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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 29

THE MINERS GIVE IN.

Compromise Accepted and Men Ready to Resume Work in Several Districts.

Thousands Rejoice At the Close of the Fight—What the Strike Has Meant.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The coal miners' strike is over so far as the district supplying the St. Louis market is concerned. Seventeen mines in the sixth Illinois district resumed work to-day. It is probable that all the smaller operators in the district will come into line before the end of the week. The Duquoin men will return to work Friday morning. The representatives of the strikers were met by seventeen of the independent operators. The men submitted a proposition for a scale of thirty-seven cents, mine run. After a long consultation, it was accepted late in the afternoon. The big consolidated and Madison companies ignored the call for the conference, and probably will not be able to get men to dig coal for them until they sign the scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—The coal miners' strike for Pittsburg district is considered off and 22,000 diggers will resume work to-day at the 65-cent rate.

The resolution adopted by the miners late yesterday creates a scale committee for the year, requires that the mines close down on October 11, where the company refuses to weigh coal before screening, determines to continue the camps at the mine of the New York & Cleveland Coal and Gas Company, assessing the workmen five per cent of their wages for expenses, and heartily endorses the uniformity agreement.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 16.—Calvin Chardee, of Chardee & Co., who operate at Latimer mines numbers 1 and 2 and the Harwood collieries, and who employ 2,500 men, said last night: "The English speaking element is not in this thing. They had no complaint, except in so far as miners are always dissatisfied. They were driven from the mines by a mob, stirred up by the agitators, but will go back to work without getting one cent advance for their trouble. If they will not go back to work for what they were getting, then our miners are for sale, for they will never be started up otherwise."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—After nearly three months' idleness, between 15,000 and 16,000 coal miners in Pittsburg district went to work Monday in accordance with the action taken at yesterday's convention, which authorized the men to return to work in all the mines complying with the provisions for a scale of 65 cents as adopted at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 mines in the district will be at work before the close of the week.

SMUGGLERS OF CHINAMEN.

Evidence of a Great Conspiracy for the Unlawful Entry of the Celestials.

SEATTLE, Sept. 16.—Six letters introduced in evidence in the preliminary hearing of Yee Gee, the Chinese interpreter employed by Collector Saunders at Port Townsend in the examination of Chinese merchants, tend to show the existence of a big conspiracy for the unlawful entry of Chinese into the country. The ring was backed by unlimited money. The letters show that it included a Chinese firm in San Francisco, Hang Lee & Co., 830 Washington street; a firm in Hong Kong, who were apparently the bankers of the combination, and two merchants in Victoria, Hok Hong and How Hok. According to the letters, which contained admissions by Yee Gee himself, over six hundred Chinese were admitted through Port Townsend without warrant of authority of law and in direct and plain violation of the Geary exclusion act. The price paid to Gee for the landing of the men ranged from $150 to $230 each. One of the letters contains the inference that Collector Saunders was an accomplice of the ring. This is the language used in a letter alleged to have been written by Gee to Hok Hang at Victoria: "When you receive the ten certificates tell the men to hand five at a time to the inspector on the Kingston so that some time in the night I can go to the collector's house and make the necessary arrangements with him. When the arrangements are made he will alow the ten men to come over."

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Comment on the Recent Announcement of the Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the letter read yesterday by the governor of the Bank of England at the semi-annual meeting of the bank, says:

"As the same influences have been at work in France as here in relation to the currency, the re-opening of the French mints is, perhaps, within the limits of possibility, though we doubt whether the action of the Bank of England will in any case be a determining factor.

"The second condition which the bank imposes in reference to the price of silver is obviously more important, as an immense responsibility would rest upon the bank officials, who must exercise the right to decide what is to be regarded as to a satisfactory price for silver."

The editorial proceeds to protest strongly against the policy of the bank in having consented to commit itself, though even thus limited and safeguarded. Repeating arguments used in former articles, the Times says:

"We cannot assume that the admission of silver to the reserve will not detract from the bank's prestige abroad. It would be a very objectionable course and not at all justified by the negotiations of the ministry with the American commissioners and the French government."

Taking credit for having practically killed the plan, the editorial concludes with a warning that the campaign be continued: "Leading French statesmen are not wholly disinclined to re-open the mints; while a vigorous attempt is being made to induce India to adopt the same course. This should not be done without serious consideration. In any case, free coinage by France, India and the United States would not justify the Bank of England in regarding silver as good as gold for reserve. Therefore, the bank's offer can only encourage illusory hopes, and the sooner they are allowed to lapse into oblivion the better for all concerned."

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—President Diaz opened congress last evening, reading the semi-annual message covering the period since April. Referring to the decline in silver affecting the finances of Mexico, the president said it demanded the serious attention of the government, but he did not consider the situation a reason for serious alarm.

SWIFT MEXICAN VENGEANCE.

The Assailant of the President Hacked to Pieces by Indignant Citizens.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—Arroyo, who yesterday attempted to assassinate President Diaz, has been lynched by the indignant populace. When the police heard of this vengeance and entered the room the dead man was lying on the middle of the floor, literally hacked with knife stabs. At his side were found a door bar and sheath knives and steel and other instruments. An examination showed that the panes of the window were broken. Men arrested on suspicion would not say anything. At 2 o'clock there was found a group of people on one of the side street a few blocks from the scene of the lynching who appeared to know all about the affair, and had been evidently in receipt of knowledge as to its origin and inspiration, but when they were approached by reporters, they suddenly became noncommunicative. On several of the streets were found people who seemed to know all about the killing.

When Arroyo was surprised by the lynchers he was sitting in a chair in the northeast corner of what once was Gen. Carbellada's private office. There, mixed with fragments of the window panes, was a pool of blood marking the spot where he had been stabbed. When they surprised Arroyo he was in a strait-jacket and could make no resistance. He seemed too terrified to speak.

SHOEMAKERS OUT.

Retaliation Upon a Machine Company for Assisting Factories Against the Operatives.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—One thousand operators in the Chase lasting machine shoe factories of Brockton and vicinity struck this morning. A conservative estimate of the number affected by the strike is 2,500. At this moment there is every probability of a general strike in both the lasting and edge-setting departments of the various factories. The strike is not against the manufacturers, but against the Chase Company and its machine. When the men left their work some time ago and demanded an increase in wages the Chase machine company sent its agents in the factory to take the strikers' places.

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NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

An Easy Railway Route to Lake Teslin Reported by the Yukon Transportation Company.

Government Warned of Impending Starvation—Stores to Be Opened Along the Route.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Williard Salisbury, of Wilmington, Del., to-day interviewed Minister Sifton in connection with the progress of the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Co., of which he is president. He informed the minister that the company's agents had located a line from the head of deep water navigation on Taku inlet to Lake Teslin, and had found a line with easy grades and not difficult of construction. The company are sending a sawmill to Teslin lake at once. Mr. Salisbury offered to transport the minister comfortably over the route to Teslin lake and return in two weeks.

Most of the ministers who attended the Laurier banquet in Montreal returned to night. There will be a cabinet council to-morrow, when Mr. Casey, M.P., hopes his scheme to work the government reserve claims will be put through. Among those who are pushing the scheme are Messrs. Sutherland, M.P.; Tisdale, M.P.; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Toronto; Hon. J. Macmillan, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Otter, and G. E. Casey, M.P.

Two mails from the Yukon, one coming by St. Michael's and the other by the more direct overland route to Dyea, are now to hand. Both contain the same intelligence that famine, fever and hardship are the rule at Dawson, that 3,000 people will have no shelter other than tents to pass the rigor of an Arctic winter, and that supplies are already all sold.

An effort will be made as early as possible to place stores at different points along the route from Lake Tagish to Dawson by means of dog trains.

It is feared that the Administrator's party will have in some instances to winter at these posts, and certainly they will have to foot every step on snow shoes.

Mr. Wood, the new mining inspector for the Yukon, has arrived to join the Walsh party.

The controversy between the Canadian Copyright Association and the Presbyterian committee having in charge the printing of the new Book of Praise has been transferred to Ottawa. The committee deposited with the department three copies of the book as printed in Canada and it shows so slight changes from the British printed copies that the officials of the department hold that the committee transgressed the law in placing the Canadian copyright imprint on copies printed in England.

KLONDYKE RELIEF.

United States Authorities Considering What Can Be Done.

TACOMA, Sept. 16.—Secretary of War Alger to-day telegraphed the Tacoma Citizens' Klondyke relief committee that Captain Ray, of the United States army, who is now in Klondyke district, had orders to report the exact conditions of affairs there. The telegram from the war department was as follows: "Many thanks, Captain Ray's orders will furnish what you so kindly offer and at the earliest date." This telegrom was sent by the Secretary of War in response to one sent by the Tacoma committee offering to dispatch a man at the citizens' expense to Klondyke and bring out Captain Rays report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—In response to his telegram of yesterday to Senator Perkins asking whether he could take a cargo of supplies to St. Michael's for the relief of miners in the Klondyke threatened with starvation, Secretary Alger to-day received a response from the senator saying there are already many thousands of tons of freight undelivered at St. Michael's which cannot be moved up into the Klondyke on account of the ice in the river.

He said it would be needless to send further supplies at present. Secretary Alger has communicated this information to the citizens' committee of Tacoma, which made an application for relief.

He has added that already two army experts are on their way to Circle City to report the actual status of affairs and they would undoubtedly inform the war department whether or not supplies are required.

"CIRCASSIA" TOWED IN.

Her Passengers Landed All Well After Their Long Drift.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The overdue Anchor line steamer Circassia, which left New York on August 28 for Glasgow, and which should have reached port on Thursday, September 9, was sighted this morning off Kinsale Head in tow of the British steamer Memnon, Capt. Bates, from Montreal September 3 for Avonmouth.

The passengers of the Circassia were landed here this evening all well. The Memnon met the Circassia on Monday last, September 13, when the two vessels were about 600 miles west of Queenstown, the Anchor line steamer having drifted eastward about 230 miles. The accident which disabled the Circassia occurred on Saturday, September 4, about 900 miles from New York.

The excessive use of stimulants causes the hair to turn gray. Shun the cup, and restore the natural color of the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer.

MORE HARD FIGHTING.

British Troops in India Again Engage the Enemy With Severe Losses.

Gallant Behavior of the Sikhs and Bengal Lancers Before Superior Numbers.

CAMP ANAYAT, via Panjkora, Sept. 17.—(5 p.m.)—Severe fighting has taken place between the second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division and the Momunds. The British loss was about 140 killed and wounded. The brigade had moved out to attack the Momunds in the valley north of the camp to punish them for the assault Tuesday night upon the force of General Jeffries at the foot of Pawat Pass. The Bengal Lancers found the enemy entrenched on the hills about eight miles distant. The Thirty-fifth Sikhs were ordered to make the attack. The regiment was supported by four guns of a mountain battery and six companies of the Buffs. The Sikhs drove the enemy into the hills, but the eventually fell back upon the Buffs before superior numbers. The enemy then advanced against the left flank, drove back the cavalry and surrounded a company of Sikhs. The cavalry charged brilliantly and relieved the Sikhs. The Sikhs and the Guides coming up swept the enemy back. The force halted for some time, destroying the enemy's towers, and then retired. A company of Sikhs on the hills to the extreme right was hard pressed and was running short of ammunition, when the general officer commading moved the Guides forward to their relief which was gallantly accomplished. The Guides carried the wounded Sikhs back and executed the withdrawal in good order, though the enemy pressed them hard. Darkness came on before the force reached the camp, and the Guides with General Jefferies and his escort of Buffs, became separated from the column which passed them in the gloom. General Jefferies remained with the guns and took up a position in a village. The enemy had occupied a part of the village, and the escort not being strong enough to expel them they had inflicted considerable loss on the little party before Major Wortledge, with two companies, each composed of Sikhs and Guides, came up and compelled them to retire. A large body of cavalry and the thirty-eight Dogras left the camp and brought off the whole detachment. Capt. Birchane Lieut. Watson behaved with great gallantry. Capt. Hughes and Lieut Crawford were killed.

The Buffs lost one killed and seven wounded; the Sikhs 21 killed and 42 wounded; the Guides 2 killed and 10 wounded; the gunners 7 killed and 21 wounded, and the sappers 3 killed and 16 wounded. Two Bengal Lancers were wounded. Many horses and mules were killed.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers comment upon the British reverse north of Camp Annayat. The Daily Telegraph says: "Whether it was due to rashness or to some not yet explained cause, it will be a matter of unfeigned sorrow. When we read of the loss of so many valuable lives we can only deplore a casualty which, though it will doubtless be speedily avenged, casts a gloom upon the happier intelligence received from Fort Culistan."

The Standard says: "The interruption of the advance is everywhere deplorable. It is absolutely necessary to retrieve the reverses and meanwhile the enemy, who are said to be disheartened and disinclined to fight, will be encouraged to organize a determined resistance. Probably the third brigade, which has reached Nawagai, will retrace its steps in order to support General Jefferies. It is impossible to offer an explanation of the mishap. We must remember, however, that it occurred in a country never before traversed by European troops and very little known, the country of the Momunds, who also knew very little of the strength ultimately to be employed against them. But there is reason to fear once again, that a lack of complete intelligence as to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led our commanders to undertake an operation that cannot be pushed through. Further details are awaited with anxiety. It must be hoped that the Indian government will give Sir William Lockhart a perfectly free hand to choose his own men. He must not be bound by red tape regulations. Much has yet to be done before peace and order will be restored."

TRADES AND LABOR.

The Congress at Toronto Demands Government Operation of Yukon Mines.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—At the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress this afternoon the election of officers took place as follows: D. A. Carey, Toronto, president; Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, vice-president; G. W. Dower, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. The executive for British Columbia is Geo. Bartley, Wm. McKay and Tully Boyce. The question of next place of meeting proved interesting, there being a fight between Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Toronto. Winnipeg won and the next meeting will be held there.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the gold recently discovered in the Yukon region is the property of the people of Canada and should be worked by the government for the people and not be left open to the world for all comers to be enriched by the exploration of our national resources; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the ministers of the interior, finance and trade and commerce, and the Premier."

SEALERS MAY BE EASY.

British Government Speaks Plainly to the United States About Past Annoyances.

Mr. Chamberlain Intimates That the Americans Have Persistently Violated the Award,

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times morning publishes the gist of the correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury in the Behring sea controversy. The book covers a period beginning with 1895 and ending with July 30 of the present year. Altogether there are 107 dispatches, which show that the United States has pressed for revision since January, 1890. The Times remarks: "Though Mr. Sherman has so far forgot himself as to sign the famous dispatch, we cannot suppose that he actually wrote it." Only the concluding paragraph of the dispatch is republished, all the terms deemed discourteous being omitted. The Times then adds:

"Lord Salisbury wisely refrained from answering the despatch in detail. He confined himself to imparting a short note to Ambassador Hay, dated July 28, 1897, stating that the government was willing to agree to a meeting of the experts in October, preferably in Washington, and that other portions of Mr. Sherman's despatch, in so far as they required any reply from Her Majesty's government, had been answered by anticipation in despatches Lord Salisbury had addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote on April 22 and May 2, which had been communicated to the government of the United States on July 26."

A long letter from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office signed Edward Wingfield, occupying four columns of small print in the Times, deals with Mr. Sherman's despatch in detail. In this document, which is prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, the latter points out that Mr. Sherman's contention that the extermination of furbearing seals has been practically accomplished, cannot have come to pass, as in that case there would be nothing at all to form the subject matter of negotiations.

The despatch explains that the object of the conference is to arrive if possible at correct conclusions respecting the numbers, conditions and habits of the seals frequenting the Pribyloff islands at the present time as compared with several seasons previous to and subsequent to the Paris award. "But it must be clearly understood that this limited inquiry does not involve an assent to Mr. Sherman's misconceptions."

Mr. Chamberlain contends that Great Britain has taken adequate measures, much more complete in some directions than those adopted by the United States, for securing the enforcement of the Paris regulations, and says it was never intended by the tribunal of arbitration that United States officers should be given the power of supervising and controlling the action of British naval and customs officers with regard to the inspection of skins. He contends that the government has even exceeded the limits of its strict obligations as far as was possible without injury to the interests it was bound to protect. The government, he continues, has not omitted to enact legislation necessary to secure the conviction of the guilty, but it has refused to pass legislation certain to embarrass and injure the innocent. It has refused to seek legislation authorizing the inspection of skins because it does not believe such inspection would serve any useful purpose. The British government, he asserts, has performed with the utmost rigor all the requirements of the award, but it has had to make "continual unavailing protests against the attempt of the United States to hamper and embarrass the operations of British subjects pursuing their lawful vocations."

"But the fact," continues Mr. Chamberlain, "that in spite of these embarrassments, British sealers have been able to prosecute the industry has led to continual effort by the United States to obtain such further regulations as would effectively prevent that result without regard to the objects of the award."

The document proceeds: "Lord Salisbury pointed out in May that the English interests had for some years exceeded the American in the fur sealing industry; it cannot, therefore, be for the advantage of the British government or those whom it represents that the seal should be exterminated."

The Colonial Office dispatch concludes as follows: "The government has never argued that the regulations are perfect, but it has maintained that before they can be scientifically revised, accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be available. Such information is only obtainable by accurate observations extending over a period sufficient to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated. As soon as that is to hand the government is ready to enter upon a discussion of the question in the impartial and friendly spirit with which the government can confidently say it has acted throughout the entire controversy."

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Nothing New in the Hazleton Situation—Polish Mass Meetings Abandoned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Martin returned from Hazleton at noon to-day. He said there was nothing new to report. "So long as there are so many idle men," said the sheriff, "there will be danger of an outbreak. I have no doubt if the men returned to work peace and goodwill would be soon restored." For some reason or other the big Polish mass meetings ordered to take place in various towns in Luzerno county have been postponed. One reason assigned is that the Austrian legation at Washington looks on the meetings as entirely unnecessary. The Polish alliance in Chicago, which has contributed $1,000 to the relief of the families of the Latimer victims, is also opposed to public demonstrations outside of the strike district.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

A Yukon Railway Project—Success of Alberta Creameries—New Oil Wells.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—Hon. William Pugsley, of St. John, N.B., is in Edmonton consulting with the town council regarding a proposal to build a railway from Edmonton the Fort Assiniboine and placing a steamer on the river for Yukon traffic.

W. Patterson, of Hamilton, en route to the Yukon, was drowned in Athabasca river while running the rapids.

Advices received at Edmonton from the North state that extensive flowing oil wells have been discovered at Police Rapids.

The Alberta creameries operated by the government have shipped 38,000 pounds of butter to Great Britain and 40,000 pounds to British Columbia to date. The demand in British Columbia is increasing and the market improving.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface continues to improve, his fever being considerably reduced.

Premier Greenway returned home today from Toronto.

Rev. W. C. Vincent, of Sackville, N. S., has accepted a call to Logan Street Baptist church, this city.

Motorman Towle, of the Winnipeg electric railway, was badly injured at Beausejour this evening by the accidental discharge of a gun.

James McCracken, a Canadian Pacific employe, narrowly escaped death this morning at the hands of Mrs. Taylor, mother of a woman with whom he had been living. Mrs. Taylor went to McCracken's house and began a fusilade of stones at the windows. On McCracken appearing she pulled a revolver and fired three shots at him, but none took effect. She is under arrest on the charge of attempted murder.

Millan's steam elevator at Emerson, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, was burned last night, together with 8,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is $15,000.

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

It Continues to Improve But More Particularly at the West.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—R. G. Dun's review to-morrow will say of Canadian trade: Canadian business continues to improve at all points, though more at the West than at the East. St. John reports better business in dry goods and hardware and pretty good retail trade. At Halifax though the improvement is less than in the West, business is fairly good in most lines with a hopeful feeling. The fruit crop is small but prices are higher than last year, while the low price of fish continues. The volume of business is not disappointing at Quebec and collections are very fair. Montreal reports a growing feeling of confidence and gradual improvement in demand with better collections and money in ample supply. Toronto wholesalers are doing active business and trade is larger than for several years, with payments good. Victoria reports wholesale business slightly behind last year's in drygoods and groceries, but fully equal in other lines, with fair improvement in retail trade and collections.

CUBAN REBELS CONFIDENT.

They Believe They Can Win Without Any Help From the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Havana says: The Cuban army is not counting upon any action the United States government may take towards ending the war. The rebels are prepared to fight it out on their own account. In Pinar del Rio the insurgents have a fighting force of three thousand men, who are well armed, but in a bad way for clothing and supplies. During the last week the Cubans have attacked and captured the town of Candelaria, on the Western railroad. In Havana province there are at least five thousand men under Castillo. They are now well supplied with winter clothing and prepared for an aggressive campaign.

General Gomez is in this province, and has captured the town of Placetas. East Jucar-Moron, the trocha country, is practically at the mercy of the rebels. Calixto Garcia's recent victories have already been recounted.

CABINET CHANGES.

Sir Oliver Mowat About to Retire and a General Shuffle to Follow.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—A special from Ottawa to the News says that a meeting of the cabinet is called for to-morrow which Mr. Laurier is coming up from Montreal to attend. It is expected this will be the last meeting Sir Oliver Mowat will attend, and that he will go from it as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Several cabinet changes will follow the appointment. Sir Louis Davies will go over to the justice department, and will be succeeded in the fisheries by Mr. Fielding. Sir Richard will become minister of finance, Sir Henri Joly will be made minister of trade and commerce and Mr. Sutherland or Mr. Mills minister of inland revenue.

Naval Promotions.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Among the appointments which have just been made are those of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Frederick Nicholson, commander-in-chief at Sheerness, who is raised to the rank of Admiral; and Lord Chas. Beresford, promoted from the rank of Captain to that of Rear-Admiral.

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TWO MILLIONS MORE!

That Amount to Be Added to the Dominion Expenditure to Help Out Local Governments.

Provincial Premiers Who Signed the Manifesto of Ten Years Ago Now in Power.

TORONTO, Sept. 18.—The Mail prints a special three-column article from Ottawa, the point in which is that the scheme promulgated in 1887 for increasing the provincial subsidies is to be revived. The correspondent points out that three members of the cabinet—viz., Messrs. Mowat, Blair and Fielding—signed the manifesto of 1887, prepared in Quebec when Mercier was in power in that province; and the promise of Mr. Laurier to accede to that scheme was given in the campaign of 1891. The total increase asked for, the correspondent says, is $2,009,291, in the following proportions: Ontario, $734,683; Quebec, 749,282; Nova Scotia, $170,316; New Brunswick, $130,000; Manitoba, $10,000; British Columbia, $65,000; Prince Edward Island, $60,000.

GERMANY IS HOSTILE.

American Meats and Preserves to Be Submitted to a Retaliatory Tariff.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The first batch of replies to a circular of queries as to the effects of the new United States tariff law, circulated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, has been printed. The general tenor of the answers shows that the manufacturers generally expect to be able to stand the new tariff with such alleged aid as the Agrarians propose in the shape of a tariff war with the United States and higher prices for cereals. The replies, however, show that some branches of German industries have been hit more or less hard. Besides a number of manufacturers, notably the Chemnitz hosiers, are contemplating starting factories in the United States in the convicting that the new tariff will last for a number of years. In the meanwhile the agitation of the entire Agrarian and Conservative press in favor of a regular tariff war with the United States is more vigorous than ever.

The Deutsch Zeitung, the leading organ of the Agrarians, in an article inspired by high government officials, says: "In spite of the desire to retaliate against the United States the hands of the government are unfortunately tied to a large extent, as experience has clearly demonstrated that Germany cannot do without many American staples, such as cotton and petroleum, and to a smaller degree cereals. But in answer to the chicanery with which German sugar is being treated by the United States the German government will henceforth treat American meats and all other preserves with similar stringency. Laws will be passed making meat inspection much more rigid and these laws will be extended to every kind of food preserves."

A memorial has been sent to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, setting forth that most of the exporters and all of the importers are opposed to a tariff war with the United States.

TWO STEAMERS LOST.

They Went Ashore on Newfoundland During a Dense Fog.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., Sept. 18.—The supposition that a steamer had been wrecked last night near Cape Race during the dense fog that prevailed has been confirmed, but instead of one it has been learned that two steamers were lost between here and Cape Race. The steamer Rhodora Flaws from Boston, England, Sept. 5, for Philadelphia, is ashore at Renowes, near Cape Race and is a total wreck. Her crew took to the boats and were picked up by the coast steamer Grand Lake this morning. Another steamer, the name of which is yet unknown, is ashore on an island off Witless Bay. Two men only were visible on the wreck from the mainland. Boats have gone to their assistance.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—The latest rumor in connection with the Ontario Legislature is that an early session will be called, probably in December, and concluded in time to allow the government to go to the country in April. The Conservatives are continuing an active campaign and eight or ten nominations will be made next week.