



VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902.

NO. 27.

VOL. 33.

BISHOP DART WILL REMAIN IN EAST

SERIOUSLY INJURED IN RECENT ACCIDENT

Bill for Manslaughter Brought Against Eric Sharp—A Summer Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—Among Winnipeg's distinguished visitors yesterday were Sir Wm. Van Horne and party, Gen. Dodge, Thos. Tait, Archer Baker and party, Gen. Jamieson, of the British army, Senator Jones and R. J. Fleming, Toronto. Sir William left by a special train this morning for his farm at East Selkirk.

Election Trial Adjourned. The Lisgar election trial has been adjourned until October 7th, when sittings will resume at Manitow.

Hotel Burned. The summer hotel at Delta, a Lake Manitoba resort, was burned yesterday.

Sudden Death. Andrew Huston, of Virden, died suddenly at the Winnipeg General hospital yesterday.

Treasurer Dead. Wm. Miller, for many years treasurer of Blanchard municipality, is dead, aged 82 years.

Wheat Marketed. Nearly 900,000 bushels of wheat were marketed at Canadian Pacific points today.

Returning Home. Archdeacon Pentreath left today for Nelson, B. C., where he will hold a meeting of the executive committee of the Diocese of Kootenay. He goes thence to his home at Vancouver. Bishop Dart will be absent in Weymouth, N. S., until spring, and during his absence the archdeacon will act for the diocese of New Westminster and Kootenay. Bishop Dart's injuries were much more serious than at first reported.

Stock Goes Down. Toronto, Sept. 29.—When C. P. R. stock dropped to 120 1/2 on the local board at the last sale today, there was considerable speculation among the bulls. Toronto just now is carrying an enormous load of C. P. R. stock.

Manslaughter. Kingston, Sept. 29.—At the assizes this afternoon, the grand jury in the Eric Sharp case brought in a true bill for manslaughter. Sharp, who is only 14 years old, shot and killed a school companion named Beatrice Holiand, in April last.

Methodists Adopt Resolution Calling Upon Roosevelt to Appoint Commission of Mediation.

New York, Sept. 29.—After a stormy session resolutions calling upon President Roosevelt to appoint a commission of mediation looking to ending the coal strike were adopted today at the weekly Methodist preachers' meeting. The resolutions recite that the strike has reached a stage which calls for the most serious attention of all Christian men, "that the interests of many of our people are specially involved, as well as those of the churches under care, that it continued much longer the suffering which will result in unparalleled suffering among the poor of our great cities, and the time has now come for honest, earnest efforts, being adopted such a settlement as will be acceptable to all parties."

COLOMBIAN TROUBLES. Guerrillas Defeated by Government Troops—Two Leaders Killed.

Colon, Sept. 29.—News was received here yesterday that a small government force defeated a band of guerrillas at Santacalia, near Cartagena, killing the two leaders. An important engagement is possibly being fought now at Lachenaga, where Gen. Castillo, with a large army, has for some time past been harassing the government's forces. Lachenaga is near Santa Marta.

Information has also been received here to the effect that one thousand government troops have safely disbanded the Magdalena forts and made an overland march to attack Gen. Uribe-Uriva at Tenerife.

It is reported that Gen. Perdomo is momentarily expected at Panama, and that he will have the same power as the secretary of state at Bogota, the capital.

CATHEDRAL WRECKED. Large Number of Worshipers Were Buried in the Debris.

London, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Rome says that yesterday's hurricane swept the small towns of Belpasce and Turresanta in the province of Calabria. Sicily, and destroyed everything in its way. Many persons were killed. The Cathedral of Belpasce was destroyed, burning a large number of worshippers. Several ships were wrecked and the population, becoming panic stricken, fled to the mountains.

BRYAN MAY RUN. Would Be Candidate Rather Than Allow Hill-Gorman Faction to Control Party.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27.—The staff correspondent of the World (Democrat) traveling with Bryan in Kansas says it is not out of the question that Bryan may be a Democratic presidential candidate again. This opinion is based on statements by Bryan to close Democratic friends and repeated by them. The article says: "Personally Bryan would prefer not to make the race and will probably not permit his name to be used if political candidates remain as they are. But should the Hill-Gorman factions attempt to secure control of the party he will in all probability become a candidate to prevent the party from falling into the hands. Financially, Bryan would lose, even by election, for his annual earnings now average from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Financial circumstances, however, could not sway him from what he believes right."

Bryan and Tom Johnson, of Ohio, are close personal friends and are in complete harmony on all the principles of the Kansas City platform. Bryan is not making plans for the presidential nomination. Throughout the week he has positively refused to discuss for publication the probability of his being a candidate.

UNIQUE HONEYMOON TRIP. Woman Dressed As a Man Arrested in a Box Car.

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 27.—In a round-up of hoboes found sleeping in box cars one woman was discovered dressed as a man. She gave her name as Mrs. James S. Smith, of Chicago, and claimed a young man who was with her as her husband.

She said she was married to Smith a year ago in Chicago and immediately after the ceremony the two started out on a unique honeymoon trip to beat their way across the continent. They have travelled 3,700 miles, the woman all the time disguised as a man, and have been arrested eleven times for vagrancy. In speaking of her eventful trip she said: "I have ridden on brake beams in clouds of dust and blind baggage cars in the intense cold of night and in box cars with none but hoboes for companions. I have been put off from trains in the Yuma desert, have gone hungry and taken pot luck with Indian sheep herders, and have picked fruit with men and earned man's wages when I could get work."

IRISH AFFAIRS. Proprietor and Manager of Paper Sentenced to Terms in Prison.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Timothy McCarthy and Thomas McDwyer, respectively proprietor and manager of the Irish People, who have been on trial charged under the Crimes Act with having published intimidations, were each sentenced today to two months' imprisonment. They gave notice of appeal.

John Redmond, chairman of the Irish party, has summoned a meeting of Nationalist members of parliament for October 7th, for preparation of a programme for the coming campaign. Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Davitt expect to sail for the United States October 10th to attend the National convention, which opens at Boston, Mass., October 19th.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE. Passenger Cars at Standstill—Electric Linemen Called Out.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—Not a car for passenger traffic on the street railway left the barns in New Orleans today. Mail cars were sent out, however, and accomplished their work with but one instance of molestation. A mob of strikers near one of the barns swarmed upon a car as it was run out and stole the controlling handle. One arrested followed. All the electric men in this city were called out in a sympathetic strike this afternoon. This means that the city of New Orleans will be in darkness unless the trouble is adjusted quickly. No telephone, telegraph, electric light or trolley wires can be mended now. A policeman was struck on the head and badly hurt this afternoon while attempting to protect a street car.

A HEALTHY REGION. Away Up North the Best Place For Those Afflicted With Lung Troubles.

New York, Sept. 29.—Commander R. E. Peary, Arctic explorer, who has arrived here from the North on his way to Washington, where he will report to the navy department for duty, says it is his belief that the Arctic region is one of the best places on earth for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases. In proof of the health-giving conditions there he said that nearly everybody who went up there came back weighing more and in a much improved state of health generally.

He did not bring any Eskimos South with him, because that those he brought several years ago experienced a hard time, many of them having succumbed to pulmonary diseases.

LORD SALISBURY. Lucerne, Switzerland, Oct. 1.—Lord Salisbury started from here last night for his villa at Beaulieu, near Nice.

TROOPS PROTECT COLORED WORKERS. NO FURTHER TROUBLE AT THE STEEL WORKS. The Reading Company Shipped Twelve Thousand Tons of Hard Coal Last Week.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 30.—The troops brought to suppress the disorder at the American Coal & Steel Company's plant are still here, and the iron workers brought from the south are helping to run the mills. It is said that President Steinberg will not consent to forcing the colored men out. Their departure depends entirely upon themselves, and many say they will stay as long as troops remain.

Last night the strikers voted to reject the company's proposition to grant the puddlers an increase of wages and refuse the slight advance asked by the finishers.

The Coal Output. Rolling, Pa., Sept. 30.—The reports of the Philadelphia & Reading Company here show that during the past week about 12,000 tons of hard coal were turned out of the washeries and collieries of the company and transported to different points. This would be equivalent to about 400 cars. None of it has been delivered in this end of the Schuylkill valley. These officials say that the coal was all sent to Philadelphia and points beyond there.

To Discuss Situation. Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—Mayor Collins has called a conference of representatives from Boston to be held Wednesday noon in the Common Council Chamber to consider ways and means for relieving the present coal situation, in view of the threatened suffering of the poor of the city.

Black Diamond Stick Pins. Chicago, Sept. 30.—"Genuine black diamond stick pins" have been placed on sale at Chicago at 15 cents each. The "black diamonds" are lumps of anthracite coal fastened to gold washed pins, and they find a ready sale on the streets, and in some of the stores.

Prevented Any Outbreak. Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 30.—After several days quiet troops were again sent through the Panther Creek valley this morning, because the turbulent element has been acting boisterously in its efforts to intimidate non-union men on their way to work. The presence of the soldiers had a quieting effect, and there was no disturbance. It is asserted that the strikers in this vicinity are showing little interest in the strike as compared with a few months ago, and that the distribution of the relief funds is far too small to meet the demands.

During the past few days 27 extra brakemen have been hired for the Shamokin division of the Philadelphia & Reading railway. Railroad officials say the extra force is being hired because the company expects the coal traffic to gradually increase.

Soldiers at Mt. Carmel. Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept. 30.—Six companies of the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. O'Neill, arrived here this morning from Reading, Allentown, Lebanon and Harrisburg. When they alighted in the Reading railroad yard, over 2,000 strikers assembled, but made no demonstration. The soldiers are now distributed along the Reading railroad.

General Gobin, who arrived here on a special train from Shenandoah, shall select an encampment site. The soldiers were ordered out last night to suppress Richard's colliery, where they were surrounded by a big mob. At daybreak the strikers dispersed, and everything is now quiet in this vicinity.

PLAYING WITH FIRE. Lodes, Russian Poland, Sept. 30.—One hundred and twenty houses out of 129, comprising the village of Vosheink, Russian Poland, have been burned to the ground. The fire was caused by children playing with fire. Two children perished in the flames.

STEAMER ARRIVALS. New York, Sept. 30.—The following vessels arrived here today: Steamer Friedland, from Antwerp; the Blucher, from Hamburg; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, and the Mesaba, from London.

REOPENING RACE TRACK. San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The board of supervisors has passed an ordinance permitting the reopening of English race track in this city. The track has been closed for some years. Clergymen fought the passage of the ordinance.

MINISTER KILLED. Wichita, Kan., Sept. 29.—Rev. Samuel R. Anderson, Presbyterian, when on the line of the Missouri Pacific last evening hunting for a stray horse, was struck by a switch engine and killed.

EMILE ZOLA'S DEATH. The Novelist's Wife Makes a Statement Regarding the Fatality.

Paris, Sept. 29.—At noon today Madame Zola, who had a narrow escape when her husband Emile Zola was asphyxiated, was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time and was able briefly to relate to a magistrate what had happened. To the magistrate Mme. Zola explained she woke early this morning with a splitting headache. She wakened her husband and asked him to open a window. She saw him rise and attempt to move towards the window, but he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious. Mme. Zola faintly at the same moment, and was therefore unable to give the alarm. Mme. Zola does not yet know of her husband's death, and it is feared she may suffer a relapse when informed of it.

A druggist, who was the first to arrive at the house in order to attend Zola and his wife, said: "When I entered the bedroom M. Zola was partly lying upon the floor and matter thrown from his stomach. No special odor likely to cause asphyxiation was distinguishable. The two victims, moreover, did not present exclusive symptoms of asphyxiation. Their necks were contorted and their lips were bloodless, but not violet colored."

"I think," he added, "it probable that the accident was caused by carbon gas, which lay mainly below the level of the high bed. M. Zola and his wife were thus not suffocated on the bed. M. Zola was awakened by the effect of the gas and tried to rise, but he was seized with vomiting, fainted and thus fell to the floor, where he was suffocated by the gas. His wife was also overcome, but less so than her husband."

The commissary of police in his report to the prefect of police says: "The heating stove was not lighted, and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that his death was due to accidental poisoning by drug. Two little dogs found in the bedroom are alive."

Dr. Leyerman, who attended the victims, is quoted as saying in an interview published this afternoon that the cause of the stroke was not a heart ailment, and that the ejections came from a dog. The commissary of police, in a second report, expressed the medical opinion that Zola's death was accidental and due to asphyxiation.

The prefect has ordered the city architect to examine the bedroom in which M. Zola died and has issued instructions for an analysis to be made of the atmosphere of this room.

M. Zola had been resting from literary work since he finished his book called, "The Truth," which is being published in serial form.

The obituary notices pay tribute to Zola's high literary talents. The Temps says the French literature has suffered a loss which will be felt for years. The newspapers judge Zola's role in the Dreyfus affair, according to political bias.

THE EDUCATION BILL. Former Chancellor of the Exchequer on Government's Attitude to Opponents—War Office Reformers.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the former chancellor of the exchequer, delivered a speech at Bristol tonight in which he outlined the attitude of the government with respect to the bill of the Education bill which he declared their refusal to carry out the provisions of the bill, if it is enacted, or the non-conformist could not believe that parliament would abolish denominational schools. That being so, they provided the only way of meeting the difficulty, namely, the exclusion of elementary education. The former chancellor of the exchequer said the bill might need some alteration, but if the matter was to be settled peacefully there must be no more threats of resistance to the bill of parliament by local authorities or by ratepayers to the payment of rates. If the local authorities failed in their duty, the exclusion of elementary education would trust their work to others, "and the courts know how to deal with those who, by refusing to pay the rates, range themselves on the side of anarchy."

Sir Michael criticized the war office as chiefly responsible for the increase in national expenditure. He said the South African war did not compare to the war in the Sudan in economy and efficiency, and that there was now necessity for drastic reforms in the war office, on the military, however, rather than on the civil side. He declared he had told his colleagues as much, and that he intended to continue his warnings. They would never reform the war office until they made the great mass of military officers pay the same attention to the duties of their profession as naval officers did, and until they removed all outside influences interfering with the management of the army as well as selections, appointments and promotions, which never would be tolerated in the civil service.

Sir Michael said that his criticism could honorably relinquish his former office now that the finances of the country were in a more flourishing condition, and that there was a prospect of reduction in taxation.

He intended to continue a while as member of parliament for West Bristol.

A NEW RAILWAY. Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 30.—The New Mexico & Pacific Railway Co. has been incorporated by Hugh Keohler, Paul Reese, Max Koehler, Thomas B. Harlan and Orlin Turner, all of St. Louis. The company intends to build to the Pacific coast, following the 37th parallel.

TWO MEN KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION. ERIC SHARP WAS ACQUITTED YESTERDAY. The Shipments of Fruit From British Columbia to Manitoba—Eastern News Notes.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 30.—The trial of Eric Sharp, accused of manslaughter by shooting dead his school associate Beatrice Holiand on April 28th, was heard this afternoon. The facts of the occurrence were detailed by teacher and pupils. The defence was that the shooting was accidental, the lad not knowing the revolver was loaded. Geo. Creagan swore that Sharp knew the weapon was loaded. He had shown with the weapon at 1 p. m. It was loaded then, as Sharp told him it was. Jessie Garrison, another pupil, said there was no ill-feeling between the two, and that Beatrice was a particular friend of Eric. After being out three-quarters of an hour the jury returned with a verdict of "Not guilty," and the youthful prisoner was acquitted.

Two Miners Killed. Lethbridge, N. W. T., Sept. 30.—A private telegram received this afternoon states that an explosion occurred today in the mines at Frank, in which two men were killed, including a young man from Lethbridge named John Clark.

Customs Duties. Montreal, Sept. 30.—Customs duties collected at Montreal for the month of September were \$957,865, an increase of \$161,807 over the same month last year.

No More Special Rates. The special arrangement for the transmission of telegrams to the troops in South Africa, through the hands of the adjutant-general at Ottawa, will cease on October 1st. All messages will then go direct as ordinary telegrams, and must be charged for at full rates.

For the Poor. It has practically been decided that if the coal strike continues, the city council will make a large purchase of cordwood to dispose of it to poor people at cost price.

Conductor Killed. An ear conductor named Lavolette had his head severed from his body by a street car running over him this morning on McGill street. He is supposed to have fallen off when collecting fares.

On Strike. St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 30.—About 50 men are on strike in the McKinnon Sash Works. The men were working on piece work and wanted day work.

Death of John Doty. Toronto, Sept. 30.—John Doty, founder of the well known firm of John Doty & Co., died here yesterday, aged 81.

Wolsley, N. W. T., Sept. 30.—Mr. R. L. Borden and party are here on the way East. Hon. G. E. Foster is now one of the party, but so far has not spoken at any meetings.

In Perfect Condition. Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, who has been visiting various sections of the province in connection with the horticultural exhibition, has returned to his home at Port Hammond, B. C. Mr. Metcalfe's trip has established the fact that British Columbia fruit can be shipped to Manitoba and the Territories at fair prices providing the O. P. R. give the necessary equipment and dispatch. Mr. Lanigan, freight agent of the C. P. R., was seen by Mr. Metcalfe, and assured him that by another season the company would be in a position to grant the necessary equipment and dispatch, and that there will be no trouble in the future. This is the first time that cars have been shipped direct from Vancouver Island, and the first to arrive was in perfect condition, notwithstanding the fact that it was delayed over four days in transit.

Building in Winnipeg. Building permits issued in Winnipeg this year to date cover 809 buildings, costing \$2,163,800.

Hotel Changes. Capt. Douglas, for 14 years in charge of the Leland hotel, relinquished control this evening to the new proprietor, J. Cavanagh, of Brandon.

Suicide. Truro, N. S., Sept. 29.—Gardiner Crowe, 25 years old, committed suicide yesterday at Crow's mills, a few miles from here. He had been drinking of late.

BANK OF SPAIN. Madrid, Sept. 30.—The council of the Bank of Spain has approved the project for establishing branches of the Bank in Paris and London for the payment of coupons, external debt and payments in behalf of the Spanish treasury. The branches will be opened in January.

ROBBED GRAVES. Gang of Negroes Arrested at Indianapolis—One of Prisoners Has Made a Confession.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29.—The wholesale robbery of graves in the cemeteries about Indianapolis was brought to a close early today by the arrest of a gang of seven negroes. Warrants also were issued today for a prominent physician, the demonstrator of anatomy in a local medical college in which two of the stolen bodies were found about ten days ago; another negro in the college and the white janitor of the college. Rufus Cantrell, one of the negroes, made a complete confession and implicated the others. He said the physician accompanied the negroes on several of the grave robbing expeditions. The police say the operations of the gang were on a larger scale than any gang in the state ever attempted before. Upwards of 100 graves, it is said, have been robbed. The detectives say the negroes were armed with shotguns and equipped with horses and wagons with which to do the work. The bodies were sold to different colleges who opened their winter sessions within the last week. The revelations made, the detectives say, are not only astonishing but horrifying. They say that a complete investigation will be made that even the graves on Crown Hill were desecrated by the ghoul. Cantrell said that he and the other negroes visited Mount Jackson cemetery almost every time any one was buried in the place. "We pretty nearly cleaned that place out," he said. "I don't believe that we have missed any body that has been planted there since July."

MACEDONIAN SITUATION. It Is Not Regarded as Serious in Constantinople Diplomatic Circles.

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—Diplomatic circles here do not regard the situation in Macedonia as being so serious as would appear from the Turkish government's military preparations in calling out 40,000 men of the militia reserves. The Porte's alarm is partially attributed to the manoeuvres and other incidents of the Shleka Pass fetes, the political importance of which, however, is considered to have been greatly exaggerated, in view of the approach of winter, when the manoeuvres will be discontinued. It is thought that there will be no general revolution.

Slits Revolution. There have been other revolts in Macedonia and a good many attempts at uprising against the Turkish government, but the most serious planned will arouse Europe," said Theodore Christoff, of Kazanlik, Bulgaria, last night.

"This uprising was being planned when I left my country in the early summer, and it has been truly said that the conditions in Macedonia and in some of the other Turkish territories are such as to arouse the Russians to make an attempt in any effort to free themselves from the Turkish yoke. The Sultan has repeatedly promised the Macedonians that they shall have autonomy and a self-government, acknowledging, of course, his sovereignty and right to levy taxes, but he has never done even that."

Mr. Christoff, who is making a tour of the United States, is prominent in Bulgaria. His father is mayor of Kazanlik and chairman of the committee having in charge the big political and religious demonstration to be made at Shipka when the great St. Nicholas monastery in the Balkan mountains is dedicated on October 2nd, simultaneously with the celebration of the emancipation of Bulgaria from Turkey.

TWO STORES BURNED. Were Set On Fire by One of Proprietors, Who Afterwards Took Poison.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 29.—The town of La Center, in Lewis River, in Clark county, was the scene of a tragedy on Sunday night. The people were aroused by the cry of fire and found the two drug stores in flames. One was owned by Mrs. Sarah White, and the other by Dr. R. S. Davis. The flames from the former building communicated with the residence of J. W. Bennett, and it also was totally destroyed. Bennett is dock agent for the Lewis River Transportation Company.

The body of Dr. Davis was found in his own building and by his side was a hammerless Winchester shotgun, a Colt's revolver and dirk. Later developments point directly to the theory that Davis fired the drug store with his connector and then took poison after firing his own building on the interior.

Davis was about 85 years of age and had lived at La Center for many years. It is known that he felt very bitter towards the opposition drug store and there seems little doubt that he fired the buildings.

The Davis drug store had a stock of goods valued at about \$2,000. The total loss by fire is estimated at \$5,000.

UNITED STATES FINANCES. New York, Sept. 30.—Secretary Shaw was an early visitor at the sub-treasury yesterday. Mr. Shaw came to the financial district for the purpose of discussing the situation with the bureau. The secretary expects to remain down town the greater part of the day. He expressed himself as much gratified at the improvement shown by the monetary outlook. In an interview the secretary said that all savings banks securities accepted by the treasury department in lieu of government bonds would be of the highest class.

MAY BE LAUNCHED BEFORE NOVEMBER. WORK ON NEW FERRY IS WELL ADVANCED. Strike in Shipyard Temporarily Retarded Progress—Machinery for Steamer About Ready.

Chief Engineer McGraw, of the steamer Tees, is home from a three months' vacation spent in England, Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man. He has brought back with him a number of fine birds from the old country, including thrush, grey larks and linnet they are.

While in England Mr. McGraw naturally visited the big shipyard at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the new ferry for the Victoria and Vancouver run is being built, and where he saw the vessel in frame. This was on or about the 26th of July last, and the steamer was then all ready to receive her plates. A strike was on in the yard at the time, and work on the vessel was greatly retarded, but the hull will, he thinks, be ready for launching about the end of this month.

Had it not been for this strike she would probably have been launched about the middle of the month. The machinery, which is being manufactured in shops about three miles up the river, is now being ready for shipment, and will be installed as soon as the hull is given the water. There are two sets of triple expansion engines of 6,000 pounds horse power, which should prove quite equal to the heavy work which will be expected to develop. The hull of the steamer has been designed on lines which Mr. McGraw says he has never seen worked out in any vessel before, and supplied with the most modern machinery referred to, should be very fast. After the launch, it will take two months and more to get the machinery, and place the steamer in a condition in which she can make the trip around the Horn to Victoria.

Mr. McGraw is in London at the time of writing, and is in connection with that event. Shortly before starting for home he was in Liverpool when the automobile fire engine was being tested. The trial was made principally to see how the machine could be worked over the streets, and the test appeared to give general satisfaction.

Throughout his tour, however, he enjoyed no such weather as he found in Victoria on his return, and he thinks in that respect this city outclasses any other place.

Mr. McGraw is now awaiting the return of the steamer Tees from the north to again assume charge of the engine room of that vessel.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE. Members of Club Watched Man Die. Being Proposed to Save Him.

New York, Sept. 29.—Half a hundred members of the North Hudson Club, West Hoboken, witnessed the death of their steward, William Wiebach, who was killed by a live electric wire on the roof of the club house, while they stood powerless to save him.

Wiebach went to the roof to raise the wire, which had blown down from the insulator. The current, coming in contact with the wet tin showered sparks in every direction. With Wiebach were the two members of the club. They cautioned him not to go near it, but he declared there was no danger. A moment later the wire encircled him. His cries brought the other members of the building and the body was extricated with great difficulty and danger.

CHARGES AGAINST CROCKER. Trial of Chief of the New York Fire Brigade Opened Yesterday.

New York, Sept. 29.—Edward F. C. Crocker, chief of the New York fire department, was placed on trial today before Fire Commissioner Sturgis, who had preferred charges against him. The charges are seven in all, and they include accusations of incompetency, sending in false reports, violation of the constitution of the state of New York, conversion of public property to private use, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman.

DISCUSSED COAL STRIKE. President Roosevelt and Ministers Reached Decision Regarding Action To Day.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The President, Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Payne, resumed their conference on the coal strike situation this morning. The conference closed shortly before noon.

It is understood that a decision was reached at the conference that there will be no more conferences held on the question. By direction of the President an official statement will be issued at the temporary White House this afternoon.

o. Ld. es, etc. Shoes in the Lion of Boots of our five letter orders o. Ld. AT ed ralls akon are hand- and be sure Street, Victoria Co. KS I st Ist. Con- AGER. ER ne. Goods of child can buy D consumers, be- RIES ntively and un- and Lynn o., Ld. SON STREET. ook at people are grow- customed to coming and the figures plain values offered. If need it is an easy show you and show- verdict. for 25c KLEBS, bottle ... 20c fast food, pkg. ... 10c HAY, per bushel ... 15c Tea for a cup with- of Brooms and BOSS & CO. COCKERS. Teeth Decay ily always be- ping the teeth words, decay- evidence that not been kept recommend to th ur Tooth he two articles th, gums and clean, and ns that cause YES. descriptions. NVERNMENT ST., Near Yates Street. CE. was that sixty days asking application to purchase the follow- Sayward District, the northwest corner at 20 chains, thence use west 20 chains, thence south along the fence- ment, st July, 1902. ALFRED LEE.

THE C. P. R. AND ATLANTIC SERVICE

THE PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY COMPANY

Offered to Provide Twenty Knot Steamers to Sail Weekly—The Freight Business.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. Co., held to-day, the following directors were re-elected unanimously: Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, K. M. G.; Sir William Van Horne, K.C. M.G.; Richard B. Angus; Edmund B. Osler, M. P.; Wilnot D. Matthews; George R. Harris; Sir Sanford Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Thos. Skidder; Charles R. Hissner; Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy. At the meeting of the new board, Sir William C. Van Horne was re-elected chairman of the board, and Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy, president of the company.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president said: "The twenty-first annual report of the directors is now submitted for your approval and furnishes most satisfactory and striking evidence of the company's position and of the progress and prosperity of the territory served by its lines."

"Keen and growing interest in the fertility and productiveness of Northwest-Canada is indicated by the increase in your land sales during the past year. Settlers attracted by cheap lands and agricultural conditions that assure to them and their children farms and homes on a basis of investment, not now possible in the thickly populated districts south of the international boundary, are coming into Manitoba and the Territories in gratifying numbers. Nearly all of them will make excellent farmers and most desirable citizens. As stated in the report, the last of the five per cent. land grant bonds are now being paid off. With the extinguishment of these there will remain against your lands 3 1/2 per cent. bonds, to the amount of \$15,000,000. Under the terms of the statute and the mortgage by which these bonds are secured, the proceeds of land sales will be deposited with the Dominion government until the amount reaches the face value of the bonds, the government in the meantime paying interest on the deposits at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. By referring to the item in the balance sheet of deferred payments of land sales, which yield six per cent. interest, you will see that neither the principle nor interest of these bonds need, for any length of time, give you much concern."

"The proposed improved Atlantic service between Great Britain and Canada was receiving consideration in London, your directors thought it wise to submit to the Canadian government on behalf of the company a proposition to provide what they believe to be the best and the most practicable service under existing conditions. The company offered, subject to certain traffic arrangements to be made, to run a 20-knot steamship service between Liverpool and a St. Lawrence port during the summer months, Halifax to be the Canadian port during the winter months, for a subsidy of \$200,000 sterling per annum during the first ten years, with a graduated reduction in the amount of the subsidy during the two following periods of five years, the ships to be maintained in a condition to be built especially for the route. In addition to this, the company signified its willingness to furnish a fleet of five general steamers, of 10,000 tons capacity, each sailing at a speed of about twelve or thirteen knots per hour, serving Canadian ports.

"Up to the present time your directors have been relying to a great extent on the adoption of the proposed service. It is evident, however, that whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations for the fast mail service, the rapid growth of your export tonnage, the necessity for being in a position to meet the rates of our competitors, makes it imperative that your company be so situated in the future that it can quote through rates of freight and charges on bills of lading without being compelled to negotiate for space and rates with independent steamship lines. To that end there will be submitted to the approval a resolution authorizing the directors to make arrangements for the charter or control of vessels, if and when, in their opinion, they are required for the protection of the company's freight interests on the Atlantic ocean. It is not expected, of course, that these freight vessels, when provided, will receive any government subsidy, and therefore there will be no restrictions to prevent your company from running them between such ports as may best suit the purposes of the company.

"The rapid and pronounced increase in the volume of traffic leaving little opportunity to provide the additional facilities required for handling it economically, caused a perceptible increase in the rate of working expenses for the year. Expenditures are being made as rapidly as possible to meet present and future requirements. While of course there will be years when from uncontrollable causes our revenue will suffer some diminution, it may be safely assumed that the settlement and development of territory now in progress promise a general improvement in your earnings during the next few years, even more satisfactory and gratifying than the advance made during the past seven years. Indeed, in moving the adoption of the annual report, and commending the shareholders on the excellent position of their finances, I cannot help personally expressing my conviction that the company has barely entered upon the threshold of the expansion and success that the future has in store for it."

A lease of the Ottawa, Northern and Western Amalgamated lines, and an account of the Pleasant Hills branch, referred to in the annual report, were authorized. A resolution was adopted authorizing the directors to hold, charter, work and run such steamships as they may find necessary to provide for and protect the trans-Atlantic traffic of the company, and by vote relating to the election of directors, referred to in the annual report, was approved.

referred to in the annual report, were authorized. A resolution was adopted authorizing the directors to hold, charter, work and run such steamships as they may find necessary to provide for and protect the trans-Atlantic traffic of the company, and by vote relating to the election of directors, referred to in the annual report, was approved.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Over One Hundred Miners and Sympathizers in Custody.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 1.—One hundred and twenty-seven warrants were served this afternoon on strikers and their sympathizers, and the prisoners were taken to Bloomsburg, 15 miles away.

Shortage in New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—The coal situation in New York may be described, without exaggerating, as one of the most serious in the history of the city. The coal supply is practically exhausted, and the large bakers who formerly used this entirely for fuel are now burning cordwood. Owners of flats and downtown buildings are in a state bordering on a panic, and are daily to-day that they were unable to get more than a ton of coal at a time, and in one case \$25 was asked.

SHIPPING GRAIN.

Over Three and a Half Million Bushels Have Been Inspected at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—Inspector Horn gives out statements showing the total number of cars of grain shipped from the month of September. During the month of September, 4,330 cars of grain inspected here. This makes a total of 3,680,500 bushels of new crop. The percentage of No. 1 hard wheat is also very large, showing 2,428,000 bushels out of the total number of cars, which includes all grains. The C. P. R. share of this is 3,412 cars, while the Canadian Northern shipped 918 cars. The amount of wheat already handled this season is as follows: Shipped through Winnipeg, 3,680,500 bushels; delivered at C. P. R. points, 5,516,000 bushels.

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT.

With Canada Line Likely to Affect Canadian Fast Mail Negotiations.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—The Star's London cable says: "The British government's agreement with the Canada line, it is expected, will have an important influence on the Canadian fast mail negotiations. If, for instance, the British government is willing to lend money to maintain a mercantile marine, why not for the building of Canadian as well as New York steamers? The owners would then get money at 2 1/2, instead of 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. The fact that the Canada line undertakes to build two 24-knot boats accepted most regretfully as almost disposing of the idea of Canadian steamers rivaling the New York lines. Estimates put the cost of 24-knot boats at least one million and a half dollars each more than 20-knot steamers, upon which the Canadian Pacific estimates."

PROVES A SUCCESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 1.—The admiralty is so satisfied with the success of the trial voyage of the Canadian line, that it has decided to double the contingent, which has been entered for a six-months' cruise this winter in the Caribbean sea. The cruiser Charybdis and the Crescent, the latter the flagship on the station, will each take fifty naval reserves. The admiralty has agreed to station the naval reserve training ship Olympos at St. John's instead of Placentia Bay, because of the superior advantages for enrolling volunteers here.

CANADIAN GOODS.

Those Shipped to France via United States May Escape Special Entry Duties.

THE ONLY WAY.

Federal Authorities Cannot Interfere in Coal Strike Unless Requested By Governor Stone.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The principal subject under consideration at a conference of the cabinet to-day was the power of the President to interfere in any way with the coal strike. The result of the conference was that the President has no power to interfere in the coal strike, unless he is requested to do so by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and it was stated that he is not likely to ask for federal troops, because he has not yet called out the entire militia force in his state. The matter of federal interference of the government by restriction of the coal companies, are also discussed, but the President was informed that there was nothing in the constitution or any law to warrant such action.

WANTS POSTAGE REDUCED.

Acting Postmaster-General of Newfoundland Confers With United States Officials.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Acting Postmaster-General Woods, of Newfoundland, conferred with the post office officials to-day over the postal facilities between the United States and Newfoundland. He pointed out that the many people from Newfoundland who hope to visit the United States, and the large amount of postal business, and that the general impression that Newfoundland is part of the Dominion of the United States, and that the Dominion causes considerable trouble owing to the greater postage between here and Newfoundland than applies to Canada. He urged a reduction of the letter postage between Newfoundland and the United States to the lowest rates now enforced between here and Canada, and the subsidizing of the present parcel post service by sea at 12 cents a pound between here and Newfoundland by a continuous overland parcel service at a cent an ounce.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Stage Coach Held Up By Three Masked Robbers.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The stage coach Pioneer, which makes daily trips between Middletown and Boston, was held up and robbed by three masked horsemen late this afternoon. The coach was holding along the road two miles from Florida, and at a lonely spot on it three men on horseback suddenly emerged from the dense woods which line the highway. Clinton was driving. The robbers ordered him to pull up his horse and to get out of the coach. The highwaymen opened fire with revolvers. All the shots went wild, but the shooting had the effect of compelling the whip cracks to get out of the coach. The robbers then ordered the passengers to give up all their money and valuables. After the robbery had been completed, the robbers spurred up their horses and escaped.

OFFENDED THE LEAGUERS.

Mr. O'Doherty Asked to Resign Because He Attended the Coronation.

London, Sept. 30.—The members of the United Irish League of Doncaster county have adopted resolutions demanding the resignation of Wm. O'Doherty, who represents that seat in the House of Commons, because he attended the coronation of King Edward at London. The object of the meeting of the nationalist members of parliament summoned by John Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, for October 10th, the Pall Mall Gazette says, is to consider the desirability of a separation from the autumn session of parliament whereby the Irish members will escape the odium of supporting the "coercion" government party in passing the education bills. Inasmuch as the Catholics heartily favor the bill, the proposal is likely to lead to a lively debate. The Pall Mall Gazette further thinks that the proposed abstention is partially due to the fact that owing to the absence of Messrs. Redmond and Dillon in the United States where they will attend the national convention of the United Irish League at Boston, October 10th, the work of directing the party would fall upon the "hated shoulders of Mr. Healy."

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Another United States Naval Officer Ends His Life.

MURDERS BY BULGARIANS.

Constantinople, Oct. 1.—The Greek legation has informed the Porte that 150 Greek notables were murdered by Bulgarians in the district of Kozan during the past two months, and has asked what steps Turkey proposes to take for the protection of Greeks.

THE LATE M. ZOLA.

Novelist Died From Asphyxiation—Funeral Arrangements.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The autopsy on the remains of Emile Zola resulted in an official declaration that he died from asphyxiation caused by carbonic acid fumes. The remains of Zola will be interred in the Montmartre cemetery. The funeral will be a civil ceremony, though possibly the military will be accorded the military honors to which the deceased is entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honor. The League of Rights for Man is organizing a funeral procession, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions to erect a monument to the dead novelist. Among those who signed the register at Zola's house or sent condolences were Premier Combes and a majority of the cabinet ministers, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Maitre Laborie, Col. Picquart.

WANTS POSTAGE REDUCED.

Acting Postmaster-General of Newfoundland Confers With United States Officials.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Acting Postmaster-General Woods, of Newfoundland, conferred with the post office officials to-day over the postal facilities between the United States and Newfoundland. He pointed out that the many people from Newfoundland who hope to visit the United States, and the large amount of postal business, and that the general impression that Newfoundland is part of the Dominion of the United States, and that the Dominion causes considerable trouble owing to the greater postage between here and Newfoundland than applies to Canada. He urged a reduction of the letter postage between Newfoundland and the United States to the lowest rates now enforced between here and Canada, and the subsidizing of the present parcel post service by sea at 12 cents a pound between here and Newfoundland by a continuous overland parcel service at a cent an ounce.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

The Proposed Agreement With the Cunard Steamship Company.

London, Sept. 30.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company sent a letter to the shareholders to-night, setting forth the proposed agreement for a subsidy from the British government. It will include payment by the government of \$750,000 annually, the company to build two large fast steamers for the Atlantic route. The agreement will be in force for 20 years after the completion of the second steamer. The company is to remain a British corporation, but the government will give not to unduly raise freight rates. The government will lend the money for the completion of two Cunard steamers, charging interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. The government will be repaid in annual payments extending over 20 years.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Shamrocks Consistent of Winning Tomorrow's Game—Laying Foundation Stone of Library.

New Westminster, Oct. 1.—The first day of the exhibition is over. Eight thousand spectators watched the lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and the Westminsters. The former scored the second and fifth goals, but were not dangerous at any time. Shamrocks are favorites to win tomorrow, but objection to playing this game is to be expected. A band concert will hold last night, and was well attended.

GERMAN CATTLE DUTIES.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The tariff committee is debating at to-day's session maintained its previous decision regarding the minimum duties on livestock.

SUCCESSFUL FAIR AT GANGES HARBOR.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RUN FROM THIS CITY

Seventh Annual Show of Island Agricultural Association Held Yesterday—The Prize List.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Islands Agricultural and Fruitgrowers' Association was held at Ganges Harbor yesterday. It was a most successful event, representing the manifold resources for which the islands are noted, and one in which the greatest interest was manifested. The various classes were well filled, and the judges from this city commenced in the highest terms of the quality of the exhibits. The exhibition was opened by Hon. B. G. Prior with a few complimentary remarks.

A special excursion was operated by the Victoria Terminal line from Victoria, and quite a number of Victorians took advantage of the opportunity to view the fair. The train left the market station at 7 o'clock, connecting with the Inverness at Sidney. The weather was superb, and the run to the Islands a delightful experience to those who had never before enjoyed it, and as pleasant as ever to those who had made it a score of times.

Dr. S. P. Toimie was judge of the live stock, and M. Baker, of this city also, was the fruit and vegetables arbiter. Both performed their duties with the capability born of experience. The hall was tastefully adorned, and the exhibits most creditably arranged. This task was in the hands of Rev. F. Wilson, who was singularly successful in providing a happy and attractive arrangement. The prize list follows:

- Vegetables. Potatoes—Burbanks, 1, J. Horel; 2, Mendon; 3, Early Rose; 4, J. Robertson; 5, J. Akerman; 6, Early Rose (Burbank); 7, J. Padden; 8, Great Mountains, 1, J. Norton; 2, J. Akerman; 3, Large; 4, J. Mallett; 5, J. Norton; 6, Any other variety, A. Menzies and H. Woods; 7, New variety, A. Menzies and H. Caldwell; 8, Best collection, W. McFadden; 9, J. Akerman; 10, W. McFadden; 11, S. Walter; 12, Turnips (orange jelly), 1, W. McFadden; 2, J. Horel; 3, J. Akerman; 4, J. Mallett; 5, J. J. Akerman; 6, G. Lee; 7, G. Lee; 8, W. McFadden; 9, J. Mallett; 10, J. Mallett; 11, W. McFadden; 12, J. Mallett; 13, J. Mallett; 14, J. Mallett; 15, J. Mallett; 16, J. Mallett; 17, J. Mallett; 18, J. Mallett; 19, J. Mallett; 20, J. Mallett; 21, J. Mallett; 22, J. Mallett; 23, J. Mallett; 24, J. Mallett; 25, J. Mallett; 26, J. Mallett; 27, J. Mallett; 28, J. Mallett; 29, J. Mallett; 30, J. Mallett; 31, J. Mallett; 32, J. Mallett; 33, J. Mallett; 34, J. Mallett; 35, J. Mallett; 36, J. Mallett; 37, J. Mallett; 38, J. Mallett; 39, J. Mallett; 40, J. Mallett; 41, J. Mallett; 42, J. Mallett; 43, J. Mallett; 44, J. Mallett; 45, J. Mallett; 46, J. Mallett; 47, J. Mallett; 48, J. Mallett; 49, J. Mallett; 50, J. Mallett; 51, J. Mallett; 52, J. Mallett; 53, J. Mallett; 54, J. Mallett; 55, J. Mallett; 56, J. Mallett; 57, J. Mallett; 58, J. Mallett; 59, J. Mallett; 60, J. Mallett; 61, J. Mallett; 62, J. Mallett; 63, J. Mallett; 64, J. Mallett; 65, J. Mallett; 66, J. Mallett; 67, J. Mallett; 68, J. Mallett; 69, J. Mallett; 70, J. Mallett; 71, J. Mallett; 72, J. Mallett; 73, J. Mallett; 74, J. Mallett; 75, J. Mallett; 76, J. Mallett; 77, J. Mallett; 78, J. Mallett; 79, J. Mallett; 80, J. Mallett; 81, J. Mallett; 82, J. Mallett; 83, J. Mallett; 84, J. Mallett; 85, J. Mallett; 86, J. Mallett; 87, J. Mallett; 88, J. Mallett; 89, J. Mallett; 90, J. Mallett; 91, J. Mallett; 92, J. Mallett; 93, J. Mallett; 94, J. Mallett; 95, J. Mallett; 96, J. Mallett; 97, J. Mallett; 98, J. Mallett; 99, J. Mallett; 100, J. Mallett; 101, J. Mallett; 102, J. Mallett; 103, J. Mallett; 104, J. Mallett; 105, J. Mallett; 106, J. Mallett; 107, J. Mallett; 108, J. Mallett; 109, J. Mallett; 110, J. Mallett; 111, J. Mallett; 112, J. Mallett; 113, J. Mallett; 114, J. Mallett; 115, J. Mallett; 116, J. Mallett; 117, J. Mallett; 118, J. Mallett; 119, J. Mallett; 120, J. Mallett; 121, J. Mallett; 122, J. Mallett; 123, J. Mallett; 124, J. Mallett; 125, J. Mallett; 126, J. Mallett; 127, J. Mallett; 128, J. Mallett; 129, J. Mallett; 130, J. Mallett; 131, J. Mallett; 132, J. Mallett; 133, J. Mallett; 134, J. Mallett; 135, J. Mallett; 136, J. Mallett; 137, J. Mallett; 138, J. Mallett; 139, J. Mallett; 140, J. Mallett; 141, J. Mallett; 142, J. Mallett; 143, J. Mallett; 144, J. Mallett; 145, J. Mallett; 146, J. Mallett; 147, J. Mallett; 148, J. Mallett; 149, J. Mallett; 150, J. Mallett; 151, J. Mallett; 152, J. Mallett; 153, J. Mallett; 154, J. Mallett; 155, J. Mallett; 156, J. Mallett; 157, J. Mallett; 158, J. Mallett; 159, J. Mallett; 160, J. Mallett; 161, J. Mallett; 162, J. Mallett; 163, J. Mallett; 164, J. Mallett; 165, J. Mallett; 166, J. Mallett; 167, J. Mallett; 168, J. Mallett; 169, J. Mallett; 170, J. Mallett; 171, J. Mallett; 172, J. Mallett; 173, J. Mallett; 174, J. Mallett; 175, J. Mallett; 176, J. Mallett; 177, J. Mallett; 178, J. Mallett; 179, J. Mallett; 180, J. Mallett; 181, J. Mallett; 182, J. Mallett; 183, J. Mallett; 184, J. Mallett; 185, J. Mallett; 186, J. Mallett; 187, J. Mallett; 188, J. Mallett; 189, J. Mallett; 190, J. Mallett; 191, J. Mallett; 192, J. Mallett; 193, J. Mallett; 194, J. Mallett; 195, J. Mallett; 196, J. Mallett; 197, J. Mallett; 198, J. Mallett; 199, J. Mallett; 200, J. Mallett; 201, J. Mallett; 202, J. Mallett; 203, J. Mallett; 204, J. Mallett; 205, J. Mallett; 206, J. Mallett; 207, J. Mallett; 208, J. Mallett; 209, J. Mallett; 210, J. Mallett; 211, J. Mallett; 212, J. Mallett; 213, J. Mallett; 214, J. Mallett; 215, J. Mallett; 216, J. Mallett; 217, J. Mallett; 218, J. Mallett; 219, J. Mallett; 220, J. Mallett; 221, J. Mallett; 222, J. Mallett; 223, J. Mallett; 224, J. Mallett; 225, J. Mallett; 226, J. Mallett; 227, J. Mallett; 228, J. Mallett; 229, J. Mallett; 230, J. Mallett; 231, J. Mallett; 232, J. Mallett; 233, J. Mallett; 234, J. Mallett; 235, J. Mallett; 236, J. Mallett; 237, J. Mallett; 238, J. Mallett; 239, J. Mallett; 240, J. Mallett; 241, J. Mallett; 242, J. Mallett; 243, J. Mallett; 244, J. Mallett; 245, J. Mallett; 246, J. Mallett; 247, J. Mallett; 248, J. Mallett; 249, J. Mallett; 250, J. Mallett; 251, J. Mallett; 252, J. Mallett; 253, J. Mallett; 254, J. Mallett; 255, J. Mallett; 256, J. Mallett; 257, J. Mallett; 258, J. Mallett; 259, J. Mallett; 260, J. Mallett; 261, J. Mallett; 262, J. Mallett; 263, J. Mallett; 264, J. Mallett; 265, J. Mallett; 266, J. Mallett; 267, J. Mallett; 268, J. Mallett; 269, J. Mallett; 270, J. Mallett; 271, J. Mallett; 272, J. Mallett; 273, J. Mallett; 274, J. Mallett; 275, J. Mallett; 276, J. Mallett; 277, J. Mallett; 278, J. Mallett; 279, J. Mallett; 280, J. Mallett; 281, J. Mallett; 282, J. Mallett; 283, J. Mallett; 284, J. Mallett; 285, J. Mallett; 286, J. Mallett; 287, J. Mallett; 288, J. Mallett; 289, J. Mallett; 290, J. Mallett; 291, J. Mallett; 292, J. Mallett; 293, J. Mallett; 294, J. Mallett; 295, J. Mallett; 296, J. Mallett; 297, J. Mallett; 298, J. Mallett; 299, J. Mallett; 300, J. Mallett; 301, J. Mallett; 302, J. Mallett; 303, J. Mallett; 304, J. Mallett; 305, J. Mallett; 306, J. Mallett; 307, J. Mallett; 308, J. Mallett; 309, J. Mallett; 310, J. Mallett; 311, J. Mallett; 312, J. Mallett; 313, J. Mallett; 314, J. Mallett; 315, J. Mallett; 316, J. Mallett; 317, J. Mallett; 318, J. Mallett; 319, J. Mallett; 320, J. Mallett; 321, J. Mallett; 322, J. Mallett; 323, J. Mallett; 324, J. Mallett; 325, J. Mallett; 326, J. Mallett; 327, J. Mallett; 328, J. Mallett; 329, J. Mallett; 330, J. Mallett; 331, J. Mallett; 332, J. Mallett; 333, J. Mallett; 334, J. Mallett; 335, J. Mallett; 336, J. Mallett; 337, J. Mallett; 338, J. Mallett; 339, J. Mallett; 340, J. Mallett; 341, J. Mallett; 342, J. Mallett; 343, J. Mallett; 344, J. Mallett; 345, J. Mallett; 346, J. Mallett; 347, J. Mallett; 348, J. Mallett; 349, J. Mallett; 350, J. Mallett; 351, J. Mallett; 352, J. Mallett; 353, J. Mallett; 354, J. Mallett; 355, J. Mallett; 356, J. Mallett; 357, J. Mallett; 358, J. Mallett; 359, J. Mallett; 360, J. Mallett; 361, J. Mallett; 362, J. Mallett; 363, J. Mallett; 364, J. Mallett; 365, J. Mallett; 366, J. Mallett; 367, J. Mallett; 368, J. Mallett; 369, J. Mallett; 370, J. Mallett; 371, J. Mallett; 372, J. Mallett; 373, J. Mallett; 374, J. Mallett; 375, J. Mallett; 376, J. Mallett; 377, J. Mallett; 378, J. Mallett; 379, J. Mallett; 380, J. Mallett; 381, J. Mallett; 382, J. Mallett; 383, J. Mallett; 384, J. Mallett; 385, J. Mallett; 386, J. Mallett; 387, J. Mallett; 388, J. Mallett; 389, J. Mallett; 390, J. Mallett; 391, J. Mallett; 392, J. Mallett; 393, J. Mallett; 394, J. Mallett; 395, J. Mallett; 396, J. Mallett; 397, J. Mallett; 398, J. Mallett; 399, J. Mallett; 400, J. Mallett; 401, J. Mallett; 402, J. Mallett; 403, J. Mallett; 404, J. Mallett; 405, J. Mallett; 406, J. Mallett; 407, J. Mallett; 408, J. Mallett; 409, J. Mallett; 410, J. Mallett; 411, J. Mallett; 412, J. Mallett; 413, J. Mallett; 414, J. Mallett; 415, J. Mallett; 416, J. Mallett; 417, J. Mallett; 418, J. Mallett; 419, J. Mallett; 420, J. Mallett; 421, J. Mallett; 422, J. Mallett; 423, J. Mallett; 424, J. Mallett; 425, J. Mallett; 426, J. Mallett; 427, J. Mallett; 428, J. Mallett; 429, J. Mallett; 430, J. Mallett; 431, J. Mallett; 432, J. Mallett; 433, J. Mallett; 434, J. Mallett; 435, J. Mallett; 436, J. Mallett; 437, J. Mallett; 438, J. Mallett; 439, J. Mallett; 440, J. Mallett; 441, J. Mallett; 442, J. Mallett; 443, J. Mallett; 444, J. Mallett; 445, J. Mallett; 446, J. Mallett; 447, J. Mallett; 448, J. Mallett; 449, J. Mallett; 450, J. Mallett; 451, J. Mallett; 452, J. Mallett; 453, J. Mallett; 454, J. Mallett; 455, J. Mallett; 456, J. Mallett; 457, J. Mallett; 458, J. Mallett; 459, J. Mallett; 460, J. Mallett; 461, J. Mallett; 462, J. Mallett; 463, J. Mallett; 464, J. Mallett; 465, J. Mallett; 466, J. Mallett; 467, J. Mallett; 468, J. Mallett; 469, J. Mallett; 470, J. Mallett; 471, J. Mallett; 472, J. Mallett; 473, J. Mallett; 474, J. Mallett; 475, J. Mallett; 476, J. Mallett; 477, J. Mallett; 478, J. Mallett; 479, J. Mallett; 480, J. Mallett; 481, J. Mallett; 482, J. Mallett; 483, J. Mallett; 484, J. Mallett; 485, J. Mallett; 486, J. Mallett; 487, J. Mallett; 488, J. Mallett; 489, J. Mallett; 490, J. Mallett; 491, J. Mallett; 492, J. Mallett; 493, J. Mallett; 494, J. Mallett; 495, J. Mallett; 496, J. Mallett; 497, J. Mallett; 498, J. Mallett; 499, J. Mallett; 500, J. Mallett; 501, J. Mallett; 502, J. Mallett; 503, J. Mallett; 504, J. Mallett; 505, J. Mallett; 506, J. Mallett; 507, J. Mallett; 508, J. Mallett; 509, J. Mallett; 510, J. Mallett; 511, J. Mallett; 512, J. Mallett; 513, J. Mallett; 514, J. Mallett; 515, J. Mallett; 516, J. Mallett; 517, J. Mallett; 518, J. Mallett; 519, J. Mallett; 520, J. Mallett; 521, J. Mallett; 522, J. Mallett; 523, J. Mallett; 524, J. Mallett; 525, J. Mallett; 526, J. Mallett; 527, J. Mallett; 528, J. Mallett; 529, J. Mallett; 530, J. Mallett; 531, J. Mallett; 532, J. Mallett; 533, J. Mallett; 534, J. Mallett; 535, J. Mallett; 536, J. Mallett; 537, J. Mallett; 538, J. Mallett; 539, J. Mallett; 540, J. Mallett; 541, J. Mallett; 542, J. Mallett; 543, J. Mallett; 544, J. Mallett; 545, J. Mallett; 546, J. Mallett; 547, J. Mallett; 548, J. Mallett; 549, J. Mallett; 550, J. Mallett; 551, J. Mallett; 552, J. Mallett; 553, J. Mallett; 554, J. Mallett; 555, J. Mallett; 556, J. Mallett; 557, J. Mallett; 558, J. Mallett; 559, J. Mallett; 560, J. Mallett; 561, J. Mallett; 562, J. Mallett; 563, J. Mallett; 564, J. Mallett; 565, J. Mallett; 566, J. Mallett; 5

HAYES CASE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

MR. JUSTICE MARTIN DOES SO RELUCTANTLY

Indian Johnny Found Guilty of Common Assault and Sentenced to One Year.

Yesterday afternoon was entirely taken up in the Assize court with the hearing of the case Rex vs. Hayes.

The examination of Helen, the companion of Matilda, was the first of the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moresby, she admitted that she did not know that the policeman or any other white man had entered the room.

Dr. H. Robertson testified that Matilda had a contusion of the forehead through the flesh. The injuries, he thought, might have been received by a fall.

William Thrasher, of the R. G. A., had found Matilda on the street on the evening of the 30th of June. She had an understanding on at the time.

The accused, being called to give his defence, said he could not remember the woman had first spoken to him and he brought her in his canoe to the hotel.

The proprietor of the hotel was told that they wanted a room for two women. The proprietor wanted to sell them whiskey.

Cross-examined by H. B. Robertson, he said he did not see the woman on the sidewalk. The woman borrowed the money to pay for the room from accused.

At the opening of the court this morning Rex vs. Johnny was resumed, when Mr. Justice Martin, charging the jury, said that while he thought the jury would not doubt that the woman sustained actual bodily injury, the question of course would refer for them to decide.

for that care and attention necessary when sickness overtakes any of the boys, and from what happened only as late as last week the building does not give that security that one would naturally expect in an institution of this nature.

The court then adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow morning, when the case of Rex vs. Hayes will be proceeded with.

NEW WESTMINSTER THROGGED WITH VISITORS

Some of the Victoria Exhibitors at the Big Fair in the Royal City.

New Westminster, Oct. 1.—New Westminster is celebrating, and this week will keep open house for thousands of visitors who are coming to attend the provincial exhibition.

The main building one of the most attractive exhibits is the taxidermy display of Fred. Foster, of Victoria. This is composed of the mounted heads and skins of many wild animals.

Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co., of Victoria, have a fine display of biscuits and confectionery, and their neat arrangement calls forth much praise from the spectators.

In the poultry building are many fine exhibits of fowl. Mr. Stonehouse, of Nanaimo, has a fine exhibit of pigeons. The mineral building attracts many visitors, and around the walls Gutmann and Lindley, of Victoria, have arranged the taxidermy display.

The court then adjourned until the jury would return with their verdict in the matter of Rex vs. Hayes.

At the opening of the court this morning Rex vs. Johnny was resumed, when Mr. Justice Martin, charging the jury, said that while he thought the jury would not doubt that the woman sustained actual bodily injury, the question of course would refer for them to decide.

At the opening of the court this morning Rex vs. Johnny was resumed, when Mr. Justice Martin, charging the jury, said that while he thought the jury would not doubt that the woman sustained actual bodily injury, the question of course would refer for them to decide.

At the opening of the court this morning Rex vs. Johnny was resumed, when Mr. Justice Martin, charging the jury, said that while he thought the jury would not doubt that the woman sustained actual bodily injury, the question of course would refer for them to decide.

At the opening of the court this morning Rex vs. Johnny was resumed, when Mr. Justice Martin, charging the jury, said that while he thought the jury would not doubt that the woman sustained actual bodily injury, the question of course would refer for them to decide.

ROOSEVELT HAS CALLED CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT MEETING TO DISCUSS STRIKE

The President of Coal Companies, John Mitchell, and the President Will Confer To-morrow.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The following was made public at the White House this afternoon. These telegrams are the result of conferences between President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet.

"George F. Baer, president of the Reading system; Philadelphia; President Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., New York; Ed. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad Company, New York; Thomas P. Fowler, New York & Western Railroad Co., New York; R. M. Olliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson, New York; John Markley, 527 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

"I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock a.m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation.

"I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, United States, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

"White House, Washington, October 1st, 1902. 'John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.' 'Wilkes-Barre, Pa.' 'I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock a.m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation.

"I have sent a similar dispatch to the presidents of the anthracite coal companies. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.' Will Attend Conference.

New York, Oct. 1.—President Truesdale, President Fowler and President Olliphant this afternoon acknowledged the receipt of President Roosevelt's invitation to confer with him over the coal strike situation. It is quite certain the invitation will be accepted by all operators, but none of those seen would discuss the probable outcome of the meeting.

Settlement Expected. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 2.—President Mitchell was busy to-day getting ready for his trip to Washington. He will leave here for Philadelphia late this afternoon, and from there he will go direct to the national capital.

Strikers Arrested. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 2.—Angry mobs gathered in the vicinity of the Sterling, the Northern and the Pennsylvania, this morning. The sheriff went to disperse the crowds but several of his deputies were in danger of their lives.

Parade Expected. Montreal, Oct. 2.—Premier Laurier, left Paris to-day for Scotland, where they will be the guests of Lord Aberdeen, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

FINED FOR ASSAULT. Nanaimo, Oct. 2.—Sgt. Dawson, who a couple of weeks ago waylaid Mike McCance in a lonely road in the early hours of morning and beat him almost into insensibility, was fined \$20 and costs in the police court this morning.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND FEDERATION

MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE ARE NOT YET READY

A Man Charged With Trying to Bring About the Death of His Mother.

Sheffield, Eng., Oct. 1.—Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, speaking at the Outlets' feast, referred at length to the Atlantic shipping question. He said his department had opened communications with Baron Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, and with J. P. Morgan, representing the shipping combination, and it was the barest justice to both the gentlemen to say they had shown the utmost readiness to meet the wishes of the government.

Mr. Balfour then announced the details of the agreement with the Cunard Company. With regard to the shipping combination, Mr. Balfour said he believed Mr. Morgan had no intention of injuring British interests and proof of this was found in Mr. Morgan's readiness to meet the government on all points upon which Great Britain's interest might seem to be endangered.

Further, in the event of the combine pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, Mr. Balfour said the government were empowered to terminate the agreement, which was for twenty years' term and renewable for five years' notice from each party to it.

RUSSIAN TARIFF

Duties on Foreign Wines and Brandy Are to Be Increased—Emigration of Laborers.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—V. I. Jochelson, one of the explorers of the American museum of natural history, has arrived at Moscow on his return to New York. Mr. Jochelson has been making ethnographical studies and collections in the Amur and Yakut territories for two years. He returns with valuable folklore and linguistic materials.

BURSTING OF RESERVOIR. Cellars of Houses at Camden Flooded—\$35,000 Required to Repair the Damages.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 2.—The city reservoir near the Delaware river, broke this morning and about 8,000,000 gallons of water flowed down the city street, flooding in the cellars of many houses and doing other damage. The reservoir is 344 feet long by 180 feet wide and is 21 feet deep. A watchman, who detected it to open a valve when the water reaches a certain height, neglected to do so and the water flowed over the embankment, washing away the earth to such an extent that the break followed. It will cost the city \$35,000 to repair the damage.

NOT YET SETTLED

Governments of Austria and Hungary Differ Regarding Costs of Administration.

Budapest, Oct. 2.—The Hungarian and Austrian governments have failed to agree on all the points of the proposed renewal of agreement as to the cost each is to bear for the administration of the common affairs. The Hungarian ministers will leave Vienna to-day and the Austrian ministers are expected to arrive shortly. It is hoped an agreement will be reached on the points still in dispute.

EDUCATION BILL

Report That Government Will Probably Withdraw the Measure.

London, Oct. 2.—The Liverpool Daily Post says that it hears authoritatively that a consultation is now proceeding between Premier Balfour and Lord Londonderry, president of the board of education, which will result in the complete withdrawal of the government's educational bill, which has aroused serious opposition throughout the country.

THE BANK RATE

London, Oct. 2.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was increased from 3 to 4 per cent. to-day.

WEBSTER ACCQUITTED IN THE POLICE COURT

First Charge Arising Out of the Spring Ridge Row Results in Favor of Defendant.

The curtain has fallen on the first act of the Curran-Webster drama. This morning in the police court Magistrate Hall gave his decision in the assault case in which Mr. Webster was the defendant. Strangely enough the crowd which followed the hearing of this case celebre through the several sessions was not in evidence, a circumstance rendered peculiar by the fact that this morning's proceeding was the most important of all, the pronouncement of the words on which hung the fate of the defendant and the exaltation or disappointment of the prosecutor.

The magistrate's decision was evidently indignantly disapproved by the poundkeeper because the accused was acquitted. In pronouncing judgment the magistrate reviewed the evidence at length. He expressed surprise at the conduct of the plaintiff that the accused's jumping on the plank constituted the first act of assault, because this was diametrically opposed to the whole theory of the prosecution. It also discredited the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Curran regarding the commencement of the trouble. The evidence showed that Mr. Webster's jumping on the plank and the subsequent assault were simultaneous.

Old Man Missing. Honor, Man, Oct. 2.—Jno. McCorry, an old man aged about 80, has been lost in the woods here since the evening of September 30th. A search was made for him yesterday, but without avail. No trace whatever having been found, he has now been out two nights, and being in poor health and very feeble, there is little hope that he will be found alive.

EMPEROR AND GENERALS

No Answer Yet Given to Boers Who Desire an Audience With the Kaiser.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The Boer generals' request for an audience with Emperor Wilhelm remains in abeyance until Germany learns the British government's views on the subject. Foreign Secretary Von Richter has notified Ambassador Looze of the Boers' application, with an intimation that the British government would recommend the generals to the British ambassador and he presents them, His Majesty will receive them as he would any other notable British subjects.

Earthquake in Mexico. Many Buildings Are Reported to Have Been Demolished.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Mexican ports, brings news of a disastrous earthquake at Tapachula, near the southern boundary of Mexico. Particulars of the event, which occurred on September 24th, are not available, the only account having been learned at Masatlan on the following day, when a telegram had been received containing nothing more than the statement that a great earthquake had demolished several buildings and inflicted other damage in the community.

THE DISCLAIMER OF CONSERVATIVE LEADER

Chas. Wilson's Interview With Colonel Prior Was Like Unto That of David and Jonathan.

Chas. Wilson, K. C., the Conservative leader, has been asked for his version of his differences with Col. Prior and has taken occasion to deny that there was a word of truth in the rumored differences with the minister of mines. He added that he had gone to Victoria on purely private business and had not spoken to Colonel Prior for more than fifty minutes. The talk with Colonel Prior was on a matter concerning his own firm, and was connected with his practice as a counsel. Mr. Wilson said that he hardly believed a word connected with politics was used during the interview.

It's Miraculous. CATARRH, COLDS, AND HEADACHE CAN BE RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES BY THE USE OF CATARRH POWDER IS A WONDER WORKER.

"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 3 years." "I had Catarrh for 4 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 6 years." "I had Catarrh for 7 years." "I had Catarrh for 8 years." "I had Catarrh for 9 years." "I had Catarrh for 10 years." "I had Catarrh for 11 years." "I had Catarrh for 12 years." "I had Catarrh for 13 years." "I had Catarrh for 14 years." "I had Catarrh for 15 years." "I had Catarrh for 16 years." "I had Catarrh for 17 years." "I had Catarrh for 18 years." "I had Catarrh for 19 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 21 years." "I had Catarrh for 22 years." "I had Catarrh for 23 years." "I had Catarrh for 24 years." "I had Catarrh for 25 years." "I had Catarrh for 26 years." "I had Catarrh for 27 years." "I had Catarrh for 28 years." "I had Catarrh for 29 years." "I had Catarrh for 30 years." "I had Catarrh for 31 years." "I had Catarrh for 32 years." "I had Catarrh for 33 years." "I had Catarrh for 34 years." "I had Catarrh for 35 years." "I had Catarrh for 36 years." "I had Catarrh for 37 years." "I had Catarrh for 38 years." "I had Catarrh for 39 years." "I had Catarrh for 40 years." "I had Catarrh for 41 years." "I had Catarrh for 42 years." "I had Catarrh for 43 years." "I had Catarrh for 44 years." "I had Catarrh for 45 years." "I had Catarrh for 46 years." "I had Catarrh for 47 years." "I had Catarrh for 48 years." "I had Catarrh for 49 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years." "I had Catarrh for 51 years." "I had Catarrh for 52 years." "I had Catarrh for 53 years." "I had Catarrh for 54 years." "I had Catarrh for 55 years." "I had Catarrh for 56 years." "I had Catarrh for 57 years." "I had Catarrh for 58 years." "I had Catarrh for 59 years." "I had Catarrh for 60 years." "I had Catarrh for 61 years." "I had Catarrh for 62 years." "I had Catarrh for 63 years." "I had Catarrh for 64 years." "I had Catarrh for 65 years." "I had Catarrh for 66 years." "I had Catarrh for 67 years." "I had Catarrh for 68 years." "I had Catarrh for 69 years." "I had Catarrh for 70 years." "I had Catarrh for 71 years." "I had Catarrh for 72 years." "I had Catarrh for 73 years." "I had Catarrh for 74 years." "I had Catarrh for 75 years." "I had Catarrh for 76 years." "I had Catarrh for 77 years." "I had Catarrh for 78 years." "I had Catarrh for 79 years." "I had Catarrh for 80 years." "I had Catarrh for 81 years." "I had Catarrh for 82 years." "I had Catarrh for 83 years." "I had Catarrh for 84 years." "I had Catarrh for 85 years." "I had Catarrh for 86 years." "I had Catarrh for 87 years." "I had Catarrh for 88 years." "I had Catarrh for 89 years." "I had Catarrh for 90 years." "I had Catarrh for 91 years." "I had Catarrh for 92 years." "I had Catarrh for 93 years." "I had Catarrh for 94 years." "I had Catarrh for 95 years." "I had Catarrh for 96 years." "I had Catarrh for 97 years." "I had Catarrh for 98 years." "I had Catarrh for 99 years." "I had Catarrh for 100 years." "I had Catarrh for 101 years." "I had Catarrh for 102 years." "I had Catarrh for 103 years." "I had Catarrh for 104 years." "I had Catarrh for 105 years." "I had Catarrh for 106 years." "I had Catarrh for 107 years." "I had Catarrh for 108 years." "I had Catarrh for 109 years." "I had Catarrh for 110 years." "I had Catarrh for 111 years." "I had Catarrh for 112 years." "I had Catarrh for 113 years." "I had Catarrh for 114 years." "I had Catarrh for 115 years." "I had Catarrh for 116 years." "I had Catarrh for 117 years." "I had Catarrh for 118 years." "I had Catarrh for 119 years." "I had Catarrh for 120 years." "I had Catarrh for 121 years." "I had Catarrh for 122 years." "I had Catarrh for 123 years." "I had Catarrh for 124 years." "I had Catarrh for 125 years." "I had Catarrh for 126 years." "I had Catarrh for 127 years." "I had Catarrh for 128 years." "I had Catarrh for 129 years." "I had Catarrh for 130 years." "I had Catarrh for 131 years." "I had Catarrh for 132 years." "I had Catarrh for 133 years." "I had Catarrh for 134 years." "I had Catarrh for 135 years." "I had Catarrh for 136 years." "I had Catarrh for 137 years." "I had Catarrh for 138 years." "I had Catarrh for 139 years." "I had Catarrh for 140 years." "I had Catarrh for 141 years." "I had Catarrh for 142 years." "I had Catarrh for 143 years." "I had Catarrh for 144 years." "I had Catarrh for 145 years." "I had Catarrh for 146 years." "I had Catarrh for 147 years." "I had Catarrh for 148 years." "I had Catarrh for 149 years." "I had Catarrh for 150 years." "I had Catarrh for 151 years." "I had Catarrh for 152 years." "I had Catarrh for 153 years." "I had Catarrh for 154 years." "I had Catarrh for 155 years." "I had Catarrh for 156 years." "I had Catarrh for 157 years." "I had Catarrh for 158 years." "I had Catarrh for 159 years." "I had Catarrh for 160 years." "I had Catarrh for 161 years." "I had Catarrh for 162 years." "I had Catarrh for 163 years." "I had Catarrh for 164 years." "I had Catarrh for 165 years." "I had Catarrh for 166 years." "I had Catarrh for 167 years." "I had Catarrh for 168 years." "I had Catarrh for 169 years." "I had Catarrh for 170 years." "I had Catarrh for 171 years." "I had Catarrh for 172 years." "I had Catarrh for 173 years." "I had Catarrh for 174 years." "I had Catarrh for 175 years." "I had Catarrh for 176 years." "I had Catarrh for 177 years." "I had Catarrh for 178 years." "I had Catarrh for 179 years." "I had Catarrh for 180 years." "I had Catarrh for 181 years." "I had Catarrh for 182 years." "I had Catarrh for 183 years." "I had Catarrh for 184 years." "I had Catarrh for 185 years." "I had Catarrh for 186 years." "I had Catarrh for 187 years." "I had Catarrh for 188 years." "I had Catarrh for 189 years." "I had Catarrh for 190 years." "I had Catarrh for 191 years." "I had Catarrh for 192 years." "I had Catarrh for 193 years." "I had Catarrh for 194 years." "I had Catarrh for 195 years." "I had Catarrh for 196 years." "I had Catarrh for 197 years." "I had Catarrh for 198 years." "I had Catarrh for 199 years." "I had Catarrh for 200 years." "I had Catarrh for 201 years." "I had Catarrh for 202 years." "I had Catarrh for 203 years." "I had Catarrh for 204 years." "I had Catarrh for 205 years." "I had Catarrh for 206 years." "I had Catarrh for 207 years." "I had Catarrh for 208 years." "I had Catarrh for 209 years." "I had Catarrh for 210 years." "I had Catarrh for 211 years." "I had Catarrh for 212 years." "I had Catarrh for 213 years." "I had Catarrh for 214 years." "I had Catarrh for 215 years." "I had Catarrh for 216 years." "I had Catarrh for 217 years." "I had Catarrh for 218 years." "I had Catarrh for 219 years." "I had Catarrh for 220 years." "I had Catarrh for 221 years." "I had Catarrh for 222 years." "I had Catarrh for 223 years." "I had Catarrh for 224 years." "I had Catarrh for 225 years." "I had Catarrh for 226 years." "I had Catarrh for 227 years." "I had Catarrh for 228 years." "I had Catarrh for 229 years." "I had Catarrh for 230 years." "I had Catarrh for 231 years." "I had Catarrh for 232 years." "I had Catarrh for 233 years." "I had Catarrh for 234 years." "I had Catarrh for 235 years." "I had Catarrh for 236 years." "I had Catarrh for 237 years." "I had Catarrh for 238 years." "I had Catarrh for 239 years." "I had Catarrh for 240 years." "I had Catarrh for 241 years." "I had Catarrh for 242 years." "I had Catarrh for 243 years." "I had Catarrh for 244 years." "I had Catarrh for 245 years." "I had Catarrh for 246 years." "I had Catarrh for 247 years." "I had Catarrh for 248 years." "I had Catarrh for 249 years." "I had Catarrh for 250 years." "I had Catarrh for 251 years." "I had Catarrh for 252 years." "I had Catarrh for 253 years." "I had Catarrh for 254 years." "I had Catarrh for 255 years." "I had Catarrh for 256 years." "I had Catarrh for 257 years." "I had Catarrh for 258 years." "I had Catarrh for 259 years." "I had Catarrh for 260 years." "I had Catarrh for 261 years." "I had Catarrh for 262 years." "I had Catarrh for 263 years." "I had Catarrh for 264 years." "I had Catarrh for 265 years." "I had Catarrh for 266 years." "I had Catarrh for 267 years." "I had Catarrh for 268 years." "I had Catarrh for 269 years." "I had Catarrh for 270 years." "I had Catarrh for 271 years." "I had Catarrh for 272 years." "I had Catarrh for 273 years." "I had Catarrh for 274 years." "I had Catarrh for 275 years." "I had Catarrh for 276 years." "I had Catarrh for 277 years." "I had Catarrh for 278 years." "I had Catarrh for 279 years." "I had Catarrh for 280 years." "I had Catarrh for 281 years." "I had Catarrh for 282 years." "I had Catarrh for 283 years." "I had Catarrh for 284 years." "I had Catarrh for 285 years." "I had Catarrh for 286 years." "I had Catarrh for 287 years." "I had Catarrh for 288 years." "I had Catarrh for 289 years." "I had Catarrh for 290 years." "I had Catarrh for 291 years." "I had Catarrh for 292 years." "I had Catarrh for 293 years." "I had Catarrh for 294 years." "I had Catarrh for 295 years." "I had Catarrh for 296 years." "I had Catarrh for 297 years." "I had Catarrh for 298 years." "I had Catarrh for 299 years." "I had Catarrh for 300 years." "I had Catarrh for 301 years." "I had Catarrh for 302 years." "I had Catarrh for 303 years." "I had Catarrh for 304 years." "I had Catarrh for 305 years." "I had Catarrh for 306 years." "I had Catarrh for 307 years." "I had Catarrh for 308 years." "I had Catarrh for 309 years." "I had Catarrh for 310 years." "I had Catarrh for 311 years." "I had Catarrh for 312 years." "I had Catarrh for 313 years." "I had Catarrh for 314 years." "I had Catarrh for 315 years." "I had Catarrh for 316 years." "I had Catarrh for 317 years." "I had Catarrh for 318 years." "I had Catarrh for 319 years." "I had Catarrh for 320 years." "I had Catarrh for 321 years." "I had Catarrh for 322 years." "I had Catarrh for 323 years." "I had Catarrh for 324 years." "I had Catarrh for 325 years." "I had Catarrh for 326 years." "I had Catarrh for 327 years." "I had Catarrh for 328 years." "I had Catarrh for 329 years." "I had Catarrh for 330 years." "I had Catarrh for 331 years." "I had Catarrh for 332 years." "I had Catarrh for 333 years." "I had Catarrh for 334 years." "I had Catarrh for 335 years." "I had Catarrh for 336 years." "I had Catarrh for 337 years." "I had Catarrh for 338 years." "I had Catarrh for 339 years." "I had Catarrh for 340 years." "I had Catarrh for 341 years." "I had Catarrh for 342 years." "I had Catarrh for 343 years." "I had Catarrh for 344 years." "I had Catarrh for 345 years." "I had Catarrh for 346 years." "I had Catarrh for 347 years." "I had Catarrh for 348 years." "I had Catarrh for 349 years." "I had Catarrh for 350 years." "I had Catarrh for 351 years." "I had Catarrh for 352 years." "I had Catarrh for 353 years." "I had Catarrh for 354 years." "I had Catarrh for 355 years." "I had Catarrh for 356 years." "I had Catarrh for 357 years." "I had Catarrh for 358 years." "I had Catarrh for 359 years." "I had Catarrh for 360 years." "I had Catarrh for 361 years." "I had Catarrh for 362 years." "I had Catarrh for 363 years." "I had Catarrh for 364 years." "I had Catarrh for 365 years." "I had Catarrh for 366 years." "I had Catarrh for 367 years." "I had Catarrh for 368 years." "I had Catarrh for 369 years." "I had Catarrh for 370 years." "I had Catarrh for 371 years." "I had Catarrh for 372 years." "I had Catarrh for 373 years." "I had Catarrh for 374 years." "I had Catarrh for 375 years." "I had Catarrh for 376 years." "I had Catarrh for 377 years." "I had Catarrh for 378 years." "I had Catarrh for 379 years." "I had Catarrh for 380 years." "I had Catarrh for 381 years." "I had Catarrh for 382 years." "I had Catarrh for 383 years." "I had Catarrh for 384 years." "I had Catarrh for 385 years." "I had Catarrh for 386 years." "I had Catarrh for 387 years." "I had Catarrh for 388 years." "I had Catarrh for 389 years." "I had Catarrh for 390 years." "I had Catarrh for 391 years." "I had Catarrh for 392 years." "I had Catarrh for 393 years." "I had Catarrh for 394 years." "I had Catarrh for 395 years." "I had Catarrh for 396 years." "I had Catarrh for 397 years." "I had Catarrh for 398 years." "I had Catarrh for 399 years." "I had Catarrh for 400 years." "I had Catarrh for 401 years." "I had Catarrh for 402 years." "I had Catarrh for 403 years." "I had Catarrh for 404 years." "I had Catarrh for 405 years." "I had Catarrh for 406 years." "I had Catarrh for 407 years." "I had Catarrh for 408 years." "I had Catarrh for 409 years." "I had Catarrh for 410 years." "I had Catarrh for 411 years." "I had Catarrh for 412 years." "I had Catarrh for 413 years." "I had Catarrh for 414 years." "I had Catarrh for 415 years." "I had Catarrh for 416 years." "I had Catarrh for 417 years." "I had Catarrh for 418 years." "I had Catarrh for 419 years." "I had Catarrh for 420 years." "I had Catarrh for 421 years." "I had Catarrh for 422 years." "I had Catarrh for 423 years." "I had Catarrh for 424 years." "I had Catarrh for 425 years." "I had Catarrh for 426 years." "I had Catarrh for 427 years." "I had Catarrh for 428 years." "I had Catarrh for 429 years." "I had Catarrh for 430 years." "I had Catarrh for 431 years." "I had Catarrh for 432 years." "I had Catarrh for 433 years." "I had Catarrh for 434 years." "I had Catarrh for 435 years." "I had Catarrh for 436 years." "I had Catarrh for 437 years." "I had Catarrh for 438 years." "I had Catarrh for 439 years." "I had Catarrh for 440 years." "I had Catarrh for 441 years." "I had Catarrh for 442 years." "I had Catarrh for 443 years." "I had Catarrh for 444 years." "I had Catarrh for 445 years." "I had Catarrh for 446 years." "I had Catarrh for 447 years." "I had Catarrh for 448 years." "I had Catarrh for 449 years." "I had Catarrh for 450 years." "I had Catarrh for 451 years." "I had Catarrh for 452 years." "I had Catarrh for 453 years." "I had Catarrh for 454 years." "I had Catarrh for 455 years." "I had Catarrh for 456 years." "I had Catarrh for 457 years." "I had Catarrh for 458 years." "I had Catarrh for 459 years." "I had Catarrh for 460 years." "I had Catarrh for 461 years." "I had Catarrh for 462 years." "I had Catarrh for 463 years." "I had Catarrh for 464 years." "I had Catarrh for 465 years." "I had Catarrh for 466 years." "I had Catarrh for 467 years." "I had Catarrh for 468 years." "I had Catarrh for 469 years." "I had Catarrh for 470 years." "I had Catarrh for 471 years." "I had Catarrh for 472 years." "I had Catarrh for 473 years." "I had Catarrh for 474 years." "I had Catarrh for 475 years." "I had Catarrh for 476 years." "I had Catarrh for 477 years." "I had Catarrh for 478 years." "I had Catarrh for 479 years." "I had Catarrh for 480 years." "I had Catarrh for 481 years." "I had Catarrh for 482 years." "I had Catarrh for 483 years." "I had Catarrh for 484 years." "I had Catarrh for 485 years." "I had Catarrh for 486 years." "I had Catarrh for 487 years." "I had Catarrh for 488 years." "I had Catarrh for 489 years." "I had Catarrh for 490 years." "I had Catarrh for 491 years." "I had Catarrh for 492 years." "I had Catarrh for 493 years." "I had Catarrh for 494 years." "I had Catarrh for 495 years." "I had Catarrh for 496 years." "I had Catarrh for 497 years." "I had Catarrh for 498 years." "I had Catarrh for 499 years." "I had Catarrh for 500 years." "I had Catarrh for 501 years." "I had Catarrh for 502 years." "I had Catarrh for 503 years." "I had Catarrh for 504 years." "I had Catarrh for 505 years." "I had Catarrh for 506 years." "I had Catarrh for 507 years." "I had Catarrh for 508 years." "I had Catarrh for 509 years." "I had Catarrh for 510 years." "I had Catarrh for 511 years." "I had Catarrh for 512 years." "I had Catarrh for 513 years." "I had Catarrh for 514 years." "I had Catarrh for 515 years." "I had Catarrh for 516 years." "I had Catarrh for 517 years." "I had Catarrh for 518 years." "I had Catarrh for 519 years." "I had Catarrh for 520 years." "I had Catarrh for 521 years." "I had Catarrh for 522 years." "I had Catarrh for 523 years." "I had Catarrh for 524 years." "I had Catarrh for 525 years." "I had Catarrh for 526 years." "I had Catarrh for 527 years." "I had Catarrh for 528 years." "I had Catarrh for 529 years." "I had Catarrh for 530 years." "I had Catarrh for 531 years." "I had Catarrh for 532 years." "I had Catarrh for 533 years." "I had Catarrh for 534 years." "I had Catarrh for 535 years." "I had Catarrh for 536 years." "I had Catarrh for

LEADERS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

The Times cannot be accused of occupying a prominent place in the "we told you so" class. Nevertheless we deem it our duty to call attention to our prediction regarding the probable results of the great Conservative convention.

The delegates were real good, well-behaved boys as long as the eyes of the wise leaders from the East were upon them. They concealed the hatchet beneath their garments, shook hands and vowed that henceforth no spirit of contention, raised by mere personal ambition, would be allowed to stand in the way of the success of the party.

SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

And now the silly story that the Globe has called for a coalition in Ontario is given circulation here. The Globe has done nothing of the kind. It has simply discussed the article of Dr. Goldwin Smith on the evils of partyism and treated it with a fairness Conservatives, who are party men chiefly for "what there is in it," cannot comprehend.

But the absurdity of the claim that the Liberals of Ontario are seeking to coalesce with the party led by Mr. Whitney is too absurd to be taken seriously by any but politicians who would busy themselves up with the hope that the power they have so long eagerly looked forward to is now within their grasp.

particularly proves that governments gain and oppositions lose in strength in by-elections. Ross is in power with a majority. Whitney is in opposition with a minority. The probability is very strong that there will be no change except in the matter of the relative strength of the parties for another four years.

ETHICS OF SPORT.

From a British point of view, there is little to admire or emulate in the procedure of American courts of justice, except that they do not treat jurors as though they were guilty of a secondary degree of the offence of the crime whose case they are sitting.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Official Bulletin Places It at Sixty-Eight Million Bushels—Road to Bulkley Valley.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

This may be said to be an age of remarkable discoveries, most of which have not yet resulted in material benefit to mankind. The redundancy of those alleged discoveries may in part be accounted for by the demand from the cheaper magazines and publications for matter which will "strike" with the public and increase the sale of the periodicals.

tion by strictly scientific minds. Flammarion, the French "astronomer," has written many fascinating articles about the heavens above, but his deductions and predictions, so far as we are aware, were not regarded seriously by the man whom we accept as authorities.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Entries Closed Yesterday—Meeting of Sports Committee Last Evening.

ARBITRATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

We have read of many objections to the adoption of the principle of compulsory arbitration as a general rule in industrial disputes. Some of the points appeared to be well taken. For instance, some hold that disputes are generally settled by a compromise—a concession to some of the demands of the men and certain reservations on behalf of the employers.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Official Bulletin Places It at Sixty-Eight Million Bushels—Road to Bulkley Valley.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

This may be said to be an age of remarkable discoveries, most of which have not yet resulted in material benefit to mankind. The redundancy of those alleged discoveries may in part be accounted for by the demand from the cheaper magazines and publications for matter which will "strike" with the public and increase the sale of the periodicals.

SCIENCE AND LIFE.

It is rather startling to read in a reliable journal like the Scientific American, especially at a time when we were beginning to contemplate the possibilities inherent in No. 1 Manitoba had when its present area of cultivation shall be multiplied many fold, that the time

is approaching when man will produce all he requires for subsistence by chemical processes. In the golden—or rather chemical—age to come there shall be neither seed-time nor harvest. The properties will be taken from the earth and man will be no longer dependent upon the atmosphere and turned into human food in the twinkling of an eye.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Entries Closed Yesterday—Meeting of Sports Committee Last Evening.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

This may be said to be an age of remarkable discoveries, most of which have not yet resulted in material benefit to mankind. The redundancy of those alleged discoveries may in part be accounted for by the demand from the cheaper magazines and publications for matter which will "strike" with the public and increase the sale of the periodicals.

SCIENCE AND LIFE.

It is rather startling to read in a reliable journal like the Scientific American, especially at a time when we were beginning to contemplate the possibilities inherent in No. 1 Manitoba had when its present area of cultivation shall be multiplied many fold, that the time

COURT OF ASSIZE HAS OPENED TO-DAY.

SITTING PROMISES TO BE VERY SHORT.

Petition From Residents Regarding Gambling Described by Mr. Justice Martin as "Novel."

The Assize court opened this morning at 11 o'clock with Mr. Justice Martin presiding. The list of cases to come before it is very small, consisting only of three, one of which being brought over from a preceding court was again made to stand over.

His Lordship appeared at the opening of the court this morning in the rich robes of scarlet and ermine which he is accustomed to wear when he presides over the Admiralty court. The long flowing hood in the wig worn in England to that which is the custom in English courts.

The grand jury was empaneled as follows: Beaumont Boggs (foreman), Henry F. Bullen, G. J. Burnett, Frank Burrell, Robt. Dinadale, Edgar Fleming, J. T. Higgins, E. A. Jacob, W. V. Lenfestey, J. G. Mann, E. F. Radiger and R. J. Russell, jr.

In addressing the grand jury His Lordship took occasion to express the opinion that the prospects for renewed prosperity in this section of the country were very bright, which was a matter for congratulation. After visiting various points in the province he was strongly impressed with the resources of Vancouver Island.

While there was not very much to come before them, yet there was no reason for believing that there was a falling off in the criminal population. He accounted for the diminution of cases from the fact that at the present time many of the cases which formerly came before the Assize court were now disposed of elsewhere.

Referring to the cases, he said that a true bill had been found in one case. In the case of Rex vs. Johnny, the circumstances were well known. It was that Johnny, an Indian, during a drunken orgy, had abused the woman he was living with at the time.

In Rex vs. Hayes, in which the defendant was charged with having obtained money under false pretences, he pointed out the distinction in obtaining chattels by theft and under false pretence.

Referring to a petition which had been received from residents of the county referring to the existence of gambling in the city of Victoria, and requesting a presiding judge to lay the matter before the grand jury, His Lordship had nothing to say further than to bring it to the attention of the grand jury.

Rex vs. Nangle being called, H. B. Robertson asked to have the case stand over. S. Perry Mills, representing the defendant, pressed for the case being proceeded with at once. His client was a man over seventy years of age, who had for about a year been troubled with this case. He was willing to consent to a postponement upon his client being allowed to see his own recognizance.

This was allowed by His Lordship and the case allowed to stand over after the defendant had been arraigned. The defendant, Nangle, is charged with having assaulted Louis Miller, and with having inflicted grievous bodily injury upon him.

The grand jury, after retiring for a short time, returned with a true bill in the case of Rex vs. Johnny. The case being proceeded with, Mr. Moresby, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, entered a plea of "not guilty" on behalf of accused.

H. B. Robertson, who appeared for the plaintiff, after briefly outlining the case, called Matilda, the Indian woman, whom Johnny is charged with having assaulted. The proceedings were made tedious by the necessity of employing two interpreters, one capable of interpreting from Indian to Chinook and the other from Chinook to English. She testified to having gone to the Indian reserve. There was no room at her sister's to sleep and she came away. It was quite late and when she was under the railway bridge she saw a man, who asked her to go to an hotel. The man said he would pay for the room and asked her four times to go. She then left the canoe and went to the Occidental hotel. There were three of them, the man and a little girl called Helen. The prisoner returned with a bottle and poured her out a drink, but the liquor was too strong, having no water in it. She took two drinks. The man made improper proposals to her and she attempted to leave the room. Accused prevented her getting out. He threw her on the floor and kicked her, rendering her unconscious. The window was open when she went into the room. When she recovered consciousness she was in the room and it was daylight. She was very sick and sore. She could not move.

Cross examined by Mr. Moresby, she said the accused was in his canoe fixing things. She spoke to Johnny before he conversed with her. She denied that she asked Johnny where her friends were or to get her a bed. The three of them came over in a canoe, but she did not have any whisky. Johnny threw an empty bottle out of the canoe.

The proceedings were interrupted in order to give the grand jury an opportunity to report their finding in the remaining case. They brought in a true bill in Rex vs. Hayes.

The court then adjourned until two o'clock. In the matter of the petition respecting gambling in the city, the grand jury announced that they had decided to refer it to the police commissioners. They considered that it was a subject outside

of their duties and was not such as to be dealt with by them. His Lordship suggested that as the petition had been before them, they possibly it would be a better course for them to express themselves upon it in their presentment which would be made later. It was accordingly handed back to them for that purpose, so that they might make such suggestions with regard to its disposition as they chose.

A PROMISING DISTRICT.

Section Near Nelson Will Undoubtedly Soon Attract Considerable Attention.

There is a section of country lying within 25 miles of Nelson, which to all appearance is destined to become one of the heaviest producing sections of the Kootenay, and yet up to the present is hardly spoken of. The section referred to is that lying at the head of the creeks, Nine-Mile, Mill and Nelson creeks, which fall into the arm of the Kootenay lake, and Sixteen-Mile creek, which rises on the other side of the watershed and falls into the main lake near its southern extremity. Comparatively few locations have been made in this section, but all of them are on veins of immense size, which in many cases are traceable for miles across the surface.

The Alta group, which lies near the head of Mill creek (on Thirteen-Mile creek) has been thoroughly prospected this summer by its owners, Messrs. Spencer, Vernon and Charles, with the result that a remarkably rich pay streak has been uncovered. The Alta vein is an immense quartz ledge which runs from eight to thirty feet in width, and has been traced at least four miles along the surface. Seven claims have already been staked along this vein, in all of which the vein shows up with bold outcrops in several places 20 feet wide. On the Alta claim, a number of crosscuts have been made, and in each one the vein was found to be heavily mineralized with iron and copper sulphides.

A rule shock to the martial minister's nerves and ambition was the prospect of the aspiring politician when the prospect of an avalanche of votes for Class Wilson, K. C. Before the matter came to a vote, it is stated by the minister to the convention, that the Wilson partisans approached Col. Prior and offered to give him their support for the post of leader of the legislature. This helped to widen the breach between Col. Prior and the minister, he would summon to his commands as attorney-general Charles Wilson.

This proposal is said to have been indignantly refused by the minister, who intimated that if he had the selection of a cabinet it would contain Mainland men, but they would have seats in the legislature. This helped to widen the breach between Col. Prior and the minister, he would summon to his commands as attorney-general Charles Wilson.

Since the convention there has been little communication between the rival camps, but yesterday Chas. Wilson drifted into the city of Victoria, and the department of Premier Dunsmuir during the present week, and the new leader was doubtless somewhat uneasy in mind, because of the reported signing of a document bearing the signature of Mr. Dunsmuir which pledged the first minister to resign in Col. Prior's favor upon his return from the interior circles of Conservatism last night. About the clubs there was an air of excitement attributable, so it is said, to a heated altercation between Messrs. Prior and Wilson, and a practical breach between them, concluding with mutual defiance.

Mr. Wilson, so it is stated, sought the support of the minister of mines, and laid down the premise that the country would not stand for any more "Island premiers." Col. Prior demanded to know the reasons for the Minister's attitude down such a monstrous rule, and said that in expressing such sectionalism he might be speaking for one or two places in the province, but he was not speaking for the Mainland at large, where, from personal observation had on his recent visit, the minister had found an utter absence of such sentiments. He added that to bar an man from such an office simply because of the constituency for which he sat, was such an intolerable proposition, that he believed it utterly repugnant as his leader in any way would give expression to it, and wanted nothing to do with him.

Mr. Wilson retorted in kind, and the interview was not stormy. The turn which affairs have taken has caused dismay among the sponsors of party lines, who recognize that such a serious rupture between the two chief chiefs makes the work of marshalling the Conservative forces under the party flag at the next election, a task of the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Wilson returned last night to Vancouver.

ADMIRALTY STATION. Suwarrow Island on Pacific Cable Route Taken Over By British.

Information was received through the arrival of H. M. S. Torch at Auckland, New Zealand, shortly before the Monna left the Antipodes for Victoria that the warship surveyed a portion of Suwarrow Island, on the Pacific cable route from Canada to Australia, and proclaimed it a British admiralty station, during her cruise.

Suwarrow Island is situated in the Pacific ocean, in 13 deg. 13 min. south latitude, 143 deg. 3 min. west longitude. It was annexed in 1888, and contains the Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn islands, in view of the possibility of their being utilized in connection with the Pacific cable, which will have a station at Fanning Island.

ADRIOL & STEEL'S PILLS FOR LADIES. REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPPRESSING BITTER APPLE PILL CURE FOR OCHLETS, PENNYRUB, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Dr. J. C. ADRIOL & STEEL, 111 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents, Southamton, England, or P. O. Box 2, Victoria, B. C.

BREACH BETWEEN PARTY LEADERS.

MR. WILSON'S MISSION HERE WAS DEFEATED.

Rival Claims for Conservative Chiefship Exchange Warm Compliments at Meeting Yesterday.

The old question of who shall be greatest which has divided parties, sects and races since Cain and Abel had their little unpleasantness, is likely from present appearances to defeat the efforts of those who aspire to consolidate the Liberal-Conservative party in this province. It will be remembered that, taking advantage of the absence of one of his competitors, Mr. Eberts, in England, and with the prestige of his office as minister of mines, Col. Prior started on a month or so since on a missionary tour of the upper country. This trip was ostensibly for the purpose of bringing the new minister into touch with the great industry whose welfare is his peculiar care, but in reality was for the purpose of testing the sentiment of the country toward him as a party chief.

While in the interior the Colonel was somewhat contradictory in his expressions regarding the propriety of party lines, but on returning to the Coast he expressed himself more freely, and announced his intention of besting all his energies to bringing about Conservative government in this country. With the visit of Mr. Borden and party, the conversion of the minister came to an end, he became a prime favorite in the new for party leadership in British Columbia.

A rule shock to the martial minister's nerves and ambition was the prospect of the aspiring politician when the prospect of an avalanche of votes for Class Wilson, K. C. Before the matter came to a vote, it is stated by the minister to the convention, that the Wilson partisans approached Col. Prior and offered to give him their support for the post of leader of the legislature. This helped to widen the breach between Col. Prior and the minister, he would summon to his commands as attorney-general Charles Wilson.

This proposal is said to have been indignantly refused by the minister, who intimated that if he had the selection of a cabinet it would contain Mainland men, but they would have seats in the legislature. This helped to widen the breach between Col. Prior and the minister, he would summon to his commands as attorney-general Charles Wilson.

Since the convention there has been little communication between the rival camps, but yesterday Chas. Wilson drifted into the city of Victoria, and the department of Premier Dunsmuir during the present week, and the new leader was doubtless somewhat uneasy in mind, because of the reported signing of a document bearing the signature of Mr. Dunsmuir which pledged the first minister to resign in Col. Prior's favor upon his return from the interior circles of Conservatism last night. About the clubs there was an air of excitement attributable, so it is said, to a heated altercation between Messrs. Prior and Wilson, and a practical breach between them, concluding with mutual defiance.

Mr. Wilson, so it is stated, sought the support of the minister of mines, and laid down the premise that the country would not stand for any more "Island premiers." Col. Prior demanded to know the reasons for the Minister's attitude down such a monstrous rule, and said that in expressing such sectionalism he might be speaking for one or two places in the province, but he was not speaking for the Mainland at large, where, from personal observation had on his recent visit, the minister had found an utter absence of such sentiments. He added that to bar an man from such an office simply because of the constituency for which he sat, was such an intolerable proposition, that he believed it utterly repugnant as his leader in any way would give expression to it, and wanted nothing to do with him.

Mr. Wilson retorted in kind, and the interview was not stormy. The turn which affairs have taken has caused dismay among the sponsors of party lines, who recognize that such a serious rupture between the two chief chiefs makes the work of marshalling the Conservative forces under the party flag at the next election, a task of the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Wilson returned last night to Vancouver.

ADMIRALTY STATION. Suwarrow Island on Pacific Cable Route Taken Over By British.

Information was received through the arrival of H. M. S. Torch at Auckland, New Zealand, shortly before the Monna left the Antipodes for Victoria that the warship surveyed a portion of Suwarrow Island, on the Pacific cable route from Canada to Australia, and proclaimed it a British admiralty station, during her cruise.

Suwarrow Island is situated in the Pacific ocean, in 13 deg. 13 min. south latitude, 143 deg. 3 min. west longitude. It was annexed in 1888, and contains the Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn islands, in view of the possibility of their being utilized in connection with the Pacific cable, which will have a station at Fanning Island.

ADRIOL & STEEL'S PILLS FOR LADIES. REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES SUPPRESSING BITTER APPLE PILL CURE FOR OCHLETS, PENNYRUB, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Dr. J. C. ADRIOL & STEEL, 111 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents, Southamton, England, or P. O. Box 2, Victoria, B. C.

THE SHOPLIFTERS ALL FOUND.

THEY ARE SENT TO TWO.

On Friday the Additional Staying From Be Hea

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

The hearing of the case of the two Williames and their having stolen goods to the value of \$100 from Spencer's A. J. this morning before Mr. Justice Martin was heard. The court found that the two had been in the store on Friday the 29th of September, and that they had stolen the goods from the store.

The two Williames were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary for their crime. The court also ordered that they be kept in custody until they have paid the costs of their trial.

