Elect Officers And Organize

Victoria Young Liberal-Conservative Club Transacts Important Business.

Smith Curtis Receives the Snub Imperial From the Phoenix Socialists.

In the Sir William Wallace hall last evening a meeting of the newly-formed Young Liberal-Conservative Club was held, for the purpose of electing officers and organizing for the coming campaign. Ex-Alderman Beckwith occupied the chair and Mr. Bagshaw acted as secretary.

The chairman made a fine address, in which he exhorted all Young Liberal-Conservatives to get together and make their power felt at the approaching election. It was most important that the spirit of the thing should be maintained at all times, and not only at election times. He believed that if this were done, and the proper organization kept up, the Liberal-Conservatives could sweep the field at every election here. He promised to do everything in his power to further the interests of the club at all times.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President, J. D. Crook; first vice-president, Harold Robertson; second vice-president, Mr. Shires; secretary, W. P. Gooch; treasurer, J. H. Sweet.

Executive Committee—Messrs. G. Snider, Emery, Booth, Creech, Mortimer, Thompson, Trounsdale, Bagshaw, Martyn, Thomas, Beckwith and D. W. Higgins. Delegates to the senior club—B. Boggs, G. Snider ex-Ald. Beckwith, D. W. Higgins, the president and vice-presidents.

President Crook returned thanks in a brief speech, in which he said that although he had been born a Liberal he had had occasion to change his allegiance, but he was tonight a full-fledged Conservative. He would do everything in his power to help on the club's best interests. He had been much surprised to receive this signal proof of confidence, and thought than an older man would have been better, as he was only a newcomer here. Messrs. Robertson, Shires and Gooch also returned thanks for their election.

On motion of Captain Livingston Thompson, seconded by ex-Ald. Beckwith, Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, and Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia and leader of the Conservative party in this province, were elected honorary president and honorary vice-president, respectively, of the club.

Ex-Ald. Beckwith said that he had known Hon. Mr. Borden in his younger days, and had experienced many kindnesses at that gentleman's hands. He could vouch for the many sterling qualities of the Conservative leader. He hoped to see him ere long Premier of the Dominion parliament.

Captain Livingston Thompson reported that he had approached Hon. Mr. McBride and also Hon. Mr. McPhillips, and both gentlemen had promised substantial assistance to the club. The election of Messrs. Borden and McBride was signalized by the singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The secretary was instructed to notify both gentlemen of their election.

The constitution, as read and approved clause by clause, was adopted. It is the handiwork of Captain Livingston Thompson.

It was agreed to hold a sing-song smoker on the evening of Thursday next, 17th instant, when it is expected that several noted speakers will deliver short addresses on the political aspects of the day, and give the young men some good advice.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, a meeting of the executive committee was held.

There is certainly no sufficient cause for the Liberal Party objections taken to the earlier date now fixed for the Provincial General Election, on the respective grounds of unfairness to their party and inadequacy of time for electioneering work and more particularly canvassing, says the News-Advertiser.

The two parties are seemingly in a state of fairly equal preparation as regards candidates, and each of them can and will doubtless speedily fill the places yet open for such nominees. Thus in the two largest constituencies, Vancouver and Victoria, neither Liberals nor Conservatives have yet chosen their champions. The same is, we believe, the case at Rossland, and if by reason of local obstacles which should be speedily surmountable, the Liberal Party has yet nobody in the field against the Government candidates in New Westminster and Slocan Ridings respectively the Conservative party is in the same plight as regards finding opponents of Liberal nominees in Alberni, Columbia and Atlin. For the end of this week the vacant candidatures will no doubt on both sides be occupied, and even in the largest constituency, which is our own Vancouver, a fortnight's effective electioneering should easily secure the canvassing of practically every elector on the lists who is neither dead, wholly disabled from voting by accident or illness, nor absent from the constituency without intention of returning for the election.

Slocan is without a Liberal candidate. Mr. R. A. Bradshaw, who was recently nominated, having retired from the contest with Mr. William Hunter, the Conservative standard-bearer. The following self-explanatory letter appears in the Nelson News:

Editor Daily News:

Dear Sir: Private matters, only now cropping up, which will necessitate my leaving the Province, probably before the election, have compelled me to place my resignation as the Liberal nominee for the Slocan riding in the hands of the Executive Association here.

This, I may say, was accepted at the regular meeting held last evening.

I would take this opportunity of thanking Liberals and all other friends throughout the district, who have so kindly lent their assistance in the campaign thus far.

The Daily News, I think, reaches all points in the riding, and I would ask you to kindly publish this letter. Thanking you for many past favors,

R.A. BRADSHAW.

Slocan, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

It is understood that Mr. Denis Murphy has positively declined to accept the Liberal nomination in Cariboo.

Mr. Taylor, the Socialist candidate in Alberni, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Hawthornwaite of Nanaimo, paid a visit to Van Anda last week, and as a result of the meeting a Socialist Club was organized with a membership of about 60. At the meeting a somewhat remarkable statement was made by one of the would-be legislators to the effect that the Socialists would in five years own all the mines, and all the miners would be in receipt of $40 per day.

At the Liberal convention for Dewdney district, held at Mission City, Ald. W. W. Forrester, of New Westminster, was nominated to oppose the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier.

Advices just received from the Kootnays in Victoria contain the interesting intelligence that Mr. Smith Curtis recently went to Phoenix and approached the Socialists of that place with a proposition to the effect that he offered to support John Riordan, the Socialist candidate in Grand Forks riding if they, the Phoenix Socialists, would not agree to nominate a Socialist in the Greenwood riding. The overture was immediately turned down by the Phoenix Socialists in no uncertain way. In the Greenwood riding either Mills or Embree will be nominated as the Socialist candidate.

William Davidson will be the Labor candidate in the Slocan division, and the Liberal candidate in the Slocan district having withdrawn, it is believed that Davidson will have a certainty in that constituency, so says G. Weston Wrigley, one of the leaders of the local Socialists. Mr. Davidson is well known and held in high esteem by the workingmen of the constituency, holding there somewhat the same position as J. H. Hawthornthwaite in Nanaimo. Mr. Davidson, it is said, has Socialistic leanings.

George Taylor is to be the Socialist nominee in Alberni. He has already been nominated by the Northfield Socialists, and the Socialists are now only waiting the ratification of the Alberni contingent.

Regarding the nomination of Mayor W. H. Keary, of New Westminster, as the Liberal candidate, the Westminster correspondent of the Vancouver News-Advertiser writes:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Keary's name was mentioned among others at the first nomination meeting, when Mr. J. C. Brown was provisionally selected, but that his worship declined the honor of having his name even put to the ballot. To a correspondent of the News-Advertiser last night he intimated that his change of heart was entirely due to the putting forward of the election date by the government, thus jeopardizing the success of the Provincial Fair, which he looked upon as the life of the city and district.

"The meeting last night came to order with Mr. J. C. Brown in the chair. The first business transacted was the passing of two resolutions, one deprecating the proposed transference of the new Fraser River bridge to a private corporation by the government, and suggesting the pledging of every candidate in the surrounding constituencies to oppose such a policy. The other resolution condemned strongly the putting forward of the general election date.

"The next business was the election of a candidate. In spite of all the names that have been bruited abroad as those of possible nominees, Mr. W. H. Keary's was the only one put forward. A committee was appointed to call on the mayor and bring him to the convention. On his appearance Mr. Keary was greeted with cheers, and, after a lengthy speech, accepted the honor tendered him.

"The meeting then got down to campaign organization work."

Mr. William Redmond left on the Tees last night for Naas Bay, to occupy a piece of land recently recorded by himself and partner on the bay. Mr. Redmond intends to erect a dwelling thereon and clear a portion of the land this fall to comply with the Land Act of 1884. Mr. Redmond is a strong, active fellow capable to cope with the forest, and no doubt he will clear five or ten acres and have it ready for chopping in the spring and also be in ground to record his vote for Mr. Clifford.

LAKE SUPERIOR CONSOLIDATED

Vice-President Makes Public Statement For Benefit of Shareholders.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—H. Sanborn, vice-president of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., today made public a brief statement answering the criticism of the company's action in removing the books of the corporation from the city to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada. Mr. Sanborn's statement, in part, follows:

"When Mr. Shields was elected president of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company in April last, one of his first actions was to close the expensive offices in this city and transfer all of the accounts to the works at Sault Ste. Marie, Out. There was no secrecy nor mystery about this removal, as it was announced in the papers for at least two weeks before the change was made and was commented upon several times as a commendable move in the direction of a more economical consolidation of the company's affairs. This action of five months ago has been ingeniously distorted into a surreptitious spirting away of records within the past few days."

The minority stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., headed by T. S. Miller & Co., W. W. Kartz & Co., Monges & Co., bankers, have started a movement with a view of asking for the appointment of a receiver for that concern. They have sent out a staement to the stockholders of the company, in which they say:

"The management of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company have refused our just demands upon them through counsel for the names of the subscribers to the $11,088,400 contract of subscriptions to preferred stock in the company, upon which the company's report of June 30th, 1902, admits that a balance of $9,289,100 was then due and unpaid, and, having failed also to give any reason whatever for not having enforced the payment of subscriptions, it is important that immediate steps should be taken for the protection of our rights as stockholders. The best means of accomplishing the desired results is to apply for the appointment of a receiver or receivers for the corporation, this being regarded, under the advice of counsel, as the most satisfactory course to pursue."

The statement asks all stockholders "who are determined to assert their rights, to ascertain the true status of the company before accepting blindly any proposed scheme of reorganization," to join in the movement. The banking concerns mentioned above represent $5,000,000 of the stock of the company. The Lake Superior is a Connecticut corporation and the application for a receiver will have to be made in that state.

PRIVATE BANK FAILS.

Willoughby, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Bank of Willoughby failed to open today, and a notice of suspension was posted on the door to the banking room. The suspension is said to be a direct result of the failure of the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Co., for which a receiver was appointed late yesterday in Cleveland, with debts aggregating $1,000,000. The bank held much of the Mexican company's paper. No statement of the bank assets and liabilities as yet has been given out. Later in the day it was estimated that the assets would amount to $250,000 and liabilities $200,000. The bank was a private concern owned by S. W. Smart.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

Storm Spreads Over United Kingdom and Much Damage Done.

London, Sept. 10.—A terrific gale has sprung up all over the United Kingdom. Within ten hours the barometer fell one inch. The wind blew seventy miles an hour and rain fell in torrents. Communication with the United States was interrupted and an enormous amount of damage has been done to property. Heavy floods are reported from Wales, and rain now is falling in Scotland.

AN OFFICIAL SURRENDER.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Leopold J. Stern, the United States postal officer surrendered himself to the police this afternoon. It is said that he will fight extradition proceedings. He will appear before a magistrate later in the day.

The Horrors Accumulate

Atrocities Practised on Christians Taxes Forbearance of Bulgaria.

Expectation That Popular Sympathy Will Precipitate Turkish War.

London, Sept. 11.—The temper of the Bulgarian government, according to the telegrams from Sofia, is rising to danger point. All indications tend to show that however loyally the government desires to observe a neutral attitude, it will be forced before long by pressure from the people into a formal declaration of sympathy with the Macedonian Christains.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Sofia points out that Bulgaria does not possess sufficient troops to properly cordon the frontier. She has only posts of five men each at points three miles distant from each other, and as the Turkish frontier guards always retire when they see Bulgarians crossing, the latter have an easy task. The correspondent thinks that this points to the conclusion that the Ottoman government desires to keep the insurrection alive as a pretext of the annihilation of the Christians. A curious story appears in the Vienna Neu Freie Press that the Sheikh of Medina is spreading the report that the Prophet Mohamet rose from his tomb and exclaimed in solemn tones: "Allah, save my people," whereupon the six guardians of the tomb expired from terror. The legend has excited Constantinople, and is regarded as an intrigue to compel the Ottoman government to undertake an anti-Christian campaign.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard has reason to believe that Germany is encouraging Turkey to a rigorous suppression of the insurrection without regard to European remonstrance.

Sofia, Sept. 10.—A European merchant who left Monastir on September 7, has arrived at Sofia and given the Associated Press correspondent an account of the terrible conditions prevailing in the valayet of Monastir.

He says Hilmi Pasha's administration has greatly disappointed the Christians, who expected that he would make an improvement in the situation. He, however, is following the lines of his predecessors, and the greatest excesses that have ever been committed have happened since his arrival. Throughout the vilayet of Monastir the Turkish soldiers are daily perpetrating almost inconceivable atrocities. They dishonor the young girls in the presence of their parents and pillage and murder everywhere. Even funeral processions are stopped and the corpses stripped of the new clothes in which they are dressed according to the Macedonian burial custom. The priest's vestments are seized, and the soldiers sell all their plunder openly, the officers apparently consenting. The informant of the Associated Press says the Christian inhabitants are terror stricken, hourly fearing a general massacre by the Mussulmans, whose fanatical hatred for the Christians has reached the highest pitch. The shops are closed in Monastir, business is suspended, and the streets are deserted. Even the consuls do not dare to venture outside their homes. The people are afraid to come to the city, lest they should be robbed and murdered on their way. Europeans desiring to see the burned villages are prevented by the authorities on various excuses. The British Consul wanted to go to Smilvo, but Hilmi Pasha informed him that he could not guarantee his safety, as the revolutionists had plotted to kill him.

The informant continues that it is estimated here that over 70,000 people are in the fields without shelter and starving. Hilmi Pasha has promised the consuls that he will assist the destitute people, but he has done nothing, even refusing to allow them to enter the town and beg for food. Many cruelties perpetrated by Christians are attributed to Greek spies, headed by a Greek bishop, who, with the Greek consuls, it is said, are praised by the Porte for their services. The Turkish functionaries openly scoff at the idea of reforms or of European intervention, declaring that should armed European forces come the Turkish soldiers would immediately burn, destroy and massacre, leaving only bare fields throughout Macedonia.

The continuous reports of wholesale massacres of the Bulgarian population and the destruction of the Bulgarian villages in Macedonia are causing great excitement in political and general circles here. Premier Petroff still states he has informed the representative of the Powers in Sofia that neither the government nor the Bulgarian people can witness with indifference the annihilation of the Bulgarian element in Macedonia and the devastation of the country. Unless the country's plea finds means of restraining Turkish terribly oppressive measures, Bulgaria will be forced to depart from her present attitude of strict neutrality.

Every day brings news of fresh massacres and outrages from Macedonia. The revolutionary organizations today published elaborate statistics giving the names of villages burned by the Turkish soldiers, the number of houses of each, the date of the incendiarism, and particulars of the number of persons murdered in each case. The Sofia government has hitherto withstood all attempts on the part of the Macedonian committee to draw Bulgaria into a war with Turkey, but the condition of affairs is daily becoming more critical and the position of the ministry more difficult.

Much confidence is expressed that the approaching visit of the Czar to Vienna will result in the peaceful solution of the difficulty. Telegrams from the frontier indicate approaching disturbances in Northern and Eastern Macedonia. The great forest of Pirin is burning. Fighting is reported to be taking place near Malnik, and another fight is also going on in the vilayet of Monastir. At Beyrout the insurgents surprised a body of Bashi-Bazouks, pillaging the village. The latter were attacked and many were killed. Near Midesch district of Kustir, it is reported that a band has defeated a detachment of Turkish troops who had about 60 killed. Many wounded Turks are arriving at Monastir, filling the hospitals. The population in the district of Veles are reported to be in a terrible condition. Nearly all of their villages have been plundered and destroyed. The old men, women and children were brutally flogged by the soldiers and many were killed.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Greeks of New York City are organizing to give financial aid to the opponents of the Turkish army in Macedonia.

A committee which has the matter in charge is said to have already raised more than $5,000. Agents are also visiting other large Eastern cities and circulars are being sent to Greek societies throughout the country.

One of the leaders declares that if the Powers do not interfere within thirty days a regiment of no fewer than 800 Greeks will be ready to sail from New York to fight the Turks.

Several hundred additional applicants have been enrolled.

The first college for women in Japan is only two years old, yet it already has more than eight hundred pupils. Of this number many come from the furthest parts of Japan.

Telegraphic Delay.—Last night the cable companies notified the Associated Press that, owing to a storm sweeping over Great Britain, the telegraph lines to London were down. The Commercial Telegraph system had also suffered, and all messages are subject to delay.

FIRE AT THE ISLAND, TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The grand stand and bar at the Island were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is five thousand dollars. The property was owned by the Toronto Ferry Company.

ROBBERS MAKE HAUL.

Masked Men Hold Up Tacoma Barroom to Much Profit.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 10.—Five masked men entered the barroom of the Hotel O'Neil shortly after midnight, held up five men, secured $1,600, a considerable amount of jewelry and several gold nuggets. After dividing their plunder the men walked out.

BODIES RECOVERED.

St. Thomas, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Two bodies were washed up on the beach at Port Stanley today. They were badly decomposed and identification was impossible. They are supposed to belong to some American vessel's crew and were victims of a wreck. One hundred and five dollars were found in the pockets on one body.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10.—Bank robbers broke into the Bank of Downs, Washington, and blew the doors off the safe, which is said to have contained about $5,000. The explosion was so great that the heavy safe fell forward on the floor. The robbers were unable to raise the safe to get at the contents and left without their booty.

PASSING COUNTERFEITS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—A gang of Americans entered the province at Emerson yesterday on their way to Winnipeg. They succeeded in passing off several counterfeit bills of $5 and $1 denominations. The notes are a good sample of counterfeits. They are all on the State Bank at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and bear no signature.

GERMAN ARMY SCANDALS.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—Paragraphs similar to the following appear almost daily in the provincial press: "Cologne.—The court-martial of the fifteenth division has sentenced Sergt. Schott to a year in prison and degredation for flogging privates and horse-whipping and kicking them. Twelve artillery men were sentenced to short terms for assisting." There have been eighty convictions of sergeants for the abuse of privates during the past three months, and about 100 court-martials are pending. The administration of the army is making most determined efforts to stop these brutalities, which Herr Rebel, Socialist leader, detailed in a ferocious three-hours' speech in the reichstag in the spring. The weak reply of Gen. Von Gossler on the following day probably cost him his place as Minister of War.

BURKING AN INVESTIGATION

Treadgold Commission Ends in a Stormy Session at Dawson.

Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 10.—The taking of testimony at the concession inquiry closed with a clash between the royal commissioners and Joe Clarke, the senior member of the Yukon Council. Clarke was being cross-examined and endeavored to offer testimony of a general character. Judge Britton objected, as it offered a reflection on the commissioners. Sharp words followed, Clarke stating that his treatment by the commission was a direct insult.

The final session of the commission accomplished but little. No testimony was allowed that conflicted with the interests of the concessionaries. What little was adduced from Councilman Clarke was elicited between protests from the commissioners.

Harry Sibble, who worked a big hydraulic plant at Atlin, was unceremoniously hushed up. As a whole, the last session was not one calculated to inspire confidence in the result of the deliberations.

AUTO ACCIDENT.

Machinery Becomes Deranged and Car Dashes into the Ditch.

Paris, Sept. 10.—A fatal auto accident occurred yesterday evening at Barbe, near Bordeaux. A car conducted by an American, whose name was given as Clarman, who was said to be a hotel man of New York city, and who was accompanied by a party of guests from the Chateau de Pessac, owned by M. Escanaur, of Bordeaux, started on a trip to Biarritz. While going at a high rate of speed the machinery of the car became deranged and the vehicle dashed into a ditch. One of the occupants of the rear seats, M. Cuivillier, had his back broken and was killed outright. Martin had a shoulder injured, but the other occupants of the car escaped uninjured. M. Cuivillier's body was taken back to the Chateau de Pessac.

New York, Sept. 10.—It is believed here that the Martin mentioned in the Paris accident is J. B. Martin, proprietor of the Cafe Martin at 26th street and Broadway. At the cafe it was said that Mr. Martin was in France but his exact whereabouts were unknown.

A MEDICAL DISCUSSION.

Rome, Sept. 10.—Prof. Cardarelli, the eminent physician who is a member of the Senate, publishes in the Rivista D'Italia today a long article to demonstrate that Pope Leo XIII. died of tuberculosis cancer of the right hydrothorax. He fortifies his statement with arguments based on his own experience and that of authorities such as Trousseau, Barth, Frankel and Segari, to show that all the symptoms of the illness of Pope Leo, as stated in official bulletins issued by Doctors Lapponi and Mazzoni, lead to the conclusion that the late Pope was not affected by pleurisy or pleuro-pneumonia.

There are forms of senile pleurisy, or pneumonia, he continues, in which fever, pain and cough are lacking, but those are almost without exception of a tuberculosis nature. The declaration that the post-mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis made by Doctors Lapponi and Mazzoni, the professor declares is not sufficient, as only careful microscopical examination in these cases can establish the real affection of the pleura.

The professor's statement concludes as follows: "Hematic serum gathered deceitfully, without fever, pain or cough in an old man of 94, with diminishing strength, should have made the doctors think of cancer or pleura or tuberculosis hydrothorax instead of pleurasy pleura-pneumonia or senile pulmonary hepatization, but it is impossible to make a diagnosis without having seen the patient and without precise data on the chemical nature of the composition of the liquid taken from the pleura. Faithful to a high pledge taken, I have waited forty days from the death of the Pope before making this publication."

The speed of electricity unobstructed is that of light; on conductors it is comparatively slow. According to Tizeau's experiments made in 1850, it is 111,000 miles a second in copper wire and falls to 62,000 in iron. In transoceanic cable it is much less.

Members' Pay Now Hung up

Treasury Board's New Regulations Result in Deadlock At Ottawa.

Mr. Earle Directs Sir Wilfrid's Attention to Pacific Fleet Command.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—A deadlock has arisen between the government and the auditor-general as the outcome of regulations adopted by the Treasury Board consequent upon the Martineau defalcations, as mentioned in these despatches last week. The result is no pay cheques are being issued and members could not draw their indemnity cheques today. Hon. Mr. Fielding said it the difficulty could not be righted, a special act would have to be passed.

In reply Mr. Barker (Hamilton), who asked for an explanation as to why members of parliament were unable to draw on indemnities owing to the difficulty between the auditor-general and the finance department, Mr. Fielding in the House this morning said there was no reason for difficulty, but it nevertheless existed over certain recommendations of the treasury board which the auditor-general takes exception to. If the auditor-general persists in his present attitude, Mr. Fielding said, legislation might be necessary in order that the property authority of the government and parliament be upheld. Mr. Fielding promised to see Mr. McDougall and endeavor to come to some understanding, otherwise legislation would be submitted.

In reply to Mr. Monk, the Premier said that, owing to the rapid development of the country, it was more than probable that some railway subsidies would be recommended to the House this session.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland told Carriscal that the intention was to proceed with the buildings for the mint right away.

Mr. Earle said he had a letter from the Pacific Coast stating that in October a commodore would succeed the present admiral in command of the Pacific Squadron at Esquimalt, and that the number of vessels would be reduced. He asked would the government take any steps to prevent this being done. The Premier replied that he had not heard of the matter.

A cable message received by the Governor-General tonight from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, announces that King Edward has consented to allow the Queen's Jubilee presents to be exhibited at Ottawa next week, provided the St. Louis Exhibition authorities had no objection, which, it is thought, they cannot have.

The ex-pupils of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute returned today. One of those present was Rev. Dr. Wardrope, who was the first principal sixty years ago.

An order-in-council has been passed admitting, duty free, the memorial to the late H. A. Harper, who was drowned in attempting to save the life of Miss Blair.

The House this morning took up the Redistribution bill. Mr. Monk, who was leading Conservative, criticized the report of the sub-committee, to whom rearrangement of seats of the various provinces was assigned. He said the rearrangement should have been left to an impartial committee of judges. He regarded the arrangement of seats in Ontario as a veiled and concealed gerrymander.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier reminded the House that the sub-committee had been able to agree unanimously on nearly half the seats in Ontario, but it was impossible to agree on all. The measure was yet to be discussed in committee of the whole House, when amendments could be proposed.

ILLICIT STILL RAIDED.

New York, Sept. 10.—Two revenue collectors raided an alleged illicit distillery at 434 Pine street, in one of the residence sections of East New York, capturing the still and implements. The operators had disappeared.

DR. WILKIE'S CASE.

Commission of Presbytery Takes Evidence Behind Closed Doors.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The commission appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Vancouver last June to investigate the case of Dr. Wilkie, who was retired from the principalship in Doree College, commenced its first sitting yesterday. The proceedings are held behind closed doors. Rev. Dr. Fletcher, moderator, is presiding.

ANOTHER AUTO ACCIDENT.

Power Gives Out and Machine Rushes Backwards Downhill.

Tuxedo, Ark., Sept. 10.—Dr. Edward C. Russmore, of Tuxedo Colony, was seriously injured today. Miss Herrick, of South Hampton, his niece, was killed in an automobile accident at Arden today. The auto, in going up a steep incline 300 yards from the Harriman's summer residence, gave out and threatened to roll back. The machine rushed backwards down the hill, going down a sixty-foot embankment on the mountain-side. Miss Herrick was instantly killed. Dr. Russmore is in a critical condition.

MACHINISTS RESUME.

Men Return to Work in New York After Idleness of Three Months.

New York, Sept. 10.—The first break in the strike of the machinists in the shipping yards occurred today, when the Morgan Iron Works, known as the Roach yards, announced that it will take back some of the men who have been on strike since June. Nearly a hundred men are employed in the yards. The men will go back at the former wages, which were not fixed, and on the same conditions which prevailed prior to the strike. Nearly a thousand men have been out in all the yards. It is believed by the employers that the break will lead to other employees seeking their old positions, and the end of the strike is foreseen.

STERN COMMITTED.

American Government Institute Proceedings for Extradition.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Leopold G. Stern, against whom the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found True Bill for alleged complicity in frauds in the United States Postal Department, surrendered himself to the authorities here yesterday afternoon, has been committed to jail to await action by the United States authorities.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The United States has instituted proceedings for the extradition of Leopold J. Stern, the Baltimore contractor, who disappeared when indicted in this city for conspiracy in a postal contract, and who was located recently at Toronto, Ont. Postoffice Inspector May left here tonight for Toronto where he will confer immediately with the Crown Attorney. The State Department today also telegraphed the Consul to request the authorities at Toronto to hold Stern under the provision of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, that fugitives can be held by either country at the instance of the other for forty days. The American government will insist on Stern's extradition.

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There will be novel and exciting attractions daily. Amateur Champion Boxing for British Columbia. Trap Shooting, Tug-of-War, etc., etc. Grand Musical Evening Entertainments.

Write for Prize List and Programme to Robt. Swinerton, Secretary British Columbia Agricultural Association, Victoria, B. C.

The War Office And Admiralty

Criticism of the Financial Methods Adopted in the Departments.

Waste And Irregularities Pointed Out By Public Accounts Committee.

Some very outspoken criticisms of the methods of the War Office and the Admiralty with regard to the manner in which they conduct their business, says the Army and Navy Gazette, are contained in the reports of the committee of public accounts.

WASTE AND INCORRECT ESTIMATES.

Two salient examples are given of waste and incorrect estimating, occasioned by the execution of works by one department for another. In these two instances the army built for the navy. The first was a store for ammunition at Gibraltar, which, when erected at a cost of £42,000, was found too damp for a magazine. It was then decided to convert it into a cold meat store, and this was accomplished at an additional expense to the taxpayer of £47,000. In the second case a shed at Sierra Leone, estimated to cost £900, cost, exclusive of the stone used, £2,115. This was explained by the fact that the War Office did not include in the original estimate the transport of the stone, because the charge fell under a different sub-head. But the committee note the "evident absence of any criticism on behalf of the Admiralty," who was paying for the work. The latter department is taken to task for the excess of £134,000 over estimate in the matter of the Spartiate, to which public attention has already been directed, and also of the Hecate, the repairs to which were abandoned after £9,600 had been expended on them.

LARGE DEFICITS.

Dealing with the Army Appropriation Account, the committee comment upon the "gross expenditure upon army services for the year amounted to £98,054,070, of which £86,781,339 was voted by Parliament in Ordinary and Supplementary Estimates, leaving an excess of expenditure amounting to £1,872,961. But the Appropriations in Aid show a surplus of £2,127,057, and should these be applied to meet the excess expenditure, there would still remain a net surplus to surrender to the treasury of £254,126 2s 5d. Your committee observe that there are very large variations between grant and net expenditure this year, as last on certain votes and sub-heads; for example, on vote 3 for the militia, there was a surplus of £1,058,445, mainly owing to the small number of the militia at home training, to a smaller number than provided for being embodied, and to the non-payment of furlough gratuities. A saving of £250,000 was also occasioned by the non-formation of the new militia reserve. On vote 9 there was a surplus of £1,489,234, owing to an overestimate for war stores, and there were larger receipts under Appropriations in Aid, especially a payment by Cape Colony of £200,000 for the equipment of troops. On the other hand, there were large deficits; for example, £916,453 on vote 1, mainly for pay of staff, telegrams and intelligence; also for additional South African local corps, fresh colonial contingents, and new drafts of Imperial Yeomanry, together with large additional payments to Army Service Corps, and civilians and natives attached to the troops. The expenses were modified by the saving of £1,809,714 upon gratuities for active service, and upon discharge which were necessarily postponed. There was a deficit of £2,117,235 upon vote 6, of which nearly £2,000,000 was due to the purchase of remounts, the expenditure upon which reached the colossal figure of £7,151,916 within the year, of which only £5,200,000 was provided in estimates. On vote 7, for provisions, etc., there was a deficit of £338,724, owing to expenditure upon the maintenance of concentration camps, which was not provided for, reduced by large sales of cattle to the Cold Storage Company, to local forces, and to civil employees. It is obvious that most of these variations between estimates and expenditure were due to the prolongation of the war during the whole period of the year under review, and the difficulty of forecasting many of the items of war expenditure."

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR EXPENDITURE

The committee then set themselves to consider questions arising from an examination of South African war expenditure. They note that the "total war expenditure in 1901-2 amounts to £62,234,000, as compared with £61,991,000 in the previous year, and of this £61,070,000 was provided by Ordinard and Supplementary Estimates in relation to the Imperial railways, which were the Transvaal and Orange Free State railways, taken over and worked during the war by the military, a question of accounting arises. Parliament voted as grants in aid two sums of £1,000,000 each under civil service votes, class V., vote 6, the first covering the net cost of working and maintenance these railways, and the second for additional rolling stock; there was also provision for repairs under sub-head K vote 10. The War Office have thrown together the first item, viz: the net working expenses amounting to £647,673, and the capital expenses, viz: £577,100, total £1,224,782, and have deducted from this amount the grant of £1,000,000, leaving £224,782 to be charged to army votes. But, of the capital expenditure of £577,100, the expenditure on rolling stock amounts to £261,671, leaving £415,429 as capital expenditure on new construction. It appears to the comptroller and Auditor-General, and also to the committee, that the capital expenditure ought to be charged to army votes, and the expenditure on rolling stock to the second million in civil votes. This would be to charge the army votes with £415,429 instead of £224,782, making a difference of £190,656, leaving a corresponding reduction from the amount to be charged against the second million on the civil votes. In the opinion of the committee, this is not merely a difference in the form of accounting but may materially affect the claim to be made against the new colonies in the purchase of the railways under the head of "new construction." The total charge for obtaining intelligence in the field was £830, certificates for the whole of which except a final charge of £6,665, have now been received. The concentration camps opened in March, 1901, and closed by the end of December, 1902, so far as regarded any charge upon the British exchequer. The cost of maintenance for the year under review was £1,722,671, to which must be added military stores issued to these camps to the value of £114,781. The committee state, in regard to store accounts of the army, that a central supply account was established in Pretoria early in 1900, with a view of examining the deficiencies in the supplies of provisions received, as compared with the way bills, and obtaining such explanations as could be furnished. The accounts are still being examined. There are numerous deficiencies, some caused either by looting, or by provisions being lost, or by a corps for whom they were destined having marched on, and the corps obtaining them, which will never be cleared up."

DROPPED DEAD.

Corporation Laborer Dies Suddenly While at Work Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon one of the laborers on the street paving works now being carried on on Langley street, dropped about 3.30 o'clock. The man whose name was Edwards, and who resided in the harbor cabins on Store street, was about to raise the end of a barrel of cement in order to open it when he straightened himself and fell over backwards. He was placed on a plank and carried into Moore's drug store, but he died before anything could be done for him. Dr. Fraser was telephoned for, and on arrival gave it as his opinion that heart disease was the cause of death.