Trouble Is Brewing

Chinese Fleet Reported to Have Attempted to Attack Russian Cruiser.

Her Superior Speed Frustrated the Plan Says the Despatch.

Believed That the Public Edicts Were Only Used As a Blind.

London, Oct. 6.—(4:15 a. m.)—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa has attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan. The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadrons will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate, or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict dated September 30, ordering the court to be removed to Si Guan Fu, was issued owing to the famine at Tai Yuan Fu. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast. They say that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the Great Wall, and Germany the provinces of Chihli and Shan Tung.

The Times' representative at Shanghai says: "It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly, and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

The Gazette this evening publishing Vice-Admiral Seymour's report of the first Pekin relief expedition, as cabled September 6, and Rear-Admiral Bruce's report of the taking of the Taku forts, June 17, gives a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty commending Admiral Seymour on his tact and judgment in directing a force composed of so many nationalities, and adds that Lord Salisbury entirely concurs in the expressions of approval.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The following despatch from St. Petersburg has been semi-officially issued here: "The Russian government assents to the proposals in Count von Buelow's note of October 1. M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Pekin, has been instructed in that sense."

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Mine Owners Anxious to Know on Which Side of the Line They Are.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—Col. Dudley, the United States consul, has been appealed to by the mine owners in the disputed district, near the boundary line in the Mount Baker country, regarding the recent seizure of the pack train by United States customs officials. He stated that as the message came to him by long distance telephone he declined to take action, unless the application was made in the usual way, in person, and he understood that a deputation was now on its way to Vancouver for the purpose of consulting him.

Col. Dudley cannot conceive how any mistake could be made regarding the boundary line, as it is an easy matter to find the 49th parallel in that part of the country, and he is at present entirely at sea as to why there should be disputed territory.

On the other hand, Mr. Deane, the Dominion government surveyor, states positively that all but one of the mines he can owned mines which are being worked under United States laws are in Canadian territory; while Mr. Lane, the principal mine owner, has registered his claims in Westminster as well as Sumas.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Another Large Turnout at the Big Fair.

New Westminster, Oct. 5.—The weather was again clear and bright in Westminster to-day and large crowds turned out to see the sports. Among the attractions was the stock parade, a baby show, at which 35 youngsters were exhibited, and a baseball match between Vancouver and Westminster.

The baseball game was very interesting, and was watched by about 3,000 people. Vancouver won by 7 to 4.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Fire at Skagway—Jacob Solomon the Victim.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—The steamer Dolphin, arriving from the North yesterday, brought news of a fire at Skagway in which Jacob Solomon lost his life. Solomon was repairing the roof of a house owned by C. Berridge. The tar he was using caught fire, and Solomon being overcome by the fumes, perished in the building, which was destroyed by fire.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A Sydney despatch says the government of New South Wales is preparing to protest against New Zealand's taking over the Cook Islands, on the ground that the large trade of New South Wales with the islands would probably be diverted if New Zealand were to arrange a tariff intended to accomplish that object.

The yellow fever situation is not improving in Havana. During the month of September 257 cases were officially reported, with a mortality of 25 per cent. Eighty-four cases are now under treatment, and twenty-eight new cases have been reported during the last forty-eight hours.

A serious fire has occurred at Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, the famous seat of the Duke of Portland. The Duke and Duchess of Portland are at present absent from home. The damage was estimated at $500,000, but this is probably an exaggeration, as the art treasures were saved.

Major W. G. Mutton, one of the best known officers of Ontario, having been connected with the Queen's Own Rifles since boyhood, and who took part in the Fenian raid in 1866 and in the Northwest rebellion in 1885, died yesterday at Toronto of acute pneumonia, after an illness of less than 24 hours.

ATTACKED THE SOLDIERS.

Socialists in Belgium Precipitate a Fight In Which Several Men Are Wounded.

Ghent, Belgium, Oct. 5—A serious conflict took place to-day between a number of socialists and soldiers during a performance by a regimental band. The latter was playing a royalist air, and the socialists began singing revolutionary songs, and stoned some soldiers who were in company with the bandsmen. The soldiers thereupon drew their swords and in the fight which followed several persons were wounded, especially the bandmaster and an officer. Many arrests were made.

REFUGEES RETURNING.

They Will Not Be Outlanders Any Longer in the Transvaal.

London, Oct. 5.—The foreign office has received the following despatch from the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner: "The refugees will begin to return to the Transvaal on October 16, at the rate of 6,000 weekly. It will take at least three months to repatriate those who are waiting in South Africa."

Mayor Garden Has Consented

Announces His Intention To Be Conservative Candidate in Vancouver.

Hugh John Macdonald Believes in Removing Duty on Farm Implements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—At the adjourned Conservative convention to-night, Mayor Garden accepted the nomination for Burrard district for the Commons.

The convention was intensely enthusiastic. When Mr. Garden rose to speak, the cheering lasted five minutes. He stated that as his friends thought it best for him to run, he in consequence was prepared to sacrifice himself personally for the good of his party.

The convention rose to their feet as one man, and hats went up in the air and the cheering continued so long that it was necessary for the chairman to call order before Mr. Garden could continue his speech.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Hugh John Macdonald, in a speech at Brandon last night, promised that if the Conservatives were returned, he would do all in his power to entirely remove the duty on agricultural implements.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 5.—Mr. Foster reached the city to-day. He said he was much pleased at receiving the nomination for St. John, and appreciated the honor. The decision of the convention had been wired to him, and he replied, asking for a few days to consider. Mr. Foster left again for Frederickton.

Whitby, Oct. 5.—L. Burnett, M. P., was re-nominated by the Liberals of South Ontario.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The Conservatives have re-nominated John Ferguson, M. P., for South Renfrew.

A DISHONORED SOLDIER.

His Life Spared, But He Will Stay Long in Penitentiary.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Private Frank Miller, Company "I," 23rd United States Infantry, was convicted by court-martial at Cebu, P. I., of the charge of criminal assault and sentenced to be shot. The case having been submitted to the President for his action, he commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary for the period of twenty years. The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has been designated by the war department as the place of confinement.

FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

Indian Government Pays Two Hundred Thousand Dollars For Supplies to Troops.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The department of militia to-day received the sum of £40,000 ($200,000) to pay, on behalf of the government of India, Canadian manufacturers who have furnished large shipments of greatcoats, clothing, boots, socks, moccasins, etc., for the use of Indian troops in China.

Four hundred and twenty royal marines passed through Ottawa this afternoon, en route to the Pacific Coast.

A report from Col. Otter at Krugersdorp, August 24, says the regiment has marched 1,000 miles since its arrival in South Africa. During the last two weeks not a man fell out. The strength of the regiment at the time of writing was 400. Col. Otter found great benefit from encouraging the men to sing while marching.

A CRAZY MOTHER.

Killed Her Little Son, Shot Her Daughters, and Then Committed Suicide.

New York, Oct. 5.—The police of King's Bridge precinct report that Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, this afternoon killed herself and six-year-old son Andrew, by shooting and administering carbolic acid. She also shot her daughter, 12 years old, in the breast and poured carbolic acid over the child, and then shot her four-year-old child Mabel in the breast and poured carbolic acid over her. Ethel and Mabel were taken to a hospital.

QUEBEC BYE-ELECTION.

Nomination in Mr. Gouin's Constituency To-Day.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—The writ for the bye-election for the legislature for the re-election of Mr. Gouin, who accepted office in the Quebec cabinet, fixes the nomination on Saturday.

Exchange Of Notes

It Is Hoped That a Satisfactory Understanding Has Been Reached.

United States Troops Have Begun to Withdraw Fro Pekin.

The Missionaries Want a Larger Force Retained at the Capital.

London, Oct. 4.—The London morning papers are virtually engrossed by the parliamentary election. They have little to say about the new German note. The Daily News, which describes it as "clear, straightforward and manly," expresses a hope that all the European powers and also the United States will agree with Emperor William's latest proposal. The British correspondents in China continue to complain of the weak attitude displayed by Great Britain and the United States, as well as the other powers, in withdrawing from Pekin and in displaying generally a yielding mood. The Morning Post's correspondent at Taku asserts that the persecution of Christians has been revived in the province of Shan Tung. It is reported from Chinese sources that the imperial court has already been removed to Si Ngan Fu.

A despatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong reports a serious rising of "Triads" in Canton, and the country to the south is said to be in a ferment. The Hongkong correspondent of the Times, wiring Wednesday, says: "A thousand braves have left Canton to suppress a rebellion instigated by 'Triads' at Wai Cau, in the Sa Non district. There is grave unrest in the two Kuang provinces, and precautions have been taken at Kon Loon."

Pekin, Sept. 30, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 2, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—The withdrawal of the United States force from Pekin will begin next Wednesday, October 3. The marines, Major William Biddle commanding, will march to Tien Tsin, and the 14th Infantry Regiment will follow them closely. The United States garrisons at Ho Si Wu and Pei Tsang will also be withdrawn. Most of the allied generals are opposed to the campaign of revenge, which it is supposed the Germans have in view. The Germans are planning a movement east of Tung Chow to capture the arsenal.

The Russian and Belgian ministers arrived here on October 1. The German minister arrived here. About 1,800 United States troops are to stay in north China. The missionaries will probably petition Washington to increase this number. The public telegraph between Pekin and Taku has been completed.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of the German government than it was confronted by an even more important proposition, submitted by the French government, and within half an hour, formally seconded by the Russian government. The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Germany. These instructions look towards securing the names of persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishment accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and finally in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside from these specific purposes, the note is regarded as important, chiefly establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washington and Berlin. The Franco-Russo proposal takes a much broader scope, and submits a programme under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Thiebaut, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay to-day, and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later, M. DeWollant, the Russian charge, arrived at the state department, and handed to Mr. Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the communication, as they must go first to the President, at Canton.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely:

1. Punishment of the guilty parties.
2. Interdiction of the shipment of arms into China.
3. Permanent indemnity to the powers.
4. Sufficient guarantee for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Pekin; for the razing of the Taku forts, and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Pekin and the sea.

The impression here in advance of action of these propositions by the United States is that they contain nothing essentially unfitting them for consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees, and perhaps of that indemnity. Still, as is already suggested, each is undoubtedly a most proper subject for discussion when final negotiations are reached, and, therefore, M. Delcasse's broadest propositions, while likely to consume some time in reducing them to ultimate and binding form, may be said to have a fair reception awaiting them. As to the interdiction of arms, the state department already has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

Following is the reply of the United States government to the German note relative to the punishment of the Chinese offenders:

"The Secretary of State to the Imperial German Charge: Memorandum in response to the inquiries made by the Secretary of State, October 2, by the Imperial German charge d'affairs, touching the Chinese imperial edict in regard to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials. The Chinese Minister communicated to the Secretary of State on the 2nd a telegram received by him from Director-General Cheng, conveying the purport of an imperial edict dated September 25, 1900, by which the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is decreed. The government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the imperial Chinese government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nationalities have suffered at the hands of evilly disposed persons in China, although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the inculcated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese Minister the President's view that it would be most regretable if Prince Tuan, who appears from the concurring testimony of the legations at Pekin to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or if Wang Yi and Chao Shu Chioa should receive other than their just deserts. With a view to forming a judgment on these points the United States minister in Pekin has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement, whether the punishments prepared accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. It is hoped that Mr. Conger's reply to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion we yet hold, and which we share with the imperial German government, that the edict in question is an initial step in the direction of peace and order in China. Department of State, Washington, October 3, 1900."

FATALITIES.

Canal Superintendent Dead—Fell From a Window—Killed by Locomotive.

Cornwall, Oct. 4.—D. A. McDonell, for fifty-one years superintendent of the Cornwall canal, is dead.

Windsor, Oct. 4.—Eduard Saucier, ex-railway conductor of the G. T. R., and later employed at the Windsor Electric Light Co., fell or threw himself from the bedroom window of his house to the sidewalk last night, and will killed almost instantly. Mystery surrounds the death of Saucier. A woman who had been in his room is missing.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—A railway employee named John Wilson was killed at Oakland station to-day, by slipping beneath the wheels of a locomotive.

GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

Result of the Competitions Held in May and June Last.

As a result of the general proficiency competition held by the Fifth Regiment in May and June last, No. 6 company, Capt. Drake, has been awarded the general efficiency shield for the current year. The highest marks in gun drill were made by No. 4 gun team, of No. 3 company, Capt. McConnan, in charge of Sergt. Bodley. In announcing the result of the competition in a regimental order, Lt.-Col. Gregory says: "The officer commanding again regrets that the companies have suffered so much from absentees and from loss in answers to officers' questions, caused by incompleteness of establishment."

The marks obtained by the different companies follow:

Company 1—Major Monro: Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and firing, 15; company drill, 14; discipline and interior economy 66; officers, 9; officers' questions, 13; N. C. officers' questions, 38; absentees, 6; total, 158.

Company 2—Capt. J. F. Foulkes; Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and economy, 15; company drill, 15; discipline and interior economy, 59; officers, 9; officers' questions, 24; N. C. officers' questions, 33; absentees, 14; total, 150.

Company 3—Capt. D. B. McConnon: Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and firing, 16; company drill, 15; discipline and interior economy, 61; officers, 10; officers' questions, 26; N. C. officers' questions, 38; absentees, 7; total, 168.

Company 4—Lieut. H. Grahame: Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and firing, 13; company drill, 13; discipline and interior economy, 64; officers, 10; officers' questions, 13; N. C. officers' questions, 38; absentees, 7; total, 153.

Company 5—Major P. Hibben: Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and firing, 17; company drill, 16; discipline and interior economy, 63; officers, 8; officers' questions, 13; N. C. officers' questions, 38; absentees, 5; total, 159.

Company 6—Capt. B. T. Drake: Clothing and accoutrements, 9; manual and firing, 15; company drill, 14; discipline and interior economy, 66; officers, 10; officers' questions, 26; N. C. officers' questions, 38; absentees, 1; total, 177.

Possible Marks—Clothing and accoutrements, 10; manual and firing, 20; company drill, 20; discipline and interior economy, 80; officers, 10; officers' questions, 40; N. C. officers' questions, 40; total, 220.

THE BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

Fault of the United States For Not Accepting Canada's Offer.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The Vancouver despatch intimating a dispute as to whether the Mount Baker mines are in British Columbia or the State of Washington, elicits the information that the Dominion government in June last made a proposal to the United States for the appointment of an international commission to remark the 49th parallel. So far no reply has been received.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London.

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B.C.

ARE MOVING TO LADYSMITH

The Wellington Mine Workings Will Be Closed Down To-Day.

Nanaimo, Oct. 4.—The Wellington workings will be abandoned to-morrow, and all machinery will be moved to Ladysmith. Water is already flooding the workings. The output now is only two cars a day.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo repair shops also will go to Ladysmith.

Ald. Planta will be summoned for discharging firearms within the city limits. He shot a grouse yesterday in the back yard of his residence, and the story got into the local paper, from which the police took the cue.

A number of liens, aggregating about $1,400, have been filed by workingmen lately employed in the Raven mine, Qualicum, for wages due by the company. These liens range from $60 to $200.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT.

United States People Flatter Themselves Too Much For the Part They Play.

In an article displaying a self-respecting Canadian spirit, the Montreal Star comments as follows on an article in a New York paper, worded in the some what patronizing style which many United States journals are wont to use towards the Dominion:

"It has fallen to a Boston capitalist, Mr. Henry M. Whitney, to rouse Cape Breton, the Rip Van Winkle of Canada, from a sleep of one hundred and two years, and to prepare that island once more to occupy, though in a different capacity, the place that it had under the old regime," says the New York Commercial Advertiser. An Ottawa paper, commenting on this, says: "This may be very gratifying from the industrial standpoint, but it is a reflection on British and Canadian enterprise alike. Our dormant wealth, which is so enormous, ought not to be left to the exploitation of foreigners."

The fact is that a great deal of the capital being invested in the development of Cape Breton is Canadian. Mr. Henry M. Whitney has associated with him in the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, whose immense works at Sydney, C.B., are nearing completion, such well known Canadian capitalists as Sir William Van Horne, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. James Ross, Mr. Robert Mackay, Senator Cox, Elias Rogers, Hon. David McKeen, Mr. John S. McLennan, Mr. Michael Dwyer, Mr. W. B. Ross, Q.C., and Mr. B. F. Pearson.

There is no reason to regret that Mr. Henry M. Whitney, an American business genius, who has been uniformly successful in all his enterprises, has identified himself with the work of developing Cape Breton into a great industrial centre. The more Americans of this stamp who take an interest in Canadian industrial enterprises the better it will be for Canada.

Some of the most successful enterprises in the United States have been established by Canadians, and the development of the United States for many years depended largely upon British capital. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Arthur J. Moxham, the vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, is an Englishman, who established some of the biggest and most successful iron and steel industries in the United States before coming to Canada, and he still remains a British citizen.

No one ever considered it a reflection upon the enterprise of Americans when British capital was invested in the United States, or when Englishmen and Canadians of business capacity organized American industries.

Then it should be noted that Mr. Whitney and his associates did not enter upon this big Cape Breton iron and steel enterprise until the fact that Newfoundland ore and Cape Breton coal would work successfully together had been demonstrated beyond doubt by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, a distinctly Canadian company, who carried iron ore from Great Bell Island, Newfoundland, and coal from Cape Breton to their blast furnace at Ferrona, in Pictou county, and tested them there on a large scale.

More and more in the future we may expect that American capital will come into Canada to develop our great natural resources. There is now far more undeveloped wealth in Canada than in the United States, and there are greater opportunities for making large profits by the investment of capital in Canada than in any other country.

What Canadians should endeavor to do is to make our cities and towns so attractive that the Americans who invest capital in this country will come to live here and spend in Canada the money they make in Canada. We must make our cities even more beautiful than American cities in order to induce these capitalists to live in Canada. We must have clean, well-paved streets, fine parks and boulevards, public libraries, art galleries and museums equal to those in the leading cities of the United States. Then we may hope that the Americans who grow wealthy by developing the great natural resources of the Canadian Dominion will make their homes in Canada, bringing up their children as Canadians.

Li Hung Chang Going to Pekin

Decides Upon This Move After Consulting With Russian Minister.

Germans Will Secure Possession of Railway to the Capital.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 3, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Li Hung Chang and M. de Giers, the Rusisan minister to China, had a lengthy conference to-day, after it was announced that Li Hung Chang would depart for Pekin to-morrow. Li Hung Chang will be accompanied by the Russian admiral, a Russian guard and his own bodyguard. Peaceful conditions prevail.

The sick among the Americans are being sent to the hospital ship Maine, which will sail soon for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

An order has been sent to Shanghai for the immediate delivery of a plant for the construction of a branch railroad from Tang Ho, on the Gulf of Liao Tung, to Ching Wan Tao. Also for the erection of a pier to which ships may be moored. It is expected that the work will be completed within two months, thus securing facilities for a winter port.

The Germans have demanded possession of the railroad between Tien Tsin and Pekin, and the Russians have agreed to let them have it. The Germans will shortly begin to repair the road between Yang Tsun and Pekin.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The Naval Societies' news bureau in China cables that the Russians have occupied Mukden, capital of the province of Liao Tung.

Pekin, Oct. 1, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 4, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—A small body of imperial Chinese troops appeared at Pei Ta Chu yesterday. It is informed the government that their purpose was to disperse the Boxers. They were not molested by the British.

It is announced that the Germans will winter 8,000 men in Pekin.

The British are reducing their forces in preparation for the winter. One thousand coolies will start for India soon, as the Indian cavalry will probably be withdrawn.

The volume of business being done is steadily increasing.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The following official note was issued this afternoon:

"The foreign minister has instructed representatives of France to sound the powers whose troops are co-operating with ours in the extreme East, regarding the adoption of a common programme for the negotiations with China. Our representatives have acquitted themselves of this mission and left with the various foreign ministers a copy of the following note: 'In sending their forces to China the powers proposed first of all to deliver their legations. Thanks to their union and the valor of the troops, this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese government, which has given Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang full power to negotiate and treat in its name, suitable reparation for the past and serious guarantees for the future. Penetrated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different governments, the government of the republic believes it suits up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon immediately after the usual verification of the powers: First—The punishment of the principal culprits who will be designated by the representatives of the powers. Second—The maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms. Third—Equitable indemnities to states, societies and individuals. Fourth—The formation of a permanent guard for the Pekin legation. Fifth—The dismantlement of the fortifications. Sixth—Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin, which would thus always be open to the legations wishing to go to the sea.'

"Presented collectively by the representatives of the powers and supported by the presence of the international troops, it appears impossible to the government of the republic that the conditions, which are so legitimate, would not be accepted by the Chinese government at an early date.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.—The astonishment of the Chinese was great when they received to-day official notification from the viceroy to the effect that foreign pressure had necessitated the degradation of prominent members of the court.

The new German cable from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin has been opened.

It is reported that the allies will demand an indemnity which will aggregate $200,000,000.

A LARGE BEQUEST.

Mount Allison College Gets a Large Sum From Massey Estate.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—The executors of the estate of the late Hart A. Massey have recently paid $50,000 on account of the bequest of $100,000 to Mount Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, N. B.

VINEYARDS DEVASTATED.

Situation in France So Critical That Troops Have Been Utilized to Aid the Growers.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Heavy storms throughout France have done much damage to property and live stock. Many of the rivers are overflowing, devastating wide districts. The wine-growing districts are the greatest sufferers, as over a large area the vineyards have been terribly injured, the vines have been beaten down, and in many cases the crops almost ruined. The damage done in the Haute Pyrenees amounts to a disaster. The situation is so critical in Burgundy, Aubergne and the Rhone vineyards that, in response to the urgent requests of the growers, the minister of war, Gen. Andre, is sending troops to aid in the harvesting.

DR. SUTHERLAND'S VIEW.

He Thinks Missionaries Are Needed in China.

Kingston, Oct. 4.—The General Mission Board of the Methodist church is in session here. Reports show that the mission work generally is progressing in all its departments. Dr. Sutherland, referring to the situation in China, said the man most needed in the Orient at the present time was the missionary. China, he decided, could not save itself.

Increased Majorities

Conservatives Are Still Gaining Ground in the Elections in Great Britain.

Government Have Won Still Another Opposition Seat.

Chamberlain Bids Englishmen to Remember Words of Mayor of Mafeking.

London, Oct. 6.—(1:30 a. m.)—Thirty contests took place yesterday in the parliamentary general election. Most of them were in rural districts, and the results have not yet been announced. So far as known, however, 441 members have been officially declared elected, and the relative strength of the parties is as follows:

MINISTERIALISTS	301
LIBERALS	77
NATIONALISTS	60
LABORITES	3

In the Stretford and Widnes divisions of Lancashire, Sir John William McClure and Mr. John Saunders Gilliat, who respectively represented those constituencies in the late parliament, have been returned by the Conservatives with enormously increased majorities.

Sir Robert Banattaune Finlay, attorney-general, was re-elected as the Liberal-Unionist candidate in Inverness. At Maidstone the Liberals captured a seat, their candidate, Mr. J. Barker, receiving 2,200, as against 2,162 cast against his Conservative opponent, Mr. Fiennes S. W. Cornwallis, who represented the seat in the late parliament. Thus far the Ministerialists have gained 23 seats and the opposition 15, which would give the government an additional 16 votes on a division in the House of Commons.

Last evening Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, sent the following telegram to candidates:

"Let all patriotic Englishmen remember the words of the Mayor of Mafeking. 'A seat lost to the Unionist government is a seat gained by the Boers.'"

ALL-WIRE TO DAWSON.

Line Cannot Be Completed Yet For Several Days.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—J. B. Charleson, who has arrived from Ottawa, to be present at the joining of the two ends in the all-Canadian telegraph line from Dawson, stated this morning that the ends of the wires were yet a week apart, and no relay would be established unless they had to abandon the work for the winter. The line was down from Quesnel to some point north, and no news had come from the end for several days.

The delay in completing the line is due to mishaps, and lack of feed for the horses, but he had been informed that the muskegs had been passed as well as the summit, and he thought there would be nothing to prevent the line being finished in a week. The managers had informed him, on September 15, that the lines would be joined in 26 days from that date, and if no unforeseen difficulties have arisen since this last message was received, the new line could be opened for business in from one to ten days. There was less than 50 miles to cover.

Mr. Charleson said that as he did not recognize politics in connection with his work, all papers would be served alike regarding the first all-wire messages received from Dawson. He would have it sent to the Vancouver and Victoria papers in care of himself, so that no favoritism might be shown.

Mr. Charleson said the post office at Dawson was completed and the carpenters were on their way home. The government building at Atlin is also finished, and the branch telegraph line from Dawson to the United States boundary has been completed. Unfortunately, the signal service line of the United States army department had been seriously delayed, owing to the steamer on which were Gen. Greely and all his assistants and workmen being stranded on a bar in Northern waters. This necessitated the jettisoning of all the telegraph supplies, before the boat could be floated.

Mr. Charleson stated in conclusion that the government were very anxious to have the all-Canadian telegraph line to Dawson rushed to completion, and he was on his way to the scene of the work on the Quesnel end, for the purpose of using every means in his power to have the line finished in a few days.

A ROYAL CHARIVARI.

Socialists in Brussels Will Disturb Prince Albert's Wedding Festival.

Brussels, Oct. 4.—The festivities for Saturday and Sunday in order to celebrate the wedding of Prince Albert of Belgium and the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria threaten to be troubled by socialist demonstrations. The socialists propose to gather on Sunday on the square in front of the Bourse, where the Prince and his bride are to witness a procession of 7,000 school children. The socialists' organ, Le Peuple, calls on the populace to demonstrate that they are in favor of amnesty and universal suffrage. It deprecates a disturbance of order, declaring that an immense clamor for justice will suffice to achieve the object in view. Nevertheless, the authorities fear that the proposed assemblage of socialists will lead to disorder, and are considering the abandonment of the procession.

KILLED FOR A DEER.

A Hunter Makes a Terrible Mistake in the Adirondacks.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Howard Fetterly, of Euclid, N. Y., 20 years of age, a guest at the Otter Lake hotel, in the Adirondacks, was mistaken this afternoon by John App for a deer, and was shot through the heart and killed.

ROUSING WELCOME.

Woodbridge, Oct. 4.—Private Thos. G. Wallace, son of Clarke Wallace, was welcomed home from South Africa this evening by his fellow-townsmen and by many hundred residents of the neighboring portions of the county. Prominent among those who went out from Toronto was Archibald Campbell, his father's opponent in East York. There was enthusiasm and much speech-making.

From the South Seas

Miowera Brings News of a Native Rising in New Hebrides.

Unveiling of Anglo-American Memorial to Dead at Apia.

Rich Gold Find—New Zealand Premier on the Pacific Cable.

R. M. S. Miowera brought news from the South Seas of a rising of the natives on the island of Eromanga, one of the New Hebrides group. The news was given to the Sydney newspapers by the H. A. Robertson, of the Canadian Presbyterian Missionary Society, who was visiting at Sydney and who had been hurriedly called back to Eromanga on receipt of the news. He said that the native Christians had been attacked by Eromanga by the blacks and 15 had been killed. The teachers had taken refuge, when the latter in which the news was given was written, in caves. So serious was the rising accounted that steps were being taken to build a block proof stockade around the chief's residence at Dillon's Bay, Eromanga.

News was also brought by the steamer of the unveiling of the Anglo-American memorial erected as a naval tribute to the graves of the dead who fell in the Samoan embroglio two years ago. The memorial was unveiled by Dr. Wolf Solf, the German governor. The ceremony, which was an impressive one, was attended by the officers and men of the H. M. S. Pylades and U. S. S. Abarenda. The memorial stands on a splendid site given by the German government and is in full view of the harbor of Apia. It was subscribed for by the crews of the U. S. S. Philadelphia and H. M. S. Royalist, Porpoise, Tauranga and Tourmaline. The monument is of grey Abercorn granite, bearing gilt inscription, with intwined English and American flags above and anchor below in gold lettering. The stones were conveyed from Sydney by H. M. S. Pylades and landed by lighters supplied by a German firm. The graveyard where the fallen fighters are buried is fast becoming a native burial ground, and the German government in consequence offered the much better site. The bodies were then exhumed and removed from the old graveyard, which is opposite the residence of Mataafa. The bodies removed, the proceedings commenced by the reading of the burial service by Rev. Walter Hutchison, Congregational minister of the London Missionary Society. Firing parties of 25 men each were landed from H. M. S. Pylades and U. S. S. Abarenda. These were lined up on two sides of the monument and fired three shots. The bugle calls were then sounded, and a hymn, "Thy will be done" sung. The ground was kept by the German and ten marines from each ship. The men formed a hollow square in front of the memorial, the British on the left and the Americans on the left, the commanding officers, consuls and officers being near the centre.

Capt. Tupper of H. M. S. Royalist said: "Your Excellency, as senior representative present of the British and American navies, I thank you for the courtesy you have shown us in joining such an excellent site for the monument which has been erected to the memory of our comrades who fell in the discharge of their duty, and I feel sure the relations and friends of the deceased will wish me to express their gratitude for your kind wish, voluntarily expressed, to take care of the monument they subscribed for their dead comrades. For the assistance which you and your countrymen here present have so generously rendered to us in erecting the same. I now invite Your Excellency to be kind enough to unveil the memorial for us."

The Governor replied: "In undertaking the honorable task of unveiling the memorial, I am desirous of expressing my heart-felt sympathy for the sorrow felt greatly in the loss of the steamer on which were Gen. Greely and all his assistants and workmen being stranded on a bar in Northern waters. This necessitated the jettisoning of all the telegraph supplies, before the boat could be floated.

Mr. Charleson stated in conclusion that the government were very anxious to have the all-Canadian telegraph line to Dawson rushed to completion, and he was on his way to the scene of the work on the Quesnel end, for the purpose of using every means in his power to have the line finished in a few days.

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