled this afternoon by Judge Harrison and cross-examined as to statements made by her, she admitted that she could not swear positively to some of the statements she had made, but stuck to her story regarding the warden's misconduct.

George Marshall swore that he had seen vegetables and other supplies which should have been used in the jail, sent to outsiders. He could give no dates, however.

Supt. Hussey of the Provincial Police is attending in the interest of the crown, while Mr. G. O. M. Dockrill, of Morrison & Dockrill, is looking after the case on behalf of Mr. George Armstrong, the warden of the jail.

ONTARIO MINE SOLD.

Black Eagle Company Purchases the Regina Mine, Lake of the Woods.

Rat Portage, Ont., Aug. 1.—(Special)—The property formerly known as the Regina gold mine, on the Lake of the Woods, twenty miles from town, has been acquired by the Black Eagle Mining Company, of London, England, who are now unwatering the mine and overhauling it with a view to resuming operations. A thirty-stamp mill is being erected. Frank Errickson is the new manager. The mine is one of the oldest and deepest in Western Ontario. The Regina mine was originally owned and operated by Major-General Wilkinson, C. B., and has produced a large amount of gold.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Montreal, July 31.—(Special.)—President Wilson of the International Trackmen, also Jos. Lennox, chairman of the C. P. R. strikers, and A. F. Start, secretary were arrested tonight on a charge of criminal libel preferred by R. O. Montgomery, ex-member of the committee, whom they charged in an official circular with being a traitor. The accused were remanded for an enquiry.