TABLES

Robert Howard Russell.

nd belong to four or five Clubs. ter the Lightning Struck him and ame the People's Choice, he tear across the Street to shake with all varieties of Trash and em how everything seemed to be

Rule they did not know what s driving at, for in an Off Year ndidate who has made a powerful s the only Mortal who is dead at there is going to be an Elec. The general run of the Public atching the Price of Coal and to guess the Football Scores, so hen the Laboring Man's Friend his Canvass he was appalled at neral Apathy. The very Founda- f our blood-bought Institutions eing undermined by the loath- pposition, and no one seemed to Continental. When the Popular for County Treasurer appeared all to make an Address showing e Panama Canal was a Necessity ow Ireland's Wrongs would be if only he could land as County rer, he would find about a dozen Citizens without Overcoats who me in to get Warm. He would nd explain why Cuba was en- to Justice, and that all Wealth d to the Common People, but he explained to the Boys how they o out that same Evening and ir Part of it.

Every Meeting he would take ng down into a Thirst Parlor y Fusel Oil in order to convince hat he was the Man entitled to their Money. Inasmuch as they Taxes, they all seemed willing a Chance.

ugh the great Body of Voters different and failed to Register, ct was most encouraging to the te. From the first to the last Campaigning, every Voter he met th him, and with him strong. ld not find anyone who was in of the corrupt and mercenary ist. So he figured that although T would be light, he would get S per cent. of it.

Election was about as exciting uaker Meeting. Now and then e sauntered up to a Polling nd went back into the Pantry rked his Ballot, and then dug hout tippling anything off. It less to hand out $2 Bills in the of Good Government, because as no way of keeping Tab. Men, seven Boys and one Candi- nited at Headquarters for the About 10 p.m. the Benefac- had drawn Pictures of himself in the Leather Chair learned had been snowed good and . He went away crushed by the Calamity and wondering why he only Person on Earth who had lling to labor for the General

Morning the Sun came up as On that bright Crisp Day of Summer the only one who re- d anything about an Election lear-eyed Man looking over the his Check-Book.

If the Off-Year Candidate iet, no one will know he has cked.

MUSIC AS A REMEDY.

as been used for some time in sylums and elsewhere as a rem- certain nervous diseases, but not ently was a new name given to d method of healing. It is now s "musicotherapy," and in Eur- ral physicians are experimenting

markable illustrations of the in- f music are recorded by one of A man was struck down a few go in the street by an epileptic There were no physicians at hand frightful paroxysms continued un- itary band happened to pass. As he heard the music he sat up, nute later he was on his feet and a pain.

er case was that of a hypochon- ia, by his physician's advice lis- the music of an orchestra for ually, the result being that after few days his appetite began to d in two months his health was y restored.

OM SEED

lerings the captain had never een a man harvesting chairs. uch dickering and persuasion e was induced to part with men of garden furniture.

hair weighs more than 100 and is even harder, sturdier e imperishable than oak. It is inches in height and 25 inches , and some of the knots that etween the binding ropes are s in circumference. The bark removed, and the surface, golden brown in color, has fine polish, and, in spite of its mpy antagonism, it is quite as ble as the conventional factory- air. It is a solid mass of rowth, where branches have d curved and intertwined. ngko tree, to which this re- chair owes its being, is one dest species of coniferous trees rld. It was one of the earliest vegetation to appear on the tending far back into the s period.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE BUILDING

Victorian Shows United States Paper Its Claims Are Unfounded.

In the September number of the Western Druggist an article appeared regarding the United States Pacific cable, which ignored the existence of the recently laid "all-red" line across the Pacific, and Mr. John Cochrane, the well known druggist of the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, wrote, drawing the attention of the trade paper to this omission.

The comment in the Western Druggist of September was as follows:

"In the short half-century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated, the electric wires have invaded every ocean except the Pacific. The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand trans-Pacific cable was found in the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily arranged for, no single government controlling a sufficient number of landing places. Now, however, with Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines in our possession, this difficulty is obviated, as no single section of a cable from the United States to Asia held as long as the Atlantic cables. The great depth of the Pacific, it was believed, would present a serious obstacle to the successful laying of a cable, but recent surveys have shown that its great depth, nearly six miles, between Midway Island and Guam, may be avoided by a detour. It is quite reasonable to hope, therefore, that the United States will soon be connected by a cable with its new Oriental possessions."

In the October number the Western Druggist says:

"Mr. John Cochrane, of Victoria, B. C., takes us to task for what he calls the glaring inaccuracies in an article in the September Western Druggist, concerning a trans-Pacific cable, the article in question being a summary of advance sheets of a monograph to be issued by the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Cochrane says:

"In that article the impression is given that up to the present time no active steps have been taken to lay such a cable, but that now having acquired Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines, the United States is in a position, and is the only nation that is in a position, to do so. I hasten to undeceive you. Two weeks awo I had the pleasure of going on board and inspecting in our harbor, here at Victoria, the Colonia, a cable ship sent our here by the Telegraph Cable & Maintenance Company, of London, England, to lay the all-British cable from this Island of Vancouver to Fanning Island, away south of Hawaii, and thence to the Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, Australia and New Zealand. This vessel had 3,540 miles of cable on board in four large tanks, holding about 900 miles each. The vessel is brand new, having been finished at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, this present year. The cable was manufactured in England also, as were the majority of the Atlantic cables. The vessel and cargo carried an insurance of $5,000,000. The appliances were most complete. I am sending you a local paper with a special cable edition. I may state that every point that the cable will touch is part of the British Empire. In addition, I would say that while in conversation with one of the officers of the cable ship, he informed me that after they had laid this cable they had a contract from the United States government to survey a cable route for them from Hawaii to the Philippines, and also to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, which cable is now being manufactured in England, the United States having no facilities at the present time, either for manufacturing or laying a cable. The stretch of this British Pacific cable from here to Fanning Island is the longest (and will probably remain so) ever laid, being about 3,700 miles in length. I might further state that the section of cable connecting Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, Australia and New Zealand, has been in successful operation for some time.'"

Commenting on this, the Western Druggist continues:

"The evident pride which our correspondent takes in making the statements contained in this letter is quite pardonable. We might have known that with so many islands as the Pacific ocean contains, Great Britain had enough of them to lay a dozen cables across the Pacific, if need be. However, Uncle Sam is doing the best he can to gather in what few there are left."

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

Julius Caesar Started the First Official Gazette.

In a capital number of Knowledge Mr. J. Collier essays the task of tracing "The Origin of Species in Sociology." His reference to the history of the newspaper press seems to have a special claim to notice in these columns. He writes: "The modern newspaper had a two-fold origin. It was a continuation of the manuscript letters composed by professional gossips, and circulated in the provinces, as these letters were an expansion and regularization of family and coterie letters that had been circulated beyond their first destination. It was also an incorporation of the placards from which people all over Europe derived their knowledge of trade, commerce, amusements and the odds and ends of life. These soon acquired (at least in France) a vehicle of their own—a printed sheet that was circulated gratis or among subscribers, as merely advertising journals, like the North British Advertiser, were circulated 40 years ago. In course of time the two were amalgamated, and together they form the advertising and literary halves of the modern newspaper. The solitary journal produced by antiquity had a similar genesis, yet not quite the same. The circular letter was rather its midwife than its parent, and the poster from which it descended was not the popular but the official placard. The part that placards or inscriptions played in the old Roman world is well known. They were the chief organs of publicity. There the emperors inscribed their rescripts, the Senate its laws, and the magistrates their decrees; on them the citizens witnessed their piety towards their gods, their devotion to their sovereigns and their gratitude to their benefactors; religious corporations thus recorded the fulfilment of their vows, and private individuals registrated their contracts. They were given on brass, marble or stone, according to their dignity or importance. Over 120,000 of them have been discovered, and by their means historians have revived the life and reconstructed the constitution, the laws and the religions of the Empire. On walls whitened with chalk more perishable memorials of the daily life of the people were traced. Not till 59 B. C., when Julious Cesar directed that the minutes of the meetings of the Senate, and of the assemblies of the people should be daily placarded, do we find any evidence of the existence of the journal. The Roman Gazette was this poster reduced to writing. Educated slaves or freed men, many of them Greeks—the ancestors of our reporters—went every where in search of the news eagerly sought for by officials and citizens absent in the provinces. These, it is presumed, were the copyists of the official placards posted daily in the Forum by order of the first and greatest of the Caesars. By means of the Imperial post the rolls were spread over the vast surface of the Roman world. They were greedily read and were copiously used by naturalists and historians like Pliny and Tacitus. From fragments of it scattered through Latin writers, Hubner and Boissier have put together that oldest of newspapers, as a naturalist builds up an extinct species. Now mark its evolution. At first solely a report of proceedings in the aristocratic and popular branches of the Roman legislature, as we may call them, it next included the letters and speeches of the emperors and the decrees of the magistrates. A semi-official portion, resembling our Court Circular, and mentioning such facts as Caesar's refusal of a crown and the imperial receptions on the Palatine, was speedily added. Meanwhile, the original raison d'etre of the journal had disappeared. The assemblies of the people ceasing to be held, there could be no report. Then Augustus forbade the minutes of the Senate to be published. Thus the accessory portion of the journal became its sole constituent and the original design of the Dictator was both defeated and transformed. Out of a bald record of proceedings had grown a fair similitude of the modern newspaper. The name changed with the thing. At first, "The Acts of the Senate and the People," it became "The Daily Acts of the Roman People," and it was currently referred to as the "Daily"—diurna or journal. It lasted as long as the Empire flourished, but it was an example of arrested development, and it died without leaving offspring."

GERMS IN THE AIR.

Danger Seems to Lurk Everywhere in the Cities.

From Montreal Witness.

Residents of cities are familiar with the idea that the atmosphere wherein they live is more or less pervaded by many germs and bacilli of infectious diseases. If we were to believe all that has been published on this subject, the wonder would be, not that there are occasional endemics, but that we escape at all from the attacks of our unseen infinitesimal enemies. It is therefore interesting and instructive to have the facts concerning the presence of disease germs in the air scientifically ascertained. This has been done in New York recently by making microscopical tests of the atmosphere in various parts of the city, under the direction of the street cleaning commissioner. These experiments revealed the presence of disease germs of various kinds to be most numerous in and about the markets, where meat, vegetables and other foodstuffs are exposed for sale. It was further ascertained that these germs settled as flies do on the foods, and are thus carried into the homes and bodies of the people. A more alarming revelation could hardly be made, and it is not surprising that drastic measures for the suppression of the agents of disease should be demanded. But the people immediately concerned take the report quite calmly. Like those who are fond of high game and lively cheese, they take all risks. Because they have suffered no ill effects in the past, they think they are safe. But all depends on certain conditions. The existence of disease germs in the air is not generally sufficient for infection, though their introduction into the human body may be. Even when swallowed with food they do not always cause illness. Germs can only develop in fertile soil. Thus a healthy body, with cleanly, temperate habits, may under ordinary circumstances defy the attacks of bacilli, come as they will; while a body of unclean, intemperate habits, weakened by excess, offers fertile soil for the development of disease germs. Infants badly nourished on food only suited to grown-up people are the readiest victims, a fact proved by the excessive infant mortality in the tenement districts of all cities. A curious fact brought out by the investigations in New York is that intestinal diseases are more prevalent and more fatal in sections of the city where the atmosphere was found to be comparatively more free from germs than in the thickly populated districts. It is the same with tuberculosis, or consumption. How far luxurious habits and lack of exercise contribute to the result remains to be ascertained. There is nothing, however, in the facts established by atmospheric tests and mortality statistics to show that disease cannot be successfully combatted. But it is evident that the strenuous life pursued by some people and the depressing physical conditions surrounding others have a tendency to make both cases vulnerable. The obvious conclusion is that if we prize health and wish to preserve it we must lead normal, temperate lives, keep our homes and bodies clean, refrain from littering the streets and yards with refuse, and co-operate with health authorities in improving the sanitary condition of the city by all means in our power. Be clean and live or be dirty and die.

Three Years For Conrad Sutter

Sentenced to Penitentiary For Robbing Axel Martinsen of $50.

Prisoner Made a Statement Regarding His Crime Before Sentence.

Conrad Sutter was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary with hard labor, yesterday morning, in the Police court by Magistrate Hall, for assaulting and robbing Axel Martinsen on October 18, at the Leland hotel. Before sentence was passed on him, Sutter made a statement in which he accused Hayes, who was with him, in despoiling the Swede, of having committed the robbery. Hayes will come up in the Police court this morning on the charge of stealing $60 from a woman of ill-fame.

Mr. Moresby had addressed the court, and the magistrate had reviewed the evidence, and was about to pass sentence, when Mr. Moresby stated that the accused would like to make a statement. Sutter then said he would tell all about the whole affair. He said: "We went to the Princess and got drinking, and from the Princess we went to the Leland. We had a few drinks there. I went in first, and was waiting for Hayes and Martinsen to come in. We had a drink. I paid for it. The Swede called for a drink, and put his money on the bar to pay for it. The bartender asked if it was the smallest he had, for it would take all his small change to change it. I said, "We only came for a drink," and said I'd pay for the round—twenty cents, I think, it was. Martinsen called for another drink, and went out at the back. Hayes said, 'He's gone out,' but I thought he'd soon be back. The bartender made some remark about paying for the drinks, and I paid rather than have any trouble.

"I said 'I won't let that sucker get away from me like that!' and we went out to the corner. Hayes said 'There he is, up the street.' I had no intention of robbing him, but I was kind of mad at him shoving the drinks off on me. We caught up to him at the other corner, and I said, 'Here, what do you mean by running off, and not paying for those drinks?' He said, 'Go on, you Dutch—!' and made a swipe at me. He then tried to butt me with his head—it's a way he had. I got myself loose and hit him in the mouth. Woods swore I hit him in the ear. I couldn't hit him in the ear the way he was facing. He went down when I hit him, and Hayes jumped on him and kicked him. Hayes took his purse—a pocketbook he had—from his pocket, and I said, 'What have you got there?' He said, 'His pocketbook!' and I said, 'For God's sake, give the man his pocketbook!' Hayes said, 'There's nothing in it,' and put it back.

"We started to walk down the street, when Hayes said, 'I've got a bill here.' I took it and looked at it under a light, and saw it was a fifty. I took a dollar and gave it to Hayes, and he didn't know but that it was only a dollar he took from Martinsen. We went down to the Telegraph to get a drink, and Hayes said to me, 'Don't say I kicked him; say we never saw him after he left the Leland.'"

Sutter was about to tell what had been done with the $50, when Mr. Moresby advised him to say no more. Mr. Moresby then pleaded for leniency, and the magistrate, after telling accused that the code provided a maximum penalty for the offence of which he was charged, life imprisonment and a whipping, sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

Mr. Walety, a Russian Finn, who has been wandering about the waterfront, was charged with vagrancy, but no interpreter could be found, and the case stood over. Ian McCluskey, who was remanded until today, left the city. Charles Frances, the Indian, who was fined $5 for being found drunk yesterday morning, came up again on the same charge, and was fined $7.50.

Charged With Raising Check

Young Man From Crofton in the Hands of Provincial Police.

Altered Check to Read From Four Dollars to the Sum of Forty.

The provincial police officials have in their charge a young man, Chris Weyland by name, whom they arrested on a very serious charge—namely, forgery.

The young fellow, who is now behind the bars, was recently an employee of the Crofton smelter. He had not been long at work there, but he evidently felt "cribbed, cabined and confined" because of his environment; so on Monday last he asked the timekeeper at the smelter to give him "his time."

The young fellow was a good worker, and the timekeeper asked him why he felt inclined to leave the company's employ? He said he wanted to go to Alaska. The timekeeper found there was the sum of $4.05 coming to him, and gave him a check for that amount.

Young Weyland, apparently, is of a rather enterprising and ambitious sort of disposition, so he inspected the check closely and found that by a slight effort he could make the sense of the check read: "Pay to Chris Weyland the sum of Forty dollars and Five cents."

The check was altered in accordance with the ideas of Mr. Weyland as to how to turn an honest penny, and duly presented to M. Conlin, proprietor of the Crofton hotel, with the request that it be cashed.

"Mike," in one of his busy moments, did not inspect the check closely, and gave Weyland the money.

Weyland at once took the train for Victoria.

Mr. Conlin missed Weyland around the hotel, and thought it a good plan to inspect the check again. On examining it closely he found that a very crude, but, in this case successful attempt had been made at "check-raising."

Discovering the trap which he had fallen into, Mr. Conlin immediately placed himself in communication with the provincial police.

Weyland came to Victoria on Monday evening, but yesterday (Tuesday) morning Sergeant Murray and Constable Cameron ran across the man they were looking for on Store street and promptly placed him under arrest.

The prisoner, who does not seem much abashed at his exploit, will be sent to Duncans by this morning's train and tried there.

The offence which young Weyland has committed is a most serious one—the maximum penalty being seven years in the penitentiary.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS

October Regularity the Highest in the History of the City.

Mr. Frank Eaton, superintendent of the public schools, furnishes the following statistics of school attendance for the month of October:

Summary of attendance during the month of October. The percentage of regularity, 90.25, the highest recorded for the whole city.

	No. Attending During Month.	Daily Average Attendance	Percentage.
High School	179	160.77	89.81
Boys' School	481	430.10	89.41
Girls' School	465	425.20	91.59
North Ward	451	403.41	89.44
South Park	420	371.44	89.44
Victoria West	300	271.06	90.55
Spring Ridge	134	125.54	93.68
Hillside	116	104.57	90.13
Kingston Street	121	111.64	92.26
Rock Bay	87	81.62	93.82
	2754	2485.95	90.23

The order of the schools in respect to regularity of attendance as appears from the foregoing table is:

1. Rock Bay.
2. Spring Ridge.
3. Kingston Street.
4. Girls' School.
5. Victoria West.
6. Hillside.
7. High School.
8. Boys' School.
9. North Ward.
10. South Park.

The divisional attendance honor roll division, with an attendance of 90 per cent or more, is as follows:

High School.

Division 1	97.5
Division 3	92.5
Division 5	94.85

Boys' School.

Division 1—92.55	Teacher, Mr. Gillis
Division 3—91.14	Teacher, J. M. Campbell
Division 5—93.76	Teacher, E. Campbell
Division 6—94.00	Teacher Mr. Wallace

Girls' School.

Division 1—90.34	Miss Robinson
Division 2—93.15	Miss Barron
Division 4—96.05	Miss Keast
Division 5—92.24	Miss McGill
Division 6—93.48	Miss Shrapnel
Division 7—93.20	Miss McFarlane
Division 9—93.70	Miss Brown

North Ward.

Division 1—92.14	Mr. Tait
Division 2—93.40	Miss Dowler
Division 7—91.91	Miss Tingley
Division 8—90.81	Miss Noble
Division 9—90.85	Miss Chapman

South Park.

Division 1—91.97	Miss Cameron
Division 2—91.35	Miss Spears
Division 8—90.12	Miss Wriglesworth

Victoria West.

Division 1—91.35	Mr. Winsby
Division 2—90.80	Miss Gardiner
Division 5—91.00	Miss Pope
Division 6—93.07	Miss Lee
Division 7—91.79	Miss Nesbit

Rock Bay.

Division 1—94.93	Miss Spragge
Division 2—92.87	Mrs. Wheeler

Spring Ridge.

Division 1—94.85	Miss Russell
Division 2—97.23	Miss Blackbourn
Division 3—90.73	Miss Christie
Division 4—91.27	Miss Brown

Hillside.

Division 1—90.85	Miss Blackwell
Division 2—90.28	Miss Anderson

Kingston Street.

Division 1—93.68	Miss Jesse
Division 2—91.43	Mr. Fraser
Division 3—91.82	Miss Lawson

The schools and divisions which reported no cases of corporal punishment during the month were:

High School and Girls' School, all the divisions.

Boys' School.

Division 1	Mr. Gillis
Division 2	Mr. Salloway
Division 4	Mr. E. Campbell
Division 10	Miss Sylvester

North Ward.

Division 1	Mr. Tait
Division 2	Miss Dowler
Division 4	Mr. King

South Park.

Division 1	Miss Cameron
Division 2	Miss Speers
Division 7	Miss McLean
Division 8	Miss Wriglesworth

Victoria West.

Division 1	Mr. Winsby
Division 2	Miss Gardiner
Division 3	Mr. Knapp
Division 5	Miss Pope
Division 6	Miss Lee
Division 7	Miss Nesbit

Spring Ridge.

Division 2	Miss Blackbourn

Kingston Street.

Division 1	Miss Jesse
Division 3	Miss Lawson

MODERATION OR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

A certain canon was recently asked by a lady of his acquaintance to address the young women of a society in which she was interested. She was an ardent abstainer, and often had had discussions with the canon on the subject of total abstinence.

On the occasion, however, she requested him to talk to her girls against the love of dress, which, she said, was causing the ruin of many a promising young woman of the present day—in fact, it was fast becoming a curse.

The canon promised to address them on the desired subject. Then, with a twinkle in his eye, he added, "And shall it be moderation or total abstinance?"

Liners to and From Orient

Shinano Reaches Port—Has Indian Circus on Board.

Kinshiu Mare and Riojun Maru Sail For Ports of the Far East.

Steamer Shinano Maru, Capt. Curnow, reached port yesterday from the Orient, after a smooth and uneventful passage from Yokohama and the ports of China and Japan. The steamer brought 32 saloon passengers, 86 Japanese, 32 Chinese, 6 for Seattle and 65 Hindoos, the performers and animal tenders of Chatres' Indian circus, which arrived from Yokohama to tour the United States and then to visit Europe. The Shinano Maru brought a cargo of 3,100 tons of general cargo, mostly matting, tea, silks, rice, curios and general Chinese and Japanese merchandise. Sixty tons were landed here. Among the saloon passengers who arrived on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner were Mr. E. Weinhart, a prominent Japanese merchant, and his daughters, who are bound to New York via Canada; Mr. C. Bradbury, and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell and child. These were all of the saloon passengers who debarked here. Included among those who went to Seattle were Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and child, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bandy and child, missionaries, returning from China; W. Shaw, Mrs. Kemp, Dr. W. Horn, Mr. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Quickenbush and family, J. Stewart, D. Fountain, J. F. Hedge, W. B. Herbert and a number of Japanese merchants and others.

The Indian circus created much interest at the outer docks, and a large number of people boarded the steamer to see the menagerie below decks, and the picturesquely garbed Indians who form the company. The Indians, turbaned and clad in their strange garments, many bare-legged to their thighs, and a number wearing abandoned army tunics, both red and khaki, were objects of much interest to the sight-seers. Some of them seemed chilled, having their heads wrapped in great scarfs, but their lower extremities were nude. With them are two dwarfs—little fellows scarcely over two feet high—who are the clowns of the company. The Hindoos prepare their own food, and eat squatted about the deck, with their little charcoal braziers in front of them, and their pots and pans clustered in a heap. Below, between decks, they have two elephants, a lion, a Bengal tiger, monkeys, parrots, dogs, goats and other animals many of which are performers in the circus. They are a picturesque, if none too cleanly-looking, company.

The circus hails from Bombay, India, and Mr. Chatres, the business manager, arrived here on the steamer Kinshiu Maru two weeks ago. He is now in Seattle awaiting the arrival of the circus, which leaves for that point this morning. The circus started out from Bombay over a year ago, and has been playing in the ports of the Orient. From Singapore, Hongkong, Macao, Amoy and Shanghai it went to Japan, and at Yokohama the tents were damaged by the recent typhoon, which made things interesting for the Indians when they were performing in the Japanese port.

It is the intention of the circus to play in Seattle, then Portland and San Francisco, and to work eastward through the United States, and thence go to Europe.

The steamer Kinshiu Maru, of this line, left the outer docks for the Orient just as the Shinano Maru reached port. She had a cargo of about 3,500 tons of general freight, including $200,000 in silver bullion from Seattle for Shanghai, 200 tons of lead for China, much flour and cotton, machinery, beer and tobacco. She had a full complement of steerage passengers and a number of saloon passengers, including Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, from this city for China.

The steamer Riojun Maru, which passed out to sea without calling, had among her passengers one less than it was hoped she would. The missing one was the stowaway, who tried twice to get into the United States, and succeeded the second time. This stowaway—a Japanese—came over on the steamer Iyo Maru and was returned to Yokohama on the Riojun Maru. When the Riojun Maru returned this way the stowaway was found to be on board again. At Seattle he managed to make his escape from the vessel—and after two attempts reached the United States.

The two N. Y. K. liners which sailed yesterday had cargoes aggregating in value $600,000, and all told about 125 passengers.

The principal product shipments are of cotton, domestic sheeting, flour, lumber, bottled beer, salmon, lead, silver, bicycles paper furniture and hardware. The two vessels have about $100,000 worth of bar silver, 75,000 sacks of flour, 2,126 pigs of lead, 1,800 dozen pints and 1,080 quarts of beer, 10,000 cases of salmon, 3,100 bales of Texas cotton, and 1,092 bales of cotton domestics.

The freight consignments of the vessels are for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Hongkong Chemulpoo, Singapore and Manila.

THE C. P. R. SERVICE.

Hongkong Endorses Project for Fast Atlantic Line.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution endorsing the C. P. R. proposition for an Atlantic steamship service. The resolution, which is published in Hongkong papers received yesterday by the Shinano Maru, says:

Whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have, for the past twelve years, successfully and most creditably operated a fast line of trans-Pacific steamers, in connection with their great transcontinental railway system, extending, as it does, through Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, thereby benefiting very largely trade relations between China and Japan and the continent of America, and, at the same time, furnishing Eastern merchants with the most expeditious mail service to and from America.

And whereas we understand that the offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the British and Canadian governments is to construct and put into such service ships of the most modern type and in no way inferior to the best at present running to and from New York;

And whereas it is understood that the sea speed of the ships will not be less than twenty knots and that the time in transit between Vancouver, B. C., and London will thereby reduced, with a promised accelerated train service, to about nine days, as against the present service of about 14 days;

And whereas the establishment of a fast Atlantic service by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is likely to be followed by an improved trans-Pacific service, shortening the time to about 10 days between Yokohama and Vancouver;

And whereas this chamber endorsed by resolution of the 18th April, 1900, the renewal of the mail contract between the British government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with their Empress line of steamers;

Be it resolved that this chamber strongly endorses the necessity for a fast and reliable Atlantic service being inaugurated in connection with the present excellent service between China, Japan and Canada, and being of the opinion, judging by the regularity, despatch and reliability of the C. P. R. Co.'s present Pacific service, that an equally satisfactory Atlantic service would be provided on the improved conditions stated above, hereby recommends that the contract for such a mail and passenger service be accordingly entrusted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the postmasters-general at London, England, and Ottawa, Canada.

The China Mail says, in commenting on this resolution:

The Siberian railway has opened up one more alternative route to Europe, and the steady acceleration of the steamers on the Pacific route has directed attention to routes undreamt of in the pre-Suez Canal days. All that is needed to enable the Canadian route to enter into competition with Suez and Siberia is a fast service of steamers across the Atlantic, and if this is resolved upon as the result of the negotiation between the Imperial and Canadian governments, the gain to those of us who live in the East will be incalculable. The fine steamers on the Pacific run have already attracted a considerable share of the Far Eastern passenger trade, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has given ample testimony of their desire and ability to cater for the Eastern trade. The age in which we live is one of progress, and in nothing is it more apparent than the development of the shipping trade of the Empire, stimulated as it is in this instance by the action of certain American speculators. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company deserves to be complimented upon its present effort to rise to the occasion, and it is to be hoped its enterprise, supported as it is by a commercial body like the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, will be successful in completing the link between the Mother Country and Hongkong by way of Canada. That accomplished, it will not be too much to look for a further extension of the steamship line to provide a first-class British express line of steamers from Montreal to Vancouver via Suez and Hongkong, by which British subjects can travel at regular and stated intervals. Doubtless the scheme will receive general support at Home, notwithstanding the conflicting interests of political wire-pullers."

Missing Sealers Return Safe

Were Picked Up by the Japanese Sealing Schooner Hako Maru.

William and Clarence Baker Arrived Home by the Athenian.

William and Clarence Baker, the seal hunters lost from the sealing schooner Geneva off the Copper islands on August 6, arrived by the steamer Athenian, having been picked up by a Japanese schooner, the Hako Maru of Tokio, as was believed when the Geneva reported their loss. The two Bakers in company with Kikuchi Shujiro, their Japanese boat-steerer, left the schooner Geneva on a seal hunting expedition on the morning of August 6. A fog sprang up, quickly obliterating the schooner from their view, and the sealers, mistaking the distance of their vessel, pulled away from it, instead of towards it. They had but a few biscuits and a scant supply of water, and things looked blue for them. The shore of the Copper island was in sight, and Clarence Baker and the Japanese wanted to land, but William thought it was better to remain at sea, and for two days they rowed about, suffering greatly from hunger and exposure, in their open seal boat. Finally, when but three small pieces remained of their stock of food, they sighted one of the boats of the Hako Maru, and shouted to the Japanese sealers, who replied after a short time, and the lost sealers made known their plight. The trio were taken on board the Hako Maru, where they were fed and made comfortable. Although the sealers did not know of it, the schooner Geneva was seeking them, scouring the waters for ten days in the hope of sighting them, or seeing their camp fife on the land. The trio joined the crew of the Hako Maru and the Bakers secured 27 skins for the Japanese vessel. The Hako Maru, which is one of the Hako Gikai sealing schooners, arrived at Tokio on October 15, and the British consul forwarded the sealers to Yokohama, whence they took passage on the C. P. R. liner, and arrived yesterday. No news had been received from them, they not having cabled the news of their safety, and their mother—who resides on John street—had passed many anxious days since the schooners returned one by one from the Copper islands without news of her boys. There was, however, the hope for the schooner Director had reported having been signalled by a Japanese vessel, and Capt. Anderson had not stopped. In the light of what was learnt afterwards, that the boat's crew had been lost in that vicinity from the Geneva, it was generally expected that the Japanese vessel had signalled the Director to tell of the safety of the missing sealers. The first news of their safety was telephoned from William Head on the arrival of the liner on Sunday morning—and a mother's heart was made glad.

STRIKE ON COPPER KING.

Twelve Feet of Good Ore Struck in the Cross-Cut.

Work has been progressing on the Copper King, which lies near the Copper Canyon, Mount Sicker, and last week a fine body of copper ore was encountered in a cross-cut. This ore body shows a face of 12 feet and average samples assay $17 a ton with good gold values.

The owners are much pleased with the result of their work and will push development with all possible speed.

How Martinsen Was Despoiled

Wood Relates the Story of Robbery as Told by the Accused.

Sutter's Accomplice Charged With Theft—Hansen Sentenced to six Months.

Conrad Sutter—like the parrot—talked too much. When he was arrested for assaulting and robbing Axel Martinsen he told Woods, who was a fellow prisoner, about his crime. Woods appeared again yesterday as a witness for the prosecution and told the story of the doing of the Swede as Conrad Sutter had told it to him. Woods was to go to St. Joseph's hospital, where his hearing was then taking place, and Sutter asked him if he would have a chance to "pop in" to No. 14 Douglas street and tell the woman who keeps that place to deny that Sutter had changed a $50 bill there if the police called to ask her. Witness said "You did change it them," and accused replied "Sure." Witness asked "You got the fifty from him then"—meaning Martinsen, and accused said "Yes, but don't tell, Hayes, he thinks I only got the dollar I gave him." Accused went on to tell of the robbery, saying that the Swede put up a fifty to pay for some drinks, but accused thought he would get "the whole cheese," and paid for the drinks. The Swede then went out and accused and Hayes followed, picking up stones to knock him down with, but fearing that they would kill him, they dropped the stones, and Sutter punched him on the ear from behind. He fell and Hayes kicked him when he was down. They searched his pockets and accused found the fifty. Hayes asked what it was that he took from the Swede and accused replied, only a dollar, and Hayes said accused could keep that. After having a drink with Hayes, Sutter then went to tell "his old woman" that he was going away. She asked him if he had any money, and he showed her a roll of bills. He wrote to "the old woman" from Vancouver, telling her about the whole affair, and asking her to burn his letter.

Wood was cross-examined at length by Mr. Moresby, who is defending Sutter. To Mr. Moresby he denied having induced accused to write the letter that the police might secure it in the hope of getting a light sentence for himself. He did not tell the police of the notes, but was caught by detectives taking the first note upstairs. He had endeavored to conceal the notes, the second having been found in his sock by the police. The hearing has been remanded until this morning. The case for the prosecution is closed and Mr. Moresby will call witnesses today for the defence.

Hayes, alias Delaney, who is held in the lock-up as a necessary witness on account of his connection with the assault case, has been charged with a theft of $60, which was taken from the trunk of a woman, by whom he was employed. He will come up on this charge today.

Fred. Hansen, who was charged with stealing metal from the schooner Alexander, in connection with Forrest and Mills, two small boys were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being in possession of the stolen property, pleaded guilty yesterday morning and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Hansen, who has served several terms in the reformatory, although but 16 years of age, is the leader of a gang of bad boys which have given the police much trouble.

Sam McCluskey, accused of vagrancy, was remanded until tomorrow—more as a hint that his space in the city is better than his company, and an Indian was fined $5 and costs for being found drunk.

SHIPMENTS FROM KASLO AND SLOCAN

Arrangements Made to Ship Zinc Ore to Iola, Kansas.

Kaslo, B. C., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—Ore tonnage through Kaslo during the past week was as follows:

Rambler-Cariboo, 87 tons.
Ruth, 23.
Antoine, 22.
American Boy, 22.

Reco 23 and 80 tons since consigned from Sandon to Iola.

Thomas Jones, representing the Lanyon Zinc company, of Iola, Kansas, has partially succeeded in his design for securing a supply of zinc ores from the Slocan. As an initial move he has contracted with the Papme, Ivanhoe, Slocan Star and Bosun mines to each ship 250 tons of zinc to his works, so as to demonstrate the feasibility of handling the ores at a profit. If successful the Kansas people will contract then for all the available zinc ore in sight in the Slocan.

All the ore from Slocan now goes to Trail, the Nelson smelter being given the go-by. During the week 100 tons was sent out, 60 tons being from the Arlington and the balance from the Enterprise. The latter's output consisted of one car of concentrates and one of clean ore. Once the question of zinc shipments to Kansas is settled the Enterprise will figure in the shipping list pretty heavily, as it has great reserves of zinc ore ready to draw upon.

For 1900 the exports from this division amounted to 2,847 tons, made up from ten properties. Last year the exports totalled 6,529 tons, from 14 properties. This year to date the shipments aggregate 5,325 tons.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Filibuster in Korea—Japanese Arrested as Spies in Siberia.

Steamer Athenian, from the Orient, brought news from Korea that a British steamer, the Billbrough, recently landed a cargo of arms and ammunition from a filibustering schooner from Hongkong, in the vicinity of Gensan. The Gensan correspondent of the Tokio Ashi, who wires the news to his paper, says it is not known for what purpose he brought the arms, nor can anything be learned regarding the matter.

The Vladivostock correspondent of the Osaka Mainchi and three other Japanese have been imprisoned by Russians on the charge of being spies. He was arrested by soldiers of Harabash barracks, and a copy of the Siberian map, compiled by the Russian ordnance survey being found in his possession, he was taken to Vladivostock and placed in jail. The tree other Japanese were shop clerks engaged at Habin, and were returning to Japan. Sketches of barracks seen enroute were found in their possession, and this led to their arrest. Protests regarding the arrests are being made by Japanese officials.

Pekin correspondents of Japanese papers report that the post of viceroy of Klangsu and Chekiang, made vacant by the recent death of Liu Kun Yi has been given to Viceroy Chang Chi Tung, but he resolutely refuses to accept, and will resign if pressed to accept the new offices. The Pekin government is much troubled about the matter. Before dying, Liu Kun Yi recommended Chang Chi Tung as his successor. The Chinese newspapers have lengthy eulogies on the late Nanking viceroy, who, they say, saved South China from being affiliated with the Boxer madness of the north.

Correspondents of Southern Chinese