The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLV., NO. 96. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

Mainland Happenings

Pitt Lake May Be the Next of the Great Gold Fields.

George Moody Quickly Fills a Vegetable Can With Coarse Gold.

Arrivals From the Atlin Creeks Tell of Flourishing Conditions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—A. E. Henry, a Milwaukee capitalist, who put $27,000 into the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company, is in the city. He has caused to be issued, through D. G. MacDonnell, writs in two suits, one against the Victoria Terminal for specified performance of an agreement, the other against Construction Contractor Guthrie, of the Great Northern Railway, the other defendants being John Hendry and the Saanich Land Co.

The steamers Hamlin and Surprise were seized today and $100 from each was demanded for damage done to the bridge at Lulu island. The Surprise paid up. The Hamlin will fight the case.

R. G. MacPherson, M. P., was summoned to Ottawa by wire today. It is likely in connection with the new federal building.

Today ladies with red cross badges on their arms stood on street corners in Vancouver and solicited subscriptions for the hospital. Amongst them were two Chinese ladies, who appealed to the Chinese of Vancouver for aid. Every man who contributed had a tiny red cross pinned to the lapel of his coat, and by 6 o'clock in the evening the man who was not thus decorated was a marked man.

Captain R. W. Webster, head of the Co-operative Tea Garden Company of Ceylon, is in the city. He was a member of the Rough Rider Corps who saw service in South Africa and is known as the Imperial Yeomanry of London. For the past two months, Capt. Webster has been a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton. Captain Webster said he had been in every country in Europe and every state in the Union, but nowhere saw such progress as in Vancouver.

The proverbial luck attending an intoxicated man was certainly with Charles Macaulay, who lay down between the C. P. R. rails last night to sleep off his stupor. An entire freight train passed over him, and if he had not stuck out his foot he would have been unhurt, as it was one foot was crushed and subsequently amputated.

In the fight between Cariboo St. Clair and Dan Godfrey, a colored man, at the Savoy last night, St. Clair got the decision. The big fellow was rushed to the ropes in the eighth round and was being pounded unmercifully, and the referee asked him what he was going to do and Godfrey said: "I am going to quit."

There was a heavy guarantee posted yesterday for the coming fight between Perry Queenan and Rufe Turner at the Theatre Royal, next Friday night. The match is under the auspices of the Vancouver Baseball Club, who had to guarantee a $1,000 house.

Messrs. A. E. Tulk, C. M. Marpole and Max Macgowan, one of the committees of the new Athletic Club, have returned from Seattle where they visited the new quarters of the Athletic Club of that city. They have returned to Vancouver full of bright ideas and enthusiasm.

Charles Leonard, the young man who was arrested at the Hotel Vancouver for embezzling funds from East Orange, N. J., is in jail in New York, his wife being allowed to go to her home.

Captain McFadden, shipping master, met with a painful accident yesterday by stepping off a street car before it had stopped.

Burglars entered the drug store of Charles Muggel on Thursday night by prying open the back window. The thieves secured the cash box and abstracted therefrom $101.50. The thief seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the premises.

Mr. Charles Queen is home from Atlin. He emphatically resents the statements made in a local paper in an interview with an Atlin citizen, that he was having any trouble with his flume proposition. He says that the company have a charter from the government and are building a flume according to the plans submitted to the government. Mr. Queen says that active operations are in progress on the flume and the company expects to turn on the water by the middle of next summer. If they can do so, the clean-up in Atlin will be a large one. Mr. Queen made the important announcement that the company had decided to continue their water system to Spruce creek by a pipe line. The original plans called for four miles and one-eighth of ditch, about eighteen feet wide, from Atlin lake, while one-third of this will be flume. The flume will be eight feet wide and six feet high. The descent was very gradual so that the force of the water would be greater. Last summer on Pine creek there were but 900 inches of water and their flume could supply Pine and Spruce creeks with all the water they wanted beside ten claims of their own. Construction would cost about $40,000.

Mr. Queen stated that the Boulder creek hydraulic works operated by the French Company was one of the best of its kind in British Columbia. That their pay dump was about twelve feet high, and it was very rich dirt. They had cleaned up about $40,000 during the season and no doubt when contemplated improvements were made in regard to the manner of saving gold that the clean-up would be very much larger.

A rich placer claim has been located in the Pitt lake district. George Moody, of Westminster, is the man who could tell all about it, but he declines to give any information regarding the locality. The facts as far as known are that Mr. Moody has returned with $1,200 in coarse gold dust which he says he secured from the gravel of a creek. He declines to say how long it took him to recover the gold, but those who knew when he left and saw him when he returned state that unless the locality is very near by, that he could not possibly be over a few days in making the big clean up, certainly less than a week, when allowing for the time taken in traveling both ways, and making his sluice boxes and pitching his camp. Immediately on returning to town he tried to organize an expedition to return at once to the find. He found men ready to advance all the money necessary, but matters were delayed from one cause and another until it became too late in the season. Mr. Moody, from all appearances, has struck a diggings, comparatively speaking, close by Vancouver, which is as rich as any in the Klondike, and if the hints he has let drop prove correct, it is probable that the next stampede will be to the Pitt lake district. He has at least demonstrated that gold is there. The actual facts of the find are known to three persons—Mr. Moody and two friends. But the $1,200 in gold dust has been seen by many, all of whom were pledged to secrecy, even as to seeing the dust. Mr. Moody is a very trustworthy man, of Indian extraction, but possessed of no wealth in money or chattels. The fact that he came back from Pitt lake with a vegetable can full of gold dust is sufficient evidence that he has struck rich placer diggings near home.

Some of the smaller sawmills in the Kootenay country seems to have already felt the effects of the American competition in the Northwest and Manitoba. The Cedar Valley Lumber Company's mill is in the hands of the assignees, and the assets are being sold off to satisfy claims against the company. The mills are situated in East Kootenay in the Crow's Nest Pass country. The Carbon Creek Lumber Company of East Kootenay is also in the hands of the liquidators.

In the police court yesterday a vender of patent medicine was accused of obtaining money under false pretences. The plaintiff said that the defendant had promised for $50 to cure his daughter of rheumatism, and that the agreement was he should call twice a day until the cure had been effected. He had bought $16 worth of medicine from him, he had called a couple of times and then discontinued his visits. This was a case that should not have been brought into the police court, and the magistrate said so. The man had bought the medicine and paid for it, and if he felt a breach of contract had been committed, his place to get redress was the civil court.

A man named Sherwood confessed that he had a little fox terrier that was in the habit of nipping sometimes, but people would insist upon stealing his apples. The magistrate said that because people stole his apples it was no reason why he should keep a dog that was in the habit of nipping, and the dog would have to be destroyed. Mr. Sherwood pleaded that the dog was only a very little animal, and if he was allowed he would send him away out of town. The magistrate said that this would not be fair to other localities, and that he would remand the case until tomorrow, and if evidence was given that the dog was destroyed in the meantime the case would be dismissed.

A prisoner was fined $10 and costs for offering to shake hands with a man, and when that man's hand was put out as a token of friendship beating him into insensibility. He was further fined the costs of the cab secured for the purpose of carrying the insensible man to the police station and the fee of the doctor who attended him. The case was proved beyond a doubt by several witnesses. A friend who attempted to interfere with the police while the man was being taken to the police station was fined $5 and costs.

A woman who interfered with the police when they were searching for a man they were after on Dupont street was fined $25 for breaking the law in regard to the character of the house in question, she first had to contend with the police was ordered out of town on a suspended sentence. It is possible that in the future all such women who plead guilty as this one did will be ordered to leave the city. The man in the case who was in the police court yesterday charged with living in these houses with a suspicion hanging over him, that he was engaged in bringing these women to Vancouver, was found to have forfeited his bail amounting to over $100. His lawyer, Mr. Kapelle, asked to have the man's watch and chain handed to him. The court had no objection, and Mr. Kapelle smiled a broad smile for his fee as counsel was thus assured.

The boy McDonald, alias an unpronounceable Polish name, who first said he was an orphan, but now says his parents live in Winnipeg, is still in jail as no word has been received from his parents. His case was further remanded. Another boy, Ernest McCance, an incorrigible, whose case was remanded for a week, has been befriended by some charitably disposed ladies, who have secured him a position in a drug store in the city. He will be allowed out on a suspended sentence.

Tomezi Wadd complains to the police that while working in a hotel in the city a watch and chain was taken from his vest pocket.

The Provincial Gazette records the fact that seventeen licenses to cut timber off Government land have been applied for and nineteen coal licenses, the latter licenses are all for claims in the Nicola Valley. It is said that owing to reports of a railway coming into the valley that there is quite a boom on in coal prospecting.

J. S. McBain of Steveston has settled in Vancouver for the winter. He says that Steveston is quieter than for many years.

Mr. Stout, superintendent for the Dominion Express Company in British Columbia, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection in the interior.

A squad of mounted police arrived by yesterday's Pacific express en route to White Horse.

LADY MISSIONARY DEAD.

New York, Nov. 6.—A cable received today from Calcutta announces the death from typhoid fever of Miss Louise Benedict Pearson, who had been a missionary since 1901.

KILLED BY FISH BONE.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 6.—Rodolphe Berthiaume, fifty-five years of age, is dead of blood-poisoning caused by the accidentally pricking his finger with a fish bone. The scratch was very slight and little attention was paid to it until the finger began to swell and discolor. When the physician was called it was too late to save his life.

WARRANTS FOR SENATOR.

Hon. George Green of New York to Be Tried for Postal Frauds.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Justice Pritchard, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today issued four "alias" bench warrants for the arrest of State Senator George E. Green, of New York, who is under indictment by the grand jury of the district of Columbia, for alleged complicity in the postal frauds.

BALKANS AND FAR EAST.

Counts Von Buelow and Lamsdorf Have Conference on Situation.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The Tageblatt learns that the conference between Count Von Buelow and Count Lamsdorff at the Castle of Tartstadt yesterday was on the situation in the Balkans and in the Far East. The correspondent of the Tageblatt at St. Petersburg says the Czar will return November 19th, and will not visit Copenhagen, although his presence there is greatly desired by the Dowager Empress of Russia.

It takes three men more than eight months to manufacture a real Cashmere shawl.

Rumors of Insurrection

Advices From Bogota Give Report of Probable Trouble.

Regular Development of New Panama Government Shown in Despatches.

London Expresses Surprise at American Hurry to Recognize New State.

Washington, Nov. 7.—A despatch to the State department from Minister Beaupre, dated at Bogota, November 4, says there were rumors of trouble and insurrection there on that date.

Government advices indicated a regular development of the new government of Panama. The important announcement indicates a speedy establishment of full diplomatic relations with the new republic, as the appointment of Bruneau Varilla as the agent of Panama in the United States. With him the United States government will transact any necessary business in an official way, pending the appointment of regular ministers plenipotentiary. The president has power, under the constitution, to appoint ministers or agents of the United States to a country under the conditions that now prevail as to Panama, but he must look to congress hereafter to approve his action by providing the necessary salary for the offices. It is not yet determined, however, that it will be necessary to do this, as with the instructions furnished to him by Secretary Hay, Mr. Gudger, the United States consul-general to Panama, may be regarded as fully qualified to discharge any diplomatic duties that may devolve upon him.

The British government has formally requested the State department to look after the interests of the British subjects on the isthmus, and similar requests from other European nations are expected, all of which will be promptly granted.

As soon as there is a regular government at Panama in place of the present junta, the State department expects to take up negotiations for the execution of the canal project. The department has decided that, as far as it is concerned, it regards the treaties that governed as to Colombia or as to New Grenada, as still in force, and that, therefore, all of the concessions, including that of the Panama Canal Company, are valid and in force.

The State department also has decided that, notwithstanding the fact that the Spooner Canal Act in terms required the United States government before beginning the canal, to conclude a treaty with Colombia, the spirit of the act will be met by the arrangement with the new state of Panama on the lines of the Spooner Act, and it will proceed to this end. This sense, it has pointed out, the president will find it unnecessary, unless he wishes to do so, to go to further legislation to authorize the construction of the Panama canal.

From Colon, Consul Malmores reported, under today's date, as follows: "Absolute tranquility in Colon. Porfiro Melendez has been appointed Governor of Colon, and proclaimed at 1 o'clock yesterday. English, French and American consuls present. Lanuch has been sent to Bocas Delloro to proclaim independence there."

Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States battleship Maine has been ordered to Colon.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The United States State department, having received unofficial but reliable notification of the appointment of Bruneau Varilla as diplomatic agent at Washington for the new Republic of Panama, has decided to recognize him in that capacity.

Colombia, Nov. 7.—The people here are delighted at the United States' recognition of the de facto government of the Republic of Panama.

The municipal councils of Panonome, Emperador, San Carlos and Arrajjan have announced their adherence to the new republic.

The steam launch which was sent to Bocas del Toro Thursday night to capture that place in the interest of the new republic, has not returned and no news has been received from that point.

The following provisional appointments have been made here: Governor and military chief, Porfirio Melendez; secretary of the government, Christobal Uriola; alcalde, Benigno Andoion; treasurer, Antonio Ocano; commandant of police, Manuel Paredes.

London, Nov. 7.—President Roosevelt's action and Secretary Hay's statement are not construed by the Foreign Office as being a formal recognition of Panama's independence. Great Britain will instruct her consular and diplomatic authorities on the isthmus to communicate, in case of necessity, with such government as may exist at Panama, but they will not construe that as as a formal recognition of Panama's independence. Colombia has made no protest here.

London, Nov. 7.—Some surprise is expressed in official quarters here at the quick action taken by the Washington government in announcing its attitude regarding the new Republic of Panama, which, though not accepted as a formal announcement, is universally taken as tantamount thereto. Particular interest is attached to Secretary of State Hay's expression that Panama has "accomplished" its independence, and there is a frank expression of the difficulty which faces any European government in recognizing a revolutionary body unless it has proved itself able to hold its own. The view expressed by a British official to the representative of the Association Press is: "Of course, if the United States sends a note to the powers intimating their belief that Panama has practically established, or, as Secretary Hay says, 'accomplished' its independence, and expressing the condition of upholding Panama in that condition, there is not the slightest doubt that every power will formally recognize what would then be the obvious independence of that state."

Panama, Nov. 7.—On the most reliable authority, the correspondent of the Associated Press is authorized to state that the Republic of Panama will assume the Colombian canal obligations, and that arrangements with that end in view are already being made.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Commenting on Senor Felipe Breneau Varilla's appointment, the Temps reviews his long efforts in behalf of the canal, and says: "His conferences throughout the United States largely contributed to the final choice of the Panama route. He afterwards went to Colombia and sought to induce the acceptance of the Hay-Herran treaty. This so strongly inclined popular sentiment in Panama in his favor that on the new republic being constituted and recognized by the United States, it gave the post of honor to the man who had devoted all his energies to seeing the canal realized." Other papers devote leading articles to the action of the United States in recognizing the de facto government of Panama. The tone is temperate.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Consul-General Torres says that the action of the American naval forces at Colon prevented Colombia from sending troops to Panama to suppress the uprising, thus preventing Colombia from fulfilling her treaty of obligation to maintain order. He further declared that in spite of American interference Colombia will fulfil her treaty duties and will march troops by land to Panama.

Le Patrie says that the foreign interview discloses that Colombia has decided "not to permit the United States to take part of her territory under the pretext of creating a new republic." Government opinion and public sentiment generally, with slight exception, approve the course of the United States.

Colon, Nov. 7.—The United States gunboat Nashville is doing patrol duty in the vicinity of Porto Bello, and the cruiser Atlanta is under orders to patrol in the other direction. Doubtless the Atlanta will go to Borcas del Toro, as it is important that this port shall be in the hands of the Republic of Panama, as otherwise the Colombian government could fill it with troops and be a constant menace to the new republic.

The public manifestations of joy continue throughout the length and breadth of the isthmus. It is not forced enthusiasm, but a real expression of joy that the population are once more delivered from the yoke of their oppressors. All classes of the population go arm-and-arm in the streets and are seen embracing each other. To this picture there is no shadow. Two members of the provisional government of the republic arrived here from Panama this morning, accompanied by a band of musicians, and were given a most enthusiastic reception by the people. The foreign population of the isthmus, apparently, are as joyful as the natives over the inauguration of the new regime.

British News By Cable

Spectator Deprecates Windy Rhetoric Regarding Colonial Fiscal Freedom.

Saturday Review Calls Mr. Aylesworth the Right Sort of Patriot.

London, Nov. 7.—The Spectator asks that the fiscal freedom of the colonies be not tampered with by an excess of windy rhetoric. "Mr. Chamberlain's policy," says the Spectator, "must in the end impair the fiscal freedom of the colonies. If instead of keeping our markets open to all-comers we impede the access of the majority of sellers to them and introduce a system of preference, we shall expect the colonies not only to give us privileges, but also not to withdraw these privileges without our consent."

A memorial to the colonial troops who fell in South Africa will be erected in the nave of St. Paul's cathedral, the authorities of the cathedral waiving the rule of "no monuments." The design, which is to be carried out in bronze, represents "Triumph and Sacrifice." The inscription for the tablet has not yet been decided, but the names of colonies that sent contingents will be recorded.

The Saturday Review says: "Mr. Aylesworth is a patriot of the right quality. His Toronto speech was both strong and reticent. The Canadian commissioners were by all accounts forced into a refusal to sign the award, and we could have excused them if the protest had been associated with some petulant or rebellious expressions. Mr. Aylesworth has gone out of his way to recommend a good-tempered acceptance of an unjustified decision."

The Broad Arrow says colonial officers have a strong claim to honorary army rank.

The Allan liner Parisian and the Houston liner Homereus, collided in a fog today in the Mersey. The damage done to each was slight.

A millions tons of pit props are used in the Welsh collieries. The lengths vary from six to thirteen feet, with a diameter of four to nine inches. The Canadian commercial agent at Birmingham has had several enquiries as to Canada supplying this demand.

SAN DOMINGO NOW DECLARES BLOCKADE

Northern Portion of Island is Closed to Shipping---Situation Dangerous.

San Domingo, Republic of Santa Domingo, Nov. 4.—The Dominican government has issued a decree announcing that the northern ports of the republic are closed to maritime commerce. The political situation is unchanged.

The arrival of foreign warships is anxiously expected. The Clyde line steamer Cherokee, which returned here from Macoris, where she went to see United States Minister Powell after having been prevented from entering Puerto Plata, on the north coast, by a Dominican warship, has been ordered to Panama to wait there the arrival of foreign warships. The situation is dangerous. The government intends to prevent vessels from entering the northern ports, but Minister Powell has declared the blockade to be non-effective. The German consul has protested against the action of the Dominican government in closing the ports.

Washington, Nov. 7.— Capt. Briggs, of the United States cruiser Baltimore, cabled the Navy department today from Puerto Plata, announcing his arrival there and stating that the Cherokee was discharging her cargo. This indicates that the blockade has been raised.

Cape Haytien, Nov. 7.—The United States cruiser Baltimore has arrived at Puerto Plata, on the north coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo. Italian and German warships are expected at San Domingo, the capital. The situation in Santa Domingo is unchanged.

New York, Nov. 7.—United States Minister Powell has informed the Dominican government that its proposal regarding the claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, is not accepted by his government, which insists upon the naming of arbitrators without further delay.

They May Not Fight

Prospects of Russo-Japanese Struggle in Orient Grows Fainter.

M. Souvarike Editor of Novoe Vremya, Surprised at American Enmity.

British Government May Guarantee Large Loans to the Japanese.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Negotiations between Russia and Japan have so far advanced that the Associated Press is officially informed that the announcement of a settlement may be expected soon.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The terms of the Russo-Japanese agreement are not disclosed here. It is only reported that a friendly adjustment of the difficulties between Russia and Japan is now as good as reached, and that all prospect of war has disappeared. The Foreign Office, having this knowledge, has received, with smiling incredulity, the vague report that the Czar and Emperor William have signed a Far Eastern alliance. The officials here say it is one of those idle inventions that follow any meeting of sovereigns. No such agreement has been signed. German interests in the Far East are recognized as being of too slight a character to justify her contemplating war; in any event Russia could offer no consideration, now or in the future, sufficient to bring Germany into a war with Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—The chief interest which St. Petersburg seems to take in the Far Eastern situation is in regard to the attitude of the United States. There is a growing belief that American sentiment is distinctly unfriendly. This feeling in the official world extends to business circles. These views are fairly reflected by M. Souvarike, editor of the Novoe Vremya, the most powerful Russian newspaper in expressing amazement at the anti-Russian agitation in America, which he declares is incomprehensible here. He says: "Russia proved her friendship for America in the trying days of the revolutionary and civil wars, and later by the cession of Alaska. After the Spanish war she offered no obstacles to American expansion in the Philippines. Now, when Russia is dealing with the difficult problem of Manchuria, America seems to side against Russia. Is that treating Russia fairly? American interests in Manchuria are insignificant as compared with ours. Russia, having poured in millions for the purpose of civilizing the province, is entitled to the fruits of her labors. Personally, I think it childish ever to relinquish it. We want to preserve the friendship of America. Does America count a possible rupture so lightly as to be unwilling to consider our past interest? In spite of the Far Eastern telegrams of the British press, I think the danger is over for the present. Russia desires peace, but if Japan forces war, she will be able to meet it."

London, Nov. 7.—The Associated Press learns that if the Russo-Japanese negotiations end satisfactorily, as is now expected, it will be due in a great measure to the British government's pledge of its good offices towards the raising of another large Japanese loan in London. It appears that the question of finance has been almost the deciding factor in recent events in the Far East. The understanding arrived at between M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, and Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, prior to the signing of the Anglo-French arbitration treaty regarding their respective Far Eastern allies apparently had even a more important material basis than was indicated when that understanding was first announced. On excellent diplomatic and official authority it is stated that Russia and Japan between whom rumor made war imminent, were negotiating for more money, Japan in London, and Russia in Paris.

Using this as a lever, Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse worked vigorously for peace. Exactly how far Mr. Delcasse was able to go with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, in this direction for the sake of avoiding a war, which would have seriously endangered the newly formed Anglo-French entente, is not known here, but there is no doubt that Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister to Japan, at Lord Lansdowne's instigation, told Japan that Great Britain would not give her any financial help should she unnecessarily precipitate hostilities.

The result of this interesting chapter in diplomacy which in its entirety will propably never be revealed by any public despatches, is that in the event of a satisfactory conclusion of the Russo-Japanese negotiations Japan will, shortly after signing a treaty, endeavor to float another loan in London, having the full unofficial support of the British government. All that the foreign office will say for publication in this connection is taht it is extremely probable that Japan will need more money.

From one of the leading embassies here, however, the Associated Press learns that even in signing a treaty under which Russia will agree to give up all claim to commercial and political privileges in Korea, which is now conceded to be the basis of the forthcoming agreement, Japan will feel constrained to keep up her present defensive strength, at any rate until the spring of 1904. Hence the British government's unofficial guarantee that upon the successful conclusion of a treaty with Russia, Japan shall have adequate financial resources to maintain her forces as a safeguard.

"TO THE BEST OF MOTHERS-IN-LAW"

Queen Alexandra's Tribute to the Memory of Victoria the Good.

London, Nov. 7.—In memory of "the best of mothers-in-law" is Queen Alexandra's tribute to the late Queen Victoria, inscribed on a memorial just erected at the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore, near Windsor. The memorial is a beautiful statue of the Saviour, seventeen feet high, sculptured and sent from Denmark at the expense of Queen Alexandra.

ROXBURGHE'S MARRIAGE.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Duchess of Roxburghe and her daughter, Lady Isabel Innes Ker, arrived here today on the steamer Campania to attend the wedding of the Duke of Roxburghe.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir James Ritchie Succeeds Sir Marcus Samuel as Dignitary.

London, Nov. 7.—Sir James Ritchie was sworn in as Lord Mayor of London today, succeeding Sir Marcus Samuel.

THE DAMARALAND AFFAIR.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The German Colonial Office regards the massacre at Warmbad, Damaraland, German Southwest Africa, by the Bondelzwari tribesmen as not being serious. The German Colonial Office has no confirmation of the report that the insurgents equipped themselves with arms and ammunition brought from British territory.

APPOINTING NEW CARDINALS.

Difficulty as to Signing of Notices Has Been Overcome.

Rome, Nov 7.—A serious question has arisen regarding the notices to be sent to the new cardinals announcing their appointment after secret session to be held Monday. The notices must be signed by the secretary of state, but Mgr. Merry Del Val, the papal secretary, is one of the two prelates to be given this honor. It has been decided that the notices shall be signed by Cardinal Macchi, as doyen of the cardinal deacons.

The Pope received in private audience the Right Rev. Michael Labeque, Bishop of Quebec.

The Pope spoke to Bishop Labeque in a most benevolent manner, saying he follows with the greatest interest the progress of Catholicism in Canada, and adding: "Americans and Canadians are the blooming youth of Catholicism, from which the church expects much, as it knows they can and will do much."

The bishop presented an offering of Peter's pence. He will remain in Rome until the end of November.

Canadian Lead Ores

Products From Dominion Minerals to Come in Duty Free.

Hon Mr. Scott Secretary of State Celebrates Golden Wedding Today.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—An order in council has been passed permitting the entry into Canada free of duty of orange mineral, dry white lead and dry red lead, made from lead produced from Canadian ores. In the refining process the substances mentioned are extracted, and it is felt only proper that Canadian products of this kind should be allowed to come into the country again free, as their is no refinery in the Dominion.

The comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police has received a report from Major Moody in charge of the Mounted Police at the newly established post on Marble island, Hudson's Bay, in which he states that traders in that remote region are very glad to know that they now have government protection.

The venerable Secretary of State, Hon. Senator R. W. Scott, was waited upon by the staff of his department and presented with a gold fruit dish in commemoration of his golden wedding, which takes place tomorrow. The address was read by the Under Secretary of State Joseph Pope, and the presentation was made by Mr. Pelletier, chief clerk. Hon. Mr. Scott was deeply touched by this evidence of good feeling on the part of his staff, and replied in appropriate terms. The aged minister received many messages of congratulation from all over Canada.

IN THE BALKANS.

Salonica, Nov. 7.—An imperial irade, dated November 5th, advises the dismissal and repatriation of all the Asiatic battalions in three vilayets, and another irade orders the three classes of reserves to prepare to mobilize. This will give 80,000 men to the three vilayets. About 6,000 Bulgarian regulars are assembled along the frontier near Razlog, in readiness to enter Turkish territory. A battalion of Turkish Hussars, stationed at Vogena, has proceeded to Ipek, where trouble is expected.

DEFAULTER CAUGHT AFTER LONG CHASE

Alleged to Have Stolen Thousands From C. P. R. And Landed in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Press today says: Canadian detectives with the assistance of two men detailed from the central office, arrested Frank Frappier in Brooklyn last night on a warrant charging him with the theft of $40 from the Canadian Pacific railway. The sleuths from Canada said the charge was technical, and that the prisoner had robbed the company of many thousands of dollars by means of "dummy" pay rolls and a system which he devised for paying employees at distant points on the line.

Frappier said he would fight extradition to the last, and would endeavor to prevent himself being taken back to Montreal for trial. He was traced by the detectives through his wife, who led the men a chase through the New England states in an effort to throw them off her trail. Frappier was in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and an electrician. According to the story told by Detective Wm. Crowe, of Montreal, Frappier was a prominent man, and it is believed he has an ample fortune stowed away somewhere. The detectives say he kept a large hotel in Montreal in addition to his place as foreman of a section of men employed by the Canadian Pacific. He was arrested in August and jumped his bail. His wife remained in town, but the detectives learned she was making hasty preparations for departure. They decided to trace her, correctly assuming she would lead them to her husband. The woman discovered she was being followed and she went to Boston and other places in New England, finally going to Brooklyn.

Frappier refused to talk. When arraigned last night he defiantly told Crowe he would have plenty of trouble before he took him back to Montreal.

Abbey Palmer Near Wrecked

Was Dismasted In Heavy Gale on Tuesday Last When Nearing Flattery.

Picked up by The Steamer Vermont, Which Found Her Derelict.

Vermont Will Claim Salvage Amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The American bark Abbey Palmer, 1705 tons, Johnson, master, which left Honolulu for Port Townsend in ballast on October 13th, was towed to port yesterday morning, dismasted and almost a wreck, by the British steamer Vermont, 2723 tons, Capt. Haynes, R. N. R., laden with grain and lumber for South Africa, via Japan, which found her drifting a helpless derelict, about 140 miles from Cape Flattery. Had not the big steamer happened in the track of the derelict it is difficult to conjecture what would have been the fate of the bark and her crew. Either she would have drifted out to sea out of the track of vessels, or enmeshed in the Japan current which runs nearby the position in which she was found, she would have been driven on the rocks of Vancouver island. But, fortunately, the steamer Vermont came some twenty hours after her upper works had been carried away, leaving the bark pounding helplessly in the tremendous seas with the dragging wreckage swinging against her like an army of battering rams, and the vessel was brought safely to port.

The rescue of the Abbey Palmer is expected to net a large sum to the owners of the Vermont, Messrs. Crow, Harris & Co., of Glasgow, who, through R. P. Rithet & Co., who have been made local agents, are expected to libel the wrecked vessel for $30,000 for the services rendered by the cargo steamer. The two masters were yesterday communicating with their owners, and what course is to be followed will be decided today. In all probability the owners of the Abbey Palmer, who are her master, Capt. Johnson, Robert Ocsden, H. Warnock and J. J. Smith, of San Francisco, will give bonds and secure the release of their vessel, which will then be repaired. If the case is not settled out of court this will be the second time in which the Abbey Palmer has figured in an admiralty court case in Victoria, for three years ago this month she collided with the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan off Cape Beale, when the liner was endeavoring to cross her bows as she was tacking when nearing the entrance to the straits en route from Honolulu to Port Townsend. The suit was decided in favor of the Abbey Palmer.

The Abbey Palmer left Honolulu on October 13th and encountered the usual weather, in fact had an uninteresting voyage, until Tuesday last, when she encountered the heavy gale which was felt generally all over the coast. At noon on Tuesday last the ship was about 175 miles from Cape Flattery, which bore east half north, when a heavy gale blew from the south with a velocity of over sixty miles an hour. There was a tremendous sea running from the northwest—a contrary sea, with monster waves which swept over the Abbey Palmer and buffeted her considerably. She heeled over to an angle of 25 degrees, rolling and pounding heavily in the tremendous sea, and about noon on Tuesday her foremast bent like a whip, cracked and carried away. The crew were all on deck engaged in wearing the ship, Capt. Johnson giving orders for the wind had shifted to the eastward and was blowing a furious gale.

At the foremast came crashing down it carried away the main topgallant mast. The main topgallant yards broke loose and swung from the mainmast, sweeping like battering rams across the vessel as she rolled from side to side. The crew worked hard to clear the wreckage, which threatened to wreck the vessel completely. Then, eight hours later, the mainmast from which the broken spars and rigging were hanging, came down with a heavy crash, making the conditions bad indeed, for the big mainyard was suspending from the wreckage and swung like a battering ram with great force, threatening to drive the side out of the vessel before the seamen managed by diut of hard work to clear it.

The falling wreckage had already caused the destruction of the forward boats, and the bridge and starboard lighthouse had been broken, and the compass destroyed. Then, when the other upper works came down the remaining two lifeboats were broken, leaving the sailors without means of leaving the vessel. The heavy seas were flooding the decks as the vessel rolled, but fortunately no damage had been done to the iron hull, and the vessel was not making water. As she rolled over to an angle of about 25 degrees, though, and the wreckage was carried over the side it was held by the rigging and threatened to puncture the iron hull. Every minute the crew feared that some of the heavy spars held by the steel wire would drive through one of the plates and cause the vessel to founder, and they worked hard to free the vessel. With saws and chisels they cut the debris, wood and wire, and after some hours had freed the vessel from the heavier wreckage, although it was not until Thursday that they had freed the vessel.

The position of the ship was bad then. Without boats, her upper works so badly wrecked that not even a jury rig could be made, the vessel drifted helpless before wind and wave, and Captain Johnson feeling the hopelessness of his position threw several bottle messages overboard telling of the helpless condition of his vessel. Three bottles were sent adrift and eventually they may find their way with the usual trend of currents to the Vancouver island and coast. It was not long, though, that the sailors were left alone on the wide expanse, for about twenty hours after the vessel had been dismasted a full-rigged, three-masted loaded ship was sighted and Capt. Johnson hoisted his Starry flag in a reverse position and signaled to the loaded ship for assistance. The ship was still far away and the signals were being read with difficulty when the smoke of a steamer was seen.

The steamer came nearer and soon was close enough to read the signals for assistance flown on the remaining mast of the dismasted vessel. She proved to be the Vermont, Capt. Haynes, who was then in his berth. He was summoned and in answer to the distress signals steamed over towards the wrecked craft and asked what assistance she needed. Capt. Johnson asked to be towed to Port Townsend, but Capt. Haynes being en route to Japan with a heavy car-

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