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DERWEAR, suitable for Fall wear,

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. —Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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Pink .....Two Star
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Upon the background of Pure Solid Gold rests the Family Record in the shape of a handsome volume with Gold Clasps upon a cushion of crimson velvet with a beautiful gold tassel. On the pages, under different headings, are spaces in which to write the name and date of birth. On either side is a beautiful scroll on which to record the marriages and deaths. On top of the picture are the words "Family Record" in the richest lettering known to printer's art. Under this are spaces for father's and mother's pictures. In the lower part of the picture is a beautiful home scene. The dear old grand parents, the handsome, stalwart husband and happy young wife, the loving daughter and baby-boy—the idolized grandchild—are all gathered around the table, while grandfather reads a portion of God's Holy Word. A truly beautiful scene. Underneath are the words, "God Bless Our Family." Around this picture are 8 spaces for photographs of other members of the family, each space enclosing a gem flower piece. Elsewhere on the picture are scattered creeping vines, buds and blossoms in rich confusion, the whole resting on and thrown into bold relief by the gorgeous background of Solid Gold, which produces a picture of dazzling beauty.

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

SECOND YEAR — THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1900 — VOLUME LXII—NO. 55

He Scores Laurier

Sir Charles Tupper on Premier's Excuse For Abandoning Mutual Preference.

Westminister and Vancouver Conservatives Having Gratifying Success.

A Lively Meeting in Nanaimo Where Mr. Wolley Side Scores.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large meeting here last night. In the course of his speech, Sir Charles said:

"At Toronto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he once believed that Canada could have mutual preferential trade with a revenue tariff, but his visit to England had convinced him that this was a mistake, and that it could only be obtained on the basis of free trade within the Empire. This statement was not consistent with other statements made by Sir Wilfrid on the same subject. There was not a country in the world except England that did not treat its colonies on a different footing from the rest of the world. All that would be required of England would be to put herself on similar footing. The Duke of Devonshire asked from colonial premiers suggestions as to how the commercial bonds of the Empire could be drawn closer. Sir Wilfrid in London presented an unanswerable argument for mutual preferential trade, and his present excuse for abandoning that policy was too thin. (Laughter.) He had had no experience in England whatever when that invitation was issued by the Duke of Devonshire (that was done the day after Laurier landed in England), but then and there he absolutely refused to accept any such proposition.

Sir Wilfrid had absolutely refused to accept any preference in England's market, saying that it would interfere with the free trade system and that protection would be a curse to England, as it had been to Canada. Thus he repudiated mutual preferential trade from the start, and betrayed the dearest interests of Canada on a question which he had himself declared to be of immense importance. Of course, no definite proposal was made by England, by the Duke of Devonshire or anybody else.

English statesmen desired to avoid the least semblance of dictation to the colonies, but Mr. Chamberlain had repeatedly said that if the colonies could offer any suggestions towards promoting the commercial unity of the Empire, they would be met in no backstanding manner.

Senator Fulford has instructed his solicitors to take proceedings at once against Clarke Wallace for stating he had purchased a senatorship and was using this for promoting advertising in his business.

Quebec, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at Farnham and Granby to-day.

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—The central Conservative committee rooms were filled with an enthusiastic audience to-night on the occasion of the second rally of the party. Mr. Robie Reed, of New Westminster, was the principal speaker. He took exception to a cartoon depicting the Conservatives as fighting among themselves, and said the Conservatives were united and the Liberals were squabbling. He cited as an example the hostile utterance against the Liberal party of W. W. B. McInnes, H. H. Cook and the Gleaner (Huntingdon, Que.) newspaper. He thought that the Liberals should not be upheld because of the material success of the country, which was not due to the Liberals. That party had broken every election pledge made, and there was no principle underlying the present Liberal party. There was a great principle in Conservatism and that principle always upheld British patriotism, imperialism and progress.

Geo. Maxwell, M.P., returned from Atlin to-night and addressed the Liberals in their committee room.

MR. WOLLEY'S MEETING.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—An audience that crammed the opera house greeted Mr. Wolley to-night. Col. Prior and Col. Gregory were present, and Andrew Haslam acted as chairman.

Col. Prior spoke first, introducing Mr. Wolley, the Conservative candidate, in highly eulogistic terms. He humorously criticized the other candidates and declared that Ralph Smith had appealed to the Conservative convention for nomination.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite denied this.

Col. Prior said that not only one, but two telegrams were received from Smith asking for nomination. Moreover, Mr. Cotton, of Vancouver, telegraphed asking that Smith be nominated. This caused a great sensation. Passing to Sloan, Col. Prior severely criticized him for alleging independence after advertising himself as a lifelong Liberal of Liberal parentage. Mr. McInnes was doing his fighting for him. Col. Prior had heard that Mr. Sloan could not stir out of his bedroom with Mr. McInnes.

A reference to Joe Martin provoked deafening shouts of dissention and yells of "He's dead." Col. Prior said, "What, is he dead, too! If I go on this way the whole Liberal party will be dead, as every one I have mentioned is dead." (Roars of laughter.)

Col. Prior had some amusing passages with men who tried to heckle him, convulsing the audience with his witty repartee and apt retorts. He criticized the Liberal preferential tariff amidst the constant interruptions from Liberals in the audience. He was not once stumped in facts or figures, and made a distinct hit with the audience. He contended that the Liberal government made the poorest of all attempts to keep the Chinese out.

Capt. Wolley then spoke. He criticized Mr. Smith's platform seriatim and declared that the gravest charges against Smith was his connection with capital in the person of Mr. Robins. He was solid with neither Liberals nor Labor, and had utterly failed to get the endorsation of those labor men who knew him best. Labor at a distance made him its head, Labor at home does not want him.

Mr. Wolley then quoted the utterances of Mr. McInnes against the Laurier government, and said if what Mr. McInnes, Sloan's nurse, said about Mr. Smith were true, he had no right to be elected. If what Mr. Smith said of Sloan were correct, he ought not to be chosen. Mr. Wolley referred to Mr. McInnes as "Resolution William," amid much laughter.

Mr. Wolley wound up by criticizing the Yukon administration and suggesting that the Chinese be compelled to observe white men's sanitary laws, so as to get rid of them. Mr. Wolley got excellent hearing and was frequently applauded.

Col. Gregory, who followed, spoke on behalf of Ralph Smith and severely attacked McInnes.

CAMPAIGN IN WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Oct. 27.—The Conservative campaign is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Dewdney is meeting with the greatest encouragement from city and district, while Mr. Morrison's irritability and brevity of temper is ruining his cause. A rousing meeting was held to-night of fishermen, who this time support the opposition. Mr. Dewdney is in Chilliwack to-night.

Increases His Majority

Attorney General Campbell Beats Liberal Opponents Badly at Morris.

Conservatives Have Gained Many Votes Since the Last Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The bye-election for the Manitoba legislature caused by the acceptance by Hon. Colin H. Campbell of the attorney-generalship, succeeding Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, took place in Morris to-day. The result was a sweeping victory for Mr. Campbell over M. Laurie, Liberal.

The latest returns give a Conservative majority of 300, with one or two polls to hear from, which will increase the majority.

Campbell's majority at the general election was 188.

TO MURDER LOUBET.

Plot to Assinate French President Has Been Discovered.

Lyons, Oct. 27.—The Nouvelist de Lyons says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has ben discovered.

It appears that a working electrician named Cautaurnier entered the electric company's premises at Nimes and stole 2,500 francs. He was traced to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot. Coutournier is stid to have committed the burglary in order to obtain funds to carry out his project. He has, it is added, confessed to the police, who are now tracking his accomplices and watching anarchists in order to prevent any attempt to carry out the scheme.

Ubiquitous General Dewet

Roberts Wires of the Fighting With the Wily Boer Leader.

The British Losses on Thursday Last Heavier Than First Reported.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 26, referring to the fighting of Gen. Barton's column with Gen. Dewet's forces on October 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported, a staff additional officer and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners.

"Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British, were court martialled, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The despatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Methuen were engaged and to a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where 50 cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another despatch from Lord Roberts says:

"Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

JAMES EAGNALL'S DEATH.

Particulars of the Accidental Shooting of the Factor at Laird River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—W. Dillon, who is just down from the Laird River country, brings news of the death of one of the best known of the Northern factors of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the station on the Laird, Fort Macleod by name, James Eagnall has represented the trading company for many years. Three weeks ago his son was loading a gun in the store, and the old man was just walking out of the door, when the weapon discharged, and the ball struck Eagnall in the heel. The wound was a painful one, for the bullet went nearly from end to end of his foot, but it was not thought to be dangerous. Three days later, blood-poisoning set in, and despite everything that could be done for the old man, he died two days after that.

Drastic Measures

London Press Advises Lord Roberts to Deal Severely With Boers.

Lord Rosebery's Speech Before the Christian Social Union on Imperialism.

Amalgamation of the Free Church and the United Presbyterians.

London, Oct. 27.—With the exception of the unexpected activity of the Boers and the re-appearance before the public of a statesman supposed to be politically dead, nothing has occurred this week in England capable of disturbing the enthusiasm over the home-coming of the City Imperial Volunteers. The news of the guerilla successes in South Africa which has been received during the last few days has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm. The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to take "a lesson from one who was a greater soldier than he, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion."

"The truest mercy in the present case," says the Globe, "is to be merciless."

That fairly voices the average opinion of the government organs, while a few out-and-out Radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say "I told you so," in reference to the war being long drawn out and engendering racial hatred.

An encounter as dramatic as any that marked the battlefields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, who is now at Aix-la-Bains, will more than probably be affected just about the time that Mr. Kruger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Judging from the tone of French public opinion, the simultaneous arrival of these two leading figures in the late world drama would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain, and which might possibly cause international complications that would be hard to settle peacably.

Speaking on Friday before a meeting of the Christian Social Union, Lord Rosebery struck a note which meets with universal approval from all sections of the Liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader. "Imperialism," he declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the Empire for its virtue."

Continuing, Lord Roseberry said: "What is an empire unless it is pillared on an imperial race? The heart of the Empire is Great Britain, and the heart of Great Britain is London. You cannot afford to let the source and centre of the Empire decay or be poisoned, and this Imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the dens of crime and horror in which too many of them are reared at this moment."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the Liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said to be ready to accept Lord Roseberry's leadership. Combining this with the former premier's (Rosebery's) partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics, and make the fight of his life against "the mammoth majority" of the present government.

It is interesting to observe, while speaking of the next parliament, what a task confronts the speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new house. In includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of half a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect mass of couples.

Church matters are attracting no little interest. The resignation of the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, has given Lord Salisbury the chance to add one more to the long list of bishops of his creation, an opportunity which the anti-Ritualists have improved by memorializing the Premier to appoint a low churchman, who will protect the Protestant interest better than the former bishop.

Within a few days final steps will be taken to amalgamate the two great Scotch churches, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, under the names of the United Free Church of Scotland, which will accomplish a greater breaking down of religious barriers and divisions than the century has witnessed.

The old question of the morality of the stage is once more discussed by the English bishops and clergy. This time it is the Rochester diocesan conference, where several clergymen urged a sweeping crusade against the immorality of English plays and actors. Canon Jelf, well known here, declared it was a dreadful thing to see a Christian man taking the part of a murderer and a Christian woman playing the role of a harlot, now so common in the London theatres.

The Bishops of Rochester and South Wark, however, persuaded a modification of the resolutions, the Bishop of Rochester telling the clergy they would be ashamed to utter such statements before one delicate refined lady who was a friend of his in the profession. It was then agreed that stage actors, managers and artists merely required the watchful attention of churchmen.

VALLEYFIELD STRIKE.

No Further Rioting—Most of the Troops Sent Home.

Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 27.—There has been no further rioting here. All the militia except 150 men have been sent back to Montreal; these will be kept until all danger of violence is passed.

Eight more ringleaders were arrested to-day and sent to Beauharnois jail. If there is any further trouble it will occur on Monday when the hands are paid off.

Knox Engages General Dewet

Boer Retreat Caught in Rensburg Drift and Loses Heavily.

Houses of the Jacobsdal Burghers Who Helped the Enemy Destroyed.

London, Oct. 29.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 28:

"Knox successfully engaged Dewet on October 27.

"During the Boer retreat Knox caught Dewet in the Rensburg Drift. The Boers lost considerably and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another ammunition wagon was blown up by a shell. The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted the Boers to their houses at night. They returned the fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and thirteen wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders. Troops despatched from the Modder River drove off the Boers.

The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed.

Lord Roberts calls attention to the "increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to co-operate with the British to secure peace," and they find that guerilla warfare is "visited with heavy punishment."

Pretoria, Oct. 25, by messenger to Ladysmith, Oct. 28.—The burghers systematically cut the telegraph lines nightly. There has been desultory fighting during the week.

Gen. French has been engaged daily since his arrival in Barberton. He is now near Heidelberg.

Governor Alfred Milner has gone to Johannesburg, where he will make his summer residence. He will go to Capetown for three weeks, prior to taking over the government of the annexed territories.

The commission, which is examining into the dynamite concession, has learned that the dynamite company, on May 4, 1900, supplied to the government 10,000 each of soft-nosed and split cartridges made by Nobel.

The colonial forces are being re-organized. Gen. Brabant is here.

Gen. Dewet, with a following of 3,000 burghers, is reported to be in the northern part of the Orange River Colony.

Gen. Paget has taken 63 prisoners, including two field cornets.

VOLUNTEERS HOME.

Magnificent Welcome by London to C. I. V.—Canadians Reach Quebec.

London, Oct. 29.—The City Imperial Volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa on Saturday on the British transport Aumania, reached here by train this morning. They marched through London, along streets packed by thousands, and received a tumultuous greeting. Such a demonstration was probably never before evoked for such a small body of volunteers.

The postponement of London's welcome until to-day diminished the number of spectators, but the enthusiasm could scarcely be more general or genuine. Early in the day Queen Victoria sent a message to the returning troops, welcoming them and inquiring as to their health. The Prince of Wales came in town and viewed the procession from Marlborough House. Among the other royalties watching the little band of men in khaki uniforms were Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyle, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many other distinguished people.

All along the line of march there were flags and other such devices which had been up since Saturday.

In addition to the City Imperial Volunteers themselves, there were in the procession the bands of twelve volunteer regiments, and 24,000 regulars and volunteers lined the route.

Among the most interesting features of the display was the presence in the procession of the invalided City Imperial Volunteers in carriages, flying the Red Cross flag, and the assemblage, at a conspicuous point on Fleet street, of the remaining survivors of the Balaclava charge.

The locomotives which drew the City Imperial Volunteer trains from Southampton were respectively named "Victoria," "Roberts," "Powerful" and "The Maine." To the last-named the invalids were entrusted.

Quebec, Oct. 29.—Thirty-two invalided Canadians reached here yesterday by the steamer Dominion, among whom were Private C. C. Thompson, of Vancouver, and Trooper B. W. Huckell. They are being paid off to-day, and leave for home to-night.

Among the number also is Private Donahue, of St. John, N. B., who is the first Canadian to arrive minus a limb, which had been amputated as the result of wounds received at Paardeberg.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—(Special)—Lord Minto formally opened the Macdonald manual training school here to-day. Addresses were delivered by prominent persons, also by W. Dunnell, instructor, who leaves next week to open the manual school in Victoria.

OKANAGAN APPLES.

They Are Being Shipped to the Coast in Large Quantities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—Two carloads of fruit have been received here from the Vernon ranches, in the Okanagan Valley. This is the first large shipment of fruit ever sent to Vancouver from the Okanagan Valley, the Kootenays being the market heretofore. In spite of the expensive railway haul, the apples can be laid down here as cheaply as those from California, while they are superior in flavor and are free from pest. In fact Fruit Inspector Cunningham declares that they are the best apples received here this season.

Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, more delicious.

It is worth while to exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get the kind that makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powder, which it is prudent to avoid. They are lower in price than pure powders, but they are made from alum. Alum in food is poisonous.

Gaselee Reports

Troops Under His Command Reached Pao Ting Fu on Saturday.

Chinese Have Posted a Fiery Proclamation at Lien Chu.

Rely Upon One Another For Support to Drive Out the Foreign Devils.

London, Oct. 25.—The following despatch from Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops at Pao Ting Fu, has been received by the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton:

"Pao Ting Fu, Oct. 20.—The allied troops under my command arrived here yesterday. British, German, French and Italian guards have been posted at the gates. To-day all the generals with small escorts went through the town, after which they arranged for the allotment of quarters for occupation. I shall keep most of the British in camp for the present. I am waiting for orders from Waldersee regarding their future disposition."

Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Fortnightly Review, takes a pessimistic view of the Chinese question. He frankly declares his opinion to be that the Boxer movement is national and patriotic, has taken hold of the Chinese imagination and will spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the empire. There is not the slightest doubt, he says, "that fifty years hence there will be millions of Boxers in ranks and war panoply at the call of the Chinese government." Discussing the course open to the powers, Sir Robert says there is a very real Yellow Peril ahead, and no hope of a permanent solution. The morning papers, dealing with Sir Robert Hart's article, admit its importance, but consider that his views are too gloomy and that his ideas of the Boxer movement are a phantasm of a too-sensative imagination.

Rumor credits the Germans, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, with the intention to take action in the Yang Tse Kiang region, where the military situation is becoming serious. The Chinese troops there and in the North are drilling and practising musketry firing under foreign-trained officers. Large quantities of provisions, war material and treasure are being forwarded from the Yang Tse district to the imperial court.

Hongkong, Oct. 25.—Advices from Lien Chu, on the North river, say that the American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our property and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils.

"They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders.

"In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened and our people are deceived, ripped open and disembowelled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces.

"The Emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intention of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs, our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American mission buildings, but have not destroyed them.

The rebellion is spreading along the East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si; it is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression.

In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurrection so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very dimcult to suppress.

Canton, Oct. 25.—The Chinese officials have placarded the Shetom district, offering several hundred dollars' reward for the heads of four foreigners who are supposed to be leading the rebels. The rice crop has failed in Kwang Si province, and robbers are pillaging. Rebellion and famine there are certain.

STOLEN MAIL FOUND.

Remainder of Mail Taken by Thieves at Essington Discovered There.

W. R. Lord, the well-known Skeena river canneryman, is at the Victoria. He says that in mail brought down on the Alpha news was received that the remainder of the stolen mail, for the theft of which he, as magistrate at Port Essington, had committed Mark Edgar for trial, and latterly secured the arrest of three Japs at Vancouver, has been found. It was discovered in an upper room of Cunningham's store at Port Essington. All the checks and letters were there with the exception of the three checks found on the Japs, who alleged that they had received them from Mark Edgar and other young men of Port Essington, and a letter sent to R. P. Rithet & Co. The Japs, who presented the checks on the Skeena, and who in their evidence swore to having received them from Mark Edgar, had also an invoice for $16.25 which Mr. Cunningham had sent down to the Pacific Brewing Company to be signed, and this invoice they claimed had been sold to them by Edgar for a cheque. After the trial in which Edgar was committed, the Japs came down to Vancouver as witnesses, and they, together with another Jap who came down from Port Simpson later, have since been arrested.

Mr. Lord denies the statements attributed by the Vancouver Province to R. Gill, and later telegraphed broadcast, that Japanese had been murdered on the Skeena and bodies had floated down the river with bullet wounds in their skulls. The statements were ridiculous to those conversant with the facts. He yesterday gave a statement to the provincial police, denying them.

An informal meeting of the Skeena river canners now in the city was held at the Victoria last night to talk over cannery matters.

WANT THEIR HEADS.

Reward Offered by Chinese For Killing of Missionaries.

Hongkong, Oct. 27.—The Chinese Mutual Protective Society to the Hoi Hing district has offered $500 for the head of Dr. Sager, of the American Board of Missions, and $300 each for the heads of the Rev. S. G. Tope, a British Wesleyan missionary, Dr. Graves, Baptist missionary, and Dr. Beattie, of the American Presbyterian board. The magistrate of that district is notedly anti-foreign, and inspired the posting of the placards. Protection has been guaranteed by placard to all who destroy the property of the missions or convents.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 27.—Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of the country, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands are flooded. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields and elsewhere the people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses, and traffic is carried on by means of boats.

Issues His Statement

President Mitchell Says the Miners Have Gained Their Cause.

And There Is No Need to Continue The Strike Longer.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 25.—The following statement was given out to-day for publication by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers of America, Hazelton, Pa., October 25: To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts one and seven to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages; but after careful inquiry, we are satisfied that each mine employee will actually receive an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at ten per cent. until April 1, 1901 thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor your are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employees, and they wait upon the superintendent of the company and present their grievances in a businesslike manner and ask that they be corrected."

After calling the attention of the miners to the State law providing for semi-monthly wages, and the benefits derived from organization, the statement continues:

"As there are some few companies who have not posted notices nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the ten per cent. increase in wages, and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue the strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employees of the companies who have offered the advance of ten per cent. and abolished the sliding scale, are hereby authorized to resume work on Monday morning, October 29, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike."