PREPARING THE MINES FOR WORK

THOUSANDS OF MEN BUSY IN COLLIERIES

Report On Mineral Resources of the United States—Working Days Lost by Strikes.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—Thousands of men began work to-day repairing the mines and placing the collieries in condition for the general resumption of coal mining, which will take place throughout the anthracite region to-morrow. Those men who are directly engaged in cutting and handling coal will not return to the mines until to-morrow morning.

While there are thousands of men to-day who are able again to gain their daily bread, there are hundreds who were disappointed when they applied to the superintendents of the collieries where they were formerly employed. These latter were principally engineers, firemen and pump runners, who struck on June 2nd for an eight-hour day, and to help the miners. The company officials maintain that they will not discriminate against union or non-union men, and that work will be given all when there are vacancies. During the strike the companies were compelled to employ many incompetent men to help keep the mines free from water or from "squeezing," as result of the lack of proper timbering. The majority of these workmen are still in the employ of the companies, but the recent strikers feel that they will gradually be dismissed and that more competent workmen will be engaged.

Interesting Report.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The annual volume of the mineral resources of the United States for 1901, prepared by Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, has been sent to the press, and will be issued soon.

An interesting feature of the report is a compilation of statistics showing the number of working days lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year, and are brought up to date. The total number of days lost during the present year is placed at 20,000,000 days, compared with 733,802 days in 1901, 4,878,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899.

The report places the total mineral output of the country for the year at $1,086,529,521, a gain of a little more than 2 per cent. over the production of 1900. The gain was made in the non-metallic products and amounted to $55,065,882, against a loss of $32,156,909 in the metallic products. As heretofore, iron and coal are shown to be the most important of the mineral products and the value of iron in 1901 was $242,174,000, as compared with $259,944,000 in 1900, and the value of coal was $348,910,469, as compared with $306,671,304 in 1900. The value of fuel increased from $406,359,351 in 1900 to $442,395,304 in 1901, a gain of almost 9 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value, except petroleum, which showed an increase in quantity of 5,768,665 barrels, but a decline in value of $9,571,978, due largely, the report states, to the less valuable character of the increased product of the new petroleum fields, as compared with the old fields. Anthracite coal increased 9,021,207 long tons in output and $26,746,169 in value. The average price of anthracite coal per ton at the mine was $2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888, and the average price per ton for bituminous coal at the mine was $1.05, about one cent more per ton than in 1900.

Arrival of Coal.

New York, Oct. 22.—The British line steamer Bristol City, which arrived here last night from Bristol and Swansea, brought 500 tons of anthracite coal.

The Commission.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Acceptances have been received by the President from all members of the coal strike arbitration commission. Each one has indicated his intention of being present at the preliminary session of the commission to be held here on Friday morning.

WILL BUILD MILL.

Kansas City Star Company Will Manufacture Its Own Paper.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.—The Kansas City Star Company, owners of the Kansas City Star, afternoon, and the Kansas City Times, morning, yesterday bought a block of ground here upon which it will erect a mill to manufacture all the white paper used in the publication of these papers. The mill will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of paper a month, will cost more than $250,000, and will employ about 100 persons. The paper will be made from pulp manufactured in the north. The Star, it is believed, will be the first newspaper in the world to manufacture its own paper.

DECIDE TO STRIKE.

New York Plasterers Decline to Accept Employers' Terms.

New York, Oct. 22.—After voting not to accept an ultimatum from their employers, 1,200 plasterers have decided to strike to-day. Laborers numbering 400 also will be affected. The employers' ultimatum was a scale of $4.50, instead of $5 a day, and the right to select their own foremen. Work on many buildings will be interrupted.

AFTER TWELVE ROUNDS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 22.—The fight last night between Frank Childs, of Chicago, and Jack Johnson, of Bakersfield, ended in the twelfth round, when Childs's seconds threw up the sponge, claiming that their principal had dislocated his elbow. The injury is supposed to have been received in training.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. Pratt Says Very Little Has Been Done Towards Uplifting the Race.

New London, Conn., Oct. 22.—Reports and addresses on missions occupied the attention of the American Missionary Society.

An address on Indian and Alaskan missions was given by the Rev. Dr. Ewing M. Pratt, of Cincinnati. He said: "For the education of the Indian our government in the last 30 years has expended $45,000,000, and although 2,500 pupils have come under the supervision of its schools, very little has been accomplished towards the uplifting of the race. The children of its 113 boarding schools have been separated from their homes, have been nursed in comparative luxury, and have not been educated to become a contributing factor in the evolution of their race. Our nation system, also, and our tribal grants of money have pauperized them. Our government is not in the business of regenerating the inner life of its subjects. This is not its function. This throws the whole vast problem on the Christian church and compels a mighty expansion of its educational and evangelistic work. If the Indian is ever to be educated to citizenship and Christian manhood, if he is ever to be made an independent and constructive factor in our national life, it must be through just such vital and effective work as is done by this association."

Rev. H. A. Bridgman, of Massachusetts, spoke on missions in Porto Rico, and Chinese missions were considered in a report and address by the Rev. Dr. Hartman P. Beach of New Jersey.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Bill For Ratification of Treaty Regarding Cession of Islands Rejected.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.—The landsthing, first chamber, to-day rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 32 to 32, a tie.

The announcement caused the greatest excitement in the house and demonstrations on the part of the spectators in the building.

In the voting there was one abstention. The Rightists and two Independent Conservatives opposed the bill. The Leftists and six Independent Conservatives supported it. The vote was taken without any debate to-day, and the result was greeted with mingled cheers and shouts of disapproval. Crown Prince Frederick, all the ministers and many members of the diplomatic corps and members of the folkething were present.

READY FOR EMERGENCY.

Military Authorities Expect Call of Brigade of Troops for Somaliland.

Simla, India, Oct. 22.—The military authorities now anticipate that a whole brigade of troops will be required to cope with the Somaliland difficulty. The regiments are preparing for eventualities. Four Maxim guns will accompany the troops sailing to-morrow.

TORIES AND MR. TARTE.

Conservative Papers Invite Former Minister to Join the Party.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Hon. J. I. Tarte bade farewell to the public works staff to-day, and then called on the Governor-General.

The Conservative papers are inviting Mr. Tarte to join the party. The Citizen says that there is practically no difference between Mr. Tarte's views and the policy of Mr. Borden.

SCHWAB'S HOLIDAY.

Venice, Oct. 22.—Chas. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who has been here some days, took a special train this morning for Milan, Italy.

BARGAIN BABIES.

If babies were for sale the most inveterate bargain-hunting woman in the world would not look for a bargain baby. She would want the best baby that could be bought, regardless of price.

Every woman naturally craves a healthy, handsome child, and her craving can be gratified if she will but remember that the child's health is her own gift, and to give health she must

have it to give. Mothers whose babies have been weak and puny have nursed in strength their first strong child after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the best preparative for maternity, encouraging the appetite, quieting the nerves and inducing refreshing sleep. It gives the mother strength to give her child, and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

"My wife had been sick nearly all her life," says Mr. R. E. Fricke, of Petersburg, Menard Co., Illinois, Box 367, "and after trying everything I could think of I made up my mind to try 'Favorite Prescription.' I got six bottles, which my wife took, a tablespoonful three times a day, until the baby came. She felt better after taking the first bottle, and when baby was born he weighed nine and a-half pounds. To-day he is six months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. He is as good a child as any one could wish. The doctor says he is as healthy as any baby could be, and also says the use of your 'Favorite Prescription' was the cause of such a healthy baby."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best and safest laxative for the use of delicate women.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S APPEAL TO EMPEROR

SUGGESTS A UNION OF EUROPEAN POWERS

The Only Way to Capture Foreign Markets or Repel the American Invasion.

St. Andrew's, Scotland, Oct. 22—Andrew Carnegie this afternoon was formally reinstalled as rector of St. Andrew's University, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, over which Principal Donaldson presided.

Mr. Carnegie's rectorial address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the paths of industrial ascendancy, with a striking commentary on their future.

In his speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophesies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence towards the eventual creation of the United States of Europe, under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to insure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The Czar," he continued, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world, in The Hague conference, the other mighty Emperor might some day be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and Germany to play a great part upon the wider stage of Europe, as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, and the appalling, paralyzing fear of war and ruin."

Mr. Carnegie, in the course of a glowing tribute to Emperor William, said he could not help believing that "one so supremely great could influence the few men who to-day control Europe to take the first step, not to federate, but by an alliance to insure international peace, which is all that can be expected at present." Unless the powers agreed to something of the kind, all they could look forward to was to "revolve like so many Lilliputians around this giant Gulliver, the American union, soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English-speaking race, and capable of supplying most of the world's wants."

For the best essays on this subject, Mr. Carnegie offered a rector's prize.

Dealing with the events which caused the industrial supremacy, "once yours, but now passed to your lineal descendant, who bears the industrial crown," Mr. Carnegie maintained that it was a physical impossibility for Great Britain to produce material things rivalling in amount those of countries the size of America, Germany and Russia, nor would a union of the Empire change the situation, for neither Canada nor Australia gave promise of much increase in population or industrialism. All thought of material ascendancy, even with the British Empire united, must therefore be abandoned."

"America," Mr. Carnegie said, "now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal the production is greatest and it is also in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. The value of her manufactures is about triple that of your own, her exports are greater and the clearing house exchanges at New York are almost double those of London."

Germany, the speaker said, now threatens Great Britain even from second place, and France was not likely to increase her trade much further. It was only, thanks to the frugality and virtue of her people, that she remains amongst the first class nations. He emphasized the assertion that the most powerful weapon in conquering foreign markets is a profitable home market.

Mr. Carnegie continued: "Invasions of Europe, especially of Great Britain, by American manufacturers are not to be apprehended to any considerable extent, except at rare intervals, because the home market in America took 96 per cent. of the manufactured articles, hence her prosperity. Foreign commerce is a traggart always in evidence at home. Commerce is the true king.

"The work accomplished in American commerce by the 'German' element can scarcely be believed except by those who, like myself, know it by experience. The sobriety and determination of the Germans formed an example for England, whose enormous drink bill and money spent on tobacco they cut in half, while the gambling of both masters and men was abolished.

"The great secret of success in business and in millionaire making is to make partners of valuable managers of departments."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was subsequently conferred by St. Andrew's on Mr. Carnegie, Ambassadors Choate and White, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, and Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy in London.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Abyssinia Will Be Asked to Assist in Operations Against Him.

London, Oct. 22.—Negotiations are proceeding with the object of obtaining Abyssinian military co-operation in Somaliland similar to that of 1900, when Ras Makonnen invaded and devastated Ogahden. The suggestion is that the Abyssinians should hem in the Mad Mullah's forces from the southward while the British attack them from the north.

THANKED DR. LORENZO.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The common council has adopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the city to Dr. Adolph Lorenzo, of Vienna, for the charitable work he has done among poor children in Chicago.

KING OSCAR'S DECISION.

Decree of Royal Arbiter in Samoan Controversy Will Be in Favor of Germany.

New York, Oct. 22.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Washington. This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to his home. Mr. Grip called at the state department, but did not of course disclose the decision of his sovereign, which must be formally presented simultaneously to the three powers concerned.

The controversy was relative to the joint landing of American and British marines at Apia in 1899 to sustain the decree of the Samoan Supreme court and end the revolution. The full text of the arbitral decree of King Oscar is not yet divulged, and the extent to which it covers the claims for damages filed by the citizens of Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France may not be known for several days.

TICKET AGENTS.

Delegates to Convention at Washington Take a Trip to Richmond.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The members of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, who have been meeting in this city, left here this morning for Richmond, Va. The party will spend the day in the Virginian capital and return here this evening.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AN ANARCHIST

Two Versions of the Arrest of Man Trying to Enter the Elysee Palace.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The police commissary attached to the Elysee Palace says the report published in the Figaro this morning of the alleged attempt of a dangerous anarchist to seek an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet, is much exaggerated. The facts are that a man of unbalanced mind late on Monday evening tried to climb the railing in front of one of the gates of the Elysee, beside a sentry box. The sentry ordered him away. The man talked incoherently and finally had to be removed. No revolver or poignard were found on him.

Another Version.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Another version of the affair, differing from that of the commissary of police, is as follows: The incident occurred at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. When in disregard of the sentry's summons to the man to go away, detectives attached to the Elysee seized him, he resisted, punching and kicking the detectives and cheering for anarchy. When he was ordered away by the sentry, he was in the act of trying to climb the railings. He was speedily overpowered and taken to the lockup, where he gave the name of Lebinsonnet. When asked what he intended to do at the Elysee, he replied: "Wait for the President in the gardens and strike him down. I am the enemy of all tyrants." The man's mind is evidently deranged. He only recently left an hospital after having attempted to commit suicide at St. Lazare railroad station. The Elysee police do not attach importance to the incident because hardly a week passes without eccentric behavior on the part of some weak minded individual requiring the intervention of the police.

The newspapers, however, say that Lebinsonnet was actively connected with the anarchist propaganda of recent years, and that he was twice arrested, at the time of the Henry and Vaillant outrages, but that he was not arraigned. The prisoner is now confined in an infirmary where he will be medically examined.

INSPECTING MINES.

Many Are in Condition to Be Worked at Once.

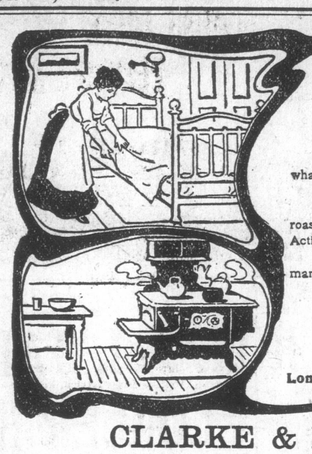
Wilkesbarre, Oct. 22.—Rapid progress is being made among the coal companies in the anthracite region toward a general resumption of coal mining. The suspension officially ends at 7 o'clock to-morow morning, but the quantity of coal that will be mined this week will not be great. It is not believed 25 per cent. of the normal production will be reached until some time next week. There are a number of mines that will not be in condition for operation for several months, and there are others that will not be ready for the men under two or three weeks.

The day was devoted to a general inspection at most collieries to see what is needed in the way of repairing before the men can cut coal.

One of the developments of the day was the great number of men who have been employed throughout the strike who left their places to-day and returned to their houses. Hundreds were paid off by the several coal companies in this valley and the same is true of other regions. Among these were clerks, who will return to the offices of the coal companies, men who were employed in other occupations and were thrown out of work on account of the strike, men who were strikers, but went back to work in other parts of the region where they were not known and will now return to their own localities and try to get work in their old places, and some coal and iron policemen.

President Mitchell is now engaged in preparing the miners side of the case to present to the commission. Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say to-day regarding the situation, but it is evident from his manner he is quite satisfied with the progress of events.

The Marquis of Salisbury is a very late riser. He breakfasts at 9, and on at least 300 days in the year the meal consists only of a rasher of bacon and a poached egg. At luncheon and dinner he is apt to take a glass of light red wine, but as often as not he goes entirely without drink of any sort. He has one fad, and that is an intense aversion to smoking. Even his own sons never approach him when puffing a cigarette or cigar.



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Arrange the fire, put on the cooking and leave it—you know positively what your range is doing while you are doing other work.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, AGENTS.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT GRANT PRAYER

Doukhobors of Alberta Address Petition to Lieut.-Governor for "Small Corner" in Province.

The fanatical Doukhobors of Alberta have addressed to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere a petition asking that they be given a "corner" of this province upon which to settle. His Honor deemed it wise, in view of the experience in Alberta, to recommend to the provincial government that it refuse the request.

The following written in the French language was forwarded to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor:

(Copy) Translated from the French.

To the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

On behalf of the members of the Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood, formerly known as Doukhobors, who have emigrated from the Caucasus to Canada.

Petition.

Before proceeding to your country, it behoves us to tell you something in regard to ourselves.

In 1898-99 more than 7,000 of our people emigrated from Russia to Canada, because the Russian government would not permit us to live according to our religious principles. We had been told that in Canada there was freedom of religious worship, and it was on this account that we asked permission to emigrate there. But we are unable to fully understand the laws of Canada. We now know that although there is freedom of worship in Canada, it is not such as we sought. We believe that God shapes our destiny and directs it in His own way to eternity. We only obey the promptings of the Holy Spirit in us, and we cannot be amenable to any human ordinances or laws whatsoever. It is for this reason that we cannot obey the laws nor conform to the institutions of any particular country, or become the subjects of any sovereign, because we are the subjects of God. Our hope, that, in Canada, it might be permitted us to live according to our religion, has not been realized. It is true that we are free from military service, because we cannot carry arms and kill living beings, but in everything else obedience is expected of us, that is to say they wish us to become subjects of Great Britain, and not subjects of God. And they refuse to set apart land for us, if we do not promise to be subservient to all the institutions and laws of the country. But we declare, before God, that it is impossible for us to be unfaithful to God, and we are prepared rather to submit to any persecutions, if it is destined and if it cannot be avoided. We only ask mercy, particularly for our children, and that we be not persecuted uselessly, for we are the subjects of God and we desire to be faithful to Him till the end.

And now that we turn towards your province, we pray you, not only as Governor, but chiefly as a man, to have mercy on us and on our families. As strangers, we ask you to be hospitable towards us, and to give us refuge in your great country. We pray that a small corner be given us, where we can live by our own labor, in carrying out the decrees of God, and where we shall not have to obey human laws, or be called upon to become the subjects of anyone, except God.

We should add that we do not use meat and milk, but only vegetables and fruit. At the same time we interfere with the liberty of no living being. We can commit no act of violence against man or beast. It is on this account that we have no domestic animals, and the work we perform is executed by our own strength. You will understand from this, that we only ask for as much land as can be cultivated by our own hands, without the aid of beasts of burden, and on which fruit and vegetables can be raised for the existence of our people. We pray God to put pity and love in your heart for us and our families, and for our part, we declare before God that our petition is not actuated by interest, but only by a desire to be true to God.

We respectfully request you to send a reply to the following address:

To the Representer of the Christian Community of the Universal Brotherhood (Doukhobors), Post Office, Crowstand, Assiniboia, Canada.

(Signed)

IVAN PONOMAREFF.
FEODOR DOUTOFF.
NIKOLAY STRELNIKOFF.
VASSILY MEDRAEDEFF.
PETR BATORINE.

Sir Henri Joly, in forwarding the petition to the government, took occasion to send the accompanying letter, which fully explains his position in connection with the affair:

The 20th of October, 1902.

At Government House, Victoria, B.C.

The Hon. James Dunsmuir, Prime Minister, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Mr. Dunsmuir:—I have received a petition from the Doukhobors. It is drawn up in the French language, but I have had it translated in English, and enclose a copy herewith.

I beg to draw the immediate and earnest attention of the cabinet to the contents of this petition, and trust that it will meet with a prompt and positive refusal.

These people have been welcomed to Canada with more than ordinary hospitality, and because they are asked to conform to the laws of Canada, they complain that they are persecuted. They call themselves the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, and they ignore the teaching of Christ when He said:

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,
And unto God the things that are God's."

It would be, in my opinion, a very grave mistake to grant their petition. I will await your advice before acknowledging the petition.

Believe me, dear Mr. Dunsmuir,
Faithfully yours,
HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The government at a meeting yesterday considered the matter, and decided to advise His Honor to decline having anything to do with this Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood, and to decline to entertain the prayer of their petition.

The Doukhobors thus will find no asylum in this province.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Danish Minister to Remain in Office—Sick Members Taken to House to Vote.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.—The Cabinet held a meeting to-day after the Landsthing had rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country, and the ministers unanimously agreed that the action of the first chamber did not necessitate their resignation. The finance minister intends to send a commission to the Danish West Indies to investigate the situation with the view of assisting the islands in developing better economy conditions. The Senate, which recently promised to help the islands, has been requested to submot its plans and prepare to carry them out so soon as possible.

The result of to-day's vote was doubtful until the last moment. One member had not taken a definite stand, and it was uncertain whether the two sick members would be able to attend. The ages of these, Thygesen and Rabe, are 97 and 87 years, respectively. Both had been expected to die for several weeks past, as they were both bedridden at their homes 150 miles from Copenhagen, but they were brought to the city. Prominent anti-sale political leaders were sent to transport them here. The sufferers, who were accompanied by physicians, were carried into a saloon car, which was rolled on to a ferry boat, on which it crossed from Jutland. On their arrival at Copenhagen, they were met by leading anti-sale men, and driven in carriages to a hotel. There the two men were guarded and nursed over night, and eventually carried to their chairs in the Landsthing hall an hour before the meeting. They had a prompter on hand to assist them in voting.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the house, the streets outside the Rigsdag building were crowded with excited seekers for admission. Thousands were turned away. The hall and galleries were packed. The vote was taken amid suppressed excitement, and the announcement of the result was greeted with a storm of cheers and hisses.

HOTEL FAIRVIEW BURNED TO GROUND

SCHOOL TEACHER PROBABLY PERISHED

Manager Mathias Among the People Fatally Injured—Guests Jumped From Burning Building.

Greenwood, Oct. 22.—A telephone message from Camp McKinney states that the Hotel Fairview was completely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning.

Several people were fatally injured. Miss Louise Smith, a school teacher, is missing and was probably burned to death.

The fire broke out in the basement and spread very rapidly. The guests on the first floor escaped, and others had to jump from the burning building.

Mr. Mathias, manager of the hotel, is one of those fatally hurt, and Mrs. Mathias was badly injured.

Word was sent to this city and Vernon for medical men and nurses.

The school teacher at Fairview who is reported missing is Miss Louise Smith of Enderby. She passed the examination last summer and underwent a course at the Normal school, where she obtained a certificate. She is twenty years of age.

Hotel Fairview was a fine structure erected by the Fairview Corporation (Messrs. Dier, Davidson and Russell), and was the best hotel in that part of the interior. It was a handsome frame building, was well furnished, and contained over 100 rooms. The Indians called it "the big tepee." It occupied a commanding position overlooking the valley of the Okanagan river, and was a welcome stopping place to the traveller in that part of the country.

BED-RIDDEN 15 YEARS.—"If anybody wants a written guarantee from me personally as to my wonderful cure from rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure I will be the gladdest woman in the world to give it," says Mrs. John Beaumont, of Elora. "I had despaired of recovery up to the time of taking this wonderful remedy. It cured completely." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—58.

MORE SETTLERS FOR NORTHWEST

LONDON MINISTER IS SEEKING A LOCATION

Two Thousand Will Arrive in Spring—Lord Roberts to Be Invited to Canada.

Kingston, Oct., 22.—Fred Germanns, a conductor of the Canada Atlantic railway, who was crushed between two cars near Pembroke about 10 days ago, died at Brockville to-day.

Closed the Factory.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Interesting evidence of the position of tobacco producers and the manufacturers was given at Joliette before Judge McTavish to-day. Mayor Renaud, of the town of Joliette, testified that at one time there had been a prosperous tobacco factory in the town. It furnished employment for a hundred and fifty. The American trust had given the company that operated the factory the choice of selling out or having the commercial screws put on. Fearing the consequences if it did not sell, the company parted with its property reluctantly. He feared that if the trust were not checked they, as growers, will soon be at its mercy.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—An invitation will be sent to Lord Roberts to visit Ottawa in connection with his forthcoming visit to the States. A grand military review is spoken of in the event of the commander-in-chief visiting the Capital.

Tax Sales.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—The Winnipeg tax sale held to-day was the most successful held in years. Of the one thousand odd properties advertised, 940 were redeemed before the sale and bidding was very lively for the remaining parcels put up, the highest values being reached in many cases.

Railway Changes.

Superintendent Arundel, of the Winnipeg division of the C. P. R., has accepted a position with the Canadian Northern.

Took Carbolic Acid.

The body of a man found dead in the suburbs of the city on Monday is still in the morgue unidentified. Death was caused by poison and a bottle of carbolic acid was found near the body.

Cyclist Injured.

A cyclist named B. B. Stephenson was struck by a Canadian Northern train at Norwood bridge crossing to-day and hurled from his wheel. He fortunately escaped with a broken leg.

Settlers.

Rev. Isaac Barr, M. D., of St. Saviour's church, Tollington Park, in the north of London, England, is here on an important immigration mission. He hopes to bring out next spring fully 2,000 settlers, whom he will personally conduct to a location in the Territories, to select which he is at present in the Canadian West. The settlers will be in the fullest sense representative. While the majority of them will have had agricultural experience in Britain, there will also be numbers of artisans, merchants and professional men. Mr. Barr is at present in Winnipeg conferring with Commissioner Smith as to the location of the coming settlement. In all probability a tract of country to the west of Edmonton will be reserved for the new comers. The party is expected to leave Liverpool early in March.

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Freight Shed Destroyed—Narrow Escape of Several Ships.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Fire to-night destroyed the freight shed of the Union Steamship Company on the marine slip, near the foot of Michigan street. One of the big Lehigh Valley propellers which was unloading grain at the marine elevator, directly opposite the shed, was pulled away from the dock with her upper works ablaze, and it was with great difficulty that other vessels succeeded in escaping the flames which swept across the slip, and to the opposite side of the Buffalo river. A downpour of rain which began soon after the fire started possibly saved a disastrous conflagration along the water front. The freight sheds were about 400 feet long and extended from Buffalo creek to the end of the marine slip. Fortunately the propeller Tiago, which sailed to-day, almost emptied the shed of freight. The total loss is estimated at $75,000.