

MORE MONEY FOR CANADA.

British Trades Delegates Meet to Discuss Methods.

GREAT CONFIDENCE IN COUNTRY

Montreal report: A private meeting of the British delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held here today, the object being to discuss how the interests of Canadian industries could best be promoted in Great Britain, and what they considered, as a result of their observations in this country, would be the best outlet for English money. There is a strong feeling manifested by the delegates that more English money should be diverted to Canada than has been the case, and that less should find its way into United States channels. The general feeling is that a great future is in store for Canada, and that it is on the eve of a season of brilliant prosperity.

What is wanted immediately is money, and the delegates generally have made up their minds to influence its investment here. The delegates would not state the result of the meeting. Mr. Kenneth B. Murray pointed out that they were simply delegates, and as such could not pledge themselves to any course of action until they had seen their own Chambers of Commerce. However, he had hopes that the congress would do some good to Canadian industries.

The entire collection of pictures gathered by the staff of the Department of Agriculture, of scenes throughout the wheat fields and mining districts of the west, was placed at the disposal of the delegates in the directors' room of the Board of Trade today. The delegates were thus given an opportunity of picking out the pictures they would like to have a copy of, and by the arrangement made with the Canadian committee will be able to express their views on the pictures. Nearly all the leading delegates have expressed a desire of being able to give the people at home as accurate an idea as possible of the country visited. The pictures are being secured in order to be used in lantern exhibitions. This is the first time that the valuable collection of pictures has ever been allowed to leave Ottawa. The delegates were tendered a reception to-night in the Monument National by the Chamber of Commerce. Addresses were delivered by a number of delegates. All spoke enthusiastically of Canada, and presaged a great future for it.

ABOUT THE NEW MINISTERS

Some Information Regarding Possible New Ministers.

ALL MORE OR LESS ABLE MEN.

London, Sept. 28.—Personal notes of the men named to the vacant Canadian posts are interesting. Lord Selkirk, a member of the Association with Mr. Campbell, is the Colonial Office, who he was under secretary from the formation of the office in 1896, until he was promoted to the rank of secretary in 1900, has naturally suggested himself for the post. As the son of the first Earl of Selkirk, the great lawyer who was Lord Chancellor in the latter part of the last century, the present Lord Selkirk belongs to the Liberal Unionist party, but by his marriage with a daughter of Lord Salisbury he has become closely identified with the Cecil regime.

At the head of the Admiralty he has undertaken many wide ranging administrative changes, both as regards the organization of the navy and the education of its officers. Many of these are still in their initial stages, and the first Lord may have to devote a good deal of his attention to the execution of the first line of defence, even to go back to the Colonial Office, which has assumed, in the last few years, a very important position.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has lately stepped into the front ranks of British Ministers. His elevation to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, if it takes place, will be a great addition to the cabinet. His appointment to the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, which took place in July last year, has given him a reputation in Parliament that is well earned. His own government has shown good reason to believe that he is a man of high ability, and his appointment to the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, which took place in July last year, has given him a reputation in Parliament that is well earned. His own government has shown good reason to believe that he is a man of high ability, and his appointment to the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, which took place in July last year, has given him a reputation in Parliament that is well earned.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster has long been known as a man of advocacy of reform in the administration of both the navy and army. He is a member of the late W. D. Arnold, a director of public instruction in India, and a relative of the Arnolds of Rugby. He was elected by the House of Commons to the Education Act of 1870. The Hon. William St. John Brodrick is the eldest son of the eighth Viscount of Idrone. He has been connected with the War Office ever since 1876 with a short exception of the Foreign Office as Under Secretary. As Minister of War in succession to Lord Salisbury after the Boer war, he has been the subject of acute criticism, and has had to bear the brunt of much of the blame cast upon the War Office in consequence of the revelations of the War Commission.

APPLES AND PEARS.

Bulletins Telling How to Grow and Market Them.

The Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently issued two timely bulletins, copies of which have been received at this office. The first is entitled "Export Apple Trade," and is in a large measure a review of the generally accepted principles which form the broad basis of success in the growing and exporting of Canadian apples for European markets. The bulletin deals in the most concise and practical manner with such subjects as varieties to plant, care of the orchard, the crop, picking, grading, packing, the package, handling, shipping and storage. The other bulletin, as its name implies, deals in a similar way with the growing and marketing of pears. Each bulletin also contains the text of the Fruit Marks Act in its amended form, and explanatory notes for inspectors, growers, owners and packers. Every grower interested in the fruit business should write to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, for copies of these bulletins, which will be sent free of charge. Letters addressed as above do not require postage.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The trouble with the Crow's Nest coal miners has been settled.

Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia will be invited to the banquet of the Honourable Artillery Company at Boston.

A strike of the Builders' Laborers' Union began in Montreal yesterday. Between four and five hundred men are out.

Mrs. William Roy was yesterday committed for trial at Owen Sound on a charge of throwing acid in Mrs. Emma Boyce's face.

Professor Capner, formerly of McGill University, Montreal, has been appointed professor of the School of Architecture, Manchester.

Scotch woolen manufacturers say their trade with Canada has increased and is likely to further increase under the preferential tariff. A combined movement is in progress to curtail the amount of pig iron in the United States, owing to the overstocked market and the dullness of trade.

Owing to the energetic counsels of Japan, China has not yet assented to the latest Russian demands regarding Manchuria.

The United States Consul-General at Havana says that the trade of European countries with Cuba is increasing and that of the United States is decreasing.

Mr. A. W. Mann, of London, Ont., will seek a divorce from his wife next session on the usual grounds.

Owing to the decline in the Swiss watch trade, many emigrants are leaving Switzerland for Canada.

The Honourable Artillery Company, of London, intend visiting Toronto and Montreal, about the middle of October.

The Dutch Government will open a competition in designs for Andrew Carnegie's Palace of Peace, buty annually, in 1904, until he was promoted to the rank of secretary in 1900, has naturally suggested himself for the post.

The controversy between the engineers and firemen and the Great Northern Road has been amicably settled.

King Leopold has signed a decree appointing four Belgian officers to re-organize the Macedonian gendarmerie.

Another speed trial of electric traction has been made on the Zoss military road, Belgium, when 1083-4 miles was covered in one hour.

Another immense slide is reported to have occurred at Turtle Mountain, near Frank, Alberta, where 100 lives were lost in April last. The people have again deserted the town.

The London Financial Times says with regard to the price of the issue of Grand Trunk guaranteed stock, it is obvious that it must be a point or two under par in order to ensure its successful flotation.

The favorable opinion expressed by rifleman at Bisley regarding the Ross rifle, has encouraged the Ross Rifle Company to make an offer to the British Government with the view to arming some of the regiments with the Canadian weapon.

Newmarket is electrified. Something has gone wrong at the electric light plant, and a great number of the incandescent lamps are so changed that if a person so much as touches the brass part he will get a shock that will knock him over.

Governor Odell, of New York, at the eleventh hour, changed his mind in relation to Frederick M. Van Wagoner, the youngest of the three brothers condemned to death for the murder of their uncle, and decided that he must die with Burton and Willis, his older brothers.

The representatives of the powers have been instructed to notify the Governments of Turkey and Bulgaria, as follows: "The present state of affairs of the Turkish vilayets does not alter the attitude of the powers. Consequently neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can rely on the support of any power in the event of open or secret opposition to the realization of this scheme of pacification."

One man was killed and two fatally injured by being knocked from the top of a freight car on which they were standing, and thrown in front of a fast-moving passenger train under the Hamburg street viaduct of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo, to-day. The dead man is Stanislaw Gatoswski. The injured men are Carl Karlofski and Frank Laczko.

BIG CHICAGO SWINDLE, \$130,000 FROM VICTIMS.

Dowie Raises a Big Contribution for Invasion of New York.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28.—More than \$130,000 stolen, business houses in every part of the United States victimized, a bank created a waiter, risen from poverty to affluence and an ex-convict again placed behind the bars. These are features in the meteoric career of at least one of two men now under arrest in Chicago. Post-office inspectors made the capture of Julius M. Nison and Arthur S. Herbst, said to be the swindlers, in the middle of August. Nison confessed, but Herbst will not admit that he had any part in the big swindle. Post-office Inspector A. G. Germeke has compared the swindlers with two men from nearly 200 individuals and corporations who have lost amounts ranging from \$25 to \$25,000. All these have been victimized since June 20th, when Nison opened an office in Chicago, in previous operations under different names the men are alleged to have secured at least \$180,000 in the last seven months. This is the mode of procedure, according to the inspector: Nison and Herbst would go to a city and open an office engaged ostensibly in the retailing of metal ware. The value of the goods sold would give commercial agency references. After the articles had been received the bogus company would transfer the consignments to a warehouse and then ship them to New York, where they were disposed of through a "fence," which has baffled the inspectors for months. When swindled, the men would flee to another city. One of the boldest moves of the two men is said to have been to establish a bank to give financial strength to their "enterprise." One such concern, called "The Cook County Bank of Trade and Commerce," is alleged to have existed on paper only. Nison for several years was a waiter, and in 1890 owned a restaurant in Chicago. He then returned to Boston and in 1899 sold this place and toured Europe.

Barrel of Money for Dowie. Chicago, Sept. 28.—With a twenty-foot map of New York on the wall behind him, and standing beside a red, white and blue contribution barrel, John Alexander Dowie exhorted 5,000 of his followers last night to support his approaching invasion of Gotham. When the meeting was over the barrel was half filled with money. So large was the amount that no attempt was made to count it until to-day.

The scene that followed Dowie's exhortation was remarkable. Stepping to the edge of the platform the General Overseer of Zion demanded: "Are you ready to give?"

"Yes," was shouted back. "Freely?" he asked. "Yes," "Cheerfully?" "Yes."

Then, with Elder Spelcher on one side and Elder Lee, Recorder of the Court, on the other, a line was formed to the contribution barrel, as the crowd advanced, Dowie announced that he had given \$500, Elder Spelcher \$325, and others already over \$14,000. Blanks were handed out to which these who had no money could make pledges.

All sorts of gifts were received—horns, guitars and even dolls for the children. One man pledged his horse and buggy.

Cash contributors, headed by over 100 children, dropped money into the barrel until, practically all present had made an offering, as each dropped his money with his left hand Dowie shook the other one.

Many members of the passing throng of givers were either halt, lame or blind, but from each the "Prophet" received something to swell the invasion fund.

Feast of the Moon. New York, Sept. 28.—"Will your distinguished self," asked Chin Woo Fong yesterday, "be pleased to partake of the jelly prepared by my unworthy hands, and also have a moon-cake?"

He was standing on the sidewalk in front of his store and he spoke through an interpreter. While he was speaking Chin Woo Fong soaped up a wedge of trembling jelly in a porcelain spoon and sprinkled on it what looked like horse radish. The resultant compound was gingerly resented, for if the whitish fibres were horse radish they had long ago lost the pungency to a washhouse and then ship them to New York, where they were disposed of through a "fence," which has baffled the inspectors for months.

Others besides Chin Woo Fong offered refreshments to their friends, for yesterday the Feast of the Moon was at its height in Chinatown. There were flags and banners to be seen and all the inhabitants were taking life easy.

The Feast of the Moon will close on Oct. 6.

Labor Men Suing Employers. Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—An interesting and rather unusual suit was begun here to-day by a labor union against an employer for breach of contract. The suit is brought by the Amalgamated Painters' Association, incorporated, against Huener & Sons, master painter, and the amount of damages claimed is \$5,000.

Huener, it is alleged, had a contract to employ only members of that organization, which is being bitterly antagonized by a rival painters union, known as the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators. The latter union, backed up by the Allied Building Trades of Philadelphia, requested Huener to discharge the amalgamated men under threat of calling sympathetic strikes on all operations where Huener was doing work. He at first refused, but finally decided to dismiss the amalgamated men and employ brotherhood workmen. The suit of the amalgamated painters then followed.

"YOUNG MAN BE GOOD." A BUSINESS ORDER.

King Edward Takes a Hand in Cabinet-making.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Young man be good." This is the ultimatum delivered to some 30,000 young men by their employers. Race track gambling, excessive indulgence in liquor, immoral conduct, late hours and excessive cigarette smoking are vices charged to the young men.

The Western Electric Company which employs about 2,000 men, posted this drastic notice in their shops and general offices: "Playing the races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct and excessive use of liquor and cigarettes, greatly impair one's usefulness. Notice is hereby given that any employee who thus abuses himself is subject to dismissal."

The wave of reform has spread to many of the giant business corporations of the city. The big wholesale and retail stores of Marshall Field & Co., have in operation which the electric company is enforcing.

Railroads throughout the country are waging war against the use of liquors and tobacco by employees engaged in operating trains. The revolution which is being effected in these respects is shown in new rule books which many of the managers of the Chicago roads have

Battle in Progress. Constantinople, Sept. 28.—The battle of Kresna Pass, according to the latest advices received here, is still in progress. The insurgents are successfully holding strong positions, and their casualties are light, only a score being killed or wounded, while the Turks up to the present have lost five officers and 320 killed or wounded. Part of the British Mediterranean squadron have arrived at Sudda Figa, Island of Crete, and is held in readiness in case of developments in the Balkan situation.

MOONSHINERS CONVERTED.

Salvation Found Army Finds Still-shots Fined War-Jug.

Fredonia, N.Y., Sept. 28.—Col. Hays, the Salvation Army leader of Cleveland, and his band, that are evangelizing the Kentucky mountains, investigating the feud, came near meeting with trouble to-day. Just out of this place they inquired if there were any saloons or still-houses where they might stop and do some evangelistic work while resting. A woman told them that down in the creek bottom they would find a crowd of men.

The little cavalry band, leaving their wagon on the main road and taking with them some of their evangelistic instruments, went down the side of the bluff until they saw the men working about a small loghouse. They were surprised at two shots being fired, and then to see men running away. They came to a halt and wondered why the men had run.

A guide soon explained the situation. It was a moonshine still, and the shots were fired as a warning to the operators to make good their escape, which they had done.

The Salvation Army men were in high glee and hastened to explore the place. After being assured that the intruder had revealed no names, the operators were persuaded to come back, set up the fires and show the visitors how the liquor was made. After the investigation the Salvation Army held religious services, and some of the moonshiners joined in the singing.

A JURY ON STRIKE.

Montrealers Disagree Because They Were Kept In.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—E. Paris, the Italian, whose trial here on a charge of the murder of a fellow-countryman, ended on Saturday, was acquitted to-day, the jury, after proceeding in a manner unprecedented here, engaging in various sports and games. Before the twelve men were locked up on Saturday to consider the evidence, the Judge announced that he would receive the verdict on Monday. On Saturday the foreman of the jury told the officials that a decision had been reached, but he did not say what it was. He asked however, that the jury be allowed to take a trolley ride, claiming that they were in need of fresh air. The request was not granted, the excuse being that the rules prohibited for such outings. The jurors then argued that as they had finished their duties they were entitled to a change of air. The officials were nevertheless obdurate, so some of the jurors took offense and decided to disagree.

When the court resumed this morning the foreman reported accordingly, reciting the circumstances, and that the Judge expressed his indignation at such a proceeding. There was a time, he said, when juries were locked up for days without either food or clothing. He sent them back. Twice again they reported no agreement. A third time, however, was more satisfactory, the accused being found "not guilty."

Explorers Say Good Vegetables Can Be Grown in Country.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mr. W. McInnes, of the Geological Survey, returned on Saturday, from a successful exploration of the Winkler River from the sources of the Hudson's Bay shore. The southern part of the country explored is covered with good spruce, but further north the large trees are confined to the river bank, where the drainage is good. In travelling to the bay the party passed the northern limit of the best timber, and reached the region of black spruce, tamarack, and rough bark poplar. Mr. McInnes says there is nothing in the climate to prevent the growing of good vegetables.

BACK FROM HUDSON'S BAY.

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UNFRIENDLY TO CANADA.

London News Attacks Her on Alaska Boundary Question.

London, Sept. 28.—A recent editorial in the News, attacking the Attorney-General for what is called his discourteous tone towards the United States in the argument on the Alaska dispute, is the only unfriendly reference to the Canadian case that has appeared in the British press. The News' accusation was entirely unfounded, while the attack on Canada was entirely scurrilous. The News is no longer the organ of any political party, but simply a private enterprise, so no importance is attached to its utterances here.

CROW'S NEST MEN

May Again Tie Up British Columbia Mining Industry.

Morrissey, B. C., Sept. 28.—A strike is threatened in the mines controlled by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company here if existing differences are not adjusted. Over 1,400 employees of the company at Michel, Coal Creek and Morrissey are members of the United Mine Workers of America. If a strike is brought on it is probable that Coal Creek and Michel miners would be called out in sympathy. The coal companies refuse to recognize the United Mine Workers' Association organization, which makes the situation serious.

IS UNABLE TO TALK.

Andrew Waddell, in Barrie Jail, in a Bad Fix.

Barrie, Sept. 28.—There is a young fellow in the jail here named Andrew Waddell, who claims to have come from Toronto, where he left his wife, Waddell was picked up on the railway track last July with a bad gash in his throat, clearly indicative of an attempt at suicide. Since that time Waddell has remained in jail, and though pronounced perfectly sane by the jail physician, he is unable to talk intelligibly or give any account of himself or his relatives.

It is thought he was on his way from Temiskaming district, where he has a brother, and returning despondent or possibly suffering from slight sunstroke; and tried to end his life.

If he were able to return to his friends it is altogether likely his name would

MAY BE A BRAIN BLOCKAGE.

Farmers Cannot Get Their Wheat to Elevators.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—"If we don't get a week or ten days of fine weather pretty soon, there will be practically no movement of Manitoba wheat to the lakes this fall," said W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the C. P. E., in answer to a question as to how fast the crop was getting to the seaport. "Up to the present there has been practically no wheat delivered at the primary elevators, and until they get to get it there, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, or any other railway on earth cannot start cars, when it is way out of the country. So far as the C. P. E. is concerned, we are in a much better position to handle the crop than ever were before. The number of engines there were not good enough to take the road is 75 per cent. greater than it was last year, and this means that we will be able to have that many more trains moving between Brandon and Port William when we have anything to put in them worth moving. We have plenty of cars also, and if the weather would only give the farmers a chance to get their grain to the market, we would be able to make a good start in shipping it East."

THE ROLLING STOCK IS IDEE.

As the thing now stands, there is a good demand for cars to carry the manufactured products of the East out here, and for local traffic there and in the East we are short of cars. In the West where there are all our spare rolling stock, there is nothing for it to do.

"Do you think there is any serious danger of a blockade?" "There may be there may not be, but in any event the people must remember, if it does come, that it is up to us. At this time last year a large percentage of the crop was moved to the lake, and was well on its way to the seaboard, while this year the whole crop is still in the fields, and if the weather does not improve it will be utterly beyond the power of the railway companies to entirely prevent congestion.

In spite of the fact that the crop in Manitoba is said to be a light one, it will be found that there will every bit as much wheat to move as there was last season, and the field in the Territories will be much larger than that of a year ago."

SOLDIERS CLUB JEWS.

Investigation into Anti-Semitic Riots in Russia.

Gomel, Government of Mohilev, Russia, Sept. 28.—A correspondent has made an investigation of the spot of the "Pogrom," as the Russians describe the anti-Semitic riots of Sept. 11, which were renewed for several days. The riots were smaller, but perhaps more remarkable than those at Kishineff, because the police and military openly sided with the plunderers and murderers. The troops, supported by many educated and well-to-do Christians, formed a movable shield, behind which the "pogromshiks" ruthlessly demolished the Jewish homes and shops, and cruelly clubbed the Jews.

The commerce and industry of Gomel, which is considerable, is largely in the hands of the Jewish people, numbering 26,000. The trouble began Sept. 11, in a wrangle in the markets between Moniks (peasants) and Jews. This ended in a free fight, in which many were wounded. The Moniks demanded vengeance.

Everybody knew that a Pogrom would occur, and the Jews appealed for protection to Chief of Police Baskov, who summoned 3,000 soldiers. Monday the anti-Semitic railway workmen began an organized attack on the Jewish houses in Zamovskaya street. Jews who tried to cross their lines to rescue their possessions were brutally clubbed with the soldiers' guns, bayoneted or arrested. Meanwhile recruits for the Pogromshiks came steadily. To a protest the officer commanding the gendarmes said: "We know what we have to do."

The plunderers then proceeded from street to street, the troops and police following them and cutting off access to the devastated Jewish houses. Altogether nearly 400 houses and shops were wholly or partially wrecked, and their contents destroyed. The Jews who did not hide were severely beaten, and in many cases gang-routly wounded. Some young Jews armed themselves with any available weapons and tried to force their way to the threatened houses. One Jewess tried to shoot a non-commissioned officer, and shooting was heard at the bazaar, but no one was hurt. Forty building laborers attacked in the busiest part of one street and beat every passing Jew. This gang was encouraged by Assistant Police Captain Churnovicky and Rural Police Commander Yelensky. The gang clubbed one Jew to death in the presence of these officers. None of the murderers were arrested. The Jews rallied in force at Komnaya square in the afternoon, when the military tried to force them to disperse and wounding others. Presumably on the Governor's instructions, the military employed their firearms against the Pogromshiks in the Caucasus, killing three. This action may result in an end to the Pogrom.

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Sixty-four Jews were registered as wounded, and probably 40 others left the city without being registered. During the week following the riots all the trains leaving the city were crowded with Jewish families. The Christian dead numbered five, of whom three were shot three times.