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VOL. 32.

TROOPS GATHERING ROUND BURGHERS

BOERS MAY BE CAUGHT IN A TIGHT PLACE

Large Number of the Enemy Again in Natal—Boer's Force Has Been Divided.

New York, Oct. 18.—From Newcastle, Natal, a correspondent of the Times sends a dispatch which says that a large number of Boers are near Cape Town and Slanapies, while a command of 500 holds a position south-east of Piet Retief.

Refugees Camps. London, Oct. 18.—Returns from the refugee camps in South Africa for September show a total white population of 2,411, of which 1,964 were children. The total population is shown to be 318,542, more than there were 201 deaths during the month.

Favors Arbitration. Vienna, Oct. 18.—The under-hans today elected Dr. Kaiser as first vice-president of the house. In returning thanks, Dr. Kaiser seized the occasion to intercede for the government on its attitude toward the South African war. He stated that Austria ought to intercede, and that the war was not waged by Great Britain. That country, he added, would be obliged to confer to the extent of humanity and international law.

Boers Hopeful. Washington, Oct. 18.—Gen. James Sherman, of New York, special representative of the Boer government in this country, was one of the President's aides today, but did not speak to him. He is in a very delicate position, however, to go over the situation in detail with the secretary of state in the hope that some steps may be taken to bring about a settlement of the war in South Africa. Gen. Sherman says his latest dispatches indicate that the Boers may be able to secure Delagoa Bay and make it a base of operations.

FOR MISSIONARY WORK. Annual Report of Board of Missions of Methodist Church—Oriental Missions.

St. Mary's, Ont., Oct. 18.—The general board of missions of the Methodist Church of Canada has concluded its annual session here. The financial report for the year ending June 30th shows a total of \$270,000, and disbursements of \$210,000. The estimated expenditure for the present year totals \$272,555, in which is \$5,300 for Chinese and Japanese mission work in British Columbia.

Rev. Dr. Carmel was chosen chairman of the general board for the ensuing year, with Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland, secretary, and Rev. Dr. James Henderson, associate secretary.

Ignored in Parliament. Mr. McKeen was made of President McKinley's death in Australian House.

Vienna, Oct. 18.—The Arbitration Tribunal today makes the remarkable statement that Count Goluchowski, the imperial minister for foreign affairs, is impossible for the president of the arbitration tribunal, referring to the death of President McKinley on the 14th of September.

Another Exhibition. Southampton Wishes Canada to Be Represented at Exposition There Next Year.

Oswego, Oct. 18.—Hon. A. S. Fisher received a request from Wolverton, England, that Canada be represented at the exhibition there in 1902. Offers for space in the main building and also for a Canadian building are being received.

Steamers Overdue. Vancouver, Oct. 18.—Steamer Comox from northern British Columbia, and some anxiety is felt for its safe arrival.

Don Carlos Is to Be Expelled From Italy.

Victoria Times

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

ROW IN A CAFE. Two Men Fatally Wounded and Another Seriously Injured.

Welsh, W. Va., Oct. 17.—As a result of a shooting scrape two men are fatally wounded and one seriously. The shooting occurred in the Palace House cafe, Robert Hufford, a prominent merchant, shot three times, and Dr. C. R. McDaniel, one of the best known physicians in the county, are fatally wounded, and John Walden, deputy sheriff, is seriously wounded.

Shortly before midnight Hufford was eating in the cafe, when a crowd of strange men entered, apparently intoxicated. They passed several remarks, which Hufford took as insults, and he hurled a heavy glass at one of them and closed in for a fist encounter.

At this juncture Deputy Sheriff John Walden rushed in to separate the participants in the battle, as also did Dr. McDaniel, who was seated at a nearby table. Hufford was jerked roughly by the deputy sheriff and pulled a gun, which he turned on the officer, Walden, in an instant, also brought his revolver into action, and shots were rapidly exchanged. Dr. McDaniel, being a warm friend of both men, rushed into the fray, pleading cessation of hostilities, only to be pierced by a bullet. The firing continued and Hufford was the next to fall. He was shot three times, but the bullet penetrating his left breast. Deputy Sheriff Walden, although shot, was able to walk from the cafe.

MESSSENGER MISSING. Bank Officials Believe He Has Been Murdered.

New York, Oct. 17.—The Commercial Advertiser says: "A remarkable story of the disappearance of a bank messenger named Geo. Armitage, with over \$50,000 in checks and drafts, came to light today. The New Amsterdam National bank is the institution concerned, and the officials are convinced that their employee has been foully dealt with. There appears to be much to bear out this theory of mystery. Geo. Armitage has been a messenger at the New Amsterdam National bank for some time, and in the course of his tours of collections has handled many thousands of dollars to and from the business streets. On Tuesday last he went out on one of his usual missions, the amount of which he was to collect on checks and drafts received by his bank being variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$60,000. He failed to return to the bank and has not been seen since."

EN ROUTE TO HALIFAX. Royal Party Left St. John, N. B., at Noon To-Day.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 18.—The Royal party spent the morning quietly in St. John, leaving at noon for Halifax, amid the cheers of a large crowd. The train will stop at Windsor Junction for the night, resuming the journey to Nova Scotia's capital early in the morning.

No One Injured. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 18.—The train conveying the King's county cavalry to Halifax for a military display during the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall's visit to that city to-morrow, was derailed at West Chester on the Intercolonial railway at an early hour this morning. No one was hurt.

ALL IN THE FAMILY. The Amerc Appoints His Brothers to Various Official Positions.

London, Oct. 18.—The Simla correspondent of the Times confirms the previous announcement that, after taking with him Ameez at a great banquet in Cabul on October 9th, Habib Ullah announced the appointment of his brothers, Nasr Ullah, to all the offices which he held under the late Ameer; Mohammad Ullah, to the post of chief secretary, department, and Amin Ullah, head of the department of justice.

WENT ASHORE IN FOG. Weather is Calm and Steamer's Passengers Are in No Danger.

North Sydney, N. S., Oct. 18.—The Manchester line's Manchester Shipper from Hamburg bound for Montreal, with cargo and two hundred passengers, is ashore at Petrie's ledges, just at the entrance to North Sydney harbor. The weather is calm and those on board are considered in no danger at present. The steamer struck last night in dense fog.

MIGHT CAUSE TROUBLE. Don Carlos Is to Be Expelled From Italy.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The frequent meeting of the Carlist leaders at the residence of Don Carlos in Venice, have led the government. It is rumored, to determine to expel him from Italy, as his proceedings, if continued, would be likely to compromise the friendly relations between Italy and Spain.

STONE RANSOM FUND. New York, Oct. 17.—Rev. Charles C. Creagan, secretary of the American Aid, announced today that a Mr. Ingram, of Encinita, Wis., had offered to be one of 10 to pay the \$50,000 required to complete the ransom fund for Miss Stone. Mr. Creagan also said that he had received a telegram from the Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, of Washington, offering to be one of 50 to pay \$1,000 each to complete the fund. Contributions are being received by Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, and by the American board, 105 East 22nd street, New York.

MAY BE COMPELLED TO TAKE ACTION

RENEWED EFFORTS FOR MISS STONE'S RELEASE

German Diplomatic Agent Is Energetic Because of the Recent Murder of a Traveller.

London, Oct. 18.—The Globe this evening says it fears that the safety of Miss Ellen M. Stone is seriously compromised by the attitude of Consul-General Dickinson in refusing to pay the ransom and in demanding that Bulgaria arrest the leaders of the Macedonian committee as the real authors of the missionary's abduction.

The paper says the situation contains all the factors of a grave international complication and threatens to assume importance far beyond the personality of any individual missionary.

German Official's Attitude. New York, Oct. 18.—The representative at San Francisco of the Journal and Advertiser, cables that paper as follows: "It is learned that Mme. Bakhtiew, wife of the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, formerly Miss Beal, of Washington, has begun energetic work on behalf of Miss Stone, and the strong attitude taken by the German diplomatic agent because of the murder of a German traveller may hasten the authorities to bring about Miss Stone's release."

"The Bulgarian authorities are working hard to prevent the ransom from being paid on Balkan soil. Hence Dr. Huskell is likely to get another letter requesting payment of the ransom on Turkish territory."

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED. Next Convention of the Episcopal Church Will Be Held at Boston.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held at Boston in 1904.

The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the time, however, being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely settled. It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts, and to create the missionary district of Salina out of the diocese of Kansas. The house failed to concur, however, in the proposed setting apart of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district. The election of Rev. Cameron Mann as a missionary bishop of North Dakota was concurred in by the House of Bishops.

Both houses agreed to the report of the committee on the proposed Hunting ton amendment to article 10 of the constitution. This action virtually relegates the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now leave the younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun.

Both houses were reached by the two houses on several minor matters, the usual resolutions of thanks were passed. The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The bishops, attired in their robes of office, and preceded by Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the House of Bishops, and Rev. C. L. Hutchins, secretary of the House of Deputies, marched in procession into the church. As they walked up the main aisle the vested choir of Trinity and the congregation joined in the singing. The bishops were seated on the platform inside the chancel and prayer service was conducted by President Lindsay of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doan of Albany then called for a contribution to be applied towards reducing the deficit in the general missionary fund. The amount given was not announced, but it was very liberal. The triennial pastoral letter was read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri and the convention adjourned sine die. Many of the bishops, presbyters and lay delegates will remain in California for some time visiting places of interest, but the majority will depart at once for their homes.

Manila, Oct. 18.—Five hundred Bolero attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangajon, on the Ganay river, Island of Samar, to-day, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred men.

It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Cataganlog two gun boats were dispatched, General Smith going in person to the scene.

"TO ERECT NEW BUILDING." Montreal, Oct. 18.—The council of the board of trade this morning, decided to rebuild the old structure which was burned last January.

EX-GOVERNOR DEAD. Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 18.—A special to the Herald from Minneapolis, Minn., says ex-Governor John Sargent Pillsbury died at 2:45 this morning.

HALL CAINE RUNS FOR PARLIAMENT

ADVOCATES REFORMS IN THE ISLE OF MAN

Steamers, Railways, Land and Banks Included in Nationalization Scheme—British Patent Laws.

London, Oct. 19.—Hall Caine has consented to become a candidate for the Manx (Isle of Man), parliament in behalf of the Manx party. His opponent is a local lawyer. Mr. Caine's address is a local lawyer. Mr. Caine's address is a local lawyer.

Disadvantages Under Which He labored, when suturing the wounds in the stomach, with failing light in a September afternoon. Later on in the operation, a movable electric light was used with advantage. Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation, the report says: "The operation on the stomach now being commenced, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpitate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the President's pulse, prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet, or for the bullet itself, was desisted from. Further search might have caused the death of the patient upon the operation table. At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann in answer to his questions, that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done, and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any gauze or tubes into the cavity for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

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A Piece of Clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following morning the patient's condition was very much improved.

The findings at the autopsy as well as the developments of the case during the last days exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food as alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid diet. On the fifth day the President sipped hot water, on the sixth he had beer juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive enemata were continued, but were not well retained. At 8:30 in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast, and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast, and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had in the meanwhile been doing very well, and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The President seemed at his best, and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, and as it had been of fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to it.

In the seventh day, towards noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued while castor oil and an emetic or ergot were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse after

An Injection of Salt Solution in the subcutaneous tissue. On the eighth day the condition of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given, and continued for some hours. At 8:30 the President was restless; at 10 p. m. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m. on September 14th.

In speaking of criticism that X-Rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says in his report: "We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-Rays to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm; to have used the X-Ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity, would have been wasteful, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the President, and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X-Rays could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound being formed by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish-yellow, and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "half intact by silk sutures" but the area of stomach wall wound was discolored, greyish-green and easily torn. The area around the wound on the posterior wall of the stomach was also a full gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was

A Spot of Discoloration, which showed that the sloughing process had gone backwards in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas, and the surrounding loose tissues at the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacinated at that point to the extent of about two centimetres. The track of the bullet was then traced through gangrenous tissues in the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomen, the direction of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts, it could not be found and the autopsy had to be discontinued because the time allowed to it by the President of the Institute had already been exceeded.

Dr. Gaylord adds: "As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was discontinued."

Examination of the heart muscles showed that it was affected with well-marked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle. Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues

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NEW MARKET RACES. London, Oct. 18.—Lord Harewood, Minstead, won the Middle Park plate, the blue ribbon of the two year olds, at Newmarket to-day. Cardias was second and Fort Bluff third. The Middle Park plate is of 500 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, for two year old colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the Brethry stakes course six furlongs.

Crown Equerry (Clem Jenkins) won a mile selling stakes of five sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added.

DUKE OF NORFOLK TO MARRY. London, Oct. 18.—The Candid Friend to-day announces that the Duke of Norfolk is going to marry Lady Alice Fitz-William, who recently became a Catholic.

Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, eldest daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam, was born in 1849. The Duke of Norfolk was born in 1847. He married in 1877, Lady Flora Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887. He has one son living, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born in 1879.

ACCOMPLICE OF BRESCI. London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch received here from Rome says that Salator Quintavalli, the anarchist who returned from the United States with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been committed to prison by the court at Porto-Farajo, Island of Elba, on the charge of being an accomplice of Bresci.

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The next morning continues in the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the illness is given day by day and the bullet is given out in the report. On the fifth day, September 10th, took place the much discussed removal of the stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says: "In the evening the dressings were examined, and as there was considerable staining from the discharges it was thought best to remove four stitches, and to separate the edges of the wound, which was observed to be nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The suppurated scum to the wound was removed, and the remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to

A Piece of Clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following morning the patient's condition was very much improved.

The findings at the autopsy as well as the developments of the case during the last days exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food as alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid diet. On the fifth day the President sipped hot water, on the sixth he had beer juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive enemata were continued, but were not well retained. At 8:30 in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast, and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast, and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had in the meanwhile been doing very well, and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The President seemed at his best, and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, and as it had been of fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to it.

In the seventh day, towards noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued while castor oil and an emetic or ergot were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse after

An Injection of Salt Solution in the subcutaneous tissue. On the eighth day the condition of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given, and continued for some hours. At 8:30 the President was restless; at 10 p. m. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m. on September 14th.

In speaking of criticism that X-Rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says in his report: "We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-Rays to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm; to have used the X-Ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity, would have been wasteful, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the President, and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X-Rays could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound being formed by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish-yellow, and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "half intact by silk sutures" but the area of stomach wall wound was discolored, greyish