Election Outlook

Reports From all Parts of Canada Favorable to the Conservatives.

Manitoba Cabinet Readjusted and the Members Sworn in By Governor.

Editor of Nanaimo Herald and Mr. McInnes Exchange Warm Words.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Reports from all parts of the Dominion indicate the success of the Conservatives on November 7. Ontario will show a great upheaval, it is claimed, giving 58 Conservatives to 34 Liberals.

Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Hugh Aitken, editor of the Nanaimo Herald, charged Mr. McInnes on Saturday at Wellington with being the paid agent of Mr. Sloan. An acrimonious dispute followed, Mr. Sloan admitting he had offered the Herald $200 to keep quiet during the campaign.

Mr. Wolley speaks at Comox on Wednesday, and thence goes south through the districts.

D. MacGregor, returning officer for Cassiar, and John Burns, of Vancouver, the deputy returning officer, left here this morning to join the steamer Albion for the North.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—The Manitoba cabinet was readjusted to-day when Lieut.-Governor McMillan administered the oath of office to Premier Roblin and his ministers. The new cabinet is composed as follows (H. J. Macdonald and James Johnson retiring):

R. P. ROBLIN, president of the council and minister without portfolio.

J. A. DAVIDSON, provincial treasurer.

H. D. McFADDEN, minister of public works.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL, attorney-general.

ROBERT ROGERS, minister without portfolio.

Mr. Roblin having accepted the presidency of the council, vacates his seat in Woodlands, making the new election necessary. A writ will be issued at once. Nominations are fixed for Thursday, November 6.

E. D. Martin is definitely in the field as independent candidate for the Commons for Winnipeg. The fight will be between Martin and Puttee, the labor candidate.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Tupper spoke here to-night in the interests of Col. White and Lewis Wigle, the Conservative candidates in North and South Essex. There was a torchlight procession, and behind a which bore the words: "No flags in Canada but the Union Jack."

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left here this morning for Thetford mines, County Mogantic. At Richmond, Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke he addressed meetings from the train.

Woodstock, Oct. 29.—South Oxford Conservatives have nominated S. King, of Ingersoll, to oppose Sir Richard Cartwright.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 29—West Elgin Conservatives have decided to put no candidate in the field, leaving the fight between McGuigan, Liberal, and Robins, patron.

A CARACAS EARTHQUAKE.

Fifteen Persons Killed, Many Wounded —British Consul's Narrow Escape.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—At 4:45 to-day Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and churches. The United States legation was badly damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt. President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of Government House, had one of his legs broken. Mr. William Henry Doveton Haggart, the British minister, had a miraculous escape, the ceiling of the first story of the British legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

Nominations Were Yesterday—Polling on November 8.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 29.—The nominations of candidates for the general election, fixed for November 8, took place today. The Bond government, and the opposition, led by Messrs. Reid and Morine, nominated full tickets in every district.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Adirondack Guide Killed by a Hunter Who Took Him For a Deer.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Marcus Earle, a well-known Adirondack guide, aged 45 years, who had a camp in the vicinity of Moose river, was shot and instantly killed about 1 p.m. to-day, through being mistaken for a deer.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

It Caused Delay to a Number of Vessels at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The storm on Saturday afternoon was so bad that a coal steamer for San Francisco had several tons of coal washed off her deck, and had to put back to port. Six steamers were wind-bound at Deep Bay, including that with the Victoria business men's excursion on board.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Heavy Suit Brought Against Major Prefontaine of Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—C. N. Armstrong has entered action against Mayor Prefontaine to recover $65,000, the amount obtained by the latter for the sale of a part of the Great Eastern railway to the South Shore railway, but for which, it is alleged, he made no return to the company, the workmen of the Great Eastern and others being left unpaid.

Flippeigh—I notice that your hair has mysteriously disappeared.

Baldeigh—Yes: it has gone to parts unknown.—Baltimore American.

COLONEL KITSON.

He Has Been Appointed Military Attache at Washington.

Kingston, Oct. 29.—Lt.-Col. Kitson has retired from the command of the Royal Military College and leaves at once for England for orders. He has been appointed military attache to the British legation at Washington.

UNITED STATES THANKSGIVING

The Usual Proclamation Issued at Washington Yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The state department to-day issued the proclamation of President McKinley declaring November 29 as Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

CANTON EXPLOSION.

Many Persons Killed in Attempt to Destroy Governor's Yamen.

Hongkong, Oct. 29.—A serious explosion occurred in Canton on Sunday morning. Four houses near the Governor's yamen were destroyed and many persons killed. It is rumored that the scene of the explosion was the reformers' arsenal, which was full of powder and guncotton, and that the object was to destroy the yamen.

Negotiations Have Opened

China Offers to Pay Forty Million Pounds Indemnity to Powers.

To Imprison Tuan for Life and to Make Large Concessions.

London, Oct. 30.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have opened negotiations, says the Chinese correspondent of the Daily Express, by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 sterling in sixty installments, agreeing that Pekin and the customs services should be under foreign control until the obligation should be discharged.

They also agree that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life and that Tien Tsin should be treated as an international district, and that other places should be opened to foreign trade.

China undertakes to abstain from purchasing war material abroad.

In order to raise the indemnity she proposes to double the import duties."

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has received the following despatch, dated October 22, Pao Ting Fu, from Alfred Gaselee:

"I have appointed an international commission to inquire into the murder of the missionaries and railway officials, with a view of fixing the responsibility." In a despatch dated Pao Tsu Fu, Oct. 22, Gen. Gaselee says that in pursuance of instructions from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the British troops will return to Pekin and Tien Tsin, reaching their destination about November 6.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Chinese minister here cabled to Emperor Kwang Hsu yesterday, urging His Majesty to return to Pekin, pointing out that his so doing would greatly facilitate the peace negotiations.

The Havas Agency has received the following from Pekin:

"The foreign envoys have had further meetings, and the French note has been accepted in principle as the basis of the discussion. Li Hung Chang has informed the legations of the poisoning of Yu Hsien.

"The Austrian minister has arrived.

"A company of French troops sent for a day's march west of Pekin to rid a district that was reported to be infested with Boxers, killed eight rebels, took one prisoner, and captured a mitrailleuse.

"The international column, now returning from Pao Ting Fu, is pillaging the villages en route. The armed population is being punished, and all arms are destroyed."

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The foreign envoys in Pekin, said a foreign official to-day, are still holding conferences, but they communicate to the commissioners only such decisions as are ultimately reached. A despatch from Tien Tsin to the German secretary, dated yesterday, says:

"A German detachment attacked a force of Boxers at Tsa Yu Chang, killing 50. Two towns have been completely destroyed by artillery."

IMPERIAL THANKS.

British Government Delighted With the Canadian Soldiers.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain cables to Lord Minto to-day, as follows:

"London, Oct. 29.—Her Majesty's government learns with satisfaction of the arrangements being made for the welcome of the members of the Canadian regiment. Their splendid service in South Africa has won the admiration and gratitude of the whole Empire, and the memory of their indomitable courage and resolution will ever live in the annals of the British army.

(Signed) "CHAMBERLAIN."

MR. HAY'S RESIGNATION.

It Came as a Great Surprise to G. T. R. Directorate.

London, Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, and other officials of that line have not yet recovered from their surprise at the resignation of Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and his acceptance of the position of president of the Southern Pacific railroad. Sir Charles said this evening that the three days of London holiday since the announcement of Mr. Hays' resignation had not given the directors a chance to consider the future. "So far," he added, "no definite action has been taken." It is reported that there is a strong current running in favor of Vice-President T. St. John of the Seaboard Air line. This movement is believed to have originated among the Canadian stockholders.

Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?

Fair Host—Yes; you see, we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement of our property, neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home.—Tit-Bits.

Getting Out Of the North

Over Two Hundred Passengers Arrived by the Amur Yesterday.

Work on the Telegraph Line Abandoned Until Next Year.

Steamer Amur, which returned from Skagway yesterday afternoon, had nearly 200 passengers on board when she left the North, but the majority were linemen and others of the telegraph construction company, who debarked at Vancouver. Included among those for Victoria were G. Dubois Mason, city solicitor, who has been working his mining properties at Atlin; W. W. Grime, from Atlin; J. K. Devlin, who has been agent for the White Pass railway at White Horse; W. B. McMicking, who has been working on the telegraph line; and P. T. Richardson, of the northern mail service.

The telegraph party under A. J. Charleson, many of whom were French-Canadians, were landed at Vancouver, at which port the steamer made a special call, being rushed down from the unfinished line in order to have them back in Quebec in time to vote at the approaching elections.

According to advices brought by the returned linemen, six inches of ice covered the lakes at the Stikine head when they left.

The northern linemen found but one trace of the historic transcontinental wire which was projected and actually begun to connect North America with Europe via Siberia.

On the very top of a lofty bald mountain near Telegraph creek they discovered a stake or surveyor's picket, which from its age they thought to be a post marking a line of the old enterprise. Telegraph creek, it will be remembered, was so named on account of its connection with the old line.

The construction crew of the southern end have frequently run across the remains of the intercontinental project. In many places the wire is still up, and no little delay has been caused by it. Trees of considerable size have grown up around the wire, and when they are cut for the new line lodge in the wire and cause no end of trouble. Mr. Charleson has a unique memento in the shape of a section of a large birch tree which had grown around and embedded the wire during the many years which have passed since the line was put up.

George White Frazer, who has been demarcating the interprovincial boundary between British Columbia and the Yukon, has completed his labors, and in company with his wife is returning to Victoria. On all of the hazardous journey through the trackless Northwest wilderness, Mrs. White Frazer accompanied her husband.

In April last the start was made from Bennett. A packer and a cook were the only helpers accompanying the engineer and his wife. Unlike the contested portion of the Alaska boundary, the interprovincial British Columbia-Yukon line takes its bearing from the stars, the 60th parallel of latitude being the dividing line. Mr. White Frazer's work was of a preliminary nature, though it comprised all of the intricate work of locating the line. At certain stations—notably the crossings of large rivers and on mountain peaks—the astronomical instruments were set up, a temporary camp made, and when the line was located it was marked by a monument. From these monuments it will be a simple matter for a surveying party to mark out the line. In speaking of his trip Mr. White Frazer said:

"Our path lay through a very rough, wild country, and after leaving the region adjacent to the starting point, we met with no one until we came out at the head of the Porcupine. For a greater part of the distance our work took us above timber line. The Alsek river, along which we worked for a considerable distance, is a turbulent stream and the country it traverses is badly broken up, with frequent precipitous cliffs and mountains, which made travelling difficult and hazardous. The region seemed to be but little known to man, but seemed to be mineral-bearing, and near the Porcupine frequently showed coal signs."

The N. A. T. mine at Cliff creek, 60 miles below Dawson, has completed a contract to ship 3,000 tons of coal to Dawson.

The Amur reports that much snow has fallen in the North. Much ice was running in the Pelly and Yukon, and it is believed the river will be frozen solid ere now. There was six inches of snow on White Pass, while from Wrangel northward the snow is said to be down to the water's edge, and the lower ranges are covered with a very heavy fall.

The remains of the late Martin Stone, mate of the river steamer Clifford Sifton, who was drowned in Thirty-Mile river, as told in these columns, were brought down by the Amur, for interment here.

LORD STRATHCONA.

A Splendid Gathering at the Banquet in Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The board of trade banquet to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal at the Pavilion this evening was a brilliant success. It was intended above all other things to signify the appreciation of the citizens of Toronto of the magnificent patriotic generosity which had prompted Strathcona to raise and equip a full regiment of troops for the cause of the Empire in Africa. President Kemp, of the board of trade, presided. Lord Strathcona was given a magnificent reception. His speech was of some length, extremely interesting, largely reminiscent in character and dealing naturally largely with the great West, with which he was so long and prominently identified.

MONTANA TRAIN WRECK.

Seven Passengers on Northern Pacific Killed and Several Injured.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 29.—Northern Pacific train No. 4, east-bound, was partially wrecked at Niehart, Mont., last night, by the breaking of a switch-rod. Seven passengers were killed and several injured. The dead are: W. C. Reinfenrath, of Helena; Dr. Lester Pendleton, of Mount Hope, Wis.; Ed. Eastman, of Raymond, S. D.; Dr. C. C. Hartschorn, of Livingston; Miss M. S. Trainer, of Bozeman, Mont.; and two unknown women.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, 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.'

Conditions In the Yukon

Mr. Sifton's "Moral Reform" Letter Was a Mere Election Dodge.

Official Conditions at Dawson As Bad As Ever They Were.

On October 20 the Winnipeg Tribune published an interview with Hr. H. C. Lisle, a barrister, who was on his way home to England from Dawson.

Mr. Lisle said he had read the report of Sir Hibbert Tupper's speech at Brandon in regard to Yukon matters. Sir Hibbert Tupper, he said, had not stated one-tenth of what he might truly have said in regard to the manner in which the administration of affairs had been conducted there since the rush to the gold fields commenced. Mr. Lisle is an Englishman, and says he has no particular interest in Canadian politics; and he is, therefore, able to give an unprejudiced opinion in regard to these matters. He declares that the manner in which the officials have acted and are still acting is simply shocking to anyone accustomed to British ideas of government. The "backdoor" system which has prevailed there has been disgraceful and unblushing. It is, of course, not easy to get definite evidence in regard to transactions of this kind. The officials who have been bribed, do not, of course, publish that fact; and the people who have been bribed naturally keep quiet on the subject for fear of having the concessions they have improperly obtained taken from them. In such matters one has to rely largely on circumstantial evidence. In other parts of the world, the popular presumption is that government officials are honorable, straightforward men; in Dawson the public unanimously believes the larger number of the officials are corrupt.

"Yes," said Mr. Lisle, "it arrived before I left, and it caused the greatest amusement in Dawson. The only thing that was done in connection with it was for Mr. Ogilvie to write back to Mr. Sifton, informing him that there was an immense amount of capital invested in the gambling houses and the other institutions Mr. Sifton referred to, which it would not be safe to summarily confiscate, and suggesting that the matter should be allowed to stand over until next June. That is how the matter stands at present. Up at Dawson, we look upon this simply as an election stunt on the part of Mr. Sifton. It is generally believed that there is an understanding between Mr. Sifton and Mr. Ogilvie in the matter. Of course before any reply is received by Mr. Ogilvie, the elections will be over; and then, if the government is satisfied, matters will undoubtedly be allowed to go on in the same old way. Why," said Mr. Lisle, "I myself have heard Mr. Ogilvie personally joke about the matter, and declare that it would be impossible for Dawson to exist without these institutions. These institutions are practically licensed by the government, and form the chief means of revenue for carrying on what, elsewhere, would be municipal undertakings. The gambling-house keepers, the dance-house keepers and the prostitutes are regularly summoned and fined $50 by the Mounted Police, who have a list of them for this purpose. There is no attempt made to bring any evidence against these people. They come up to the court, plead guilty and pay their $50 fine as a matter of course; and the girls laugh and joke with the magistrate when they do so. I have seen fifty of them before the court in a day, and they look upon it as a regular thing, and regard the fine as practically a license for carrying on their business. No attempt whatever is made to close up the places, and I have seen gamblers an hour after leaving the court carrying on their business again, just as though nothing had happened. When we want money for grants to our hospital or our other charitable institutions, an extra raid is made on these people for the purpose of obtaining it. They are rounded up, and fined $50, and the money is handed over to the cause of "sweet charity."

* * *

"I may say, in conclusion," said Mr. Lisle, "that there seems to be an impression down here that things have greatly improved in Dawson since the first rush of gold seekers has ceased, and since Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Senkler have been sent up there. This, however, is very erroneous. In some respects, perhaps, things are a little better than they were; but practically the same state of things prevails as when the complaints of the people of Yukon were first made to the world. If you do not hear so many complaints now as formerly, it is because the people there have come to the conclusion that it is practically useless to try to get redress, and that they must grin and bear it. The government, apparently, thinks that because we are up there so far out of the world, our complaints can be safely ignored, and we are left to the mercy of officials and treated as though we really had no rights whatever. The condition of affairs there would simply shock anyone accustomed to the normal state of things in a British community; and the only thing that surprises me is that when there is so much material on which to base charges, Sir Hibbert Tupper has been so comparatively moderate in presenting his case."

PROGRESS OF THE BAZAAR.

Many Visitors Attended by Catholic Ladies at Institute Hall.

Notwithstanding the bad weather prevailing yesterday afternoon and evening, there was a good attendance at the Catholic ladies' bazaar in Institute hall, and a good business was done. The dining room was crowded both at luncheon and supper and the good fare provided at the very moderate charge of twenty-five cents much enjoyed by many business men.

In the evening an official visit was paid the bazaar by His Worship Mayor Hayward and the aldermen. His Worship in a brief speech congratulated the ladies on the very excellent results which had attended their efforts, and also on the splendid manner in which the hall had been decorated.

The large committee of young ladies who have charge of the raffles have little difficulty in inducing visitors to "take a chance," and as a consequence the dinner and quarters are rolling in in a highly satisfactory manner.

The very liveliest interest is being manifested in the two guessing contests for the most popular candidate in Victoria for the federal house and the most popular steamer running to the Sound.

At the close yesterday evening the voting contests stood as follows: For the most popular Sound steamer—Victorian, 154½; Rosalie, 147½. Voting for the most popular candidates stands—Conservatives, 194; Liberals, 190. The winners in the raffles will be announced this evening, and it is requested that the goods be at once taken away.

THEIR NEW FACTORY.

The Pacific Sauce & Vinegar Works Doing a Flourishing and Increasing Business.

Only a few short months since, finding their premises entirely inadequate to the volume of business being handled by the firm, the management, seeing the immediate necessity for larger and more commodious quarters, secured the four-story solid brick building at 131, 133 and 135 Johnson street, which they have constructed and fitted up into departments especially to suit the requirements of their rapidly expanding business. A knowledge of the extent and capacity of these works can only be obtained by a visit to the interior of the company's new premises. No little credit is due the proprietors, Messrs. H. J. Brady and W. K. Houston, for the substantial growth of their business in the past few years, as well as the shrewd business foresight in secuing their present premises, on entering which the hum of business presents itself to the visitor on every side. They are manufacturers and packers of some of the finest brands of sauces, vinegars, pickles, ketchup, horse-radish, and oil. Ontario and domestic cider, the celebrated "Bar Harbor" catsup, fruit syrups, etc., most of which are among the highest class of goods of their kind on the market, and are uniform and unexcelled in quality, ample proof of which is their steady and increasing demand throughout British Columbia and the far-off gold fields of the Yukon Territory.

MODDER RIVER.

Flow on, Oh Modder river!
If every drop were a tear
And thou could'st weep for ever
For the slain on thy banks so sere,
Weep for the best of England,
And Canada's bravest ones:
Weep for the flower of Scotland,
And Australia's noble sons:
Weep for the boys of Ireland
Who counted their lives not dear,
Ready to fight for England,
Proud in her glory to share.
Weep for the broken-hearted,
For wounds that can never heal:
Lov'd ones forever parted.
Ah God! what anguish they feel.
Weep for the trencherous sons
Misguided and mad with hate
Trusting in vain to their guns,
Seeing their folly too late.
Weep till the angel of peace
Shall reign o'er thy golden sands:
Then sorrow, and woe, shall cease.
When Briton and Boer join hands.

—L. A. A., Victoria.

SCOTCH MINERS.

New Arrivals at Extension Again Threaten to Stop Work.

Nanaimo, Oct. 30.—Archibald Nichol, representing 200 of the imported Scotch miners, walked from Extension to-day, seeking Ralph Smith to get him to interview Hon. James Dunsmuir regarding the notice given them this morning that the $3 a day rate would stop October 30; after that they are to work on the same basis as other miners. Nichol says the whole 200 are anxious to return to Scotland. It is believed here they are seeking some excuse to get free passage home. Nichol says the men will certainly stop work on Thursday.

New Route.—A stage line has just been started by Keat's livery stable, of Duncans, from that place to the Mount Sicker mines. This line will utilize the new government road just completed, and is the most direct route to the mines.

In New Uniforms.—The city police force paraded in the city police court room yesterday afternoon in their new winter uniforms and were inspected by the commissioners. Afterwards the force were photographed in front of the city lockup.

DEASE LAKE.

Prospector Says Six Dollars to the Pan Has Been Struck There.

Nanaimo, Oct. 30.—F. C. Mitchell, a prospector here from Dease Lake, reports a strike of $6 to the pan before he left. A wealthy American mining corporation is putting in an elaborate hydraulic plant on Libbett creek and will work it next summer. Atlin is very quiet.

The Nanaimo Thistle Association Football Club agreed to-day to play a team of Scotch miners from Extension here on Saturday afternoon.

THANKS.

Imperial Government Pleased Because Canadians Allowed to Take Discharges in Africa.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The following despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies to the Governor-General is published:

"Her Majesty's government desire to express their thanks to your ministers for the intimation conveyed in your telegram of October 19, that the Canadian contingents were free to take their discharge in South Africa."

Census Of the U. S.

The Population Now Numbers More Than Seventy Six Million.

Increase of Nearly Twenty One Per Cent In Ten Years.

Tabulated Statement Showing the Number of People in Each State.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, of which 74,637,907 are contained in the 45 states, representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,158 Indians not taxed.

The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared, was 63,039,756. Taking the 1890 population as a basis, there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464 during the past ten years, representing an increase of nearly 21 per cent.

The tabulated statement shows that the population of New York state is 7,268,009, against 5,997,853 in 1890. The number of Indians in the state not taxed is 4,771.

Following are the tabulated figures:

State.	1900.	1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179
California	1,485,053	1,208,130
Colorado	539,700	412,198
Connecticut	908,355	746,258
Delaware	184,735	168,493
Florida	528,492	301,422
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353
Idaho	161,771	84,385
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351
Indiana	2,516,463	2,192,404
Iowa	2,215,829	1,911,896
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635
Louisiana	1,381,627	1,118,587
Maine	654,366	661,086
Maryland	1,189,962	1,042,398
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943
Michigan	2,419,782	2,008,889
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184
Montana	343,289	132,159
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910
Nevada	43,334	45,761
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947
North Dakota	419,040	182,719
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316
Oregon	414,532	313,767
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	5,258,041
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506
South Carolina	1,345,312	1,151,148
South Dakota	401,559	328,808
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518
Texas	3,048,826	2,235,523
Utah	276,565	207,905
Vermont	345,641	332,422
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980
Washington	517,672	349,390
West Virginia	958,900	762,794
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880
Wyoming	92,351	60,705
Total, 45 States	74,637,907	62,116,811
Territories.	1900.	1890.
Alaska	44,000	32,052
Arizona	122,212	59,620
Dist. Columbia	278,718	230,392
Hawaii	154,001	89,990
Indian Territory	91,960	101,181
New Mexico	193,777	153,593
Oklahoma	398,395	61,834
Total, 7 Terr.	1,667,313	952,945

Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated), 84,400.

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only, and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, have not yet been received.

To this must be added Indians untaxed as follows:

California, 1,549; Colorado, 597; Idaho, 2,297; Minnesota, 1,682; Montana, 10,746; Nevada, 1,665; New York, 4,711; Ohio, 4,692; South Dakota, 101,292; Utah, 1,472; Washington, 2,553; Wisconsin, 1,679; Alaska, 24,644; Indian Territory, 56,033; New Mexico, 2,937; Oklahoma, 5,927. Total, 134,158.

Thanksgiving Entertainment.—The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold their annual thanksgiving entertainment this afternoon and evening. Tea will be served during the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, and an excellent programme is provided for the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The ladies of St. Andrew's are noted for the very enjoyable character of these thanksgiving gatherings, and are sparing no pains in their endeavor to equal, if not surpass, all former efforts. There will be a farewell thanksgiving offering.

New York Explosion

Huge Building Suddenly Hurled to Pieces From Some Unknown Cause.

Fire Adds to Terror of Scene and Wild Excitement Reigns.

It is Supposed That at Least Thirty People Lost Their Lives.

New York, Oct. 29.—The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known, at about 12:15 o'clock. One fife company from Station 60 had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd that was already gathered on the opposite sidewalk fleeing for safety.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first, from the accounts of witnesses. The building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the street. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street, and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth.

Across Warren street to the opposite buildings the flames leaped, setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the house. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris, and the whole place was aflame. The great explosion was followed by half a dozen others, were scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

Half an hour after the first explosion the streets for blocks around the vicinity were crowded with fire apparatus and a score of ambulances, while hundreds of police were being rushed from all the lower precincts of the city to form lines, and many priests from near-by parishes were going here and there in the smoke-obscured streets, seeking for injured who might need their aid.

From the burning district a column of smoke was rising high in the air, mingled with flames that could not be controlled by the streams thrown upon them. The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost ten minutes' warning came after the first by reason of a cry that was a real warning to people who knew the character of the chemicals in the burning buildings; and fully five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned everybody within hearing, and the second one. Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings, and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building. The force of the explosion had thrown the firemen back across the street, so that they were not caught, but their escape from the rain of debris across the street was almost miraculous.

The wreckage was thrown across the street, the windows of the building where the Irving National Bank is located. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklem Bros., bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked.

When Capt. McCluskey, of the detective force, and his men went in, however, they found about $10,000 scattered in confusion over counters and floors.

The explosion completely demolished windows along Greenwich street on both sides for three blocks in both directions. Three miles the explosion was exerted horizontally across the street, skylights being carried away as if by a storm, and the casings of doors broken away with the glass. In the interiors of the stores everything was heaped up in confusion.

The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls on the Washington street side being hurled outward to the street as if by an internal explosion, instead of from Greenwich street, the end of the block. It was thought indeed that explosions had followed in these buildings, but no cause for them could be found.

The immense buildings of J. H. Mohlman & Co., fronting on Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes filled with fruit rolling out and forming a pile that reached half way across the street. At the time of the explosion barrels were hurled in the air across Washington street, and set fire to the buildings to the west, threatening an extension of the conflagration in that direction, but the firemen deluged the houses and saved them.

The only person known to have been killed up to 8 o'clock to-night was a man who died in one of the hospitals from injury received on the street.

The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, though because of the hot debris and the slowness of removing it, no bodies had been removed up to midnight.

The disaster was one of the most terrible that has ever occurred in this city, and rivals the Windsor hotel fire in its appalling results, though in loss of property it will be worse. Chief Crocker of the fire department said tonight that the loss to property is fully $1,500,000.

Renewing Acquaintance.—John MacGuire, of Butte, Montana, spent Sunday in the city, renewing old acquaintance. Mr. MacGuire was one of the pioneer theatrical managers on the Pacific Coast, and paid his first visit to Victoria in that capacity 35 years ago. He brought the Keens here and late Mde Modjeska and the Pike Opera Company.

Baggs—Going to get your accident policy renewed?

Little—No. I suppose that an accident went with every policy, but instead of that I haven't so much as scratched my finger the whole year.—Boston Transcript.

Are Fearful Of Defe

Leading Liberals Acknowledge Their Day of Reckoning Drawing Near.

Extract From a Letter of Lt.-Gov. McInnes Shows Direction of Wind

Messrs. Prior and Earle addre[illegible] representative meeting of electo[illegible] Foul Bay school house last nig[illegible] audience marking every point ma[illegible] the speakers with the endorsation [illegible] applause. Mr. C. F. Beaven w[illegible] pointed chairman, and in openin[illegible] meeting took occasion to eulogiz[illegible] Prior and Mr. Earle as highly "[illegible] proper persons" to represent Vict[illegible] the parliament of Canada. He [illegible] known them both for many yea[illegible] from personal experience could [illegible] their worth as private citizens. [illegible] knew them in their public capacity [illegible] bear witness to the zeal and ener[illegible] which they had always worked [illegible] interests of their constituents. [illegible] Col. Prior's opponents had describ[illegible] as a kid-glove aristocrat. He kn[illegible] Prior as a practical miner, and [illegible] a graceful tribute to the C[illegible] bravery when, at the time of th[illegible] ble mine accident at Nanaimo, [illegible] left his wife and little ones in [illegible] and hastened to the pit-mouth an[illegible] one of that brave little band of [illegible] who risked their lives by descend[illegible] to the mine to rescue the main[illegible] wounded. (Applause.) Mr. Ear[illegible] worked his way to his present pos[illegible] honest, honorable effort; he had [illegible] his city and province faithfully [illegible] city council and the provincial [illegible] ture, and his record at Ottawa w[illegible] out a blot—where could they fi[illegible] men more worthy of their supp[illegible] confidence? Mr. Beaven then ca[illegible] on Mr. Thomas Earle.

Mr. Earle was gratified to see [illegible] present, as he knew it was some[illegible] a hardship to leave one's cosy fi[illegible] such unpleasant weather. He [illegible] before them on the same platfo[illegible] with the same principles as t[illegible] which he sought their support in [illegible] review the history of the Libera[illegible] vative party was to recount all t[illegible] and successful achievements w[illegible] party had accomplished despite t[illegible] nous opposition of the Liberals. [illegible] the Conservatives who had ope[illegible] great West and British Colum[illegible] ing it by the C. P. R. to the East[illegible] inces, and rounding out the [illegible] scheme of confederation. Dur[illegible] trying time when the Conservati[illegible] struggling with the problem of [illegible] the great national highway, th[illegible] als not only opposed them in an[illegible] parliament, but actually issued p[illegible] and decried and belittled the co[illegible] Great Britain and in the Unite[illegible] and other foreign countries. Th[illegible] als railed at the Conservatives [illegible] alleged extravagance in the ad[illegible] tion of public affairs; yet the[illegible] they found themselves in pow[illegible] inaugurated a system of reckles[illegible] ture and political jobbery, such [illegible] never been conceived as possible [illegible] Dominion. (Applause.)

The construction of the Yuk[illegible] graph line is an instance of th[illegible] which public works are carried [illegible] Liberal rule. The men to wor[illegible] line, choppers and linemen, were [illegible] Canadians imported from Que[illegible] fares were paid across [illegible] tinent and after working for t[illegible] they are now being hurried to [illegible] tant homes in the East to vote [illegible] political masters, and the teleg[illegible] remains undinished. (Applause[illegible]

The announcement that the [illegible] ment of a mint has been decide[illegible] being used as an argument, or [illegible] a bait, by our opponents to [illegible] votes of the electors of Victor[illegible] very much doubted if the voters [illegible] deceived, or allow themselves t[illegible] ated by such an ignoble motive [illegible] their transfer for somethi[illegible] should be theirs by right, for [illegible] were established in Canada th[illegible] doubt that it should be built a[illegible] the position of which is so su[illegible] the purpose.

Life long Liberals all over t[illegible] tion are leaving the party and [illegible] in their influence in this camp[illegible] the Conservatives, disgusted [illegible] breaches of faith and abuse of [illegible] dulged in by their former lead[illegible] Chamberlain, one of the strongest [illegible] talented members outside of t[illegible] was out in open opposition. [illegible] had they esteemed him as an [illegible] on trade questions that he w[illegible] the international joint high c[illegible] ers to Washington to negotia[illegible] city with the United States, bu[illegible] not stomach the revolting wa[illegible] the Liberal government had b[illegible] and he was now opposing the [illegible] his strength. Eastern newsp[illegible] lists of prominent Liberals, [illegible] long, who had followed Mr. [illegible] example, and Mr. Earle pro[illegible] read a long list of the men w[illegible] serted the Liberal ranks, driv[illegible] cause they would not be par[illegible] disgraceful corruption practic[illegible] administration. From all a[illegible] the Liberal party was absol[illegible] from its own rottenness, and [illegible] November would witness its [illegible] tion.

When the Conservatives fo[illegible] selves with a surplus they p[illegible] lieved the taxpayer by re[illegible] duty on some staple, such as [illegible] Mr. Fielding boasts of his s[illegible] continues to collect the incre[illegible] to the last farthing.

The Conservatives had ent[illegible] policy in 1878, and they had [illegible] consistently, while the Liber[illegible] cleared half a dozen differen[illegible] abandoned them one after the [illegible] finally stole the Conservat[illegible] which they had not the w[illegible]