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NEED BE WITHOUT ONE. STRONG AND DURABLE.

RUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST,

Government St. Near Yates St. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

NOTICE. hereby given that 60 days after the date of the making of the following described mining claim...

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.) STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE. Mineral Claim, situate in the Mining Division of Chemanus District...

NOTICE. I, Alexander Duncan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 371560, do hereby certify...

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THE CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO PREMIER BALFOUR

Colonial Secretary Says He Can Best Promote His Policy When Free From Office.

London, Sept. 17.—The official announcement of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, and two other members of the cabinet, which was announced by the Associated Press to-day, was made late to-night at Downing street in the following communication:

"The following ministers have tendered their resignations which have been accepted by the King: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India. The accompanying correspondence passed between the Premier, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain."

Then follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter, dated Birmingham, September 9th, commencing "My Dear Balfour," in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation. He points out the unyielding opposition of the Liberal party, which scouted the idea that a system generally accepted in 1846 could possibly require modification in 1903.

An extremely interesting part of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff: "For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on the duties of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies. However much we may regret the decision, however, we must bow to it."

"As secretary for the colonies during the last few years I have been in a special sense the representative of the colony, and I believe to be equally necessary in the interest of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible to-day, and may be possible to-morrow to make arrangements for such union. I have not missed opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office, and thus formally accept the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof."

"I think that my absolute loyalty to your government, and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position many arguments may be received at less prejudice than would attach to those of party leaders. Accordingly I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty, and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of our welfare and prosperity. Yours very sincerely,

"JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Chamberlain in a letter dated September 16th. In it he says:

"I am glad to hear that you are of opinion that it is better for you to leave the cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it. I agree on this very point with you both. Yet I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your splendid personal relation with the colonies, and the controversy dealing with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the empire the consciousness of imperial obligations and interdependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geo-

graphically divided. I believe you to be right in holding that this interdependence should find expression in our commercial as well as in our political and military relations. I believe with you that closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if a closer union could be established on fitting terms its advantage to both parties would increase with years and as the colonies grow in wealth and population.

If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter, it has only been with regard to the practicability of the proposal, which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing, but if the second involves, as it most certainly does, a taxation however light on food-stuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles and present political misrepresentation. If then this branch of fiscal reform is not at present within the limits of practical politics, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as an indisolubly connected with that other branch of fiscal reform to which we both attach importance, and which we both believe the country is prepared to consider without prejudice. I feel, however, deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion, however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the government. Yet I do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objections if you think you can best secure the integrity of Imperial unity, for which you have done so much by pressing your views on colonial preference, with the freedom which is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office."

"How can I criticize your determination? Though the loss to the government is great indeed, the gain to the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If, as you say, I do not acquiesce? Yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) A. J. BALFOUR."

"P. S.—May I say with what great gratification both on personal and public grounds, I learn that Austen Chamberlain is ready to remain a member of the government. There could be no more conclusive evidence that in your judgment, both on personal and public grounds, is in the existing circumstances, a course best fitted practically to further the cause of fiscal reform."

London, Sept. 18.—The retirement of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain precipitates the most dramatic crisis and the bitterest party struggle since his accession from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. It is understood that the resignations of some other members of the cabinet are imminent, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, has actually resigned. Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary, left London last night for Balmoral, where Premier Balfour and his brother are also expected to proceed immediately. In the Conservative ranks, several of the cabinet are understood to feel encouraged as a result of an appeal to the country can be much longer delayed, and the general opinion is that in the present condition of the Unionist party the Liberals would be returned to power.

Mr. Balfour's letter is admitted to be vastly more important than his recent pamphlet, because in it he unmistakably admits the principle of Mr. Chamberlain's project, only contending that the country is not yet ripe for it. It is clear, however, that he regards the relation as a stepping-stone to preferential tariff and taxation of food.

The Standard declares that the raising of the preferential issue was purely gratuitous. There was never the slightest evidence that either the Mother Country or the colonies were pressing for it. The Standard regards it as a most unfortunate error to throw this apple of discord into the party politics, several of which were injured. The disturbances were renewed three days later, when some Jewish booths being demolished. The Jews attempted to prevent the destruction of the booths, and 20 persons were injured on both sides. The troops then arrived on the scene, and were received with shouts from the Jews. The military returned the fire and ultimately restored order.

A fatal accident occurred on the Hillingdon golf links, near Uxbridge. A man named Smith, of Uxbridge, struck a ball which hit a caddy behind the right ear. The boy dropped dead instantly.

TWENTY-TWO DROWNED.

British Ship Foundered Off Coast of Florida—Sole Survivor Landed.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.—A Journal special from Portsmouth, Va., says: "A ship believed to be the Mexicano has been wrecked near this port. Twenty-three of the crew are reported to be drowned. Only one was saved."

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17.—The British ship Roxley, Capt. Shields, which arrived here to-day from Port English, has on board Domingo Ballo Reyarbarry, the only survivor of the crew of twenty-three men on the British ship Mexicano, which foundered with all on board off the Florida coast Tuesday night. Reyarbarry caught a piece of wreckage and managed to keep up until he was seen yesterday morning by the Roxley and rescued.

The Spaniard, through an interpreter, told of the Mexicano sinking. The steamer was bound from Tampa for Vera Cruz with a cargo of petroleum in bulk, when the full force of the hurricane broke upon her. The mountainous seas broke constantly over the ship and finally one high wave crashed through her decks. The fire room was flooded and the Mexicano was helpless. For a few moments she wallowed on the trough of the sea and then plunged to the bottom. The rescued man says gallons of oil were poured over his side in a vain attempt to calm the sea and save the ship. When the Mexicano went down the crew went with her, as all the boats had long since been smashed by the fierce waves, and the men were powerless to save themselves. Reyarbarry went under the vessel and by the merest chance he became entangled in some of the rigging and spars. The buoyancy of these brought him to the surface and he made himself fast to a spar. For seven hours he floated in the turbulent sea until finally the Roxley hove in sight. His rescue was a daring one.

The captain was R. S. King, and the King Lane, Limited, of Middleboro, Eng., owned the lost vessel. Reyarbarry is unable to give accurate names of the twenty-one lost.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Report That Turks Have Massacred 10,000 People at Katoria.

Sofia, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Rila says the Turkish frontier guards are lying in trenches prepared to meet an attack. The Bulgarians, reservists, who have been called out are proceeding to join their respective regiments, singing songs and arousing great enthusiasm. The foreign office here has received information that the Turks destroyed the town of Katoria, 39 miles southeast of Sofia, and massacred the population. The population of Katoria numbers about 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in one place, if the report is true, exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia. The effect of the report of such a stupendous slaughter may be most serious.

The press is assuming a bellicose tone. One paper urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army and advises the government to act immediately. The government while steadily proceeding with the partial mobilization plans, is endeavoring to avoid exciting the people, and consequently has resolved not to mobilize any part of the Sofia garrison. The war office has recalled the Bulgarian officers who were studying in the military schools in Russia, France, Austria and Italy.

Leislman's Message. Washington, Sept. 17.—A long cablegram from United States Minister Leislman at Constantinople was received at the American state department to-day. It is stated that it indicates a disposition on the part of the Sublime Porte to take up for settlement questions in which the United States government is interested. Minister Leislman is understood to feel encouraged as a result of his interviews with the minister of foreign affairs, that favorable action will be taken by the Turkish government of many of the pending matters.

FATAL FIGHTS.

Six People Killed and Many Injured—Troops Called Out to Restore Order.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Severe fights between Jews and Christians, in which four Christians and two Jews were killed and many persons were seriously injured, are reported from Gomela, in the government of Moghileff. The disturbances arose on September 11th from a dispute between a peasant and a Jewish dealer. The police intervened, and, according to the version published here, the Jews threw stones and fired at the police, several of whom were injured. The disturbances were renewed three days later, when some Jewish booths being demolished. The Jews attempted to prevent the destruction of the booths, and 20 persons were injured on both sides. The troops then arrived on the scene, and were received with shouts from the Jews. The military returned the fire and ultimately restored order.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: "A new C.P.R. freight tariff on wheat, of which the main feature will be a reduction in the rates (it is said of one or two cents) has been prepared, and will be given to the public in a day or two."

GERMAN SITUATION.

Herr Bebel Predicts a Crisis—Attack on Revisionists.

Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 17.—Herr Bebel delivered at the Social Democratic congress to-day his promised attack upon the Revisionists. His speech, which lasted four hours, dealt with the political situation in Germany. He declared that economically Germany was hastening toward a grave crisis, the effects of which would be accentuated by the impending crisis in the United States. He declared against increased army and navy expenditures. The Revisionists desired that a recognition of the real situation under a class government, and undermine in every way, with a view to ultimately destroying the existing capitalist system."

The Outlook, which is a warm supporter of the Premier, declared Mr. Balfour's indiscretion "wishes a million times at those revered for the tradition" of English public life, when a public servant's position seems to be used for private gain, no matter whose. The Outlook adds that the fact that the note was sent to the editors of the pamphlet only allowing them to quote one thousand words textually, is one of the worst features in this deplorable business. The Spectator and other periodicals also express concern on the latter point. The Outlook estimates that the profits on 100,000 copies alone would be over \$17,000, of which Mr. Balfour will receive a large share. The pamphlet promises to reach a sale of a million copies. In the meantime there are no pamphlets in print and the copies printed have reached a premium, many of them selling for fifty cents, double the price of the issue.

DEPOSITORS' FUNDS.

Twenty Chartered Banks Decide Not to Increase Rate of Interest.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The reported increase on savings and deposit by the Bank of Nova Scotia to 3 1/2 per cent, is causing some disquiet among the managers of several chartered banks with headquarters in Toronto take the general view that money is not worth more than 3 per cent, at present and they will not attempt to reach a sale of a million copies. In the meantime there are no pamphlets in print and the copies printed have reached a premium, many of them selling for fifty cents, double the price of the issue.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The chartered banks of Canada have decided not to increase the interest on depositors' funds from 3 per cent, as proposed by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The conclusion was arrived at to-day at a special meeting of Canadian bankers held in their headquarters in the Bank of Montreal building at which twenty banks were represented in most cases by their general managers.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Tariffs Discussed at Meeting of the Association.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—At the opening meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this morning the president, J. E. D. Hamilton, delivered his annual address, in which after discussing Canada's property and fiscal issue from Mr. Chamberlain's point of view, he dwelt at some length on the effect of the Canadian preference to British products, declaring that it would not be just to Canadian manufacturers to withhold the fact that they had suffered in many branches of industry from preference. He said manufacturers believed the position to be fair and reasonable when they said they would not agree to any increase in the present preference. George Drummond, of Montreal, declared a low tariff would be the ruin of Canadian industry, and that the steel mills imperative. Canada would not consent to the Americanization of her markets by American goods. There must be a tariff against all the world except the British Empire, and it must include mutual preference.

YACHT SINKS.

Several Lives Lost—Three Bodies Have Been Washed Ashore.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Marine Exchange from Atlantic City says the yacht Red Dragon was wrecked near Barnegat inlet, N.J., and probably all on board lost. The little vessel started from Atlantic City on Tuesday for a long fishing cruise, having on board a party consisting of Capt. J. Clark, John A. Swanson, wife and children; Sibnah Duessie and John Adams. The body of Capt. Clark and another body, supposed to be that of Duessie, were washed ashore to-day, and it is presumed that the others were also drowned. Another body, supposed to be that of J. L. Swanson, is reported to have been washed ashore at Beach Haven, N. J. It is said John Adams, Clarence Tracy, Mrs. Swanson and the latter's son and daughter were also on the wrecked boat. There is no hope that any of the party escaped drowning.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Members of Commission Sift For America to Study System.

London, Sept. 19.—Sir David Barbour, Lord Ribblesdale, George Gibb and Sir J. L. Dickson, members of the royal commission of the London street railway traffic, which was appointed last July to study the American street railway system, have sailed for New York on the steamer Arabia.

DISCUSSING CRISIS.

Premier Balfour Will Probably Visit King Edward by Ty-Day and Submit Names of Ministers.

London, Sept. 19.—The political crisis is still the sole topic of discussion in the United Kingdom. Premier Balfour is expected to have an audience of King Edward at Balmoral to-day, when doubtless he will present the nominations for the cabinet vacancies. The exact nature of these appointments will continue a matter of varied surmise.

Regarding the eventual result of the upheaval the Spectator's forecast that Mr. Balfour, when he appeals to the country will be beaten and succeeded by a Rosebery cabinet, which will not last long, attracts the greatest attention. A curious phase of the situation is these severe criticisms, regardless of party lines, bestowed on Balfour's actions in publishing his views and selling them in pamphlet form. Mr. Balfour's own admission that he is a mere child in such matters and his inexperience in business affairs now appears to have put him at the mercy of the publishers of the pamphlet, who are coming money over the vital issue in national affairs.

The Outlook, which is a warm supporter of the Premier, declared Mr. Balfour's indiscretion "wishes a million times at those revered for the tradition" of English public life, when a public servant's position seems to be used for private gain, no matter whose. The Outlook adds that the fact that the note was sent to the editors of the pamphlet only allowing them to quote one thousand words textually, is one of the worst features in this deplorable business. The Spectator and other periodicals also express concern on the latter point. The Outlook estimates that the profits on 100,000 copies alone would be over \$17,000, of which Mr. Balfour will receive a large share. The pamphlet promises to reach a sale of a million copies. In the meantime there are no pamphlets in print and the copies printed have reached a premium, many of them selling for fifty cents, double the price of the issue.

Mr. Balfour's party managers openly proclaim grave dissatisfaction. In the first place they say they cannot get any more copies for their impatient constituents, and they add that they object to paying for literature which is supposed to be the most powerful in keeping the government in power. Several of the Conservative agents have gone so far as to threaten to resign. The managers make no discount to party organizations, even though thousands are ordered, and actually demand the money in advance. It is reported that the Earl of Harewood, Lord High Chancellor, will resign owing to poor health, and that Attorney-General Finlay will succeed him. A Renter dispatch from St. Petersburg says Mr. Chamberlain's resignation is regarded by the Russian press and public with satisfaction, as it is believed that with Mr. Chamberlain disappears one of the most dangerous political factors for European peace.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

United States Commissioners Subject the Attorney-General to Close Questioning.

London, Sept. 18.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its session to-day, Attorney-General Finlay was subjected by War Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to a fire of questions in connection with his attempt to show that the boundary should run from the head of Portland canal directly westward to the point where the mountains claimed by the Canadians as the boundary intersect the 56th parallel of latitude. The contention of the United States is that the boundary continues up to Bear river valley from the head of Portland canal to the 56th parallel. In this connection Mr. Root called the attorney-general's attention to the fact that Vancouver referred to Marston pass as the head of the canal, and asked if it was natural to suppose that the signatories of the treaties intended the line to follow this pass to the 56th degree. The attorney-general replied that the line under the treaty could not run farther than the water canal, and from that point must seek the mountains at the 56th parallel. Senator Lodge suggested that this would mean that the line must cross the mountains to reach the points described in the Canadian case, which the attorney-general passed during the afternoon to the discussion of the location of the line from the 56th parallel to Mount St. Elias, asserting that if the contention of the United States, that the boundary should go around the heads of inlets was admitted, then correspondingly Canada should gain by the tribunal's decision that the line should follow ten marine leagues from the shores of peninsulas. Judge M. Dickinson, the American counsel, said that the United States was contending only for the heads of inlets and not beyond. The attorney-general having raised the point that the American claim for the tidewater as the boundary, might put the boundary far into the interior of Canada.

SPENCER'S AIRSHIP.

Aeronaut Made a Half Circuit of St. Paul's Church and Trip Northward.

London, Sept. 18.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, left Crystal Palace last night in his airship, made a half circuit over St. Paul's church, and went northwards to Trent park, where he descended. He had desired to return to Crystal Palace, but was obliged to land eight miles from there. The most valuable handkerchief in the world belongs to the Queen of Italy. It is made of the purest of Venetian lace, and it is in perfect condition. In spite of the fact that it was made during the fifteenth century it is in all probability worth from \$400 to \$600.

SUPPOSED EMBEZZLER.

Taken Into Custody by the Police at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—In January last a warrant was issued by the Guild Hall police, London, England, for the arrest of Anthony Stanley Rowe, Hyde Park Square, charging him with the embezzlement of £70,000 from the Great Fingall Consolidated Corporation, Limited, a mining concern of which he was an officer. To-day a man was arrested here who gave the name of Albert P. S. Prescott, under which he has passed during his residence in the city, which covers about six weeks. He is supposed to be Rowe, and is held for investigation.

FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

Alleged Their Nets Were Taken by the Canadian Revenue Cutter-Petrel.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Press prints the following from Cleveland, Ohio: "The fishermen of Ashitola are in arms against the action of the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel. A few nights ago nets worth \$250 were lifted by the Canadians, and yesterday the tug Hayes found that seventy of its nets had been taken. The fishermen say they were on the American side of the line. They will make protests to the government."

DAN PATCH.

Owner of Famous Pacer Values Him at \$261.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19.—Dan Patch, the world's famous pacer, is valued at \$261. The owner, M. W. Savage, has listed to the assessor the famous animal with 48 other well-bred horses, and the lot were averaged at \$261. The board of equalization has summoned Savage to appear next Tuesday to show cause why the animal should not be assessed at \$25,000.

SEEKING SAFETY.

Hundreds of Families Flee From Their Homes to Escape Death in Mississippi Floods.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 18.—Hundreds of families in the district adjacent to Lacrosse are fleeing with what valuables they can grasp to the hills, which skirt the Mississippi, to escape death in the floods which are sweeping the Mississippi valley. Upon advice of the United States weather bureau station here yesterday, the entire police force was detailed to warn the residents of the surrounding towns that the worst flood in the history of the state was to strike Lacrosse early to-day. Mounted couriers were dispatched in every direction, and it is believed that the warning was sent early enough to prevent loss of life.

Farms twenty-five miles from Lacrosse are being deserted and in many instances the stock has been drowned before it could be driven away. Miles upon miles of farming land is inundated and crops and all property is being flooded. As yet no loss of life has been reported. Roads and bridges north of here have been swept away, and it is impossible to drive from one county to another. The weather bureau station predicts a 13-foot stage on the Mississippi here by Saturday morning, which will mean that the basement and first floors in the whole district in Lacrosse will be flooded. The losses cannot be estimated now, but will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars before the water recedes.

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A. S. GOODEVE IS THE NEW MINISTER

ROSSLAND CANDIDATE ACCEPTS PORTFOLIO

McBride Government Completed by Filling Post of Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.

(From Friday's Daily.) A. S. Goodeve, ex-mayor of Rossland, and Conservative candidate for that riding, has been sworn in as provincial secretary.

Mr. Goodeve arrived in the city last night and spent the evening in company with Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who also came down on last night's boat. To-day Capt. Tatlow, who is the only minister in the city at the present time, accompanied Mr. Goodeve to the apartments of His Honor the Lieut-Governor, where the new minister formally took over his responsibilities and duties as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.

This completes the cabinet. The duties of Provincial Secretary were discharged since the new ministry assumed office by the Minister of Mines, Hon. R. F. Green.

The new minister has been a resident of Rossland since the boom days, when he moved there from the town of Chesley, Ontario, in which place he carried on his business as druggist. He was prominently identified with the Conservative party in that place, and on more than one occasion was in nomination as the party candidate. Since residing in Rossland in Conservative politics, he has been actively associated with the municipal administration of Rossland, having served as alderman three terms, and twice as mayor. His retirement from the chief magistracy was not due to defeat, but to his declining to stand for a third term. To a Times representative this afternoon the new minister said that the present was his first experience in the political world. He was nominated a few days since as Conservative standard bearer at Rossland.

He is an effective platform speaker, and his appointment to a portfolio is evidently designed by the government to pacify the clamor in the Kootenays for cabinet representation.

SLOWLY DYING.

Mrs. Saunders, a Well-Known Actress, Is Passing Away.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, the old actress well-known to theatregoers of decades gone by, is passing quietly away at her home here, her death being only the matter of a few days, according to the statement of physicians. Mrs. Saunders appeared before the public 50 years ago. Her name on the stage was Anderson, and she is a cousin of Joseph Jefferson and of William Warren; the character actor.

ENGINE LEFT TRACK