The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR — VICTORIA B. C TUESDAY OCTOBER 21 1902 — VOLUME LXVI

President To President

Despatches Exchanged Between Heads of United States and Mine Workers.

Mr. Mitchell's Reply to Official Notification of Strike Commission.

He Sets Forth Workers Side of the Dispute With Operators.

The latest correspondence between President Roosevelt and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers was made public at the White House today. It consists first of the following telegram from President Roosevelt to Mr. Mitchell, dated Washington, October 15:

"I have appointed as commissioners, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge Geo. Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Bishop John L. Spaulding, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our cities who are less well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay."

Mr. Mitchell answered this from Wilkesbarre, under the date of October 16. After acknowledging the President's communication, he said:

"Replying thereto I beg to inform you that your recommendations were submitted to the members of the executive board of districts one, seven and nine, United Mine Workers of America, and they have unanimously agreed to call a delegate convention to be held next Monday, and will recommend to the convention that all men now on strike return to the positions and working places formerly occupied by them, and submit to the commission appointed by you all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal fields.

"In connection with this subject we are glad to know that the managers of coal companies have decided to recede from the untenable position which they so long occupied, and to accept a modified proposition for the arbitration of the coal strike and to give you full latitude of the selection of a commission. It will be remembered that we proposed on October 3 to place the whole matter in your hands and to accept the verdict of a tribunal of your selection. It will also be remembered that the company managers at that time refused to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States, and preferred that of the local commonplace judges. We proposed to leave everything to you without condition or reservation, having the utmost faith in your impartiality and good judgment.

"In their refusal to accept your arbitrament, the operators have, I fear, made you, in part, accountable for the very conditions which you were trying to remedy and to instruct you as to your duties concerning them. Eight days later they again appeared before you, dropping the common pleas judges and proposing to abide by the verdict of a tribunal appointed by you, but attempting to prescribe within fixed and narrow limits the character and vocation of the men you were to name. To this proposition, as the operators made it, we were unalterably opposed, first, because our respect for you as a man and our ideas as to what is due to the dignity of your office, demanded that we should not be a party to a request of you to accept this great responsibility accompanied by detailed and impertinent restrictions to the manner in which you should meet it; second, because careful analysis of their proposition disclosed to us, as it did to you, and the public, that the restrictions were too narrow to enable you to secure under them a well-balanced and thoroughly impartial tribunal.

"But now that you have yourself removed these objections by broadening and strengthening the commission, we feel confident that our convention will declare its willingness to have all questions between the employing companies and the 95 per cent. of their employees, who are members of our organization, determined by the board of eminent and impartial men chosen by you.

"We feel grateful, as President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike, efforts which you continued despite the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company managers. We were in a position to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we had long been forced to endure arrogance, insult and false witness from the same source. Our gratitude is due to you and to the American people and the press, who have supported us in the long struggle which we hope is now about to close."

We forgive the operators their arrogant refusal to deal with us, and in this hour, when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate their mines without our consent and co-operation, we hold out the right hand of friendship, and ask them to join with us in securing amicable relations and wholesome conditions in this region. We forgive them even the false accusations which they have made against us. They charged us with being criminals, rioters, and anarchists, and our organization they denounced as "Lawless and irresponsible." They know and did know that their charges were untrue and without foundation in fact; they knew that every officer of the United Mine Workers of America, from the president down, has constantly urged upon its membership the imperative need of respecting the law; that every man who commits a deed of violence is an enemy to our cause, has been our watchword.

Despite these admonitions, supported with all our influence, there have been a few crimes and a number of misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike. But, Mr. President, we made the declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past five months. We have repeatedly, and in language not susceptible of misconstruction, condemned transgressions of the law on the part of those on strike, and we challenge the coal companies to point out one public utterance of their part in which they have even deprecated acts of violence committed by their hired guards.

"We declare that it was unfair and unmanly for the coal road operators to insult us while we were your guests, and charge our organization with responsibility of all lawlessness during the strike. It would be just as logical to charge the United States army in the Philippines with being an army of murderers and robbers because a few crimes were committed by soldiers there. Until the millenium there will be crimes in every community. The human nature is the same, no better and not worse, among the half million people dependent upon us in the coal fields as it is everywhere in our country.

"The pretence of the operators that they were unable to produce coal because intimidating kept from work men who were willing to work, has proved false by the fact that the protection which they demanded has decreased, rather than increased, the number of men mining coal. A hundred thousand troops could not have enabled the operators to start their mines for the simple reason that the men who work them are members of the United Mine Workers of America. Men who were determined to stand to the last for their right to organize and through the organization to demand better wages and improved conditions of employment. Deprivation, misrepresentation and troops, together were not sufficient to drive them into surrender. They stood shoulder to shoulder to the very last."

"The operators declared that they would have nothing to do with the United Mine Workers of America, but they have found it necessary to recognize the power of the United Mine Workers of America, through you, Mr. President, and to seek terms of peace which will enable them to resume their business of mining and selling coal. The recognition of our strength thus forced upon the operators by a stern necessity, we exult over not in any narrow spirit, but because we believe it marks a forward step to a new era. Upon the foundations laid through war, we are ready to join with them in building for better conditions and a long and lasting peace. The United Mine Workers of America, since its organization in the anthracite field, has constantly sought to establish: First, fair wages and just conditions of labor, conditions just to both operator and miner. We have never made demands beyond the ability of the industry to pay, on a basis of equitable division of profits between labor and capital. Second, amicable relations between employers and employees, the latter speaking through their organization, and their organization aiding the companies in maintaining discipline, adjusting all difficulties by conciliatory methods, averting local strikes and lock outs, and securing stable and satisfactory conditions in the industry. Our organization by the same methods which we have proposed here, has secured just such relations, and just such results in the coal fields of the country. Organizations like an individual must stand upon what it has done and the life it has lived."

"We invite scrutiny and investigation of our record and character. In the soft coal fields we have joint conferences with the operators, and with them we adjust differences, we sign joint agreements together we preserve discipline, settle disputes, and maintain harmony and stability in the trade."

"We have asked the anthracite operators to inquire of the soft coal operators how well they are pleased with their business relations with us, whether or not we keep agreements, and render satisfactory service for wages paid to our members. One business man might thus learn of another what is the character of our organization. Many soft coal operators have publicly declared that they would not dispense with our co-operation, and would deem it a disaster, if compelled to go back to the chaotic condition which existed when labor was unorganized. Upon our past record we are willing to stand or fall. We have time and time again invited the anthracite operators to adopt these business methods and to deal with us on this basis. Despite repeated rebuffs, we persisted, but they resented any attempt upon our part to organize their employees; they refused overtures for amicable discussion, and possibly satisfactory adjustment of wage difficulties in joint conferences. They refused to have any dealings with their employees, except as individuals; they refused concessions and refused arbitration; they put their backs against the wall of prejudice, and their faces arbitrarily against progress; they thought themselves stronger than the great union principle which is making such strides throughout the world, that while combining their corporations and pooling their interests in hard and fast alliance, they could deny the men who worked for them the right to organize and speak through their organization.

"When the inevitable conflict came on, they attempted to justify themselves upon the false plea that ours is an irresponsible organization. When we demonstrated our responsibility and reliability, they then asserted that we were a lawless organization which was dominating by violence. When society attempted to interfere to settle the strike, they declared their divinely appointed right to be let alone. When representatives of National and State governments tried to mediate they resented such "Meddling by politicians."

"But thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the power of public opinion, they have been brought to a realization of the fact that interests and welfare of American people cannot be ignored with impunity.

"By the eminent tribunal which you have named, he have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court, empowered to consider and dispose of all the mine workers have struggled, for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labor; also the relations which ought to exist between the employers and the organization which the men have formed, and which they authorize to speak for them.

"From this arbitration we hope and believe will come a complete, satisfactory, and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemorial.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

"Owing to artificial modern life, almost everybody suffers more or less from constipation, torpid liver and sluggish kidneys and as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most prompt and thorough cure for this derangement, they have come to be considered a family necessity. Hosts of families would not think of being without them. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Twenty cases new Swiss Rib Neckwear, reduced to 75c. a garment, worth $1.25. B. Williams & Co.

SOUTHERN SHOCKS.

Earthquakes Reported in State of Tennessee.

Sewanee, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here today, the first a light one about 1 p. m., and the second, which was more severe about 5 p. m. The latter shock was distinctly felt. The duration was but a few seconds, the waves appearing to pass from south to north. Reports from Johnson City and Tracy City say that both shocks were felt at these places.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A distinct earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling like distant thunder, was felt here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The shock was of several seconds duration and shook property in the city and suburbs. At Lafayette the shock was felt, the earth seeming to upheave under foot.

Rose—"And so you have not had much sport today, Mr. Murphy? And you look dreadfully bloodthirsty, too?"

Murphy (gallantly)—"Sure now, Miss Rose and if I only looked as killing as you do, it's a big bag I'd have at the end of the day without firing a shot!"

Complete To Fanning

Connection Established on All British Pacific Cable Yesterday.

One of the First Messages Received Comes to the Colonist.

Anglia Has Picked Up the Work For Last Stretch to Suva.

The longest cable line in the world that between the station at Bamfield creek, on the Vancouver Island coast, and Fanning Island, near the Equator, 3,540 miles away, was completed yesterday morning, when the cable steamer Anglia, which reached Fanning island on Friday evening connected with the station ashore the cable dropped a mile off shore by the big steamer Colonia.

Yesterday the following message received by the Colonist from Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. Telegraphs:

"Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 18.—Messrs. Lucas and Penny of the Pacific cable request me to thank the Colonist for their kind congratulations, which are much appreciated. The Fanning-British Columbia section was completed this morning, the Anglia having reached Fanning island on Friday evening.

This message was one in reply to congratulations sent by the Colonist to Mr. Lucas, engineer in charge at Fanning island. It read:

"Lucas, Engineer in Charge Canadian-Pacific Cable, Fanning Island:

"Hearty congratulations on the successful completion of another link in your great work

THE COLONIST

The Colonia, after dropping the end of the cable and buoying it proceeded to Honolulu, where the steamer Anglia had arrived and was awaiting her. The crews of the steamers were then transferred, the cable engineers and staff who left here on the Colonia going to the Anglia, and the Anglia then proceeded to Fanning island, where she dropped her anchor on Friday and picked up and spliced the cable, and carried the end station ashore the same evening. The station is now in communication with that of Bamfield creek, to which shore connection was long since made, and Fanning island is therefore in communication with the outside world.

It is expected that the cable will be completed from Fanning island to Suva, a distance of 2,100 miles, within the next 15 days, and probably before the end of the month. This is the last stretch of the "All Red" cable, and when that line is laid, Australia and New Zealand will be in communication with Canada via the greatest deep sea cable the world has ever known.

NEARING PEACE.

Looking Forward to Mine Workers' Convention Tomorrow.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 18.—What is probably the last week of the anthracite strike closed today without anything developing to change the peaceful trend of events. It was a quiet day at headquarters, and a busy one in the district and sub-district headquarters throughout the entire coal fields on account of the election of delegates to Monday's convention. All the "locals" have met and selected their representatives to the Wilkesbarre gathering. Probably the most difficult question which will come before the convention is the one relative to strikers securing their old places. The companies are on record as saying they will take care of all the employees who have stood by them during the strike. Many of the miners want the convention to withhold acceptance of the arbitration plan until the union is assured that the strikers will be employed in their former places. This likely will cause a long debate, but the officials of the union say the matter will be fixed up satisfactorily to all.

President Mitchell was asked tonight what he knew of the report published that J. P. Morgan was going to intervene in the coal strike, and in reply he said:

"To my personal knowledge Mr. Morgan has been trying to settle the coal strike ever since he came back from Europe, two months ago. If others had been as fair and reasonable as Mr. Morgan has, the strike would have been settled a long time ago. I know nothing about Mr. Morgan's financial interests compelling him to seek a settlement, but I am informed that he has keenly felt his responsibility to the public connection with the fuel famine, and has done his best to bring about the end. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, were working for settlement when President Roosevelt made his last and successful movement. Mr. Morgan could not very well be forced to do something which he had been trying to achieve for several weeks. I make this statement in justice to Mr. Morgan. We have had no quarrel with him, and we wish none. We do not fear him, but desire his friendship, if he is willing to give it to us. I am creditably informed that he is friendly to organized labor; as an organizer of capital, he concedes the right of labor to organize also. When labor organizations are fair and conservative, he believes in dealing directly with them, for the advantage of employer and employees. It is this relationship which the United Mine Workers seek in the anthracite field, and we invite Mr. Morgan to co-operate with us in securing a permanent and scientific solution of the labor problem in this region."

FIRMIN CRUSHED.

Kingston, Ja., Oct. 18—Word has been received here confirming previous reports that the provisional government of Hayti has crushed the Firminist revolution and adding that the election of Seneque Pierre to the presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees are expected here during the course of the coming week.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18.—George J. Willing, a moulder, this afternoon shot and instantly killed Mrs. C. V. Morton, his housekeeper, and then fired two bullets into his body. Two surgeons at the Emergency hospital say that Willing's chances of recovery are slight. Willing fired three shots at Mrs. Morton, all of them striking her in the head. She died in a few minutes. He then turned the revolver on himself, firing two shots before he became unconscious. Willing came here from Detroit several years ago. Mrs. Morton has relations living at Galt, Ontario, where it is said she was born. Jealousy of the attentions of other men to Mrs. Morton is said to have been the cause of the tragedy.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Colonel Cobb Wounded in Somaliland.

Aden, Arabia, Oct. 18.—The British punitive expedition under Col. Swayne, sent to Somaliland, has fought a heavy engagement with the forces of the Mad Mullah. Major Phillips and Capt. Angus were killed, and Col. Cobb was wounded.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Lord Cromer Says It Is Dying Out.

London, Oct. 18.—Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office here announcing that Cairo is practically free from cholera. The total number of cases in Egypt is under one hundred daily, and the disease, it is expected, will cease to be epidemic from about November 1.

MR. BORDEN AT WINNIPEG.

Conservatives Gathering for Banquet Tomorrow.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—(Special)—Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, concluded his series of Manitoba meetings last night and returned to Winnipeg today.

Mr. Monk, Conservative leader from Quebec, arrived this afternoon and spoke at St. Boniface tonight. Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper are also here and will attend the big banquet in Mr. Borden's honor on Monday night.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who has returned here from a trip to the West, speaks in glowing terms of the mining situation in British Columbia, and states that with more economical management and capital, the mineral resources of that province will prove much more extensive than at present there is any conception of.

Sifton's Pets On Warpath

Lamb-Like Doukhobors Are Reported to Have Developed Into Firebrands.

Latest Freak of Costly Fanatics Imported By Liberal Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 18.—The Telegram tonight publishes the following special despatch:

"Yorkton, N. W. T., Oct. 18.—There is a strong rumor current here that an army of 1,000 Doukhobors is marching toward this place to demand food of the Dominion authorities.

"A German merchant, who is completely in touch with these people, corroborates this report, the latest advice being to the effect that they camped on Thursday night at Devil's lake with the purpose of persuading the Doukhobors of that district to join them. It is also said that they have threatened that if their demands are not complied with they will burn the town."

"These reports are met with a considerable measure of incredulity, and it is thought that if the Doukhobors "Coxey's Army" is really on the way, it is in connection with land troubles, as there is some difficulty being experienced in persuading the people to go through the legal processes necessary to secure titles.

"The Dominion Immigration Agent, Mr. Crearer, has received an intimation of the coming hordes, but he places its numerical strength at about 400, and anticipates no trouble.

SIR WILFRID IS AT HOME

Premier Gets a Magnificent Reception on His Return From London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier got a magnificent reception on his arrival here tonight. Despite the pouring rain, hundreds assembled at the station and cheered the Premier. The Mayor and City Council of Ottawa and Hull were present. Sir Wilfrid was conducted to the city hall, which was packed to the doors. Addresses were read from both cities.

The Premier, in his reply, said that no matter what his future lot might be, Ottawa would be his home, and he hoped to do his utmost to add to the natural attraction of the city. He had come back more of a Canadian than ever. He had returned to work to carry on the duties of prime minister. True, he had not been in good health in Europe, but it was now pretty good, and he hoped he would be equal to the tasks that lay before him as leader of the government. He referred to the coronation of the King, and the deliberations of the conference of prime ministers, and said that shortly he hoped to discuss the questions on which they deliberated. Sir Wilfrid concluded by a brief address in French and with cheers for the King and the Premier the proceedings terminated.

Notwithstanding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's assurances of good health, every person in the audience was struck with the marked change in four months. He undoubtedly is a very sick man.

BLOODY BATTLE.

Three Thousand Killed and Wounded in Revolutionist Defeat.

La Victoria, Venezuela, Oct. 18.—A messenger has arrived here from the scene of the engagement near this place between government troops and revolutionists, bringing news that after seven days of terrible fighting, 9,000 rebels, under General Mendoza, had abandoned the field having retired from their last positions six miles from La Victoria, Friday night, retreating in the direction of Villa DeCura. According to President Castro, the killed and wounded number 3,000. During the last days of the fighting the temperature rose to 116 degrees and a visitor to the scene of the engagement declares he never saw such a terrible spectacle as was presented by the battlefield.

The victory of the government troops, which is said to be due to the personal courage of President Castro, who twice, with a mauser rifle in his hand, charged at the head of his soldiers, is considered a set back for the cause of the revolutionists. A courier from Valencia, who arrived today, reports that up to yesterday that town was not in the hands of the revolutionists.

Port of Spain, Oct. 18.—The German cruiser Panther is convoying a vessel having aboard a German cargo, from here to Venezuela, in spite of the blockade.

Tay Pay's Prophecy

Says the Government Is Doomed and Leaders Feel Depressed.

Thinks the Land Question in Ireland Will Soon Be Settled.

Predicts Uproar in England If Education Bill Is Pressed.

London, Oct. 18.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has written for the Associated Press these impressions of the scene caused by the Irish members in the House of Commons, on Thursday, and what he believes the incident portends:

"I have seen many strange and exciting scenes in the House of Commons, but that of Thursday was the most strange and most exciting. It deserves serious notice as a symptom of and clue to the present political condition. John O'Donell, the chief character therein is not the kind of man one would expect to see figure in such a scene.

"Of all the points of that terrible scene, for it was terrible, the most remarkable was the absolute helplessness, the cowed inaction of the Unionist majority, so dividend and harassed by the sense of their irresistible doom coming hourly upon their leaders that they cannot conceal their depression, and are impotent by panic, and there was the other reason that the spectre of Island which was supposed to be laid, had risen again, more menacing than ever, and finally there was perhaps some sense of shame at the feeling that this man, who was calling for the right to be heard in the House of Commons, had been gagged in Ireland by systematic persecution.

"This perhaps was why the ministerialists sat cowed, helpless, and abashed at the scene, one of the signs of some great coming change. It is impossible to foretell what it will be, but for a good reason Irishmen hope it may take the shape of a startling, gigantic surrender. One of the most important portents is the eagerness of nine out of ten of the landlords who are wealthy with estates in England, and are therefore independent of Irish agitation, and because they are, besides, politicians first and landlords afterwards. Every thinking man, whether landlord or tenant, believes that two to three years purchase and a small grant from the Imperial exchequer are all now standing between Ireland and a final settlement of the land question, and the re-conquest of the land by the Celts from the English garrison.

"Among those who think that a gigantic surrender is inevitable at an early day, is, I have reason to believe, the Irish chief secretary, Mr. Wyndham himself. He urged the landlords to consent to a conference, even traveling long distances to their homes in order to put permanent pressure on them. He has already announced that there would be a bigger land bill next year, and I have heard he has said privately that coercion might be over in three weeks in case of certain events, whereby I understood that he meant, if the landlords and tenants agree on a common basis of settlement. In the meantime pressure on the government is coming from various quarters. It is doubtful if the government can carry the Education bill without violent closure, which may lead to scenes inside the House by the English noncouformists, very like those caused by O'Donnell, so vehement in party passion and outside it may produce outbreaks in England, also on the Irish question.

"The attempt to force the Irish members into the ministerial lobby on the Education bill on the first night of the session, when Mr. Balfour insulted Ireland by refusing to give her a day to voice her wrongs, failed. To sum up, the Irish members feel that they have scored. Nobody has a good word to say for the insolent tactics of Mr. Balfour. The government is threatened from many quarters, and is divided, and is, I believe doomed, while Ireland has once more rushed into the foremost place in the great drama of British politics."

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

Russia, Italy and Austria-Hungary Furnishes Bulk.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The annual report of the commissioner of immigration was made public today. It shows that of the 648,743 immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year, 466,369 were males and 182,374 females. Of the entire number of arrivals, Italy supplied 187,385, an increase of 42,379 over the number for 1901; Austria-Hungary 171,989, an increase of 58,599, Russia 107,347, an increase of 22,090. Most European countries showed an increase, but there was a falling off in the arrivals from Ireland, amounting to 1,423, the total from this country being 29,138. The figures concerning Asiatic immigration show a decrease from China of 510. The total being 1,649, and an increase from Japan of 9,001, the total being 14,270, or 70 per cent. of the entire number arriving, 162,188 were unable to write, but 74,863 were under 14 years of age.

"THIEVES AND ROBBERS."

Herr Stadthagen Called Names and Raised a Row.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—During the debate on the tariff bill in the Reichstag today, Baron Von Wangenham, of the Farmer's union, after stating that Chancellor Von Bulow's speech on Thursday destroyed all chance of the bill passing, caused a scene of excitement and a great uproar by declaring that if the government continued to pursue the policy of the Caprivi era, they were themselves sawing off the branch on which the monarchy rested.

Dr. A. Buchenberger, minister of finance of the Grand Duchey of Baden; Herr Dziembowski Pomatin, representing the Polish party, and Herr Gaebel, the German Social Reform party, all advocated a compromise, based on the government bill.

Another scene of excitement was precipitated by Herr Stadthagen, Socialist Democrat, who violently attacked the supporters of Baron Von Wangenhein, the Agrarian leader, characterizing them all as "Thieves and robbers." He was called to order and the debate was adjourned to Monday.

Summing up the situation, it may be said that the three days discussion of the bill in the Reichstag has rendered the passage of the bill more improbable than ever. Chancellor von Bulow's speech announcing the compromising attitude of the ministers, is regarded as equivalent to being the death-blow for the bill. Present appearances indicate that the measure will be defeated by an enormous majority.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Boilermakers' Helpers Install Officers—Labor Bureau Established.

The Boilermakers' Helpers' Union, No. 43, met at Labor hall last night and installed the following officers: President, Geo. Neal; vice-president, D. Beaton; recording secretary and treasurer, J. H. Carmichael; financial and corresponding secretary, J. C. Walters; inspector, Fred. Robb; sentinel, Wm. Carter. The lodge has a membership of over 40.

The regular weekly meeting of the Laborers' Union was held last night at Labor hall. There was a large attendance to listen to an able address by Mr. Bragg, president of the Trades and Labor Council. The labor bureau committee reported that a telephone had been installed at No. 103 Douglas street, and that all persons requiring union laborers might receive them by ringing up telephone 908. Although preference will be given to members of the union, all white laborers out of work are invited to register their names at the bureau, and the union will do all in its power to secure them employment.

TRIPLE KILLING.

Man Shoots Two Others and Himself.

New York, Oct. 17.—Wm. Turner today shot and killed Albert Hamilton and Wm. Mallard in the offices of the firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, on Broad street, and then committed suicide. Turner was at one time treasurer of the Climax Bottling Company, in which the other men were interested, and the three met today to effect a settlement growing out of an alleged default on the part of Turner. During the conference a heated discussion arose and Turner, drawing a revolver, killed Hamilton and Mallard, and then turning the weapon on himself committed suicide.

A Question of Tram Service

Movement on Foot to Compel Tramway Company to Extend Service.

Contended That Car Facilities Should Be Extended Along Saanich Road.

Ald. Grahame has a notice on the bulletin board at the main entrance to the City Hall, to the effect that at the regular meeting of the Council tomorrow evening he will move that the Tramway company be requested to extend their service from beyond Meldram's, at the junction of Burnside road with Douglas street, to the point already reached by the existence of tram car lines.

In the early stages of the development of the street railway system, it was considered expedient to run cars as far as Hon. Theodore Davies' residence. This was done, and continued for a number of years until the service proved very unremunerative, and it was discontinued.

It is Ald. Grahame's opinion that the population of that portion of the city will warrant the re-establishment of the service, and he is moving in that direction.

Ald. Kinsman, speaking to a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon in regard to the matter, said he had no knowledge of the particular circumstances which induced a request for the Tramway company's service being extended in the manner indicated, but he could say that of his own knowledge the giving of the car service to Tolmie avenue would prove a very great convenience to residents in the northern end of the city, and if the Tramway company could conveniently arrange for a service which would accommodate those people it should do so at the earliest possible date.

Ex-Mayor Redfern was asked to give his opinion regarding the legitimacy of the request proposed to be made by the City Council. Ald. Grahame's initiative, said he was of the opinion that under the charter the Tramway company could be compelled to operate cars upon its system in any direction on the city streets, as long as it considered such business operations in its several phases profitable. In other words, Mr. Redfern's construction of the act regulating the conduct of the Street Railway company, was that it was in no sense compelled to persist in the operation of a route which had proved unprofitable.

The matter will be further discussed at the council meeting tomorrow evening.

DUTY ON CABLE.

May Be Levied on That Part Within Three Miles From Shore.

At San Francisco the question has been raised that as the cable steamer Silvertown is a British bottom she cannot lay the cable between San Francisco and Honolulu without violating the Coastwise Trading Commerce Act. The Silvertown is expected to arrive at the Golden Gate from the works on the Thames within the next few days, and several San Francisco shipping men have called on the collector at that port to bring forward the question. Collector Stratton will not consider this. He is now engaged in investigating the tariff laws in reference to the landing of the cables for the new company to the Orient.

One steamer has already reached Honolulu, and the Silvertown will be due some time this month. The collector has about decided to collect duty only on that part of the cable used within the territory of the United States—that is to say, within three marine miles of the shore

FOR THE NORTH.

Tees Sails For Naas and Way Ports Along Northern Coast.

Steamer Tees, Capt. Hughes, sailed for British Columbia ports last night. The Tees took a small freight, comprised for the most part of general supplies, including everything from boxes of pilot bread for Siwash rancheries and headstones for Indian cemeteries to cannery supplies and material. Included among the passengers were Bishop Perrin, who went to Alert Bay to visit the C. M. S. missionary; Rev. A. J. Hall, at that point. Mr. Hayward, a commercial traveler who went north on a business trip; J. H. Richdale of the Hudson's Bay company returned to Port Simpson, and Miss Richards and Mrs. Thorsen were passengers north.

The Tees was visited by Capt. Collister, inspector of hulls, yesterday morning, and underwent her annual inspection, everything being found most satisfactory. The lifeboats of the vessel were all launched, all being placed in the water in three and a half minutes.

Three cases latest styles in Priestly's Cravenette Waterproofs. All reduced to sale prices for c[illegible] B. Williams & Co.

He Wins Approval

Mr. Tarte's Protection Speeches In Ontario Commended at Woodbridge.

Representation In Commons to Be Discussed at Conference of Premiers.

Boer Delegates In Montreal and Will Start West at Once.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—(Special)—Argument of counsel in the Lisgar election trial concluded this evening and the court adjourned, the court reserving decision.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—(Special)—Ten thousand people attended the annual fair at Woodbridge yesterday. Speaking at the annual banquet in the evening, T. F. Wallace, referring to Mr. Tarte, said he was glad there were some men in parliament who were firm to their principles, no matter who was pleased. The country, he felt sure, would support Mr. Tarte. J. W. St. John said Mr. Tarte had but expressed the unified feeling throughout Canada of "Canada for Canadians."

The trial of the World newspaper action will take place on October 30, and in the meanwhile W. F. Maclean agrees not to take any steps towards carrying out the sale of the paper.

The coming conference of provincial premiers at Quebec will discuss among other things, the question of reduction of membership of the Eastern provinces in the House of Commons, following on the results of the census and the increase of membership from the West.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—(Special)—The Boer delegates to Canada arrived here today from St. John, N. B., and will proceed to Ottawa and the West immediately.

The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending October 14 was $954,000 and for the same week last year $759,000.

London, Ont., Oct. 17.—(Special)—In the East Middlesex election case against Dr. Routledge (Liberal) a large part of the day was taken up in the investigation charges against Dr. Routledge of treating a number of electors at Shain's hotel. It developed that the treating was six weeks before the election, and the judges expressed opposite opinions to permitting an amendment to be made to that particular. Finally it was decided to allow this and the trial will probably be adjourned tomorrow and resumed later.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

VANCOUVER ASHORE.

One of Small Tug Fleet Stranded Near Sidney.

The tug Vancouver, which formerly operated from this port, and now owned by Heaps & Co., of Vancouver, is another victim of the heavy fogs which have prevailed recently. When bound from Vancouver to Victoria with a scowload of shingles for the Taylor Mills Company, the tug stranded on St. John's Island, as she was steaming from Swanson to Spiedel Channel. The scow broke away from the tug when she struck, but was afterwards recovered, the sea being calm, and the scow was safely anchored near the scene of the accident. The tug struck at low water, and when the sea rose she heeled over and filled. At high tide she was practically under water. The tug struck on Friday night, but the news was not told until the arrival of some of her crew at Sidney yesterday to wire particulars of the wreck to Vancouver. The crew, numbering five, have left the tug and are camped ashore. Another tug is being sent for the scow. The tug will probably be saved. The Vancouver was built in 1888 at Vancouver, and was owned by Windsor & Malcolm, who chartered her to C. J. V. Spratt, who operated her from this port. She is a wooden vessel, 72 feet long, and is commanded by Capt. Rush, of Vancouver.

CAMPBELL-McDONALD.

Marriage of a Well Known Victorian at Petrolia, Ontario.

A recent issue of the Petrolia Advertiser reports the marriage of Duncan E. Campbell, to Miss Beatrice McDonald of Petrolia. The Advertiser says:

The happy event was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Tank street, at 4 o'clock, in the presence of about 40 of the most intimate friends of the contracting parties, Rev. John McRobie officiating. Miss Marion McLean, of London, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Jas. McDonald, of London, brother of the bride, supported the groom. The bride's dress was a very beautiful one, of white taffeta, trimmed with Irish lace and points d' esprit, and she carried a splendid bouquet of bridal roses. The maid of honor was dressed in white organdie, and she carried pink carnations. A recherche wedding repast was served to the company after the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left on the 8:40 train, on a honeymoon trip to Pasadena, Cal., and intermediate points. Many beautiful and useful wedding gifts testified to the bride's popularity in her old home, where her unfailing courtesy and generous use of her splendid vocal gifts have endeared her to all. For some years Mrs. Campbell has been one of Petrolia's most gifted singers, and her services have always been at the disposal of her friends. Her loss to Petrolia will be inestimable, and the Advertiser joins with her many friends in extending congratulations on the happy event.

On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will reside in Victoria.

A CHILD'S DEATH.

The funeral of Edwina Elizabeth Mary, aged 6 year and 2 months, daughter of Wm. T. and Caroline Cotsford, North Salt Spring, took place on October 9, from the family residence, and from St. Mark's church, where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. F. Roberts, of Kuper Island, who officiated, and also at the graveside. The floral offerings were numerous and pretty, being from Mrs. and Miss Roberts, of Kuper Island; Miss M. M. Brethour, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. McFadden, Miss A. Pamphlet, Miss M. C. Rule and others. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Martain, F. Hughes, J. Caffery and H. Woods. The family desire to thank kind friends for their sympathy in the time of their bereavement.

See our new line of "20th Century" Suits, all going at sale prices. B. Williams & Co.