The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLV., NO. 100. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

Football at Vancouver

Victoria Seniors Lose to Terminal City By Score of Sixteen to Nil.

Junior Game Won By Capital Boys By One Try to Nothing.

Lightning Plays Queer Prank ---Japanese Interpreter Accused of Extortion.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.—In the senior football match today between Vancouver and Victoria, Victoria was defeated by a score of 16 to 0. The teams were more evenly matched than the score indicated. The forward play was very even on both sides, but Vancouver's backs played rather better combination and played more with their heads, backs being cleverly played at critical moments. The Vancouver junior team, however, saved a Waterloo by defeating the Vancouver juniors 3 to 0. Newcombe, of Victoria, was highly commended for his brilliant play. He made the try of the match which was not converted, however. Both junior teams appeared very evenly matched, but the combination work of the visitors was better than that of the home team. A good crowd was in attendance. The ground was wet and the weather showery.

At the Full court today the appeal against the order restraining the V., W. & Y. railway from driving piles at the crossing of False Creek, in the city limits, was allowed with costs. The Full court completed its sittings this afternoon.

By an error in a wire from San Francisco, the rate of exchange on Yokonama was quoted at 78 3-4, and on Hong Kong at 85, a jump of 35 points. There was great excitement in banking circles. The general impression was that Japan had declared war. Chinatown went wild with excitement, and Japanese residents were intensely interested. Five hours after the telegram arrived, a message came that the figures were a mistake.

The men accused of doing the holding up were given a chance to prove an alibi today, but failed. They will be given another chance Wednesday.

The shooting case, in which Willis is accused of shooting an Italian, was adjourned till the injured man is able to appear. He says he can prove an alibi.

William Goss, who came to the door of the Beccheuricci jewelery store yesterday afternoon and discharged a weapon in Beccheuricci's face at close range, was arrested last night by Detectives Mulhern and Jackson. Goss denied the shooting. According to the police, the young man, who is but twenty-three years old, went to his boarding house after the shooting, but his remains into the drawer of his bureau and went out walking until the evening, when he went to Mount Pleasant to see a friend. At this friend's house he was arrested.

J. H. Kerr, who up to a year ago taught school in Vancouver, has been appointed chief clerk in the customs here.

Lightning struck one of the city street cars very early yesterday morning. The lightning did no other damage than to blow out the fuse.

Tommy Yishyama, the Japanese interpretor, appeared in the police court yesterday charged with squeezing money out of Japanese immigrants for the privilege granted them by him of remaining in the country. The case in point is where a Japanese was ordered to pay $15 to "Tommy" or be reported as not eligible to stay in British Columbia. The trouble is that this man, when the crown wants him, cannot be found. He is said to have left his boarding house hurriedly, not even taking his belongings with him. Mr. Pottenger appeared for the crown, and Captain McHarg for the defence. A subpoena will be issued for the production of the missing Jap, and the case will be called again on Tuesday next.

Mortimore, a Kanaka boy, and a lad named Anderson, were in the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of stealing a ride on the Charmer. The Kanaka boy put up a very good yarn to the effect that he had twenty-seven dollars in his pocket when he came on the boat, thirteen dollars of which belonged to Anderson, and that he had been robbed of this money while on the boat. Anderson, who is a Nanaimo boy, was deported to Victoria when the case against the Kanaka was dismissed, although the police magistrate said if the reformatory had been ready he thought it would be a good thing to have Mortimore serve a sentence there, as he was a youth of shady character.

MISSION TO MENELIK.

Jibutil, French Somaliland, Nov. 21.—Robt. P. Skinner, United States consul at Marseiles, who is going to Adis Abeda, the capital of Abyssinia, where he will conduct negotiations with King Menelik, and his party, escorted by thirty marines, left here this morning for Harrar.

FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

Battalion Hastens to Relief of Surrounded Troops.

Salonica, Nov. 21.—An entire battalion of troops was despatched from Seres in Macedonia today to reinforce a Turkish command which has been besieged for two days in the mountains near Palvio by a band of 350 insurgents. Thirty of the Turkish soldiers have already been killed.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

President Palma's Views on U. S. Senator's Resolution for Union.

Havana, Nov. 21.—The joint resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Newlands on Friday inviting Cuba to become a state of the American Union, has caused a great deal of comment here. Many Cubans are amused by it, while some prominent persons of foreign birth favor the idea. In the course of an interview here with him by the correspondent of the Associated Press, President Palma commented with considerable seriousness upon the provisions of the resolution. He said that while there might possibly have been a time when a majority of the residents of Cuba would have favored voluntary annexation, that time has passed. The Cuban government had become so well established that the Cubans had no other desire than to support it. Besides this, Cuban politics and commercial relations with the United States were being settled in a manner so eminently satisfactory that it would be impossible to organized a movement of any imprtance in the direction of annexation.

FATAL FIRE.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—A telegram from Altoona, Pa., says in a fire at Lilly, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad, early today, 35 Italian laborers were burned to death.

A NEW LEVIATHAN.

Largest Steamer in the World Floated at Belfast Yesterday.

Belfast, Nov. 21.—The White Star line steamer Baltic, the largest steamer in the world, was successfully launched here this morning in the teeth of a severe gale. Her displacement is 39,800 tons.

DISSATISFIED EMIGRANTS.

Many Ontario Settlers From England Returning to Native Land.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—It is estimated that at least two hundred and fifty English immigrants are leaving Ontario every week for their native land, having become dissatisfied with their lot in this province.

The Mail and Empire says it learns that Premier Ross is endeavoring to induce John Bertram, one of the Dominion government transportation commissioners, and president of the Bertram Engine Co., Toronto, to enter the provincial cabinet. The name of A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., is also mentioned.

B. C. Lumber For the Sound

Booms of Logs Are Now Ready For Towing to Fairhaven.

Syndicate Has Secured Control of Three Hundred Million Feet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 21.—R. F. Dorfman, who represents the lumber syndicate which has been buying up small parcels of timber in this district, has arrived from French Creek, where he has thirty men at work in a logging camp. He said that the first boom of about 600,000 feet would be ready about the first of next month, and would be towed over to Fairhaven. It is probable that another camp will be started early in the spring near Courtenay, where the concern has some very fine holdings, amounting in all to about 110,000,000 feet. Some of this goes 250,000 to the acre, an amount simply astounding when it is remembered that 40,000 is a very good average even for the heavily timbered coast limits. Altogether the syndicate has now secured control of about 300,000,000 feet of Island timber. Asked if the sawmill end of the project was likely to materialize in the near future, Mr. Dorfman stated that he was now in negotiation with two firms with respect to the matter, and that the probabilities favored the building of one in the immediate vicinity of Nanaimo. From some further remarks it was evident that arrangements were being made for the acquisition of additional capital to work the limits which have been purchased, and that Mr. Dorfman's backers were reconstructing their organization financially.

Royal Arch Chapter No. 127 met on Thursday evening and elected officers for the next year, as follows: First principal, A. A. Davis; second principay, J. D. Quine; third principal, D. G. Alexander; treasurer, W. K. Leighton; scribe E., J. F. Doyle; scribe N., J. Thomson. The installation will take place next month.

Arrivals from Alberni report the road in a fearful condition owing to the snowstorm which prevailed earlier in the week. The stage was brought by four horses. Judge Harrison, who went up to hold county court, had a very rough trip both ways. The foretaste of winter has been succeeded suddenly by very mild weather, and the snow has almost disappeared. The statistics of the cold spell may be stated as follows: Half a foot of snow, 14 degrees of frost; two coasting accidents—one, that to Miss Olive Dawson, resulting in a broken collar bone; the other, the victim of which was a lad named Charles Martin, concussion of the brain and two crushed limbs. This rather a heavy record for November.

The steamer Titania arrived in port yesterday. On her way down to San Francisco last voyage, it will be remembered, she picked up the crew of the wrecked Charles Nelson. She reports no incidents out of the usual routine on the return trip.

Captain Ritchie, of the steamer Joan, one of the best known navigators of the Gulf, who was in the local hospital for a month undergoing treatment for a serious illness, and who has been convalescing for the last few weeks, will take possession of the pilot house again on Monday morning.

Postmaster Corne, who has been incapacitated by illness lately, will resume his duties next week.

There was all kinds of excitement in Chinatown this morning. Excitement which, when the cause became known, spread to other parts of the city. In the night exchange on Hongkong had jumped from 43¾ to 79. Merchants who wanted to settle their accounts with their correspondents across the Pacific found that it would cost them nearly twice as much today as it would have done yesterday. They, therefore, concluded to "stand them off," while they thought matters over. Other people whom the matter did not concern financially rang up the newspaper office to enquire when war was declared and by whom. At noon the rate dropped to 44 as suddenly as it had gone up. No explanation of the mystery, however, was forthcoming.

The congregation of St. Alban's which has found some difficulty in paying expenses owing to a number of leading members having left the town, last evening decided to surrender the building to the owners from whom it it rented and to discontinue services at the end of this month. A board of eleven trustees was appointed to take charge of the furniture. The Rev. C. E. Cooper announced that he hoped before very long to arrange for the building of a new church to replace the present Church of St. Paul's, which when erected would belong equally to both congregations. It is believed that although they have been unhappy divisions in the past the two congregations will come together harmoniously.

A case which is one of the most extraordinary in the history of the Nanaimo hospital is that of Constable Neen of the city police force, who is undergoing an operation on his arm. Twenty-five years ago, while yet a little boy, Mr. Neen fell heavily on some rocks inflicting bruises on the member which were speedily healed. Only within the last week or two has there been any indication that he had sustained more severe injuries. Now, however, the bone is coming away in pieces which singularly enough exhibit no signs of disease. It will be some weeks before he is able to resume his duties.

British News By Cable

Diatribe Against Lord Strathcona Attributed to Goldwin Smith.

English Barrister Sizes Up Canadian Politics to His Own Satisfaction.

London Spectator Offers a Suggestion to Imperialistic Millionaires.

London, Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Outlook thinks it would not be wrong in tracing the hand or at least the influence of Goldwin Smith in the diatribe against Lord Strathcona, which appeared in the Farmers' Sun.

A letter in the Spectator from a barrister in a good position in Manitoba, says that the Canadian manufacturers furnish the sinews of war for both political parties, and the leaders of neither party will dare to fall out with their paymasters. Agriculture in the West is in the hands of manufacturing concerns in the East, and this barrister cannot conceive what bargain Mr. Chamberlain can make with Canada for mutual preference that will prove satisfactory to either side. Continuing, the barrister says: "Out here the best men avoid politics, feeling that every politician has an axe to grind. At elections money flows like water; where it comes from nobody seems to know, though we have a shrewd suspicion."

A writer in the Spectator, in suggesting the formation of an Imperial club for London, says: "Possibly some millionaire in the Empire, half Londoner and half colonist, like Mr. Beit, Lord Stratheona or Lord Mount Stephen, might be tempted to erect a monument to the Empire by buying some great historic house and presenting it to the Empire to serve as an Imperial club house."

Joseph Chamberlain, the former Colonial Secretary, spoke at Newport, Wales, this afternoon before a mass meeting of workingmen to whom he directed the main portion of his arguments. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the Brussel's sugar convention and the German treat to penalize Canada as an instance in which Great Britain had secured her way without a tariff war. He said sugar was actually lower in the United Kingdom now than it had been during the five years immediately preceding the adoption of the convention, while the West Indian colonies were relieved of the bounty incubus which had been strangling them for thirty years past.

The speaker said he did not believe that Germany, or any other nation was anxious to cross swords with Great Britain in a tariff war.

The former Colonial Secretary said "dumping" had been of no advantage to British shipping in the last six years. The foreign tonnage entering South Wales ports had increased by 1,700,000 tons while the British tonnage had decreased by 1,000,000 tons.

LORD DUNDONALD AT FORT GARRY

Commander-in-chief Entertained at Historic Red River Fortification.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—There is a special fitness in the Earl of Dundonald making a visit to Lower Fort Garry, where he was entertained at luncheon today by the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lower Fort Garry, or the "Stone Fort," as these old settlers like to call it, ha sthe proud distinction of being the first stone building erected in the Red River colony. It was built as long back as 1831, and is in many ways the most interesting and best known as well as well-preserved monument of the Hudson's Bay Company's long rule in the Northwest, previous to the transfer of the country to Canada in 1869.

For many years the fort remained the seat of government. From the time Governor Sir George Simpson took up his quarters here in 1832, with his young wife, it has remained the summer residence of the successors of Sir George in the control of the company's affairs in Canada.

More than one military commander who later achieved high distinction, has passed the gates, or been in residence here, and the Major-General cannot fail to be interested in the feeling that he has visited a military station in this far western country which will ever be associated with such names as those of Lord Wolseley, late commander-in-chief of the British army; in Major-General Sir Wm. Butler, in chief command in South Africa previous to the war; Gen. Crofton, in command of the first "red coats" seen west of the great lakes, and now of Lord Dundonald himself.

ROMAN EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, Nov. 21.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in eastern Sicily today. The disturbance is believed to be a result of the recent eruption of the Stromboli volcano.

WHITNEY'S RACERS.

Tattersalls Announce Sale of Fast Blooded Stock.

London, Nov. 21.—Tattersalls announce the sale on December 8th of a number of race horses in training, and also yearlings belonging to the stable of Wm. C. Whitney. The following horses will be sold, with or without engagement, at the option of purchaser: Boibriuski, Br. C.; Citrene, Br. F.; Crepuscule, B.C.; Love Dart, B.F.; Valley, Ch.F.; Duster, B.F.; Flying Prince, B. or Br.C.; Surbition, F.C.; White Chapel, Ch.C.; Lancashire, B.C.; Sweeper, B.C., and Tripping.

ENTOMBED MINERS.

Explosion in Pennsylvania Mine Puts Many Lives in Danger.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 21.—A telephone message received from Dunbar, Pa., says an explosion occurred tonight in the Fergison mine of the Dunbar Furnace Company. Between 30 and 40 men are entombed. Four dead have been taken out. The explosion was caused by fire damp, and occurred just after the night shift, composed of 100 men, had gone to work. Up to 10 o'clock eleven dead and twenty badly hurt miners have been taken from the mine. James McCurk, jun., foreman, is among the dead.

DONKEY ENGINE EXPLODES.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—A donkey engine exploded on the steamer Congal, at the Carrier & Lane foundry wharf, Point Levis, yesterday afternoon, killing Paul Mercier and seriously injuring several others, some of whom may die.

APPOINT RAILROAD EXPERT.

Manufacturers' Association Official to Deal With Transportation Matters.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has appointed W. H. D. Miller, assistant to W. B. Bulling, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R. here, as railway expert, a new office created to deal with railway companies and complaints of members.

CITIZENS ACCEPT BRIBES.

Seventeen Former Residents of Grand Rapids Charged with Malfeasance.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21.—Warrants were issued for seventeen former city officials charging them with accepting a bribe in connection with the German Cameron scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Michigan. All the warrants are the result of the confession made by Former City Attorney L. K. Salsbury, after a two years' term in the Detroit house of correction for breaking the federal banking law in connection with the scheme.

News Notes Of Ladysmith

Boxing Contest at the Island Coal Port Proves Interesting Event.

Fall of Coal on an Extension Miner Inflicts Serious Injury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, B. C., Nov. 21.—A glove contest took place at Finn hall last evening between Arthur Fountain and James Martin (better known in the boxing circles as "Black Demon"), both colored men, for $200 a side. Martin has recently journeyed from the Mainland to meet William Hanney, the champion 150-pound boxer of Canada. Fountain is a miner and shows considerable skill as a boxer. Fountain was the first to enter the ring, at 8.30, with his second, Johnson. He scaled 172 pounds and appeared in the pink of condition. He stands 5 feet 8 1-2 inches. He was soon followed by Martin, who was seconded by St. John. Martin is 5 feet 9 inches and weighs 145 pounds. He is well trained, but does not consider himself in first-class condition. He appears somewhat short of muscles, although very game during the fray, his skill being particularly noticed when he appeared weak. Geo. Hanney acted as referee. His brother, Wm. Hanney, officiated as timekeeper. After the usual preliminaries, time was called at 8.40. Fountain immediately was the aggressor, although little was actually done beyond give and take blows on both sides in this round, but in every successive round Fountain forced the fighting, driving his adversary round the ring and frequently forcing him on the ropes. Being in all probability too anxious, he transgressed considerably, especially in the fourth and sixth rounds, when the referee warned him against clinching. The fight took place in a sixteen-foot ring and with 8-ounce gloves and for ten rounds. Martin was eventually pronounced the winner by five points. On the referee giving his decision, Fountain showed strong signs of disapproval. After the contest the Brothers Hanney gave an exhibition of three rounds, which was greatly appreciated by the spectators. Wm. Hanney is undoubtedly a boxer of very great ability, and is very smart with his left, while with his right he has tremendous hitting power. His brother, although about 45 pounds lighter, is extremely agile, and is a boxer of very finished style.

An accident of serious nature occurred at the Extension mines on Friday morning. A man named Hunter was working when a large piece of coal fell upon the lower part of his body. Mr. Hunter was at once removed to his home in Ladysmith, where he was attended by Dr. Wasson, who found, after examination, that three ribs were broken and the kidneys damaged. Mr. Hunter is at present progressing favorably.

FOR AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.

London, Nov. 21.—A great struggle is going on, says a Rome despatch to the Tribune, to have an American cardinal chosen at the next consistory. Sentiment is becoming more favorable towards Archbishop Ryan.

MANITOBA BYE-ELECTION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Writs will be issued at once for the bye-election in Beautiful Plains, rendered necessary by the death of Provincial Treasurer Davidson. Polling takes place December 9th, and nominations a week earlier.

SWISS RAILWAY WRECK.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 21.—The Berne-Lausanne express was wrecked this afternoon near Lausanne by coming into collision with a switching engine, killing five persons. Many others were injured, and traffic was completely suspended.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 21.—William Vanderbilt Kissam, 35 years of age, a relative of William K. Vanderbilt, was found dead in a cheap lodging house in this city today. He was handsomely dressed, wore expensive jewelry and in his pockets was a large sum of money. The coroner said he believed death was due to alcoholism.

FIRE DESTROYS LUMBER.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—One million feet of lumber, ten loaded lumber cars and the five hundred foot pier of the Rowland Lumber Company at Pinners' Point, have been destroyed by fire, and two piers of the Hitch Lumber Company containing three million feet of lumber, are in imminent danger. The fire is still burning.

ICE SINKS STEAMER.

Attempting to Force Way Through Pack Sends Her to the Bottom.

Marinette, Wis., Nov. 21.—The steamer Baldwin, bound from Green Bay to Buffalo, sank last night in Green Bay, five miles north of this city, in trying to force her way through the ice packs. Her bottom was pierced and she sank in about eight fathoms of water. The Goodrich liner Georgia, Capt. Bronson, heard the signals of distress, and managed to pull alongside the Baldwin in time to take off the crew of twelve men and the captain. The Baldwin was loaded with about half a million feet of lumber.

Investigate Wage Claims

Ottawa Official to Visit British Columbia to Investigate Accounts.

New Railways Projected to Tap the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Officers Are Gazetted In the Newly Organized Ordnance Corps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Leonard Shannon, accountant of the railway department, will proceed to British Columbia forthwith to investigate claims for wages by persons employed on the railway from Duncan Lake towards Arrowhead Lake.

Nothing is known here of the cable report from England that a reproduction of the coronation chair is to be sent to Canada.

Three railways running north to tap the proposed transcontinental railway, are projected. One is an extension of the Gatineau Valley to a point 200 miles north of this city. A second is the extension of the Ontario government railway to seventy miles north of Lake Temiscamingue, and the third is a new line from Nepigon northward.

An order issued today gives details of the staff of the new ordnance corps. Colonel D. A. Macdonald, D. S. O., director-general of ordnance, is in command, with Lieut.-Col. L. B. Donaldson, assistant director-general, second in command. Honorary Lieut.-Col. A. W. Jones, superintendent of stores, Victoria, gets the rank of captain in the new corps. Major Weatherby, Engineers, is promoted to lieut.-colonel, as director-general of the Engineer's services, while Capt. Maunsell is promoted to the rank of major.

"TO SUCH VILE USES."

Mast of Former Challenger to be Used as a Flag Pole.

New York, Nov. 21.—The steel mast of the America cup challenger, Shamrock III., has been presented to the town of Cape May, N. J., to be used as a flag pole. It is 158 feet long. The gift was made by Capt. Barr, skipper of the defending yacht, Reliance, he having bought the challenger for the material it contained.

NELSON CONSERVATIVES.

The Annual Meeting Held Last Night Elects Officers.

Nelson, Nov. 21.—The Liberal-Conservative Association held its annual meeting tonight. One hundred and thirty-nine members were present. Fred Starkey was re-elected president, defeating Frank Fletcher by 122 votes. J. J. Mallon was elected vice president, Duncan M. Macdonald, secretary, and J. A. Gilker, treasurer, all by acclamation.

BARGAINING FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Chicago Car Men And Companies Make Propositions And Counter Propositions.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Tonight marks the close of the tenth day of the greatest street railway strike Chicago has ever known. Except for the first day, upon which the tie-up of the 220 miles of track of the Chicago City Railway was practically complete, cars manned by non-union crews and under police protection, have been operated on one trunk line while on one after the other of the streets the strike has been broken until a limited service between 4 and 5 p. m. is being maintained on the north and south lines. No cars have been run on any east and west lines. Riots and violence which attended the efforts of the railway company to run its cars on the first day of the strike have subsided, a result due to a large extent to the detailing by Mayor Harrison of nearly one-third of the city's police force to the duty of preserving peace along the various lines.

The strike has settled for the time being at least into a bargaining proposition. Negotiations have been in progress all day and will continue through tomorrow. The result tonight is that the company has presented an answer to the last proposition of the men which make some concessions in the matter of routing cars, but does not grant anywhere near what the men have been demanding. The last conference of today terminated at six o'clock and the union officials left the room with displeasure on their faces and evidently not in the best of humor. They went at once to the office of Attorney Prentiss, one of their advisers to formulate a reply to the answer of thecompany. This will be submitted tomorrow and the company will make another reply.

The associated teaming interests of this city, which organization counts among its membership nearly all the large business houses and manufacturing concerns that operate teams, has served notice upon the Teamsters' Union that unless the teamsters return to their work with the Chicago City Railway Company, all agreements held with the local teamsters' union will be abrogated. The teamsters will hold a meeting tomorrow to decide upon a plan of action.

ANARCHISTS RAIDED.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 21.—Under orders of the Federal Council a raid was made today on the headquarters here of a group of anarchists, and two Russians were arrested. The prisoners will probably be expelled from the country.

BARR COLONY IN DANGER.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The Transcript published today, in a letter from E. W. Hanson, its Ottawa correspondent, who is touring the Canadian Northwest, written from Lloydminster, N. W. T., which declares that the Barr colony, composed of 130 immigrants from London and its environs, is in danger of serious disaster from lack of food. Lloydminster is 195 miles from a railroad station, and traffic is likely to be interrupted at any time. He says: "There is not in Lloydminster two weeks' supply of bacon, beef, flour, milk, candles, or any staple necessities of life. The immigrants are living mostly in tents, and maintained as immigration sheds by the Ottawa government."

LARGE TIMBER CONTRACT.

Trout Lake Concern Closes Deal for One Hundred Million Feet.

Nelson, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Timber and Sawmill Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Trout Lake City, has let a contract for one hundred million feet of logs, involving an expenditure of half a million dollars, to E. L. Kinnon. English capital is backing the enterprise, and the contract is the largest let in the interior of the province. Manager J. B. Henderson states the mill will give employment to one hundred men, and will have a capacity of 60,000 feet per day. The company owns from four to six hundred million feet of timber along Trout lake.

BRITISH LABOR FEDERATION.

New Organization to Protect Home Markets Against Cheap Foreigners.

London, Nov. 21.—The members of the Labor party in England, who are in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff proposals, are, it is said, about to form a new society, styled the British Labor Federation, with a platform of twenty-one planks. The platform will include all reforms usual in labor programmes, and will emphatically assert that the "first principle of self-defence is to protect the home labor markets against the products of the ill-paid foreign workmen."

Money To Aid The Propaganda

Mr. Chamberlain Asks Subscriptions Towards a Fund of Half a Million.

Foreign Nations Now Growing More Reasonable in Commercial Matters.

London, Nov. 19.—Joseph Chamberlain displays incessant activity in his fiscal campaign. In a letter to the Tariff Reform League today, he invites public subscriptions towards the raising of $500,000 for the purpose of carrying on the propaganda.

In the preface to a reprint in book form of his ten great fiscal speeches, Mr. Chamberlain strongly advocates the adoption of a system of referendum similar to that practiced in Switzerland and in many parts of the United States, as the only method of deciding great national questions apart from the complicated issues of party government. He thinks that the fiscal question is eminently one that should be thus decided by the votes of the people without the influence of such issues which would be brought into play at a general election.

At the opening of a new Conservative club house at Salisbury today, Lord Salisbury asserted that since the beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign foreign countries had approached the subject of commercial relations with Great Britain in a far more reasonable spirit than formerly.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Hague, Nov. 21.—In the second chamber of the States General today, Foreign Minister Van Linden announced that the draft of a general arbitration treaty had been communicated to France. The minister was unable to say, however, what was the present state of the negotiations, nor could he make any statement regarding similar negotiations with other countries.

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Dominican Delegate Goes to Washington to Invoke Aid from the U. S.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 21.—Senor Galvan, foreign minister of the Republic of Santo Domingo, has arrived here on his way to Washington, where it is said on high authority he will offer the United States Samana bay as a coaling station in exchange for United States support of the government of President Gil, who will make a desperate resistance to the rebels before the capital pending Galvan's arrival at Washington.

RUSSIANIZING FINLAND.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 21.—Under the terms of an ordinance of the Czar, dated November 6th, Russian subjects not having Finnish civil rights are permitted to acquire real estate of every description in Finland and to own such property with the same rights as natives. The restriction which formerly prevented such ownership are now enforced against Jews only.

DISORDERLY DEMONSTRATION.

Brest, France, Nov. 21.—Several thousand workmen employed in the dock yards here, made a demonstration in the streets this evening, singing Socialist songs and shouting. One group numbering a hundred attacked a police commissary, who endeavored to disperse the crowd, knocked him down and tore off his official scarf.

STRIKE'S FATAL RESULT.

Assault on Foreman Results in Death of a Striking Assailant.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Daniel L. Lang, foreman of the press room of the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., was attacked by a mob of striking pressmen tonight, and in defending himself killed Emil Reichow, one of his assailants, with a bullet through the forehead. Lang is a union man, but a member of another organization, the Franklin Union, an independent organization which declares he has forced its members out of their places. The mob had beaten Lang before he killed Reichow.

Miss Fraser Dead.—The death occurred last evening of Miss Flora Cameron Fraser, the oldest daughter of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, M. A., former minister of the First Presbyterian church. Miss Fraser was born in Priceville, Ont., and came to Victoria about nineteen years ago. After graduating from the high school in Victoria she spent some time at the Ladies' College, Brantford, and also at the Collegiate School in Kingston. Miss Fraser has been a teacher in the surrounding district and in the city of Victoria for many years. She was eminently successful as a teacher and greatly beloved by her pupils and a universal favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church, a member of the choir for many years and took a deep interest in all the various departments of church work. She bore her long illness with heroic fortitude and Christian resignation. Her end was peaceful. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock from the family residence, No. 2 Phoenix place and at 2:30 p. m. from the First Presbyterian church.

Indications Early Session

Departmental Reports In Forward Condition Preparatory to Meeting of House.

Mounted Police Posts on the Dalton Trail Ordered Abandoned.

Colonel Drury to Take Command of the Canadian Artillery Corps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—While certain indications favor the supposition that the government intends to prorogue parliament early in the year, there are not wanting signs of preparations for an early session. Printing of the departmental blue books has never been in a more forward state. A considerable portion of the Auditor-General's report is already in type.

The militia department is asking for suggestions for the name of a central military camp in Gatineau district. Camp Borden has been suggested after the minister and leader of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Sifton has given orders for the abandonment of the mounted police posts at the junction of the Kleheni and Chilkat rivers and the post at Pleasant camp, both on the Dalton trail. These are posts which were in Canadian territory under the provisional boundary, but which have become United States property under the decision of the Alaska tribunal.

Col. C. B. Drury, of the Royal Canadian artillery, is to be honored with promotion to the command of the Canadian artillery corps of Canada. This is the post recently held by Col. Stone, Imperial officer. Col. Drury had valuable technical training and active service both in the Northwest and South Africa.

The board of officers which tested the Peddie vernier sight in Quebec is greatly pleased with the device, and will report to the minister of militia. There are many marksmen who claim that Americans enjoyed distinct advantage with a wind gauge in the Palma trophy contests this year and last.

It is settled that Colonel Drury, C. M. G., is to be officer commanding the Canadian artillery in succession to Colonel Stone, returned to England.

News of the New Zealand preference gives great satisfaction here, although, strictly speaking, the colony will not be entitled to the Canadian preference yet. Doubtless the government will liberally interpret the Customs Act. Canadian exports to the colony for the year just closed are valued at $450,567; imports, $41,903.

The commission appointed by the government to report upon the Peddie wind gauge and rifle sight will make a strong recommendation in its favor.

The Royal Canadian Regiment is about to send two magnificent moose heads to the Gordon Highlanders, as a souvenir of pleasant associations in South Africa.

SOCIALISTS ROUTED.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Samuel Gompers of Washington was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today over Ernest Kreft of Philadelphia, the socialist delegate, by a majority greater than that by which a few days ago the resolution to pledge the Federation in socialism was defeated. Mr. Gompers vote was 12,524 and Mr. Kreft's 1,134. The six vice presidents were re-elected.

EXPULSION OF FATHERS.

Police Resort to Extreme Measures in France.

Marseilles, Nov. 21.—The expulsion of the fathers from the Oblate convent on Calvaire was achieved today by the police in spite of strong resistence on the part of the fathers. The police were compelled to demolish the doors of the convent, enter the chapel and sanctuary and then break down barriers which had been erected before the cells, and drag out the occupants. A large crowd witnessed the expulsion, but no interference with the police was attempted.

COLORADO COAL STRIKE.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 21.—Tonight closed the second week of the coal strike in district 15, and there is practically no change in the conditions. The strikers claim great gains, as do also the local officials of the fuel companies. Two thousand miners have left the district since the strike started, including 300 who left tonight. Mass meetings have been called by the strikers at two of the largest camps tomorrow, which will be addressed by national organizers.

STATUARY EXHIBIT.

Fine Opportunity to Study the Rise and Decline of Sculpture.

The statuary exhibit to be held in the city hall this week is to be regarded as an opportunity by the citizens of Victoria. In Canada there are no museums of sculpture, if we except the collection of the education department, Toronto, and the only way in which Canadians can make acquaintance with this art is by going to the art galleries of the larger American cities or to Europe. Generally one requires to make many visits before things begin to arrange themselves, so that one has an idea of periods in the history of sculpture. The exhibit to be held here has the merit of being well arranged and classified, so that one sees the best exmples of Greek art that remain, and some of the most noted and popular works of the Renaissance and modern masters. For young people especially it is desirable that a beginning be made in the study of this branch of art. For those who will later be abroad and visit famous galleries some preparation is always desirable. If one can recognize the Venus de Milo, the Winged Victory, the Flying Mercury, the Lion of Lucerne or Canova's Cupid and Psyche, one's attention on seeing the originals is not absorbed by their strangeness, but can be given to the enjoyment of the work as a whole. One visitor in another city remarked that on a trip abroad it had cost him a hundred dollars to see as much as he had seen in this exhibit for twenty-five cents. Much of the value, of course, lies in the oral explanations and connections given any visitors who desire them. It may be added that the casts are for sale at moderate prices, so that they may be acquired and enjoyed in schools and homes. A tea-room has been arranged for and visitors may enjoy a cup of tea while prolonging their enjoyment of these beautiful works of art.

London Greets Royal Visitors

King And Queen of Italy Guests of Lord Mayor Yesterday.

State Pageant Passes Through Streets Beneath Continous Canopy.

Brilliant Scene in Guildhall Attendant on Corporation Banquet.

London, Nov. 19.—The welcome of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy to London, as guests of the Lord Mayor and corporation today, was of a remarkably cordial character. From the moment of their arrival at Paddington, the royal procession passed beneath one long canopy of bright colors and triumphal arches, and the masses of people gave Their Majesties a splendid reception. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were met at Paddington by Lord Grenfell and the headquarters staff. After a brief inspection of the guard of honor of Grenadiers, whose band welcomed the visitors with the Italian anthem, the King and Queen, attended by the Duke of Portland, entered King Edward's state landau.

Five carriages contained the suite. A sovereign's escort of the Life Guards attended Their Majesties and a military contingent brought up the rear of the royal cavalcade, which, as it left the station, was received with rousing cheers.

Proceeding through Hyde Park, the King and Queen reached the Italian embassy, where was stationed a guard of honor of Garibaldi veterans. Entering the embassy, Their Majesties held a reception and received addresses from the Italian colony.

The Italian King and Queen reached the Guildhall without incident. On entering the library their Majesties were greeted by a distinguished gathering, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and other members of the royal family, and many cabinet ministers, peers, members of the House of Commons, etc. No diplomats were invited with the exception of the Italian ambassador.

The scene at the Guildhall was very brilliant. The Lord Mayor, Sir James T. Ritchie, met the guests at the entrance of the historic city hall and conducted them to the library where the corporation's address was presented in a gold casket. The banquet was then served. After the Lord Mayor had toasted King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, His Majesty replied to the Lord Mayor, thanking him in behalf of himself and the Queen for the splendid hospitality extended to them and for the address of welcome.

The Italian King and Queen left the Guildhall amid a fanfare from the city trumpeters and the cheers of the public crowding the thoroughfares without. Their Majesties took a train from Paddington for Windsor.

At the convocation of Oxford University this morning the degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on King Victor Emmanuel.

Shortly after the return to Windsor of the royal personages and their suites, the Italian foreign minister, Signor Tittoni, had a conference with Lord Lansdowne, the British minister of foreign affairs, and later was accorded an audience with King Edward.

The British and Italian sovereigns dined together tonight in the oak room of the castle, the members of their respective suites dining separately.

After the dinner Their Majesties were present at a performance of "David Garrick" in the Waterloo chamber, by Sir Charles Wyndham and his company, given under royal command. The guests numbered two hundred, and were subsequently entertained at supper in St. George's hall.

King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel tonight conferred decorations on some of the members of their respective suites. While King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were in London, King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the sale of Irish industry products, which is being held at Windsor. Their Majesties were greeted enthusiastically. Tomorrow King Victor Emmanuel, King Edward and others in the royal parties, will shoot in the Windsor covers. In the afternoon the Italian sovereign will receive several deputations.

APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Mine Owners in Colorado Ask Government for Protection.

Denver, Nov. 19.—Governor Peabody announced last night that he had been appealed to for troops by the mine owners in the Telluride district, where a strike of the miners had been in progress for some time, and that he had asked President Roosevelt to send regulars from Fort Logan. He stated that if the President refused he would order some of the state guard to Telluride.

RESUME OPERATIONS.

Steel and Iron Mills Start Up Again After Two Weeks' Idleness.

Pittsburg, Nov. 19.—The rolling mill of the Pittsburg Steel Company's works at Monessen, Pa., will resume operation on Monday next, and the following day all the other departments of the big plant will start up in full. The works have been closed down for two weeks and 2,000 men have been idle. The twelve additional mills of the American Tin Plate Company's plant at Monessen will also be put in operation next week. The Portvue plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, an independent concern, closed last night for repairs after a year's continuous work. About 250 men are temporarily thrown out of employment. Arrangements are being made for the early resumption of operations at the Eleanor Steel Company's plant, Irwin, Pa., after a shutdown of six months. A billet mill, pit rail mill and two open hearth furnaces will be added to the plant, and will be running within thirty days.

OVERDUE STEAMSHIP.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The steamship Toronto, of the Canadian Ocean and Inland Navigation company is sixteen days out from Newcastle and has not yet been reported in the Gulf. The agents do not consider the delay serious as the ship was reported passing Dunnet Head with her rudder out of order. She has a heavy cargo and is not very fast, so that the delay is not greatly wondered at.

What frayed your liner?
Not Sunlight Soap—
No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

THREE BOILERS EXPLODE.

Newmarket, Ont., Nov. 18.—Three boilers in the United Factories Company here exploded this morning, wrecking the boiler house and machine shop. Pieces of brick, boilers and portions of the roof were thrown a hundred yards. A fire started, but it was extinguished. Two hundred and fifty men were at work at the time of the explosion, several of whom were badly hurt. Many others are supposed to be under the debris, which is being rapidly cleared away.

VICTIM OF EXPLOSION.

Ridgetown, Nov. 19.—William Barclay, injured in explosion at Lozer house last week, is dead. This is the third victim of the explosion.

PLANT MAY CLOSE.

Sidney, Nov. 19.—It is said that if the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company decide to strike as a result of the action of the company in reducing wages, the plant will be closed down.

SHERIFF TURNS TRICK.

Takes Money From Railroad Paymaster in Satisfaction of Judgments.

Logansport, Nov. 19.—As Paymaster Snee, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was leaving the First National Bank this morning Sheriff Beckley took from him a valise containing $42,000 and carried it to the court house when the money was poured out on a table and nearly $20,000 of it seized by the officer. The sheriff was collecting judgments in favor of Thomas Colline and George Lighteiser, who were injured on the Pennsylvania line and were awarded damages in court. Snee was taking the money to a pay car to pay off employees of the road.

Thirty Two Killed In Train Wreck

Fast Freight Dashes Into Work Train With Appaling Result.

Boiler of Engine Explodes Dealing Death And Destruction Around.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 19.—Thirty-two men have been killed in a collision of a freight train with a work train on the Big Four road near Minert, a small station near Tremont, twenty miles from this city, and fifteen or twenty have been injured. The workmen were unloading steel when a freight train dashed around a curve and into their train before they had time to seek a place of safety.

The superintendent of the road has just telephoned in that thirty-two bodies have been recovered, and that more may be under the debris.

The bodies of 26 victims have been taken from the wreck, which is piled 30 feet high on the tracks; five bodies yet remain buried under the huge pile of broken timber, twisted and distorted iron and steel. On a bank at the side of the track lie the bodies of the victims, bruised and mangled in a horrible manner. So far twelve only have been identified, the remaining being unrecognizable.

All the dead and most of the injured were members of the work train, the crews of both engines jumping in time to save their lives. The collision occurred in a deep cut, at the beginning of a sharp curve, neither train being visible to the crew of the other until they were within fifty feet of each other. The engineers set the brakes, sounded the whistles and leaped from their cabs. The two trains struck with such force that the sound was heard for miles.

A second after the collision the boiler of the work train engine exploded, throwing heavy iron bars and splinters of wood two hundred feet.

Conductor John W. Judge, of Indianapolis, who had charge of the freight train, received orders at Urbana to wait at Mackinaw for the work train, which was due there at 2.40 p.m. Instead of doing this he failed to stop. The engineer of the work train, Geo. Becker, had also received orders to pass the freight at Mackinaw, and was on his way to that station. After working two hours the remains of 26 men were taken out. One of the last bodies recovered was that of Wm. Bailey, of Mackinaw, who had been lifted 30 feet into the air and held in place by two rails, which had been pushed up between the engine and tender of the work train.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The rubber manufacturers of the Dominion had a private meeting yesterday. It is understood the business under discussion was the question of a more uniform tariff for rubber goods and a probable advance in price.

NEW DIPLOMACY ASTONISHES OLD

Swift Action on Canal Treaty Causes Comment in England.

London, Nov. 19.—Astonishment was caused here by the signing of the Panama canal treaty by United States Secretary of State Hay and M. Bunau Varilla, representing the new Republic of Panama. Such a speedy conclusion of the treaty was altogether unexpected and has evoked expressions of surprise. Contrast is made between the methods of diplomacy of the old world and those of the new.

The news of the signing of the treaty came too late to cause any extensive newspaper comment, and several of the morning papers appear without even the bare announcement of the event. Such a solution, however, has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, and there is not a single person who has any doubt of ratification of the treaty by congress and the construction of the canal. Satisfaction is expressed that a difficult crisis has thus far been settled without troublesome consequences. The general belief here is that the Republic of Colombia will bow to the inevitable, and that the powers will soon follow the example of France and recognize the Republic of Panama.

The Standard, editorially, says: "The United States is to be congratulated on the prompt conclusion of the treaty. After the many long delays and shifty excuses which it has had to endure from Colombia, the United States must be qualified by experience to appreciate M. Bunau Varilla's straight-forward policy. Seldom has such a bold stroke for freedom been so successful or so pleasingly lucrative. The new republic swims into the ken of an astonished and amused world without a battle and encouraged by the receipt of $10,000,000."

The Standard regards the situation as a practical extension of American territory, since the United States obtains effective rights of sovereignty in the isthmus.

Soph—Do you think kleptomania is catching? Fresh—No. It's taking.—Yale Record.

GOVERNMENT IS ENDORSED

Bye-Election in Vancouver Results in The Return of Hon. Chas. Wilson, By a Huge Majority.

LIBERAL TYEES BADLY RCUTED

Successful Candidate is Tendered a Monster Ovation---Much Jollification Amongst His Many Friends.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., who went to the people for re-election as Attorney-General of the province was elected over Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Liberal, today at Vancouver by 956 majority. The Conservative victory was the more remarkable as the Joseph Martin and the Bob Kelly factions of the Liberal party united and made it a sharp party contest, while the Liberals all over the province concentrated their strength in this city. Senator Templeman, Mr. Taylor, the provincial Liberal leader, Deane of Kamloops, Stuart Henderson of Ashcroft and others took a most active part.

The total vote was Wilson, 2,840; Stuart, 1,884. The vote was just 1,000 less than the number cast at the recent general election. The Conservatives are parading the streets tonight with a brass band and torches. Hon. Mr. Wilson, the Liberal candidate, was given an ovation along all the principal streets.

The result was a surprise even to the most sanguine Conservative. Some of the more rash ones bet on 500 majority, but this was the limit.

A leader of the Liberal factions here took even all the money offered on a 300 majority. For a bye-election it is considered the vote polled was a large one. The Conservatives were effectively organized and the committees worked hard as on a general election. Mr. Wilson is said to have polled most of the labor vote.

CHICAGO STRIKE GROWS LARGER

Arbitration Unsuccessful And Teamsters May Now Take Action.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—After a meeting tonight Mayor Harrison made the following statement: "The prospects for a speedy settlement of the strike of the employees of the Chicago City Railway are not as hopeful as they were yesterday. Whether the difficulty will finally be adjusted by arbitration I am unable to say."

Every effort possible was made today to have both sides to the controversy adopt this means of settlement, but without satisfactory results.

The Teamsters Union took action tonight that may result in one of the most serious labor situations ever seen in this city. At a general meeting of the organization it was decided to order all members of the Teamsters' Union to refuse to deliver any articles to the Chicago City Railway during the existence of the present strike. It was decided also that if any of the teamsters were discharged by the employers for refusing to deliver goods to the railway company, a general strike would at once be ordered against the Chicago Employers Association.

The Teamsters' Union, which is the strongest labor organization in the city, has about 4,000 members and has contracts with practically every establishment of prominence in the city that has teams of its own.

A general strike by the teamsters would, for a time, tie up entirely the delivery of freight to all the railroads in the city and would almost paralyze the business.

THREE STOLE ANTLERS.

Out from Rock Springs, Wyo., a few miles on the road to Brown's Park, a big cottonwood tree stood till a few weeks ago with an antler of an elk embedded in the trunk. The wood had grown around the antlers, and the tale of how the antler came there is lost.

Whether an Indian threw the antler into the tree when it was a sapling and left it there, or whether some elk at the time of the shedding of its antlers, running through the trees, caught and lost it there, no one can do more than speculate.

However it came there, there it is in the heart of the tree, cut down now as a curiosity.

Considering the very general and entirely discreditable disposition of a good many people to ridicule John D. Rockefeller because of his religious proclivities, it is permissible to consider what might happen if Mr. Rockefeller were not religiously disposed.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE DOMINION

Americans Observe Decline in Agitation Owing to New Imperial Policy.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18.—The decline of reciprocity was the occasion of remark in the report of Colonel Albert Clarke, the secretary, at the annual meeting of the Home Market Club today. A feature of the meeting was the non-appearance of the name of Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, in the list of officers. His term as director expired this year, and he was not reelected. Mr. Foss was a candidate for congress in 1902 in the seventh district, on a reciprocity platform, and was defeated at the poll. Secretary Clarke reports a net loss of 53 in the membership.

With reference to political matters, Secretary Clarke held that the contention that protection is responsible for trusts had received a death blow this year by the collapse of many trusts, and that protection was not responsible for the labor difficulties and market speculation, "which chiefly have brought a check to the abounding prosperity of the last five years." On the subject of reciprocity, Colonel Clarke's report says, in part: "Whatever strength there was, and I think it was but little, to the agitation in this country for reciprocity with Canada, must be subdued by the unmistakable preference of Canada for imperial federation." Mr. Clarke criticized the action of the Illinois manufacturers in endorsing a project in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The secretary thought that reciprocity would work to the disadvantage of farmers and fishermen, and offer no benefit to manufacturers.

BRYAN IS INTERESTED.

Democratic Jonah Will Study Imperial Policy in England.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here tonight from the United States. He was interviewed by a number of newspaper correspondents, and said that he was interested in English sociological problems, and that he wanted to hear and learn as much as possible of the fiscal discussion going on now. He had accepted to hear Herbert Henry Asquith speak on this question tomorrow, and the speech of Joseph Chamberlain Friday. Mr. Bryan said he did not think he would add anything to the economical discussion here, and that he was merely an onlooker. Speaking of the next presidential election in the United States, Mr. Bryan said he did not think he would be a candidate again, but that nothing had as yet been decided. Mr. Bryan will remain for some time in England and then go to France.

TO HEAD OFF CHAMBERLAIN.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Representative Williams (Mississippi), introduced a resolution today declaring: "That the House of Representatives would view with pleasure, and heartily endorse, initiative steps taken by the President of the United States towards reconstruction of the Joint High Commission, appointed by Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and the United States, for the purpose of considering and agreeing upon freer and more amicable trade relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

Manufacturer's Association Discuss Present Unjust Conditions of Trade.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a meeting today and discussed the position of British Columbia lumbermen, who complain that their home market is ruined because they have no protection from United States firms. No decision was reached, but it is understood the Manufacturers' Association will do what it can to secure justice for lumber men.

NEWS TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are usually so well pleased with the benefits derived that they tell the good news to their neighbors. There is no medicine which so promptly awakens the action of the liver, invigorates the kidneys and regulates the bowels as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and for this reason they are unapproachable as a family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

"SCRAP IRON KING'S" LIBERAL CHARITY

Dealer In Old Iron Leaves Forty Five Thousand Dollars For Charities.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Marks Nathan, the "scrap iron king," whose will has just been filed, left provision for the erection of a synagogue in Jerusalem. He also left instructions that land be purchased in the Holy City and dwellings erected for the free housing of the families of poor and deserving Jews. Out of a total fortune of $120,000 made in the buying and selling of scrap iron, Mr. Nathan bequeathed $46,500 to charity. The amount named for expenditure in Jerusalem was $15,000; an equal sum was set aside for the erection of a Jewish hospital or asylum for Jewish orphans.

WINS DERBY GOLD CUP.

London, Nov. 19.—Littleton won the Derby gold cup at the Derby November meeting today. James R. Keene's Surbition was second and Czardas came in third. Twenty horses ran.

British News By Cable

Member of Parliament Points Out That Canadian Steel Is Bounty Fed.

Ultimately the Dominion Will Outrival the United States as a Competitor.

Protestant Federation Objects to Diplomatic Relations With Rome.

London, Nov. 19.—(Special.)—At a meeting yesterday of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Shaw, M. P., said:—"By far the greatest portion of the iron and steel imported by Great Britain was bounty fed in Canada, and in years to come Canada would be a more formidable rival to this country than the United States. The article which we used to import into Canada were now made in the principal Canadian cities, and were ousting our goods, and no amount of retaliation would alter such a state of things. In no single instance has retaliation between two countries resulted in good to either."

The council of Imperial Protestant federations have passed a resolution protesting against any effort being made by His Majesty's government towards establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The council says they desire to point out that the holding of such communication with the see of Rome is distinctly forbidden by the laws of the realm, that an overwhelming majority of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom and the colonies are utterly opposed to any attempt being made to restore diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome.

At a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, a member said that a free importation of grain and meat from the colonies while the colonists shirked a due share of the defence expenses, was unfair to agriculturists.

The Allan line have secured the Canadian mail contract.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Panic in Church Results in Killing of Two Children.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 18.—In a panic in the Roman Catholic church at Ranchos, Rio Arriboco, caused by a wax taper setting fire to the decorative trimmings, two children were trampled to death and fifty adults were hurt.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

Dominion Steel Co. Unable to Meet U. S. Competition.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 18.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company has caused a notice to be issued notifying employees of a reduction in wages and salaries on December 1st, of from 30 to 33 1-3 per cent. The reduction affects officials down to common laborers. The Provincial Workingman's Association, to which a large number of the employees belong, may order a strike as a result. The manager of the company aver this was the only course for them to pursue in view of the falling market and their inability to compete in Canada with the United States steel trust.

ROBBING THE KING.

London, Nov. 19.—King Edward, for the second time in his brief reign, has been robbed by a clerk in the office of the paymaster of the household. On this occasion checks amounting to $2,500 were illegally drawn and cashed by Frank Lanham, who today at Bow street police court confessed, and was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

THE OBSTREPEROUS MOROS.

Indications That Americans Have Several Weeks' Fighting on Hand.

Manila, Nov. 19.—The situation in Jolo indicates several weeks of fighting. The Moros generally are in a state of unrest. Sixty-five prisoners have escaped at Cagayan. Among them are a number of desperate characters.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending November 13, 1903, were $6,776,844; corresponding week in 1902, $5,692,231; same week in 1901, $5,290,930.

RESUMING WORK AT SOO.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 18.—Consolidated Lake Superior Company's sawmill, employing 125 men, resumed operations yesterday. Instructions have been given to start veneer plant as soon as sufficient men can be secured. The charcoal plant will also be in operation soon.

COMMITTEES OF ASSASSINS.

London, Nov. 18.—According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, numerous revolutionary committees have been formed throughout the country with the object of assassinating some thirty Russian officials in revenge for the seizure by the authorities of Armenian church property. The attempt on the life of Prince Galizin, Governor-General of the Caucasus, happily miscarried, but it is considered certain that other attempts are imminent.

PASTOR SHOT.

Priest and Companion Duel Over a Game of Cards and Both Dying.

Denver, Nov. 18.—Rev. Felix M. Leport, pastor of Mount Carmel Catholic church was found dying in his church tonight from a gunshot wound. He was shot in a duel with Joe Sireci, supposed to have arisen over a game of cards that they were playing in the priest's study. Sireci was also mortally wounded.

AIDING THE EXPORTERS.

American Lines Grant Bonus to Iron Manufactures Sent Foreign.

New York, Nov. 19.—A conference between all the railroads east of the Mississippi river and representatives of the steel industry began today in the office of the Trunk Line Association in this city. It was decided to grant a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent on all iron and steel manufactured goods intended for export.

The representatives of the steel companies presented their reasons for asking a reduction in freight rates, and then representatives of the railroads spent most of the afternoon considering the subject. Both the Trunk Line Association and the Freight Association were represented, and it was decided that on December 1st there will be a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent of present rates to apply to export traffic on finished steel products including structural iron platebeams and rails. Twenty-seven and a half cents per 100 pounds, the Chicago to New York rate is the present basis. Commissioner Bullon, of the Trunk Line Association said that the question of the reduction in the price of rails by the steel companies was not discussed.

TO PREVENT WITHDRAWAL.

Supreme Lodge of A. O. U. W. Start Suit Against a Grand Lodge.

Boston, Nov. 18.—A suit in equity is being prepared by the Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W., against the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to prevent the carrying out of the action of the latter body proposed in a resolution to withdraw from the Supreme Lodge adopted at a special convention here yesterday.

MOROS IN REBELLION.

Unruly Wards of the United States Again Cause Trouble.

Manila, Nov. 19.—An unofficial report says the captain of a United States army transport has landed reinforcements in Jolo, and that fighting was commenced as soon as the troops were landed.

No further particulars have been received as the cable is interrupted.

A cable to the Associated Press from Manila November 9th said that the Moros of Jolo had broken out in rebellion and that Major-General Wood had left for the scene of the disturbance.

A party of Moros attacked a battery of artillery and firing was kept up all day. Two Americans were wounded.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 18.—Eight cases of typhoid fever have developed among the students of Brown University. It is thought that the disease may have been contracted in the swimming tank.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 18.—Seven Williams' college students are at the college infirmary ill with typhoid fever, and four of the cases are pronounced critical. The origin of the typhoid is not determined.

Dramatic Murder Of An Operator

The Signalman in Tower Sends Warning During Murderous Attack.

Rescue Party Find Him at His Post With His Head Crushed In.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 19.—W. H. Clendenin, a telegraph operator at Brown, Pa., a station fifteen miles north of Williamsport, on the Beech Creek division of the New York Central railway, was found dead in the telegraph tower shortly after 7 o'clock tonight.

At 6.50 tonight the operator at Oak Grove, Pa., on the same road, received this message from Clendenin: "Send switch engine quick to me. I am being murdered by ——"

The wire opened and not another word came. A switch engine was sent to the scene and reached Brown in a short time.

The body was found lying under the desk, the head crushed in. A bloody spike-maul lay on the floor beside it. Robbery was apparently the motive, the watch and money of the operator being missing. A freight conductor saw a well-dressed stranger, whom he described as five feet eight inches with light moustache, loitering near the tower fifteen minutes before the murder. No trace of the murderer has been found. Clendenin resided in Jersey Shore. He was 28 years old and unmarried. He evidently recognized his assailant and was about to wire his name, when death struck him from the key.

At 10.25 o'clock tonight a man was apprehended at Allenwood, a hamlet twenty-five miles south of Williamsport, who is suspected of the murder of Telegraph Operator Clendenin. The man answers the description given of the murderer. He is said to have boarded a Pennsylvania freight train at Brown. When he reached Allenwood he crossed over and got on the Philadelphia and Reading train. He claimed he was going to Shamokin, Pa. He is being held in jail at Allenwood.

FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

New Zealand Measure Passes the House.

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 18.—The House of Representatives has passed Premier Seddon's bill for preferential trade between Great Britain and New Zealand. An amendment adopted by the leaders of the opposition, urging the postponement of the consideration of the measure on the ground that sufficient information was not obtainable was defeated.

MORE SNOW EAST.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A heavy snowstorm began about 10 o'clock tonight and continues to fall. It is cold and the wind is blowing a gale.

JAPANESE SERVANT FRACTURES SKULL

Falls on Concrete Sidewalk at Vancouver---Terminal City News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—A Japanese servant at the Terminal City Club, while cleaning a window this afternoon, fell to the concrete sidewalk, fracturing his skull. He died shortly after.

The Electoral Union will meet on Tuesday evening to choose a candidate for mayor. It is said the choice will be Alderman McQueen, Alderman Bethune of Alderman Grant.

On Saturday the annual meeting of the British Columbia branch of the Commercial Travelers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms.

Under pressure from the Gun and Rod Club the local police have been very vigilant in bringing to justice persons guilty of an infringement of the game act. A large number of birds have been seized.

The deer are coming down from the higher ranges. Word has been received from Savona that deer are plentiful in that district.

The city council will be asked to submit a by-law to have the affairs of English Bay governed by a commission. The Tourist Association are making the request. The Board of Trade will be asked to join the Tourist Association in making the request.

W. W. Moore is the Yukon traveler for W. H. Malkin & Co. He states that the steamer La France made the trip from Dawson to White Horse nine days later than it was ever made before, and that she fought the ice all the way. In some places owing to the river bed being frozen the engine was reversed and water sent under the vessel to keep her free, while the passengers, eighty in number, hauled the boat up stream. The wheel was badly broken and was patched up in odd fashion with pieces of anything that came handy.

Robert Robertson, of Lanard, Ont., has been in the city for some time buying timber limits. Mr. Robertson has not made up his mind whether he will hold these limits for speculation or establish a sawmill in the vicinity.

Re-Arranging Of Cabinet

French Liberal Organ Gives List of Forthcoming Changes At Ottawa.

Settlement at Peace River Not Advised Until Advent of Railway.

Chief Engineer to Superintend Construction From Quebec To Winnipeg.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—The Governor-General today placed in position the first rotary machine of the International Cement Works at Hull. A large and distinguished company were present. The works will be in operation next June, with a capacity of 1,800 barrels daily.

The Canadian agent in the West Indies, who was asked by the department to report on the quality of cheese and butter, has done so most favorably.

A French-Liberal organ this evening gives publicity to rumors respecting the proposed cabinet changes prior to election. It states that Hon. Mr. Sutherland is tiring of political activity, and will be succeeded by Mr. Prefontaine. Mr. Emerson will become minister of marine and fisheries; Mr. Fitzpatrick minister of railways and canals, and Mr. Aylesworth, K. C., minister of justice.

J. Macoun, geological surveyor, who was sent out to report on the agricultural and other resources of the Peace river country, advises, in view of the fact that no surveys have yet been made and there is neither market for produce nor employment for those without means, no man should journey thither who has not means enough to maintain himself until railway construction is begun in that region.

The name of Geo. A. Mountain, chief engineer of the Canada Atlantic railway, is prominently mentioned as likely to be chosen by the government to direct construction on the Eastern division of the new transcontinental line from Moncton to Winnipeg.

The executive of the Sons of England Order is meeting here today. They attended a mass meeting of the lodges tonight at which 130 members were initiated.

Out of 99 samples of honey collected from Halifax to Victoria, the government analyst reports the following results: Genuine, 51; doubtful, 5; adulterated, 2; adulterated with glucose syrup, 6; adulterated with cane sugar, 5.

FIRE IN VERA CRUZ.

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—A fire is raging in the business portion of the city of Vera Cruz. Four blocks have already been destroyed. A strong northern wind is blowing, driving the flames toward the centre of the city.

SENATOR DEITRICH.

No Capias Yet Issued for Accused Omaha Senator.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—No capias has yet been issued for United States Senator Deitrich, who has been indicted for alleged bribery and conspiracy. The bills against Senator Deitrich will not be given out, it is stated, until the Senator has appeared to give bonds. The bill against Fisher, however, was made public today, and contains six counts, one of section 1,781, revised statutes of the United States.

L. CLEAN-UP.

Handsome Returns to Operators for Two Months' Work.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 18.—The water service at the L. X. L. mine took 172½ ounces of bullion off the plates today and the clean-up will net $2,750. In two months, during which the lease has been in operation the plates have yielded $7,260, or over fifty per cent clear profit to lessees B. H. Craven and George Pringle. The men are practical miners and mill operators, who saw an opportunity for profits on the L. X. L. dumps where no one else could figure a margin on the right side. As a result of their enterprise other leases are likely to be made here this winter.

LAVAL STUDENTS DINE.

Premier Guest of Honor and Gives Good Advice.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Laval students this evening. His speech was mostly devoted to giving good advice to the students. The Premier assured them that his health was again good and he said that he thanked God that he still had a good stomach. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine also spoke, condemning Alaskan boundary award and demanding Canada should be given right to make her own treaties.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Wallaceburg, Nov. 19.—George Yates, engineer of the Wallaceburg Glass Works, while lacing belts that drive the dynamo yesterday was drawn in and whirled around the shafting. The injuries caused his death a few hours later. He was fifty years old and married.

TWENTY-FIVE BELOW ZERO.

Butte, Nov. 19.—As a result of deep snow and extreme cold weather, heavy sheep losses will result. Reports from Sweet Grass country says the blinding snow has scattered sheep over the mountains and lowlands into sections where not a vestige of food can be found. Wild animals driven from the mountains by snow and cold are appearing in the stocks. The temperature is twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

The Chief Returned From the Fraser With a Great Bag.

There was joy among the ducks of the lower mainland yesterday, joy mixed with sorrow for departed friends, for Chief of Police John Langley is back from the Fraser.

He has been playing havoc in duckland, and when he left the river he brought with him 59 fine ducks.

He sent ducks to his friends, he gave them away—he had ducks to burn. Having read the tale of the young lawyer who got some ducks in these columns, however, he was careful to point out to those to whom he sent the birds that ducks were enclosed, not books, and if the mallards are forgotten and the sanitary inspector has to be called in, well, that will not be his fault.

But he did some great hunting did the chief.

ONE IN FOUR PERSONS.

One person in every four suffers more or less from itching piles. Some do not know the nature of their ailment, and others have not heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment as the only absolute and guaranteed cure for this distressing disease. If you are a sufferer ask your neighbors about this great preparation. It has grown popular as a result of the news of its merits being passed from friend to friend.

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Valdez Island News Notes

Mining And Timber Development Are Now Going on Vigorously.

Strange Disappearance of a Well-Known Settler While Out Hunting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Heriot Bay, Valdez Island, B. C., Nov. 14.—Read Island is only eight knots distant and has some enterprising settlers from Dakota. The rush of Americans across the border is not confined to the Northwest Territory, but it takes an American to find out the best spots to locate in this land the Empire.

The first pioneer of Read Island was a veteran blacksmith, Mr. E. W. Wylie, host of the Burdwood hotel, named after the bay in which it is situated. Five settlers followed and two more are on their way, including Mr. Wylie's brother, and possibly his brother-in-law. His son-in-law, Mr. Steadman, with his family, have already arrived.

These valuable colonists bring their families and their household goods, 1500 miles, to find a home beneath the British flag.

The school attendance has so much increased, the average lately being 15, that Mr. Wylie has given an acre site for the ground, and placed a sound foundation on it. The department is encouraging him by the erection of a substantial weather-proof structure 20 feet by 24 feet, besides a corridor and bell tower designed by the donor of the site, who also gives a $10 bell to be hung in the belfry. In the meantime the bell has been lent to the Roman Catholic church there.

Mr. Nestelle, who has been one of the pioneer miners here, desires me to point out a printer's error in my report of his work. An electric plant will not be necessary to treat the ore found in this island, as it is identical with Calumet & Hecla ore found on Lake Superior. That ore was found in epidote (a volcanic) rock. It is for this reason that Mr. Nestelle has stuck to his post in spite of the inclement weather. He leaves next week for his home in Seattle until next spring.

Several passengers are awaiting the Cassiar on Sunday. Among them are Mr. Duncan Macfarlane of Renfrew, Ontario, and Mr. John Quinn, of Saginaw, Michigan. These gentlemen represent an American syndicate seeking timber propositions. They secured from forty to fifty thousand acres in the Revelstoke district, and have been desirous of covering more ground. The weather, however, has been against them and they have been compelled to abandon their enterprise until next spring. They had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing the strait below Seymour Narrows in an Indian canoe. Mr. A. McLeod of Vancouver, was also one of the party. The boat broke and the passengers had to use their muscular and mental powers in landing the owner of the frail craft safely on Valdez Island at Gulland harbor, whence they made their way on foot. The party arrived here on 26th October, and have been cruising ever since.

Mr. Quinn, like other American capitalists, praises our laws, particularly the timber law, in which his party are interested. He goes further and says that he has never been treated better than by the British Columbia officials.

Timber in Michigan is nearly played out, but they use their mill machinery in other ways, says Mr. Quinn. They drill for salt to a depth of 400 feet and find brine, which they pump into a tank. They then build salt blocks from 80 to 200 feet square. These are followed by vats 12 feet square and one foot above the ground level. Three inch galvanized iron pipes are run through each vat and in place of exhausting steam outside they utilize it through their pipes and make salt.

While at Revelstoke Mr. Quinn met Sir James Hector of New Zealand, the day before his sad bereavement.

Mr. Arthur P. Hoollacot of Alert Bay, has been appointed successor to Mr. Wordingham as teacher of the Valdez Island school. Mr. Hoollacot, who is a brother of the provincial constable at that place, takes charge about December.

It is reported that Mr. Yeetman has been lost for three days. His eldest son Tom, who accompanied him on a shooting expedition, was found by two men on Vancouver island above the Narrows, where he had been waiting for his father for two days. The boat and the boy's gun were also there, it is said. The men brought him across to the cove and reported the matter.

Mr. Pidcock's steam launch is now out looking for the missing man, and Mr. Bull, immediately he heard of the sad report, organized an expedition, which will go to Johnson's landing place at Gilland harbor, and assist in the search. In these wild regions no man's life is safe against the elements, but it is to be hoped that such an old and steady settler as Mr. Yeatman will yet find his bearings. Owing to the fact that his son was found as above described, it is to be feared that a serious accident may have happened.

Constable Jones arrested another man the other day for contravening the liquor law. The offence took place almost twelve months ago, on 24th inst. The accused, B. Ward, was brought before Messrs. Hall and Walker, J. P.'s, at the Cove last Monday, and was fined $300 or six months imprisonment, for supplying intoxicating liquors to Indians. At the time of the offence the defendants cleared out to American territory, and evidently thought the matter had been overlooked.

There is to be a change in the mail service next week. Hewit Bay is to be the terminal point and a schedule time for the arrival and departure of the steamer is fixed. The week-end mail is to arrive on Friday evening.

There is to be a change of schoolmasters next month. Mr. W. H. Wordingham, having lived in warmer climates for many years, finds the climate too severe, and sent in his resignation to the trustees, which takes effect on 9th prox. Mr. Wordingham, by the way, received his South African war medal and clasp last mail from the principal ordnance officer, Woolwich, to where all others entitled to this honor should apply.

Constable Jones has been granted ten days leave of absence.

Mr. Charles Scallion, manager of Heriot Bay store during the absence of Mr. Bull, is about to start a shoe manufactory here with every promise of success.

As snow is falling from the northeast, it is expected that we are in for a heavy old-fashioned winter.

GRAFTING AN EAR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Dr. A. L. Nelson, of this city, performed the operation of grafting an ear upon the head of a Western millionaire, whose name, the surgeon says, he is under bond not to reveal. The operation was to have been performed in New York, but District Attorney Jerome is said to have interfered.

Dr. Nelson advertised for a man willing to sell an ear for $5,000, and out of 300 applicants he selected a young German, who conducts a restaurant in New York.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 19.—As a substitute for various resolutions offered as amendments to the constitution by the committee of the American Federation of Labor on laws, today reported a resolution that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretaries of all national and international unions affiliated with the body, advising them to join chartered international labor unions. A discussion led by Delegate Lavin, member from Wilkesbarre, followed at once. Mr. Lavin opposed the committee's report vigorously, and in his remarks attacked the miners of Pennsylvania. John Mitchell was on his feet in a moment. Mr. Mitchell declared that some unions of miners in the anthracite fields refused to belong to the central labor unions, largely because of "irrational and untruthful statements such as just made by Delegate Lavin."

The resolution reported by the committee on affiliations of unions with the central body, was finally adopted. A motion was adopted that the annual election of officers be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

FRENCH CANADIAN FAMILY.

Damelson, Quebec, Nov. 19.—Joseph Grisson, who died on Tuesday was the father of forty-one children, thirty of whom survive him. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death, and had been married three times.

BEAUTY'S SAD END.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Because her face had been marred by ill-health, Mrs. Lulu W. Brennan has killed herself by the use of chloroform at the Del Prado hotel. Mrs. Brennan was the wife of a wealthy citizen of Denver, and up to four years ago, when she contracted blood-poisoning, she reigned among the belles of Denver society. She felt the loss of her beauty deeply, and last October came to Chicago and placed herself in the hands of a "beauty doctor." Even at the hotel her face was covered with a veil. She said to an uncle in Chicago: "Death is preferable to life in this condition."

REGIMENT DISBANDED.

Forty-First of Brockville a Disgrace to Canadian Militia and Wiped Out.

Brockville, Nov. 19.—Lieut.-Colonel Hodgins, D. O. C., district of No. 4, has called for the resignation of all the officers of the Forty-first Regiment, except Lieut.-Col. Sparham, whose term of command expires at the end of the year. Calling a meeting of the officers Col. Hodgins told them that the regiment with the exception of No. 6 Company was disgraceful to the Canadian militia. Efforts will be made to reorganize the regiment and induce Major Walsh of the Northwest Mounted Police to accept the command. The facts are rendered all the worse because the government has just given the regiment a $70,000 drill hall.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Former President of Chamber Says Russian Alliance Is Paramount.

Paris, Nov. 19.—In the presence of a crowded chamber, Deputy Deschanel, Republican, former President of the Chamber, began this afternoon the discussion of the foreign office budget. He expressed the view that it was the policy of Great Britain to create issues between the United States, Germany and France, which must aid in the rapprochement of Great Britain and Russia. Adverting to Morocco, M. Deschanel said France had no intention to make war upon the country. France wished neither military adventures, nor the partition of Morocco, and she had no desire to conquer Siam. There existed no question which could not be settled by diplomacy or arbitration. The deputy further declared that those who were responsible for armed peace, were those who refused to discuss the proposition for disarmament. It would be a crime, he added, to seek to raise issues between Great Britain and France. The relations between France and Italy were most friendly, but the alliance with Russia must be the cornerstone of French policy. The speaker made no reference to Panama.

Marcus Stone, R. A., is possibly alone among amateur actors in having taken frequent parts in the juvenile plays which Charles Dickens provided for his children at Gad's Hill, and in having acted with "Box" before Queen Victoria.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HORTICULTURE

Important Session Held Yesterday at Department of Agriculture.

The adjourned statutory meeting of the Board of Horticulture was held at the office of the deputy minister of agriculture, all the members being present.

The correspondence of the last six months, much of it exceedingly important, was considered during the forenoon and much of the routine work was disposed of. An adjournment was taken from 1 till 2 o'clock, after which some very important matters relating to quarantine inspection were carefully considered.

The list of varieties of fruit best adapted for the three horticultural districts was considered and revised. This list will be published shortly in bulletin form and distributed throughout the province for the guidance of fruit growers generally.

The board has for a long time felt the necessity of some steps being taken to protect the public against the very questionable methods of tree peddlers, who often mislead inuocent purchasers as to the merits of varieties which they are pushing. Much loss and disappointment has resulted from unrestricted free trade in selling nursery stock in this province.

The board intends to grapple with this evil at a meeting which is to be held on December 17th when the House is in session.

DEEPENING ERIE DITCH.

Rochester Chamber of Commerce Consider Recent Vote in Aid.

Rochester, Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce at its regular meeting here today passed some resolutions on the barge canal question in connection with a preamble reciting the adoption by the voters of the state of a proposition to expend $101,000,000 and referring to the survey made by the federal government for a twenty-one foot waterway in which the Governor of New York, the legislature, the President and Congress were petitioned to meet on a co-operative basis on the ground that if this could be done, "the twenty-one foot navigation system of the great lakes as already surveyed, could be extended to New York city, making these practically an arm of the sea and thus furthering the commercial and naval supremacy of the nation."

CLOSING THE LEGATION.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Dr. Thomas Herran, the Colombian charge, and Senor Brigard, the Colombian consul-general at New York, are winding up the affairs of the Colombian legation here, preparatory to its close. From the present course of events Dr. Herran feels that the closing of his legation is only a question of time. He has been apparently ignored by his government, which has refused to answer his cablegrams or advise him at all regarding the isthmian situation.

Dr. Herran's departure from Washington would not necessarily follow the closing of the legation. His going to Colombia at this time would scarcely be warranted by the action of his government in ignoring the legation here.

"De man dat makes a business of findin' fault," said Uncle Eben, "gits mo' occupation an' less results dan anybody else in de community."—Washington Star.

News Of The Army and Navy

Sloop Shearwater Has Fine Record For Long Distance Steaming.

Description of the New Service Rifle Proposed to Be Issued.

London, November 4.—Captain Daniel Brady, Royal Engineers, who has just joined at Esquimalt for duty was lately employed as adjutant of electrical engineers at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. He joined the service in February, 1888, and has the reputation of being a very smart officer in his profession.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton arrived at Plymouth the 2nd inst., from New York per the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Sir Ian, who was on six weeks' leave in Canada and the United States, witnessed the Yankee manoeuvres at Fort Wiley, Kansas, where some 14,000 men were concentrated. In response to a question on the subject, Sir Ian spoke highly of the American soldiers, both as regards their physique and soldiering. I may add that Sir Ian has a good opinion of our redcoats with whom he has served in six campaigns.

Since the sloop Shearwater, Commander Charles H. Umfreville, went to the Pacific station two years ago, she has established a fine long-distance steaming record of close on 50,000 miles, and this with the much abused Belleville boilers.

The new rifle with which it is proposed to rearm the naval and military forces of the Empire, is much shorter than the Lee-Enfield, as its total length is only 3 feet 8½ inches. The bore of the barrel is 303—same as the Lee-Enfield. The grooves are five in number, and the twist remains the same, one in ten inches or 33 calibre. In order to minimize the "kick," which in the early experimental rifle was very heavy, the grooves are eased or cut slightly deeper for the last five inches. The barrel throughout the twenty-five inches of its length is encased in wood sheathing thus preventing the unpleasant effects of overheating by rapid firing and protecting it from the casual knocks and blows incidental to campaigning. The breech action is a modification of the Lee-Enfield bolt action with improvements in the striker and cocking gear. Here we have the authority of a practical gunsmith, a gentleman who has ranched in the Far West and campaigned at the Cape, that the action of the Lee-Enfield and its modifications are not based on true mechanical principles and are inferior to the actions of the Mauser and Mannlicher. In the late war the great great majority of "misfires" were caused by grit, particularly in wet weather and sand storms, getting into the mechanism of the striker. In the new rifle this contingency has been minimized. The magazine which holds eleven cartridges is loaded by the "clip" system. Firing will be entirely carried out from the magazine, except in the admiralty pattern in which the "charger" is retained to enable it to be used for single shots without exhausting the magazine. The rifle is sighted up to 2,800 yards in almost a similar manner as the present rifle, but the ordinary sights have been replaced by a new pattern. The foresight stands higher and is finished off with the ordinary barley corn. It is shielded from lateral injury by steel guards on either side, whilst the back sight for elevation describes a quarter circle all sighting being done over the cap. Lord Roberts' suggestion to add a wind gauge has not yet been carried out, but will be at a later stage. The addition of a wind gauge will increase the difficulties of technical instruction to raw recruits, but no doubt men of average brains will get over it. Last but not least, the stock bend and "bead" will be made in three patterns, so that the rifle can be fitted to the soldier, not the soldier to the rifle. The service ammunition fits the rifle, but a new explosive is being experimented with from which great things are expected. From recent trials it is claimed that the new rifle is 20 per cent faster and considerable more accurate than the Lee-Enfield. The present bayonet will be retained. It will take at least a couple millions sterling to rearm the navy and army.

BOLD HOLD-UP IN VANCOUVER

Daring Highwaymen Ply Their Trade---Customs Strike Settled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 19.—A strike among the customs clerks has been amicably settled through the efforts of R. G. MacPherson, M. P. Previous to October 24th vessels clearing after hours were charged $2.50, which clerks here pocketed by consent of the government to make the salaries, it is alleged, equal to Victoria salaries. When the government discontinued this system October 24th, clerks refused to clear ships. Hereafter the government will make no charge to ships for clearing and will pay fees for overtime satisfactory to the clerks.

The nose-up men are still busy in Vancouver. Two more took place last night on the public street. George Sclater was led off the street into an alley by two masked men and robbed. Nelford Wooley was held up on Jackson avenue by the same two men in the same manner. Wooley says one was a smooth-faced boy.

CUBAN BILL PASSED.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Cuban bill was passed by the House at 4:32 p. m. by a rising vote of 335 to 21.

HELEN GOULD'S WORK.

Catholic Rector Forbids Children Attending Sewing Class.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Rev. T. J. Early, rector of the Catholic church of Irvington, has forbidden the children of Catholic parents in his parish to attend the sewing school which for years has been maintained by Miss Helen Gould. About 300 children attend the school. Father Early's first objection was made when some of the Catholic children attended a luncheon given by Miss Gould on Friday. At this luncheon meat was served, and the Catholic children partook of it, unmindful of the day. As soon as Father Early learned of this he put the school under a ban. Since then there has been some correspondenee between the priest and Miss Gould. Another thing the priest objected to was that a hymn was sung at the opening of the affair.

Bishop McVlear of Rhode Island, was not permitted to vote at the recent election in Providence because he had not paid his tax in time. The oversight was not the fault of the bishop. He had been told that

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

BANKS TAKE A HAND.

Quebec Institutions Will Aid Manufacturers Against Strikers.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The strike situation shows no signs of change. A meeting of manufacturers and bankers was held today to consider the financial situation. All the banks of the city will render necessary assistance to the manufacturers to fight the strikers.

SIR WILFRID HONORED.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was tendered a reception by the Reform Club tonight. Some 300 of the leading Liberals gathered to greet Premier. There were no speeches.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The comptroller of the currency has been advised that the Indiana National Bank of Elkart, Indiana, did not open for business this morning. C. H. Bosworth, national bank examiner, has been directed to take charge of the institution.

The Farmers' National Bank, Henrietta, Texas, has been closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency. Miller Weir, national bank examiner, has been appointed to be temporary receiver. The bank owes depositors about $103,000.

LIEUT. ROBICHON'S TRIAL CONCLUDED

Court Martial on Presidio Officer Completes Taking of Evidence.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The final evidence was taken today and the closing arguments made before the court-martial which is considering the case of Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, who is charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer."

A number of doctors occupied the stand today. Three physicians gave the hypothetical testimony to the effect that Robichon was probably not guilty, while three other surgeons let their scientific lights shine upon the side of his probable guilt.

Surgeon Kendall, who attended Robichon at the hospital, gave testimony for the prosecution. Dr. Niedman, the contract surgeon at Benicia, also testified. Surgeons Major Stevenson and Lieut. Robe also gave expert and personal evidence for the prosecution.

Major Black and Capt. Kerwin were put upon the stand by the defence to testify that Lieut. Robichon had several times been mentioned in orders for conspicuous bravery in action in the Philippines.

Miss Marjorie Kirkpatrick, the nurse, who is the prosecution's eye-witness, was recalled to strengthen parts of her testimony, which she did.

When the court, consisting of nine officers, has reached a verdict, it will be kept secret and sent to Washington.

Mrs. Madden will file an answer to the divorce suit began by her husband. She was a Miss Partello and has long been a belle in army circles.

GOOD PROGRESS FOR RECOVERY

Victims of Late Explosion Doing Well--Benefit Fund Growing.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. Allison, the victims of the recent disastrous explosion at the Paisley Dye Works are improving at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, and it is now thought that both Mr. and Mrs. Allison will recover. They continue to make good progress, although both were painfully and severely burned, and will be terribly scarred as a result. The subscriptions being taken up on their account continues to grow and much interest is being displayed in the entertainment to be given at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday next at which the Edison, Orpheum and Savoy will all send their best entertainers to contribute to the programme.

Up to last evening the following was the state of the subscription list for the Allison fund at the Colonist office:

Previously acknowledged	$280 05
Mrs. R. H. Brown	2 50
W. F. P.	5 00
L. Y. Horne	2 00
Total	$289 55

Special mention should be made of the collections made by Miss E. M. Bull, and Mrs. Smart, of Quadra street. These ladies are certainly to be congratulated on their success in the work they undertook. Several of their lists have already appeared in these columns.

Preparations are well-advanced for the grand combination performance at the Victoria opera house on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3:30 o'clock. Every place of amusement in the city is joining in the charitable effort, and the best vaudeville performance ever put on here will be given. As the admission is only 25 cents, and 10 cents to the gallery, it is expected that the opera house will hold on that occasion a record crowd.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SIDNEY.

Musical and Literary Evening to be Held Next Wednesday Evening.

An interesting programme is being prepared for a pleasant time in the Methodist church, Sidney, next Wednesday evening, consisting of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, which will be rendered by local and other talent. Rev. Dr. Osterhout, of Victoria, will deliver an entertaining address on "The Circle," which will be of interest to all.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

List of Officers Who Will Compose His Honor's Entourage.

The following naval and military officers will compose the staff of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor on the occasion of the opening of the legislative assembly:

Captain C. J. Baker, R. N.; Capt. Colin Keppel, C. B., D. S. O., R. N.; Commander Parry, R. N., and officers of the fleet at Esquimalt.

Colonel J. G. Holmes, D. O. C.; Lieut.-Colonel Gurden, R. G. A.; Major Bland, R. E., and officers of the troops at Work Point; Lieut.-Col. Hall and officers of the 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. White, commanding the 6th Regiment, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Worsnop, D. O.; Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Gregory, R. O.

His Honor will be personally attended by Captain R. H. Terrwhitt-Drake, aide-de-camp, and Mr. R. B. Powell, private secretary.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G., commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, will be present at the ceremony with his staff.

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mrs. Scaddsleigh's enbonpoint is rather getting the better of her lately?" "Is it?" her hostess asked. "I know she was a steady golf player, but I didn't know she took up any of these other games. Josiah thinks it would be more to her credit if she looked after her children a little now and then."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Situation Grows More Serious

Bogota Becomes Excited at Treatment of the United States.

Great Military Movement Going on And Trouble In Sight.

Washington, Nov. 18.—It is learned here that the situation at Bogota has assumed a critical phase so far as relations between the United States and Colombia are concerned. Minister Beaupre on the 16th inst. was pressed very strongly by the Colombian government to know whether the United States intended to recognize the new Republic of Panama. It is understood that the request was in such a shape as to constitute a menace in the event that the recognition had been extended. Mr. Beaupre was instructed by the United States government to again inform the Colombian government that such recognition had been extended to the new Republic of Panama by the United States, but simply in the interest of humanity and civilization and its executions of solemn treaty obligations binding upon the United States. He also was instructed to tender to the Colombian government the good offices of the United States to effect a settlement of the difficulties between Colombia and Panama. The issue is awaited with some anxiety here.

New York, Nov. 18.—In a copyrighted Bogota cable the Herald says: "General Rafatell Reyes left Honda today for Barranquilla. He has been consulting with the government of the necessity of solving the great actual problem of the presidency by designating Nicholas Esquena, Liberal, for the presidency, and Joaquin F. Velez, Conservative for the vice-presidency. The municipal council of Bogota has ordered $500,000 to lead a national patriotic subscription. Great military movements are going on, and the supreme movements in Colombia's history are coming."

General Reyes, according to the foregoing cable, should be in Barranquilla about Wednesday. The French steamer at Colon tomorrow is expected to bring important news from Barranquilla respecting the situation there. A strict censorship has been exercised over all messages from that port, and it is believed here that there is trouble of some sort which Colombia desires to keep secret. Important events are also anticipated between Venezuela and Colombia. It is reported that President Castro may take advantage of the present situation to exend Venezuelan territory beyond the Orinoco.

Paris, Nov. 18.—M. Bussorand, the French ambassador at Washington, has reported at the Foreign Office that he had a conference yesterday with M. Bunau Varilla, the minister of the new Republic of Panama to the United States, who announced that he was negotiating a canal treaty with the United States, based on the Hay-Herran convenion, but more advantageous to the United States. The fact of M. Bussernd's reception of the minister of Panama should not be taken as a final official recognition of the Republic of Panama, as the Foreign Office's position is unchanged from that previously reported.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The main features of the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty, providing for the construction of an isthmian canal by the Panama route, have been agreed upon, and a rough draft of the convention is in preparation. No date for the signing of the treaty has yet been fixed. The Panama minister and Secretary Hay will have a conference today regarding the treaty.

A cablegram was received at the State department this afternoon from United States Consul-General Gudger at Panama, dated today: "There is a good deal of excitement in Buenaventura and some feeling against foreigners. The Colombian government is said to be considering a land invasion of the isthmus."

Admiral Glass is expected to send a ship to Buenaventura if, in his judgment, the situation warrants it, and he will be communicated with to that effect.

The American State department late this afternoon received advices that the provinces of Cauca and Antioquia of Colombia are seeking to separate from that government and are soliciting admission into the Panama republic.

EMIGRANTS STARVE ON MONTANA TRAILS

Storm Bound and No Food For Either Children or Cattle.

Missoula, Montana, Nov. 19.—Word has been received from the Trout Creek district that there are several parties of emigrants along the Spokane road in the west end of Missoula county, snowbound and on the verge of starvation. In one party near the Idaho border is a family of five, snowed up and without provisions or money. The family is living in an eight-foot tent, with the snow up to the wagon box, unable to get out or secure food for the stock. Three other emigrant parties are reported along the trail snowed up in the passes and in a precarious condition. Efforts are being made to send out relief parties.

DEVELOPMENT OF YOKOHAMA.

Up till the time of the extra-territorial jurisdiction in the open ports of Japan, the foreign settlements were under conditions which prevented much development. Neither the foreign residents, nor the Japanese merchants had much interest in bringing about improvements. The former were there to make money for themselves, not to make investments which would chiefly benefit their successors, while the latter had neither the inclination, nor the power, to further public improvements. In recent years, however, things have changed very much, and there are now regular corporations which look after the public interests in their widest sense, and have the power to make assessments to pay for them. The new Mayor of Yokohama, recently manager of the Dai Ichi Bank, and who accompanied Baron Shikosawa on his visit to Europe last year, is evidently determined to make his tenure of office remarkable for public improvements, which will add to the importance of Yokohama. Probably many of our readers are aware that before the advent of foreigners Yokohama was a mere fishing village, and that it was against the wishes not only of the Japanese authorities, but also of the foreign ministers, that the foreign merchants settled in Yokohama, the place selected for them having been Kanagawa, some two or three miles inland. The merchants saw the necessity of proximity to the sea and to a position where a good harbour was possible, and after a struggle they had their way. Now Yokohama and Kanagawa are united by continuous buildings, and are under the same government. Recently the mayor assembled about 200 of the most influential of the citizens, and delivered a stirring speech, in which he told them that they must wake up, and hold before them an extensive programme of public works and civic developments, including an improved harbour and anchorage, breakwater, custom house facilities, roads, bridges, railway facilities, establishment of manufactories, a new sewerage system, hospitals, schools, charitable associations, museums, parks and attractions for sightseers. In fact, he seems to have pictured an ideal city, and from what we know of Mr. Ichihura's experience as a practical man of business and a financier, we are sure that he will do his best to convert his picture into a reality. At the preliminary meeting he did not enter into details, but the Japan Gazette (a British owned paper, published in Yokohama), writing on the subject, said, "A substantial loan would apparently have to be raised, and there ought to be little difficulty in securing such a loan, with or without special guarantees. Possibly funds could be raised by the judicious disposal of municipal property or franchises; the mayor, who has traveled abroad, has doubtless full familiarity with all the processes for raising the wind that obtain in Western municipalities." The mayor suggested that a large social club should be established in Yokohama, comprising foreigners and Japanese, which would not only give opportunities for social intercourse, but also for the discussion of all matters affecting the welfare of the town. A committee to advance the objects of the meeting was appointed, consisting of 10 members of the Municipal Council, 10 members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, 10 citizens, three members of the Aldermen's Council, and the presidents of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce. All who are interested in Japan will watch the outcome of this meeting, as it may possibly mark not only an important development in the history of Yokohama, but also a new departure in the relations of Japanese and foreign residents in Japan.—Engineering.

Storekeeper—I found the gold links that I thought I lost. Inspector—That's a pity. I've just found a clew to the thief.—Boston Globe.

TO RECOMPENSE THE COLOMBIANS

America Will See That Little Republic Gets Portion of Canal Money.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mr. Beaupre, as has been stated, has been granted leave of absence by the American state department, and it remains for him to determine when he will avail himself of the leave. As an earnest of the United States state department to continue to be on friendly terms with the Colombian government, it is pointed out that without bringing direct pressure to bear the department proposes to do everything in its power to save any equities Colombia may have in the Isthmus. Thus it is recognized as entirely proper that some part of the $10,000,000, which the United States government is to pay over to Panama upon the ratification of the treaty, should be allowed by the government of Panama to Colombia in payment of Panama's share of the Colombia national debt.

It is stated, however, that the United States government would not offer an affront to Colombian dignity and honor by tendering directly a sum of money in the nature of a bribe, as a salve for the satisfaction of Panama and while it could not specify in its agreement with Panama, that any part of the $10,000,000 was to be diverted to Colombia, there would be no concealment of the hopes of the United States in that matter. The present intention of the United States government is to include in the treaty provision for the payment of the $10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama and to no other government.

NEW CANAL TREATY ALREADY SIGNED

United States Loses no Time in Making a Deal With Panama.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Hay-Bunau Varilla isthmian canal treaty was signed this evening at the residence of United States Secretary of State Hay by the secretary and Phillippe Bunau Varilla, the minister from Panama.

The treaty, in its text, cannot be made public at this moment for reasons: First, because of the unwritten law which obliges the American State department to await the pleasure of the senate in the matter of publicity; and second, because the president has not yet determined when the convention shall be submitted to the senate for ratification. His present purpose is to withhold it until there is reasonable assurance that its consideration will not obstruct any of the legislation for which the present special session of congress has been called.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Why Mr. Burgoyne Has Gone Back On the System of Using Cheques.

Mr. Burgoyne was released yesterday. He got into trouble over some cheques which he gave at the Poodle Dog restaurant, which were considered to be worthless. They were returned from Vancouver by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

He said everything was all right. He had money in the Bank of Commerce at Vancouver, but he could get no one to identify him, and the bank has returned the cheques.

Yesterday everything was straightened out. It was shown that he had money in the savings bank branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Vancouver, and Mr. Burgoyne thought his cheque would be honored by the bank.

He has gone back to Crofton, freed and with his character unstained.

But he has foreswornn the use of cheques. It will be coin of the realm hereafter.

He was a corpulent gentleman with corpulent jag, and he was in a state of agitation.

"Hic—sis t'police station," he said.

"No, it's a music hall," said the jailer.

"No 'taint, no sirree. I know, I've been there, and I've been touched. I've been done for $120—two money orders."

The detectives got busy. They rounded up everybody they knew, but there was nothing doing.

Then the corpulent gentleman with the corpulent jag came again to the police station.

"Say," he said, "I've found that money."

It was a false alarm.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Emperor William may spend a portion of the winter in a southern climate.

The Potsdam agency, which gathers the court news, says His Majesty's general health seems to require his escape during January and February from the unfavorable German winter, and that the projected trip, if taken, has nothing to do with the recent operation. It is added that the healing of the wound is now nearly complete, and that it is taking a normal course.

Nanaimo Is Quite Satisfied

Result of Election at the Terminal City Meets With Approval.

Dr. Young M. P. P. For Atlin on the Affairs of His District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 19.—A pronounced sense of general satisfaction is very evident here today over the result of the election at Vancouver. With the exception of a few Liberal politicians, who hoped for another shuffle of the political cards, men of all shades of opinion are delighted that there is not to be a return to the unsettled conditions which prevailed before the last general election. Even the socialists, who have not recovered from the drain which the last campaign made upon their limited resources, are glad that they will not have to fight for some time to come to retain the seats which they have gained. Now that all certainty as to the future is removed it is confidently believed that business will show a marked and general improvement.

Robert Berkeley, of Courtenay, expired very suddenly last evening at the Nanaimo hotel. The deceased drove down here from Comox last week with his son-in-law, Mr. Peacey and went on to Victoria, from which place he had just returned. He was in his usual health yesterday morning and although he was being treated by a local doctor for an affection of the throat, it was not supposed that he had any serious ailment. He was taken ill about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and died in a few minutes. A post mortem revealed the fact that his decease was due to the bursting of an aneurism. The late Mr. Berkeley was about 48 years of age and was one of the pioneer farmers of Courtenay, where he settled in 1874. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and had enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors to such a degree that he had held the post of roadmaster for the last fourteen years. He was a Mason, and at the time of his death occupied the chair of Master of Hiram Lodge, Courtenay. He leaves a widow and eight children, nearly all of whom are adults. He was connected by marriage with many of the oldest families in Comox, among others that of Mr. Robert Grant, M. P. P., of whom he was a cousin, and with several Nanaimo families and his untimely death has clouded many homes.

Dr. Young, member for Atlin, arrived last evening on his way to Victoria to take his seat in the House, and is the guest of his brother, Mr. F. McB. Young, of this city. Speaking to your correspondent respecting the Alaska boundary matter, Dr. Young summarized the feeling in his district in the brief but emphatic expression "They don't care a cuss." He expounded the sentiment of Atlin further by stating that while the people there would have been glad to have seen the custom house abolished, what they really worried about was the rates charged by the railroad, and those the decision, which had been anticipated anyway, could not affect, however it went. In point of fact, as it might lead to another railway being built, the Atlinites were not grieving over Lord Alverstone's judgment unduly. The one thing that had been impressed upon him when he was leaving was that he must use every endeavor to get a railway built into the country through British Columbia. Asked if they were making any history up in Atlin the doctor said, "Lots. You'll hear from us soon. We have had a prosperous year and our gold production in the near future is going to be something of a surprise to you people on the Coast."

At a concert given this evening by the Church Lads' Brigade the Rev. C. Cooper, who had returned from England where he has spent the summer, just in time to take the chair, stated that he had seen performances by similar organizations in London during his holiday and he was of the opinion that in no respect did they approach the style and accuracy of the exhibition drills given by branches of the brigade in British Columbia. The occasion was marked by the presentation of an address and some handsome silver plate to Captain W. E. Thomson, son of government Agent Thomson, of Ladysmith, upon the occasion of his retirement which had been caused by his removal to the neighboring town. Mr. Cooper foreshadowed the organization of a company of the brigade at Ladysmith. The affair was very successful, the band, composed of lads in their teens, actually attempting the "Anvil Chorus" from "Il Trovatore" and acquitting themselves even in so ambitious an effort in a manner which would have been creditable to much more advanced organizations.

An athletic club on the lines of that which has been so successful here, is shortly to be formed at Ladysmith. On Saturday a number of Nanaimo men will invade the

The Colonist.

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BRITISH POVERTY.

When Mr. Crease, at the Board of Trade meeting on Friday night quoted Mr. Chamberlain as saying that there were thirteen millions of people in Great Britain in the ranks of casual employees and always on the verge of pauperism, he should not have quoted Mr. Chamberlain (although he referred to it), for the statement, as introduced into politics, was not his at all, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's. By him it was given on the authority of a well-known statistical observer of social conditions, whose name we cannot recall at the present, but who is accepted as an authority. If our memory serves us correctly, the precise statement was "between twelve and thirteen millions." The argument which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman founded upon this fact (we may accept it as a fact) was that if the cost of living was increased, this enormous proportion of the people would be pushed over the verge of starvation. Mr. Chamberlain's use of it was much more scientific and much more hopeful. He pointed out that every time an industry requiring skill was destroyed in Great Britain, through the protective appliances of other countries, operating upon the free British market, the workers in that industry were reduced to seek employment in industries in which they had no skill, employment casual in its nature, variable in its duration, and miserable in its pay. Surely mechanical skill is capital. It is the most valuable and least destructible form of capital. But, once destroyed, it is the hardest capital to ever accumulate again. When a skilled mechanic in the United States or Canada, through a slackness in his trade, is out of work, what does he do? He puts on his good clothes, and suns himself on the street corner. He stretches his limbs and takes a breath of fresh air. He does a turn round the house, or takes his wife and children into the country. That he has no anxiety we do not say. His expenses are large, and there is nothing coming in for the time being. But the horror of seeing himself and his family depressed in the social scale is not his. Why? Because he is a capitalist. His skill is his capital. Economic conditions may hurt him for a while, as they hurt other capitalists, but seldom or never to the point of destitution. We have heard the most frightful nonsense talked on the subject of labor and capital. The subject is not one upon which clear ideas have yet emerged. We are still groping, swerved continually from the path of truth by all kinds of irrational prejudices. But one thing is quite certain, that the power to labor is a form of capital enhanced in value by every gradation in skill from the lowest labor to the highest. Let us take the average annual remuneration of unskilled labor as $600 a year, and of skilled labor as $900 a year. We are not concerned with the actual sums, but with the difference, namely $300 a year. At five per cent. that is the annual income on $6,000. If for the purposes of argument we take the unskilled laborer as zero, then the skill of the skilled worker represents a capital of $6,000. A thousand such men represent a capital of $6,000,000, over and above what they would represent if they were unskilled laborers. It is quite evident that the mechanical skill existent in a country is by far the greatest aggregation of capital it possesses, that it is as durable and as certain in its returns as any other form of capital and that it is the most beneficial form, because it is the most widely distributed. Now, as we have become so embedded in this subject, and as it is Sunday morning, and our readers have at least leizure for thought, even if they do not possess other necessary equipment, let us look in some detail at the reverse of the picture. Let us suppose that a skilled mechanic is out of work, not through a temporary slackness in the trade he follows, but through the destruction of that trade in the country in which he lives. He is then bound to seek employment in a trade in which no skill is necessary. Here is $6,000 worth of capital wiped out, annihilated. We exclude the possibility of his leaving the country in which he lives, and exercising his trade somewhere else. Because we are not considering the mechanic as an individual, but in his relation to the wealth and capital of his country. If he left his country he might save his capital, but his country would not. Therefore we exclude that possibility. There are two ways in which the capital value of mechanical skill may be destroyed. One of them is invention, which replaces a particular industry with some other more highly developed. This is temporarily distressing, and, to certain individuals, may be ruinous. But it seldom happens by such a sudden revolution that those who follow a trade cannot accommodate themselves, and in the long run really increase their capital of skill. We might borrow an illustration from the industry of printing. The introduction of type-setting machines destroyed a considerable part of the capital value of being able to set type by hand. But, to the skilled printer, his trade is just as valuable and remunerative as before, and we do not think we exaggerate when we say that the lessening of the cost of the common labor of the craft, as straight type-setting was, has increased the opportunities and advantages of its higher parts, while those relieved from this common labor of the trade, are still the best able to profit by the increased opportunities. That is a simple illustration of industrial progress, which we have no doubt might be repeated over and over again in trades with which we are not so familiar. That is a regenerative way of destroying the capital represented in mechanical skill. But there is another way in which it may be destroyed, the way in which free trade set against the protection of competitors, destroys it. Where a trade is transplanted from one country to another, skill in that trade has become valueless in the former. We should think that $10,000 would not exceed the capital value of the skill of an expert watchmaker. Let us say that 1,000 expert watchmakers are sufficient for the watch trade of Great Britain and Germany. Germany adopts protection, and bars British watches from her market. By the aid of a protected home market, she invades the free trade British market underselling and destroying the watchmaking industry of Britain. What have we? Ten million dollars of British capital destroyed, and replaced by ten million dollars of German capita. That, says the infatuated free-trader, is a benefit to Great Britain, because she has saved one million dollars in the purchase of watches. Lunacy! Lunacy! "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." That, says Mr. Chamberlain, and not lack of technical education, initiative, or natural resources, is the reason why twenty-five per cent of the British population is struggling upon the verge of starvation, for the doubtful privilege of casual employment. And what Mr. Chamberlain says is true. Great Britain is wasting annually hundreds of millions of her magnificent heritage of capital in the mechanical skill of her people, and then free traders point to her huge cheap imports as an evidence of wealth, like a poor madman decking with a tinsel crown, the throne from which reason has fled. The matter has not only a negative but a positive bearing. It affects Great Britain not merely through the mutilation of industries she already possesses, but also through inability to develop new ones. The greatest industrial development of the last quarter of a century has been in the manufacture of electrical appliances. In that branch of manufacturers Great Britain is far behind, not any one, but all of the protected countries. Mr. Chamberlain has called a halt in a ruinous policy. It is sincerely to be hoped Great Britain will heed his call.

FAREWELL FISH TRAPS.

The following is a copy of the form of letter received by applicants for fish-trap licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa:

Ottawa, October, 1903.

Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the someteenth instant, applying for a license to build and operate a fish-trap, I beg to say that as this method of capturing salmon is prohibited by the statute, it would be impossible to comply with your request. I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

F. GOURDEAU,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Richard Roe, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

We are told by Liberal politicians that fish-traps are not forbidden by statute. So that either the Liberal politicians are endeavoring to humbug the public, or the Department of Marine and Fisheries is endeavoring to humbug the applicants for licenses to build and operate fish-traps. Far be it from us to say which of these alternatives is correct. Perhaps Senator Templeman can explain. All we have to say is that the letter published above is an actual copy of a letter received from the Department of Marine and Fisheries with names and dates suppressed. We publish a letter today from a gentleman who purports to give the correct status, according to Senator Templeman, of the fish-trap question. We are sorry to put either this gentleman or Senator Templeman in the position of contradicting the Department of Marine and Fisheries. We really wish that when our good friends, the Liberals, have excuses to make they would agree upon the same excuse. Anything else leads to a distressing doubt as to their good faith, and the good faith of a political opponent is as dear to us as our faith in human nature. We hear that purse seine licenses have been given consideration as not prohibited by law. In fact, a little bird has whispered to us that one purse seine license has actually been granted. We know not whether it be so or not. But we should like to know who it is, who has been granted the privilege of seining the waters of the Straits, and for why. It seems to us that Messrs. Riley and Templeman are having a certain difficulty in making good their promises. For their woes we have little sympathy but for the rights of the people of Victoria we have a great regard. The Liberals, gentlemen of the jury, have won this city of Victoria upon false pretences, and the longer you fail to recognize that fact, the longer you may make up your minds to be cozened out of your rights and privileges.

THE TRUTH.

The Times yesterday says, referring to the Colonist, "It was convicted of deliberate pictorial and 'printorial' lying by Mr. Sorby." So long as we had merely Mr. Sorby to deal with we did not think it worth while to point out that the cut published in the Times of the 18th November was simply a crude forgery of the cut published in the Colonist on the 9th of December, 1900. In our cut there were two slightly thickened lines which represented the "base course" or "plinth line" of the wall. In the cut published by the Times one of these lines was thickened and the attempt was made by deliberate fraud to connect it with the word "platform" which appeared twice on the cut. People, however, who tamper with documents should endeavor to avoid inconsistencies in their fraudulent designs. Mr. Sorby retained the title of the Colonist cut in his doctored reproduction. It reads "Part Elevation of Retaining Wall and Platforms." Now why did Mr. Sorby not cut off that "s" in his reproduction? According to the Colonist cut there were two platforms. How could there be two if the cut was intended to show only one extending all the way through. We have not been convicted of "printorial" lying. Somebody else has.

With the consent of an all-wise providence, Liberals were apparently created without any sense of humor. If our unusual and somewhat ponderous attempts at humorous writings have the power to make our Liberal friends spit and claw the air, and froth at the mouth like the victims of an epileptic fit, we shall be tempted to essay them more frequently. The dredge King Edward is evidently taken seriously by the Liberals. We decline to take it seriously. However, "in order," as the Times says, "to give the material" we have "already pumped into the flats time to settle," we will try to compose our face, and affect, if we do not feel, a decent solemnity in dealing with "Riley and the dredge." But please, if you please, do not provoke us, for to bottle mirth beyond a certain point is dangerous.

PRESTIGE GONE.

One of the most remarkable features of the Vancouver campaign was the number of leading lights among the Liberals who took part in it. The new leader, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, was there, suffering from a bad cold which the result of the election has, we doubt, failed to cure. The late leader, Mr. Joseph Martin, was also in the fight, making the best of issues upon which the party refused to become enthusiastic. Mr. Deane, late of Kamloops, now of Nelson, was also there, asking of Vancouver to do what Kamloops had refused to do, return a Liberal candidate. Mr. McNiven, of Victoria, was also there, trying to rouse the flagging energies of the Vancouver Labor-Liberals. Last of all, Senator Templeman, a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, fresh from Ottawa, expecting to have himself refreshed by the Liberal breezes of British Columbia, after a fatiguing session at Ottawa, was there also. They were all there, Martin Liberals, and Labor Liberals, and Ottawa Liberals, and Chinese Commission Liberals, like wild animals with temporarily subdued passions in the face of danger from fire or flood. Yet by their united efforts, they contrived to come within 956 votes of the Conservative candidate. It was a great achievement, a great and marvelous achievement, and a happy augury for the future of Liberalism in this province. All these great men have now doubtless returned to their own homes, to tell just exactly how it happened. The Liberal party has been very badly advised. The new leader has made a bad start. The old leader is a wiser man and a better politician. The party invited and subjected itself to this deadly blow. The only credit we take to ourselves is to have foreseen where it would strike them, how hard, and with what effects. Surely the Liberals do not imagine that the effect of the Vancouver election ceased with the declaration of the poll and the return of Mr. Wilson. They cannot be so fatuous as to think that. This election has paralyzed the capacity of their party for opposition along the lines they have laid down, and has forced them to shift their ground, or earn, not merely defeat, but contempt. The Liberals have been claiming the necessity of another appeal to the country. They have been shown pretty clearly that the country does not want any more appeals, and simply regards as political agitators and anarchists those who seek to reverse the verdict it has already given. If the Liberals succeeded, by obstructive opposition and political tricks, in their apparent design of forcing an appeal to the country, they would be snowed under. Surely this election must have taught them that. It is idle to say that Mr. Wilson appeared before the people with the prestige of a portfolio and the advantage of being the government's candidate, in a bye-election. It is idle to say these things, because the prestige and advantage depended entirely upon his own return. He carried the government on his back in this election. Had he been defeated the government could not have remained very long in office. We insisted upon that feature of the election before he was elected. It may have been an admission that is not usually made, but it was a fact abundantly evident in the circumstances of the case, and just as evident to the electors of Vancouver as to ourselves. It was a fact which deprived him of a great deal of prestige in the fight. It cut off from him all extraneous advantages derived from office and power. Yet his majority in a straight fight was as much and more than that of any of his colleagues in a fight where sixteen candidates ran for five seats. If that carries no meaning to the Liberal party, then that party is beyond the reach of reason. Surely it must recognize that the country demands that the present government be tried upon determinate issues of policy and performance, and has no sympathy whatever with the purely factional issues upon which the Liberal party is now with such ill success, endeavoring to build up its cause.

TRUSTS AND PROTECTION.

One of the most favorite arguments of free traders is that protection stimulates and fosters the creation of trusts. There is a superficial justification for this argument. The free traders say that protection limits the area in which the principle of competition is effective, and therefore restricts its operation against interferences with the law of supply and demand. The fallacy of that argument is not at first blush discoverable. It lies in the fact that it presupposes that the principle of competition is affected by the area in which it is allowed to operate. It is needless to say that if competition can be extinguished within any specified limit, it is not a principle of general operation at all. If it is a principle of general operation, it must operate independently of geographical limitations. Now the trust problem is not the existence of what we understand by monopoly, but the improper use of what we understand by monopoly. The popular conception of a monopoly is the sole possession by one set of people of what other people must procure and utilize in order to live, and, coupled with that, the power to exact an arbitrary return from their necessities. Now we are not concerned with the possibility of the existence of such a thing, only with the effects of its attempted exercise. The most complete monopoly which can be established is the monopoly of land. We can imagine a monopoly of land, and we can imagine such a monopoly being exercised, so as to make practical slaves of the people who have to live on the lands. Such a monopoly would be exercised by means of rack-rent in any one of its myriad forms. The term is derived from an instrument of torture, and gives a comprehensive description of the methods of monopoly which we are discussing. Now here we have a perfect example of a monopoly improperly exercised. There is no possible escape from it. Obviously such a monopoly in actual cases is met by the competition of other lands. The people emigrate. But we are supposing an area from which they cannot emigrate, that is a complete and perfect monopoly of land. What happens then if that monopoly is improperly exercised, as the popular imagination thinks it might be without any but agreeable consequences to the monopolists—famine and depopulation. We are not dealing with the personal equation at all. We are not contending that injurious monopolies have not caused, and are not capable of causing, widespread misery. We are only maintaining that there is an economic equation in which monopolies improperly exercised are worn down, so that even a perfect monopoly of land would perish by meeting the competition of the grave. Every student of history knows that the system of land tenure in Ireland independently of the will of either landlord or tenant established a land monopoly ingeniously perfect and oppressive in its operation. It did not enrich one class of the people at the expense of another. It impoverished both. Let us take an instance of a very imperfect monopoly, but one usually regarded as a strong one, and one arbitrary in its action, the Standard Oil Trust. It is not by any means an exclusive monopoly. It meets the competition of the sun, of electric light, of coal gas, of candles and of torches. But so far as oil illuminants go, it is an absolute monopoly. Why can the Standard Oil Trust not arbitrarily raise the price of oil far above its present level? Simply because other illuminants would be used, and where other illuminants could not be used people would sit by firelight. Monopoly powers improperly exercised destroy themselves by the extinction of the demand for the commodities monopolized, and this happens just as certainly within a protected area as within an unprotected area. If geographical limitations had anything to do with the disintegration of monopolies it would be a poor lookout for the world, because the first world-wide monopoly built up would have the world at its mercy. The practical proof that protection has nothing to do with the monopolistic practices of United States trusts is the fact that the trusts expecting undue and illicit profits by monopoly, are already falling in prices without the United States tariff having been altered in the slightest particular. What did the water in the stocks of these trusts represent? It represented capital created, and to derive its earning power, from prices artificially raised by monopolistic methods. It has no value upon the market today. The water has all been squeezed out, every drop. If monopoly had the power claimed for it by the popular imagination, the stock of these trusts would have as high a value as ever, instead of the value of the legitimate business these trusts were formed to carry on, having shared in the general shipwreck. The combinative principle properly applied means higher wages, steadier work, and a better regulation of supply to demand. But improperly extended to the extraction of illegitimate profits by monopolistic methods, it means the paralysis of industry, widespread suffering and certainly no gains to the monopolists. That is a conclusion lying within a region of cause and effect into which the questions of tariffs does not enter.

PANAMA DEVELOPMENTS.

The United States has taken a firm hold upon the situation at Panama. It has promptly placed the new republic in the same position as Colombia by negotiating and signing a treaty for the construction of an Isthmian canal. Colombia threatens an invasion of Panama by land, which is nonsense. Troops with baggage and provisions could not cross the frontier of mountain and fever-laden swamp which divides the Isthmus from Colombia. Colombia may be trusted to do some wild and hysterical protesting, and to be satisfied with a money indemnity. It expected to secure all the money which the United States is to pay for the canal concession, it is now only going to receive a portion of it, and the world is going to get the canal. We have no sympathy whatever for those Democratic newspapers in the United States which are howling about the arbitrary and illegal action of their own country, and none for the Canadian newspapers which are endeavoring to stir up a feeling in Canada in favor of Colombia and against the United States. We have heard it given as a reason why Canada should sympathize with a disappointed brigand like Colombia, that a revolution might be engineered in Canada by United States capitalists and the country recognized and incorporated in the United States before loyal souls had the chance to wink an eye. Those who talk in such a silly way forget that such a possibility presupposes that the people of Canada were unanimously in favor of such a revolution, and that again presupposes such intolerable conditions of injustice that a revolution would be justifiable. It is evident that the interference of the United States in Colombia is on an entirely different plane. Those who attack the United States in this matter are very full of what Colombia has a right to do, and of how the United States has interfered with her rights. But what about the people of Panama? Have they no rights? Have they been treated fairly by Colombia? They do not think so, and we do not think so either. Yet they are treated as if they were of no account and the whole question lay between the United States and Colombia. Whereas, to our mind, the unanimous determination of the people of Panama to throw off the Colombian allegiance and the obvious popularity of the new arrangement with the people of Panama themselves, are the determining factors in the whole situation, and sufficient of themselves to justify the action of the United States.

It is not necessary to abuse the people of Vancouver over the result of the election, as if they had cast their votes upon the lowest possible of grounds, that of securing predominance to their own city on the councils of the province. Those of them who voted for the Conservative candidates at the general election certainly did not do so. But surely those who voted for the Conservative candidates at the general election could not have done otherwise than vote for Mr. Wilson at the bye-election. He received about the same number of extra votes over the Conservative maximum at the general election, as Captain Duff Stuart received over the Liberal maximum. That is quite natural, unless we are to imagine that the Labor party approved of Liberals rather than Conservatives, when it put up candidates to oppose both at the general election. There were also a large number of abstentions. Possibly the socialists did not vote at all, which would account for some of these. Possibly also, some electors of Liberal persuasion resented as an impertinence the forcing of a hopeless and useless contest upon them. Altogether far from there being any indication in the result that Vancouverites desired to exalt their own city at the expense of the rest of the province, they seem to us to have had a very proper appreciation of the best interests of the whole province. The Liberals are already raising the cry of sectionalism. They are willing to appeal to any prejudice to inflame any grievance, to arouse any unworthy feeling, if only they imagine it will bring poutical grist to their party mill.

A LUMBER MARKET.

During the past year 300,000,000 feet of lumber and 800,000,000 shingles have been used in Manitoba and the Territories, the equivalent of the whole cut of the Ottawa Valley. That should be the great market for the product of the forests of British Columbia. It is not because of the free trade heresy of the Liberal party which is in power. In British Columbia we produce gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and lumber. We do not produce agricultural products in anything like the quantities we consume. The free trade theory is that the State of Washington should be our base of supply for agricultural products and that the State of Minnesota should be the Northwest's base of supply for lumber. In this way Western Canada is to grow great and prosperous and increase in wealth and population. This theory is not carried out fully in practice, only as regards that part of it which discriminates against the productive activities of British Columbia. We buy agricultural produce in a protected market, and sell lumber in an unprotected market. We do not believe in buying agricultural produce in an unprotected market. We recognize that our varied industries should help to build up Canadian agriculture, and we know that while our own agriculture is of slower growth than our other industries, it requires protection to grow at all. But neither do we believe in selling lumber in an unprotected market. It is by a reciprocity of exchange that the different parts of the country are built up in wealth and solidarity. Free traders are becoming scarce in British Columbia. In free trade in lead products and in free trade in lumber we have had two practical object lessons in what free trade means, and we want no more of it than we can avoid. It does not suit us. But how does it suit the farmer of the Northwest. He may raise the well-worn argument asking why he should pay more for his lumber in order to enrich the lumber men of British Columbia. The answer to that is that he has begged the question that protection makes him pay more for his lumber. It would make him pay more for the lumber if he chose to buy outside the protected area, but he would not pay any more for the lumber he bought within the protected area. There is plenty of lumber in British Columbia. The object of protection is to force the consumer to buy in a particular market. Its effect is not to raise the price, but to increase the industry in the protected area. Well, perhaps that is true," the Northwest farmer might say. "But it has merely been demonstrated that I am not injured. It has not been shown how I am benefited." For every dollar's worth of lumber we sell, we will buy a dollar's worth of produce back. Besides the lumber we send East the cheaper wheat can be shipped to the sea ports of the Pacific. But another and very great benefit should not be overlooked. A country dependent upon one crop or one product is a country subject to very violent vicissitudes of fortune. We have one part of our Northwest dependent wholly upon wheat, or at best cereals, and another part dependent wholly upon cattle. Why? Because cereals and cattle are the only things they can reach their markets with. But we need all the products of mixed farming. Therefore the British Columbia market is a valuable one for its size, and the larger it becomes the more valuable it is. We have varied industries. The farmers of the Northwest have an interest in those industries because they provide a large and growing market for the products of mixed farming. Why should we be asked the farmers of Washington rich instead of expected to exchange our lumber and fruit and fish against the products of another portion of our own country? Reciprocal trade from East to West in Canada is the standard of protection. Trade from North to South not permitted to be reciprocal and across a boundary line that severs us in nationality from those who dwell on the other side of it is the standard of free trade. Under which banner will patriotic Canadians fight. In the victory of which do the growth and prosperity of our own country lie.

VALE DREDGE.

The dredge King Edward is going away. It is, we are told, going away tomorrow morning, stealing off in the cold grey dawn of a November Sabbath morning. We confess ourselves unable to appreciate or discuss this happening from the point of view of the city's interest, in the waters of the James Bay flats. We are obliged to look for deep political portents in so inauspicious an event. Dearly as we should like to give it its correct political significance, we find ourselves confused by a multiplicity of conflicting circumstances. Is the fact that Victoria has kept it so long a tribute to Victoria's "pull," or is the fact that it has left, or is about to leave, us now, a tribute to the superior political interest of some other place? Alas, we cannot tell. Full of meaning as the dredge's movements undoubtedly are, we find ourselves baffled in attempting the correct interpretation of these movements now. One thing strikes us as curious. The dredge is leaving Victoria within a very short time of Senator Templeman's leaving Ottawa. Is it possible that it has been his influence, and not Mr. Riley's which has been keeping the dredge anchored at Victoria? Perish the thought! We cling to that sweet collocution of political entities, "Riley and the Dredge," with a faith that transcends the evidence of material facts. If Riley does not control the movements of the dredge we ask, "Where is Riley?" and "Where are we?" No! We decline to have the foundations of our faith disturbed by so terrible a doubt, and cling to "Riley and the dredge" as to the essential dogma of political truth. But what does this terrible, this lamentable abandonment by the dredge, portend as to elections? Does it mean that the absence of the dredge from somewhere else is estimated to have a worse effect than its ravishment from Victoria, or does it mean that an election, like the dredge, is pull down upon the horizon? Alas! Alas! That in the face of this great fact of its going our mind is in confusion, and views it as one of the great catastrophes of nature, or portents of the sky, whose meaning we are powerless to interpret. Oh! Dredge King Edward! We follow thy going across the Gulf of Georgia, ungainly as thou art in form, and plunging as thou dost in the tumultuous wintry sea, with a silent tear, a wistful eye, and with the heartfelt aspiration that in summer days thou wilt visit us again!

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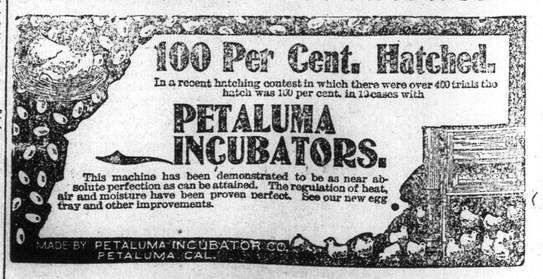

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VICTORIA—VANCOUVER—KAMLOOPS.

"War Will Occur In the Spring"

Engineer Who Served on Russian Cruiser Arrives From Port Arthur.

Says Russians Expect Outbreak of Hostilities in the Coming Spring.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

"Russia and Japan will probably go to war in the spring. Of course, nothing is sure, but you can look for war in the spring."

So says Peter Morek, a Danish engineer of the Copenhagen shipbuilding firm of Burmeister & Wain, who arrived from Port Arthur by the steamer Riojun Maru yesterday morning, he having been guarantee engineer on the new fast Russian cruiser Boyarin, built at Copenhagen by his firm. In an interview with a Colonist reporter he said that Russians expect to go to war with Japan in the spring. It will not come this year, although for all that it was very near several times.

"One day toward the end of September," said Mr. Morek, "when I was in my cabin on the Boyarin—she is a fast cruiser of twenty-three or twenty-four knots—the officers came to me and told me not to be surprised if war was declared in twenty-four hours. Quickly preparations were being made. Ashore in the fortifications all was bustle, and with us on the Boyarin hurried preparations were being made. But the situation passed.

"Again, in October, we got sealed orders to sail at once for the south, war was expected. We, with a fleet of sixteen cruisers and armored vessels cruised down the coast of Korea, and all were on the qui vive, for until after we had been at sea some hours none knew but that our orders were to find and engage the Japanese vessels. But the scare passed again.

"You see, it had been reported that the Japanese had occupied Masempo. That's a port on the southern coast of the Korean peninsula and a point of strategic importance to Japan, being, as it were, the nearest port in Korea to the Japanese coast. All was excitement at Port Arthur, and off we cruised to the south. We steamed quickly down the Yellow sea from Port Arthur, and when we reached Masampo—we had separated from the rest of the fleet—we went in and found some Japanese vessels lying off the harbor. It's a bad harbor for any large vessel to go in.

"We did a lot of firing, but it was peaceful firing—salutes to the Japanese flag, and the Japanese wasted much powder also in firing salutes. The report of occupation and landing of troops was an error. Had it been true, I suppose there might have been war ere this, but it is not probable now. You see, the weather is very cold in that section now, the north is in the grip of winter, and neither power would be desirous of war now.

"In the spring—well, we shall see. Both Russia and Japan are ready to fight within twenty-four hours' notice. Russia has not quite as large a fleet as the Japanese have, but all things considered, there is not much difference. Russia is not as ready as they would wish, and although great fortifications have been made at Port Arthur, it is impregnable from the sea, work is still being carried on there night and day, and along the Yalu. That is the line of communication and an important one, between Port Arthur and Vladivostock by land, work is being carried on.

"The fleet is being added to. The Alexander II., Orel, Slava, Borodino and Kniaz Souveroff, battleships and cruisers Jemochug and Izumrud, as well as ten destroyers, will come out in the spring. This will give Russia a fleet equal to any that Japan can send against her.

"I was on the Boyarin during the recent naval manoeuvres. It was a fine clear day—a glorious day, such as we have now. We steamed out of Port Arthur, black painted—the war color—and without decks cleared and everything stowed, just as we would have gone had we been steaming out to engage the Japanese fleet. Out at sea ten destroyers, representing an invading force of Japanese—they were known to the Rusian sailors as the Japanese fleet—steamed toward us, and the guns boobed. I as guarantee engineer, although an officer of the Boyarin, and ranking as such, was a non-combatant, and stood on her after deck with my field glasses in my hand, watching the sham naval engagement.

"It was a grand sight. The sea was bright and the air clear until the fleet's guns began to boom, and then everything was clouded in a great fog of smoke. We fought for some time, the officers excited as though they were in action with an enemy, the men manning the guns with all the determination of purpose and patriotism, as though the destroyers flying the blue cross on the white ground had been flying the rising sun flag.

"Who won? Well, the destroyers. The Japanese ran away eventually. They made two night attacks afterward. Two dashes when the alarms sounded and the guns were booming at night. It was though we were in actual fight without the horrors consequent upon the reality—all the spectacle, all the circumstance of battle, without the attendant horror. At night the invaders made a dash on Tailenwan. That's where the Japanese landed when they captured Port Arthur after that great struggle with China, but they were repulsed. Batteries have been placed at the scene of the landing since.

"As one can imagine Port Arthur is a place of alarms, although not so much as one would expect. We were now and then receiving orders to hurry down the Korean coast and with every sudden departure came the consequent war scare. Not long before I left the Boyarin left suddenly with sealed orders, and when we got to sea we found we had been ordered to a place called Long Reach on the Korean coast where a Japanese was reported to have killed a Russian. Nothing came of the cruise, though, the matter proving to be a commercial row, not a tragedy. And we soon settled matters.

"As for the reported forifications along the Yalu I don't know, but that is a important line of communication and Russians are very busy there. You see if an engagement took place between the Russians and Japanese in the Yellow sea and the action was indecisive—neither fleet being out right out of action—the Japanese might prevent the Russian vessels passing through the Straits of Korean. That is a narrow waterway and full of dangers to navigation and with but a short distance to the coast of Japan from the ship channel. Therefore, the route across the northern border of Korea by way of the Yalu is an important line of communication.

"The Russians have now a large army concentrated in the Far East, perhaps 100,000 or 120,000 men. They are secretive about their numbers. Although, after all, there is not the great secretiveness as is generally believed, for I have ridden with a guard of Cossacks behind me, through the fortifications at Port Arthur, and since the Russians have taken hold of the place they are quite extensive. The railway—the Trans-Siberian—if, of course, a single line, but it is believed that it can be kept open this winter and will be available for the transport of troops in any sudden emergency that may come, for who can tell?

"Admiral Alexieff, the new viceroy of the Far East, is now in supreme command. He is a fine man. He is above ministers and is responsible only to the Czar, to whom alone he reports. The Novi Krai, which is his organ, is a Russian newspaper published at Port Arthur, and its utterances are looked upon as the mouthings of the viceroy. Its recent belligerent attitude may therefore be taken to indicate the spirit which prevails in the viceroy's mind.

"I do not believe, though, that Russia is desirous of war. True, the younger officers and men are eager for a fight, itching for it, but the men in positions and those who have risen high, do not yearn for war. The Japanese public, on the other hand, seemed quite keen for a combat, and although the ministry were seeking to allay the popular feeling the belligerent attitude was very strong among the Japanese people.

"I saw a number of Korean ports while cruising about that coast on the Boyarin, and it is a most interesting country, its scenery being very picturesque. My whole cruise in the Boyarin from Europe to the Asiatic coast was most interesting. We called at all the big ports en route, and on our way went into the Persian Gulf, a point seldom visted by warships. That Persian railway question was on then, and we separated from the Russian squadron with which were steaming to Port Arthur, and with several French vessels went to Muscat and thence up into the Persian Gulf.

"As for the war situation, though, you can take it from me there will be no war this year, unless something unforseen occurs.

"But in the spring—that is a different matter. There will be war, of that I have little doubt.

"Will Russia force a war? Well, that I could not say if I would, and, you see, I am practically in the position of being a Russian officer. This much I know, though, Russia will not leave Manchuria, and with the completion of the war preparations in the spring Russia will be quite ready. It costs a large sum of money to keep such a large force of men and vessels and to equip them on the Asiatic coast, and Russia is not doing it for nothing.

"There will be war to my mind, although, as I said, nothing in this world is certain."

Great Excitement In Chinatown

Alarming Increase in the Rate of Exchange on China Was Announced.

Chinatown Suffers Loss as a Result of a S. F. Clerk's Mistake.

There was great excitement in Chinatown yesterday morning, and also considerable financial loss, as a result of the sudden rise of exchange in China, which had jumped in the night from 43 3-4 cents to 78 1-3. When Chinese appeared at the local banks to purchase exchange on China, they were met by the new rates, and there was "nothing doing." None would purchase exchange at those rates.

The Chinese were quite alarmed at the sudden jump, and, remembering a similar jump at the commencement of the China-Japan war—a rise in exchange which immediately followed the sinking of the Kowshing by the cruiser Naniwa—they were greatly alarmed lest some crisis should have developed in the home country which had so inflated the exchange marts. Some cables of enquiry were sent to find out if there was war, or what was doing in China to cause such a rise.

In the meantime the price of groceries and all commodities in Chinatown rose in keeping with the increased rate, which was not noted at any one bank. All the city banks had received the telegrams announcing the big increase in exchange, and when the Chinese went from one bank to the other and were informed that the message had been received from the clearing house at San Francisco that the rate was as quoted, the excitement was keen.

Rice rose from $2.00 a sack to $2.85 and $3.00, and everything was increased in proportion. Trade fell off, as can be imagined, but there was enough business done at the increased rates made yesterday morning as a result of the rise of the exchange to cause a heavy financial loss in Chinatown when the individual losses are all totalled. For a time, though, it was feared that many merchants in Chinatown would suffer such heavy losses that failures would follow, for when one considers that the Chinese have goods constantly on the way from Chinese ports, and yesterday had large amounts of Chinese merchandise on the water, for which they had expected to pay at the rate of 43 or 44 cents, whereas there was a rate which was not far short of double. There was excitement on all sides as the Chinese were figuring up their probable losses.

Meanwhile all the stores had marked up their stocks in keeping with the advance. Everything, from rice to lily bulbs, birds' nests to chop suey, had a substantial increase in price. As one Chinese who came into the manager of one of the banks with a parcel of lily bulbs told him: "Lucky I buy him las' night, he cheap then, more dear now." So it was with everything, and, as can be imagined, losses have occurred as a result of the business done yesterday morning, although the business was far smaller than usually done on Saturday morning in the Chinese quarters.

Then soon after noon everything was set right. Exchange had not advanced after all, and the high rates quoted at the local banks were all due to a mistake which had been made by a clerk in the San Francisco office in sending the despatch telling of the exchange rate. Quickly the news was carried through the excited Chinese quarters, bulletins were posted on the corners and alleyways, and the inflated prices of merchandise, due to the inflated rate of exchange, fell again to their normal figures.

Meanwhile things are happening to a certain clerk in the San Francisco clearing house.

THE "DON'T KNOWS."

Uncle Sam Wonders Whether Filipinos Are His Citizens or Not.

A good story is told by officers of the steamer Riojun Maru, which arrived yesterday, concerning the officialdom of Uncle Sam in the Far East. There are 150 Filipinos bound to the United States, for Uncle Sam in his programme of assimiliation had decided to have the natives educated in the United States. When they came before the United States medical officer in connection with the emigration bureau in the Philippines, he failed to appreciate the nationality of the natives.

You see, he said, the United States owns the island, so I guess they're Americans, but stay, again it seems to me they are not—so he cabled to Washington and asked if the Filipinos were Americans or Filipinos.

"Don't know," replied Washington.

And on every one of the sanitation certificates of that crowd of brown men their nationality is stated as "Don't Know."

St. James' Sale.—At the exhibition of dolls which the Ladies Aid of St. James are preparing, afternoon tea will be served and there will be a sale table of articles suitable for Xmas presents, also a large supply of homemade candy. All friends and well wishers of St. James' church are asked to help in any way. All contributions of work, etc., can be sent to the rectory or to any member of the Ladies' Aid.

Riojun Maru Had Very Rough Trip

Nippon Yusen Kaisha on Her Beam Ends During Heavy Gales.

Steering Gear Broke And Vessel Was Caught in Trough of Great Seas.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Steamer Riojun Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, Capt. Tyne, who was last here in command of the Kinshiu Maru, arrived from the Orient yesterday morning after a delayed voyage, having had one of the most stormy passages she has ever made; in fact, some of the officers say it looked for a time as though she might never reach her destination. Her steering gear had broken down, and, rolling in the trough of a tremendous sea, she had encountered a strong gale, a hurricane, is perhaps the better word, the steamer was rolling from beam to beam. The rail was buried and the sea flooded to her hatch combings, she rolled over to such an alarming degree. Had any mishap befallen her engines during that trying time, it is doubtful if she would have weathered the storm.

After passing the 140th degree of longitude and in about 51 north, she encountered the worst of the gale, which she encountered for five days. There she steered into the tremendous sea and hurricane blowing from the eastward, and her log for the day was but 93 miles. When her steam steering gear met with accident she swung around into the trough, and then it was that the gravest danger threatened the vessel, for she was rolling from beam to beam to such a degree that the majority of those on board feared that she would turn turtle before the hand steering gear was working and she was manoeuvred out of the trough. The waves washed along her decks, as the rails were dipped below the surface, and, although no damage resulted, other than the washing away of some moveable things as a result of the flooding, the steamer had a very hard voyage. She is a very seaworthy vessel, though—being the old British steamer Port Hunter—and she weathered the hurricane. She lost nearly two days as a result of the storms.

The steamer brought a cargo of about 2000 tons of general freight, including heavy shipments of the new crop of Japanese oranges. For Victoria she had 275 tons of cargo, including about five thousand packages of oranges. She had four saloon passengers, Mr. Peter Morek, who came from Port Arthur, where he has been acting as guarantee engineer of Burmeister and Wain, a shipbuilding firm of Copenhagen, on board the Russian cruiser Boyarin; Mr. E. W. Howson, who has been in business at Kobe, and is en route to San Francisco, and P. O'Donell and J. Cronin, two Irishmen who have been acting as police officers at Shanghai. The three latter were bound to San Francisco. There were four Japanese in the second class, and 175 steerage, of whom there were 19 Japanese, 56 Chinese and 3 Europeans for Victoria, 4 Japanese and 39 Chinese for Vancouver, 13 Japanese and 2 Chinese for Seattle, 10 Japanese and 1 Chinese for Portland, and 35 Japanese and 1 European for San Francisco, and 1 Japanese for Chicago.

THE MISSING DISCOVERY.

Believed That Disaster Has Overtaken the Vessel.

The failure of the Nome steamer Discovery to reach Sitka or to be reported from any of the Southeastern Alaska ports is causing the gravest anxiety. That the Discovery has met with disaster of some kind is now doubted by scarcely any one. That she has been wrecked or has foundered with loss of life, possibly all on board, is believed by many.

The finding of one of the Discovery's life-rafts at sea, as reported by the Copper river steamer Excelsior, which reached Sitka Thursday from Valdez, is, marine men say, sufficient ground for fear that disaster has overtaken the little steamer. She may, of course, have been blown out into the long stretch of beach between Valdez and Cross sound, and all hands still be saved. There are not many ports between Valdez and Cross sound, and the long stretches of seashore are inhabited only by Indians and an occasional prospector.

The tug Tyee passed over this course, and had she sighted the Discovery a report to that effect, ordinarily, would have been made by Capt. Bolling. The Tyee herself was delayed at Yakutat two days on account of the storms then sweeping over that section of the coast. She reached Yakutat November 3, and did not sail until November 5.

The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Bertha left Seattle November 9th for Valdez and Kodiak island ports. She evidently saw nothing of the Discovery, though she took the inside passage. The Bertha should have reached Valdez several days ago. Had she learned of any disaster to the Discovery, the news would have been wired from that port.

There is much speculation as to where the Excelsior's officers sighted the Discovery's raft. Nothing definite is known as to the location, other than that it must have been between Sitka and Valdez. It was probably nearer Valdez than Sitka. Nothing definite on this point will be known until the arrival of the Excelsior three or four days hence.

EUREKA RETURNS.

Reached the Sound Yesterday After Salving the Disabled Meteor.

Steamer Eureka, which towed the disabled Meteor to Dutch Harbor, has returned to Seattle, leaving the Meteor at the Aleutian port, where she is awaiting the Tyee which is now bringing her south. The Eureka had fair weather from Dutch Harbor until when nearing Flattery, when she encountered heavy southeast gales, which delayed her off the Cape for three days. Capt. O'Brien of the Eureka, said the idea of abandoning the Meteor in Behring Sea had never occurred to him. She had no rudder, no propeller, was loaded down and we were light, and heavy seas were running, but the Eureka stuck to her, kept pulling and hauling and tugging away until at last we reached Dutch Harbor.

"As for giving up under such circumstances I don't believe in it. That would never have done.

Throughout the whole trying ordeal Capt. Ames displayed plenty of pluck. He is a nervy man; no one can deny that. He had plenty to worry about, but he was never wanting in courage."

Fred Harriman, the Meteor's first officer, and three of her sailors, Joseph Hansen, M. Martin and Hans Hansen, demonstrated that they are not wanting in the stuff that makes heroes when they volunteered to make a voyage eighty miles across the sea in an open rowboat.

Capt. O'Brien is well known to Victorians. It was due to his pluck and daring that the Umatilla is afloat today. Everybody save O'Brien, who remained on a raft, had deserted the vessel, landing at Ozette. Two sailers were sent back in a lifeboat to take O'Brien off. He refused to leave and practically impressed his two would-be rescuers. The Umatilla, which has torn a great hole in her bow, had meanwhile floated and was drifting dangerously near the rocks again, when O'Brien stood the vessel off to sea and was making for Portland with her when the British steamer Wellington came along and towed the Umatilla into Esquimalt. A day or so before the steamer appeared O'Brien hired two Columbia fishermen at the rate of $50 a day, thus giving him a crew of four. He was applauded everywhere for his pluck in saving a vessel which every one had deserted, and as a reward for his services he got a handsome sum of salvage money.

MARINE NOTES.

The new steamer Princess Beatrice, which was built by the Esquimalt Marine Railway company for the C. P. R., will enter service today, when she will replace the steamer Yosemite on the Victoria-Vancouver route. The steamer will make the Monday trip from Vancouver also. She will run on the Victoria-Westminster route for some time.

The British bark Mozambique, bound from Cardiff for Victoria, was spoken on August 25th, in latitude 39 south, longitude 52.10 west.

The British ship Pass of Brander, which left East London on August 5th for this port, arived in the Royal Roads early this morning, after a passage of 107 days from the South African port. She came in ballast for orders. The Pass of Brander, commanded by Capt. Rider, has been at this port previously.

Inspected Japs.—Sergt. Murray and Constable Johnson, of the provincial police department, met the trans-Pacific liner Riojun Maru when she arrived at the ocean docks this morning, and interviewed the twenty-three Japanese who were ticketed for this port. Some of them passed the educational test provided for in the act, which is that the immigrant must be able to read and write in some European language, while others solemnly declared that their destination was the United States, so they were not compelled to take the test.

A Missing Man.—The last issue of Reynolds' Newspaper, of London, Eng., contained the following: Adair—News wanted of James Adair, who sailed from Liverpool about seven years ago. His last letter to his father was dated February 9, 1898, Seaman's Union Rooms, Sussex street, Sydney, Australia. He was seen in Vancouver about two years ago. Any news concerning him will be most thankfully received by his father, P. Adair, care of editor "Reynolds' Newspaper." British Columbia, Australian and New Zealand papers please copy.

Wife—I have been thinking I ought to give you a birthday present, Harold. Husband—Oh, very well. Just write down what it shall be and I'll buy it on my way uptown.—Town Topics.

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

Interesting Gathering of Pomologists Held at Duncans Yesterday.

In the Agricultural hall, Duncans, yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held, the president, Mr. Metcalf, in the chair. There was an excellent attendance, and much interest was manifested in the addresses delivered. After the transaction of routine business, addresses on subjects of interest to the members were given by the chairman and Messrs. Brandreth, Palmer, Kipp, Earle, Logan and Maxwell Smith.

Late News From Golden

Skating Gives Place to Sleighing and Winter Has Set In.

House Moving Extraordinary... Lumbering Operations Well Under Way.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Golden, Nov. 17.—Winter is here unmistakably. Two or three days of hard frost furnished excellent skating, but now this pastime must be exchanged for sleighing. There has been a snow storm all day and sleighbells will be heard in the morning.

The cold and storm is interfering very much with the building trade. A number of buildings are yet far from completion. It is almost pitiful to see men high on a roof trying to shingle when the thermometer is near zero and a snow storm is raging.

A unique feature of the building trade here is the possibility of buying houses already built and removing them to your lot in much the same way as ordinary household goods are purchased and delivered. The mart for dwelling-house purchase in this district is the deserted town of Donald. There the would be purchaser can have choice of many styles and sizes, and at prices cheap enough to suit the most economical. Of course there is the disadvantage of having to take them to pieces for transportation, but the C. P. R. generously provides free carriage. Two large dwellings arrived in town from Donald yesterday and will probably be erected and occupied before Christmas notwithstanding the cold.

Lumbering operations in the local camps are well under way. More men are to be employed this winter than usual.

An enjoyable church social was held in connection with the Presbyterian church recently.

Special services have been held in the Methodist church this week. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Laidley, has been assisted by Rev. Mr. White, superintendent of missions. A very successful musicale was given at the residence of Capt. Armstrong on Tuesday evening last. The leading feature of the programme was the fine piano music of Miss Devlin, of Victoria, who is here visiting her father. The proceeds were in aid of the Church of England.

A comfortable reading room has been fitted up in the fire hall. It is run in connection with the gymnasium there. Such a place is very welcome to the many young men about town in the winter who are wholly dependent on the hotels for a home.

COMOX FARMERS AND THEIR SHOW

Satisfactory Report Presented At Annual Meeting of Agricultural Society.

(From Friday's Daily.)

At the annual meeting of the Comox Agricultural Society, held the other day, Mr. S. J. Piercy pointed out the great value of the society to the district as an educator and an incentive to better work and improved methods, besides providing a day of enjoyment for all classes, and earnestly advised every one to take an interest in the society and attend the meetings and assist in the business in which way the greatest amount of benefit would be received from it. Mr. M. Halliday said he felt proud of Comox after seeing the Victoria exhibition, as there was nothing there in the line of farm produce as good as was exhibited in Comox. Mr. B. Crawford spoke in the same strain and gave it as his opinion that the only reason the society had not been a successful exhibitor at the provincial shows was that they tried to get the exhibit up too cheap. The only exhibitors from Comox district, Mr. Halliday and Mr. Heatherbell, had both taken first prizes on their articles. The president complimented the retiring board for the able manner in which they had managed the business of the society for the current year, having paid the prize list in full besides paying off the large deficit of the previous year. The following officers were then elected: President, S. J. Piercy; vice presidents, G. Roe and G. Leighton; secretary, M. Halliday; treasurer, Byron Crawford. The meeting then adjourned.

Great Faith in Atlin.—Dr. H. E. Young, the newly-elected member for Atlin district in the provincial legislature, who is now in the city, has great faith in the future of the district which he represents. During the past year rapid advances have been made in the matter of mining, which is essentially the stable industry of that section. The advent of machinery is solving the question of the future development of the country.

Hydraulicing In Atlin City

Huge Machine Operated By Electricity Described By Dr. Young M.P.P.

Items of Interest Gleaned in the Black Diamond City Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 20.—In a second interview Dr. Young, M. P. P., for Atlin, who is visiting his brother, Mr. F. McB. Young here, gave your correspondent some particulars of the operations of the big British-American Dredge Company, in which he is interested. Dr. Young has been in Atlin since 1899, and has stayed with the country through good and ill-repute. He believes that now it is about to come into its own and that this will be accomplished by a demonstration of what the great dredge which his company is operating can do. The monster machine, which is the most highly improved variety of the type which originated in New Zealand, is worked by electricity furnished by water power five miles away from its present location. A dam is built across the lower end of the ground to be washed and the dredge is floated over it. It takes up the gravel, washes it and after saving the very finest gold and performing all the processes of gold-getting, deposits the tailings behind it. The company has 109 eighty-acre concessions, which it is proposed to work in this way. The dredge will wash 5,000 yards of gravel in an ordinary day's work, and it will make ground pay which could not be touched by a more expensive process. Even more wonderful is the work the same company is doing with similar machinery in California, where gold so fine is saved that it actually pays the company to acquire peach orchards and destroy them for the sake of the gold which can be got out. Coming back to Atlin, Dr. Young said that there the gravel pays at the rate of from 50 cents to $3.50 a yard, a return sufficient to make a very handsome profit. Reverting to the question of transportation, Dr. Young declared that lack of adequate facilities and the consequent high freight rates were holding the country back. He understood, however, that the Dominion government is likely to clean out a two-mile water course near Atlin and thus do away with the only portage between that point and White Horse. What the people up there banked upon most, however, was the building of a railway in from the south, as by that means alone could they obtain any relief from the excessive rates which the White Pass monopoly insisted on charging. Still with all the drawbacks mentioned Dr. Young insisted that Atlin will shortly prove itself the greatest gold-producer in the history of British Columbia.

The Nanaimo Poultry Society, which ranks as one of the best, if not the best organization of its kind in the province, and members of which have bred birds of such perfection that instead of importing from the east a counter movement of exportation from the West has been commenced, will hold its annual exhibition, January 19th, 20th and 21st. Mr. Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., possibly the greatest expert on poultry in America, has been engaged to act as judge.

A party of four Wellington men went out on the Alberni road and camped from Monday to Thursday, near Cameron lake. They bagged twenty-five deer. The stage driver reports the sight of deer on the road as a common occurrence on his trips.

A similar escapade to that in which a Nanaimo man was figured earlier in the week is reported from Cowichan, where after being lost in the bush for three days and causing the greatest anxiety to his friends, a young man named Paull struggled back to civilization after enduring the inclemencies of the terrible weather which has prevailed lately.

Jacob Cantarri, a Finn miner working at Extension mines, suffered severe injuries on Wednesday night by a fall of rock, being badly crushed. He was removed to his home at Ladysmith, where he is doing as well as can be expected.

There has been quite an incursion of pugilists into this district lately. Jack-Slavin and Jack Sullivan are here in Nanaimo, and at Ladysmith are Arthur Fountain, Idaho, and J. B. Martin, the Black Demon, or champion of Oregon. Local sports are looking forward to some gool exhibitions with the gloves.

CHILDREN ARE WHAT WE MAKE THEM.

The responsibility of the adult to the child, in the varied relations of life, is too often unrecognized and the best opportunities for giving the children's good beginnings right impressions are lost. Many blunders are made in life, but the saddest and most far reaching are those of unfair dealing on the part of the "grown-ups" with the child; not because the majority of the folks mean to make promises (or threats) and not keep them, or yield to entreaties which granted save themselves trouble to the children's hurt but because they fail to keep ever in view the object of all teaching, viz:—the development of a well rounded character. Children are what we make them by what we ourselves are; they imitate us in voice, manner, habits and by and by they reflect the characters of the individuals most closely associated in their unfolding stages of understanding. After the Mother, the nurse, governess and teacher play a large part in stamping the child. It always distressed me to see an adult, with any evidence of bad temper, correct a child, for it goes without saying that usually it is not fairly dealt with; its own standpoint is not considered by the "grown-up" and the child suffers from the injustice. Here many a breach begins between it and the individual dealing with it; for a child's faith in us is based upon absolute faith in our integrity; though it knows not the meaning of either word, it is quick to discern. This of course applies in general to children old enough to reason with—the age varies from four to six years of age or even seven years.

Referring to the responsibility of the "grown-ups"—if they were not naughty at first, the little ones would all begin life with far less to overcome in themselves as they go meeting life's duties.

Many young mothers seem not to know or knowing fail to recognize their responsibility to their children yet unborn.

During the enactment of the mystery of reproduction, a woman, who knows, holds in her power the moulding of the little soul, as well as the physical being, and it should be her most earnest purpose to give it a high moral and spiritual inheritance, as well as a perfect physical make-up.

A woman of strong self will and violent temper most surely will entail upon her child the same misfortunue in disposition, unless by continual watchfulness she strives to keep—or better—keeps without strife—her mind and heart from agitation.

To illustrate the point I am making on behalf of the children, I wish to cite the incident which largely was the occasion for these thoughts about them and mothers. Among my friends are several women of more than average intelligence and education, three of whom indulged all their lives have never learned to manage themselves. One child, a girl of eight, is a most interesting pupil; one in whom a teacher delights because of her responsiveness—but—upon being denied any request, which is often a demand, she enters into a fretful, whining argument, which ends in a demonstration of temper, pitiful to see; often she becomes ill from crying and nervous excitement. An elderly friend, who had known her mother as a girl, said to me one day in speaking of my little friend:—"Her own mother would never take 'no' nor bear reproof, however necessary, or kindly given, and for that matter she is not much better now." All four of the children are like her too as to temper." And what a pity! Here are children with life's problems made harder for them, because of the failures back of them, in self control and discipline.

The Sealing Question.—Appropos of the Associated Press despatch in the Colonist yesterday morning about the possibility of the United States government reopening the Behring Sea sealing controversy, the modus vivendi which governs sealing in the North Pacific as far west as the 180th parallel will this year, if renewed, probably be made to apply clear across the Pacific, so as to preserve the rights of Russia. Japan is gradually acquiring a big fleet of sealers, and any regulations which does not include these will be incomplete. So think the local parties interested in the industry. They state that, according to the Paris award, regulations have either to be renewed or amended this year, as the regular five-year term during which the present arrangements stand, recently expired.

Big Mining Dredge.—Mining men all over the Coast are watching with keen interest the outcome of the enterprise which led to the forwarding of the big dredge to the Atlin gold fields for the British-American Company. A gentleman who has just arrived from there said: The dredge could not fail to do satisfactory work. Similar ones were in use in California, where the returns were very small per yard, and yet although they had to purchase improved land at a high price per acre, these dredges were giving splendid returns. They are especially adapted for the saving of the fine gold dust of which there is an abundance in the old river beds of Atlin. This method does away with all the inconveniences which arise from sluicing, as the work is confined to the property which is being worked. The waste is deposited immediately in rear of the ground which is being treated. Thus no inconvenience is worked upon other property owners. There is a large area of land open to this method of treatment in this district.

Dredge Ordered To Fraser River

Has Been Instructed By Liberal Government to Proceed to Mainland.

Will Probably Come Back Next Summer... Work Stopped Yesterday.

(FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.)

Coincident with the arrival of Senator Templeman, British Columbia's representative in the Dominion cabinet, from Ottawa, the dredge King Edward has been ordered to leave Victoria harbor for the Fraser river.

Yesterday morning Mr. Keefer took on board the instructions to the dredge. She was to lift her churning rotary from the mud of James Bay and away to the Fraser river, where politicians have a shade the better pulls.

Capt. DeBeck at once rang to stop the engines, and up came the spuds, up came the teethed arm from the mud, and the last spurts of mud to be forced through the long line of pipe spilled out into the unfilled flats. The work had been completed to the extent the Liberal government will allow for the present.

Meanwhile the wires hum, and the Liberals vie with one another to see whose pull wins—but the Fraser river patronage is seemingly the strongest, for the lengths of piping are being pulled apart, the flotilla of scows arranged together and all preparations being made for departure.

On Sunday morning the King Edward is expected to steam out of James Bay with her line of scows in tow, en route to the Fraser river, where she is to remain until next summer. Meanwhile it is arranged that the dredge Mudlark will send her scows of mud to the water of James Bay to dump the sediment there where the King Edward has been at work, and when "the robins nest again and the swallows homeward fly," the King Edward will come back again.

Unless there is a bye-election in the meantime and a Grit candidate needs an issue.

It must be that the federal elections are still afar off when the dredge goes. What an election cry the dredge has ever been. And how it will be missed—not only for the necessary work it was doing but by any possible Grit candidate.

What an odd thing it will be to say Riley and—well, anything old thing instead of "Riley and the Dredge."

And is it not strange that the dredge departs when Senator Templeman arrives?

Is it not strange that the much-vaunted hold of the local Liberals on the federal government has lots its power?

Farewell—but no, not farewell, an revoir, for who knows when you will be needed for the campaign—and if not, till next summer, au revoir.

IN CHAMBERS.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Walkem in chambers, the following cases were heard:

Davies, Sayward M. & L. Co. vs. Buchanan et al—An application for further affidavit of documents. Stands over until the 24th inst. Gregory for plaintiffs; Wootton for defendant.

Pacific Towing & Lumber Co. vs. Morris—An application to amend defence and counter claim. Amended defence and counter claim to be delivered on the 21st inst.; also particulars of negligence. Reply in three days after amended defence, trial not to be postponed; costs in the cause. Elliott for plaintiff; Robertson for defendant.

Estate of Emma Jones, deceased—Application for cash to mortgage. Leave granted. F. B. Gregory for estate.

Opening of Legislature.—All the necessary preparations for the opening of the legislature next Thursday afternoon have now been made. The arrangements are about the same as was the case in former years. The members' seats will be bunched together as usual, so as to give more available space for the invited guests on the floor of the chamber. Extra seats will be placed there and will be assigned to the guests of the ministers, the members and others. There will be the regular list of invited guests, consisting of members of the Senate and House of Commons, judges of the Supreme court, consuls and consular agents and others usually included. On Thursday evening His Honor the Lieut.-Governor will entertain the members of the cabinet and of the legislature at dinner at Government House.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north of the Indian Reserve on the east shore of Port Harvey, Coast District, thence south sixty chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence south along the shore to point of commencement, excluding the Indian Reserve.

ALFRED ROY.

Victoria, B. C., 21st November, 1903.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE —Six hundred Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls. H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island. o13

Chamberlain's Policy Approved

Board of Trade Unaminously Adopts Resolution Supporting Fiscal Reform.

New Light Let in on the Much Discussed Fish Trap Question.

(FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.)

Last evening the regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade was held, President Todd in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The principal business of the evening was the discussion on Mr. Lindley Crease's resolution in support of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal policy, the resolution carrying after a very interesting debate, Mr. Lugrin alone dissenting, on the ground that it was too big a question to deal with in one hour.

D. W. Higgins, regarding the motion (moved by himself and seconded by Mr. Kingham), recommending that fish traps be built by British subjects and the fish cured in their neighborhood, remarked that all work in canning and curing fish should be done on this side of the line alone; it would then have advantageous results to business here and throughout the province. The opposition from the Mainland was to him inexplicable. It was strange that this opposition should come from those who used the product of American fish traps in their own canning business.

Geo. Carter was of opinion that the words "otherwise prepared" in the resolution left a loophole for partial preparation of fish here and thus sent to the United States.

H. D. Helmcken disputed the inference that the Dominion government had power over all the provincial fisheries.

It was pointed out that the resolution was addressed to nobody or person in particular.

Mr. Mess read two communications from Deputy Minister Gourdeau, stating that fish traps are not prohibited by statute, but it was pointed out that they are prohibited in the regulations of the marine and fisheries department, which are governed by statute.

C. H. Lugrin suggested laying this matter over until further information could be secured.

D. W. Higgins quoted Mr. Geo. Riley, M. P., who had declared on two occasions that he would resign if the fish traps were not allowed.

The chairman—It would appear that it is up to Mr. Riley to resign. (Laughter.)

The fish trap resolution carried, and copies will be sent to the department of marine and fisheries and to Premier McBride.

A. J. Morley gave notice of a motion to discuss the sealing question at next Friday's meeting.

Mr. Lindley Crease then spoke upon the position of Great Britain regarding free trade and protection, and went into the matter exhaustively. He pointed out that the conditions under which free trade had been established in Great Britain had altogether changed, and that in recent years foreign nations had been building their tariff walls higher and higher. The changed conditions had resulted in serious injury to the British trade and manufacturers. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his speeches, had graphically depicted those altered conditions and their bad effects. Many things were anomalous now that had formerly been quite proper. It was a fact that the British workman had begun to feel the stress of the fierce competition. The benefit of having a preferential tariff and the Kudos gained in allowing preference to the British manufacturer had been made plain in this country. What affected the mother country must affect the whole Empire. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the proposed new duties would fall upon foodstuffs principally, coming from foreign countries. The old country was realizing that Canada was becoming better able every year to feed the people of the British Isles, and there would be a market for most of Canada's product. It would lead to better relations between the old land and Canada, resulting in mutual benefit. Canada's exports of raw material would for some time considerably exceed its manufactured goods. The immigration from the old country would become greater, and no doubt branches of the great manufacturing concerns in England would be introduced into Canada. He pointed out how the population of the United States had grown, and asked if it were unreasonable to hope for something of the same kind in Canada. The need of a common council of the Empire should be established. Fiscal union would open the door to that better and quicker than any other way. The objection of foreign countries in regard to the proposed tariff changes were only an evidence of the correctness of the view held by the proposers of that policy. Great Britain was about to be relegated to the third place amongst the nations in certain lines of manufacture. He then pointed out the greatness of the British Empire, and the desire for closer union amongst the colonies, and did not think there could be any doubt that all loyal colonies would back Mr. Chamberlain heart and soul in his great scheme of Imperial federation by means of fiscal union. Mr. Crease's speech was followed with hearty applause. He then moved:

That in the opinion of this board—(1) The prosperity of Great Britain and His Majesty's Dominion is involved in the adoption of a commercial policy such as that outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. (2) The adoption of such a policy will tend to consolidate and strengthen the Empire and accelerate the creation of a common council for the Empire, in which His Majesty's Dominion beyond the seas may secure a voice in questions of common concern. (3) That this board of trade heartily supports that policy, and fervently hopes for its adoption by the United Kingdom.

H. D. Helmcken seconded the resolution.

C. H. Lugrin would hesitate about committing himself to support Mr. Chamberlain's policy until he had fuller information. He could not, he believed, give anything save a very vague description of what Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was exactly as to details. The matter was being discussed at present in a very one-sided manner. A tariff wall would not protect British manufacturers, as it was alleged it would. He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a recent speech on this great question. Continuing his criticism, Mr. Lugrin said the Empire never would be cemented by tariffs. During the recent boundary question he had heard much talk about the Empire going to pieces because Canada had lost two little islands. Such talk was nonsense. The Empire was not dependent upon tariffs. He then quoted

Rebels Decline All Overtures

Colombian Emissaries Make Strong But Useless Appeals.

Panamaians Refuse to Entertain Proposals And Reyes Now Goes to U. S.

Colon, Nov. 20, 11.30 a.m.—The Panamaian commission, composed of Senor Arias, a member of the Junta; Senor Mendoza, the minister of justice; Senor Arosemena and Senor Zubieta, came here on a special train from Panama this morning and boarded the Canada immediately. The Colombians made a strong appeal to the Panamaians to re-enter the Colombian Republic, promising them concessions and protection. The Panamaians unanimously declined everything. Some of the Colombians showed ill-concealed anger, but there was no outbreak. General Reyes favored the most friendly negotiations, and the meeting passed amicably.

At its conclusion the Panamaians and the Colombians breakfasted together on board the Canada.

The Colombians appeared to be ignorant of the true state of affairs on the isthmus, particularly of the rapidity of developments and the friendliness of the protection of the United States.

They were informed of the signing of the canal treaty, and this morning Governor Melendez communicated to them a message he had received from the junta to the effect that the United States guaranteed the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Panama. These facts opened the Colombians' eyes to the truth, and affected their attitude towards the Panamaians. Last night some of the Colombians talked in a warlike manner. General Reyes discouraged them. He is said to be inclined to peace, and previous to sailing issued a number of decrees in Colombia advocating peace, tranquility and calmness.

The conference was continued informally until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a document was drawn up and signed by all the commissioners, setting forth the details of the conference.

General Holguin, of the Colombian commission, asked if the Colombians could do anything whatever to regain the isthmus, and Senor Arias answered that it was decidedly, absolutely impossible.

General Reyes is what is termed locally "president in campaign of Colombia." The power which he was invested with was conferred on him by President Marroquin.

The representations emanating from Buenaventura of the conditions in the departments of Cauca and Antioquia, appear to have been exaggerated. The last reports from these departments do not bear out the sensational stories.

There have been a limited number of discussions on the part of the Liberals and other discontents in Antioquia and Cauca, of inaugurating a revolutionary movement.

General Reyes says he will proceed to Port Limon, and from there to Washington, but otherwise he is silent regarding his intentions.

Panama, Nov. 20.—It can be said authoritatively that the government of the Republic of Panama will not consider any proposition from the departments Cauca and Antioquia to join the republic. The reasons for such refusal are clear. Panama would gain nothing, but on the contrary might become involved in troublesome, if not dangerous war operations, as Colombia could attack Cauca and Antioquia by land. The news of the signing of the Panama canal treaty by Secretary Hay and Bunau Varilla was conveyed and was most joyfully received. The United States naval authorities on the Isthmus will not send a warship to Buenaventura unless instructed to do so by the authorities at Washington. Naval officers here consider that the presence of the British cruiser Amphion is sufficient for the protection of American and foreign interests.

Admiral Walker, U. S. N., says his presence on the Isthmus is in no way connected with the political situation.

He says he is looking over canal matters, particularly along the lines which General Black has been following, namely the checking of the work done daily by the French company.

The minister of foreign affairs says the Panama government has not received official advices from the departments of Cauca and Antioquia expressing a wish to join the republic.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The United States navy department today received a cablegram from Admiral Coghlan, at Colon, replying to an inquiry whether there was any truth in the report that the German steamers Markemania and Scotia had been stopped at Colon by the American men-of-war. Admiral Coghlan states that the Markemania stopped off Colon en route to Cartagenia to land passengers, but was not interfered with. The Scotia arrived about sunset three days overdue, was informed that no armed force would be permitted to land, but the vessel was not interfered with and only darkness prevented her getting alongside the dock at once.

Russia Defies The Nations

Bound to Obtain Trade Monoply on Yalu Despite U. S. Treaty.

Times Correspondent Confirms Report of Keeping Yongampho Closed.

London, Nov. 20.—The Morning Post's Chefoo correspondent, who has just returned from the Yalu river region, learns that it is Russia's intention to soon occupy Shaho in force. The Russians hope to obtain a monopoly of the Yalu river trade despite the American and Japanese treaty with China. The commercial potentialities of Shaho are excellent. Navigation of the Yalu river, from Shaho to its mouth, takes ninety minutes.

The Daily Mail's Tientsin correspondent announces that the Japanese have occupied Wichu, at the mouth of the Yalu river, and that the Chinese government has withdrawn its note to the provincial governors advising them to prepare for war.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent has received telegrams from Seoul saying that the Russian minister has again successfully interfered to prevent the opening of Yongampho, consent to which the Korean foreign minister was on the point of communicating to the British, American and Japanese ministers Tuesday last.

The Times' correspondent says that a private letter from an official at Mukden states that the Russians have treated the native authorities with the utmost indignity, openly declaring that the reoccupation was intended as an intimation that Russian would not permit the exercise of treaty rights in Manchuria, and claiming that the United States and Japan had recently concluded a convention.

The Times' correspondent at Tokio confirms the statement of the Daily Mail's correspondent that the Russian minister at Seoul has been successful in preventing the opening of Yongampho.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—A despatch from Port Arthur notes a return of the bellicose tone of the Japanese press. It says Japan's agents appear to have met with some successes in China, and reiterates the report that the Chinese viceroys and governors have been instructed to collect funds and troops with all haste, because of a possible rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, and adds that some of the viceroys have been ordered to take precautionary measures for the protection of the coast, "so as to avoid the mistakes of past years."

Mme. Loubet in her reception to Queen Helena, is said by M. A. P. to have displayed the most admirable sang froid, dignity and tact. She was exceedingly skilful in introducing the wives of the ministers and other ladies to her royal guest.

King Edward's Royal Welcome

King And Queen of Italy at State Banquet at Windsor.

Happy References of His Majesty to Former Reunions.

London, Nov. 18.—St. George's hall, a magnificent Norman gallery of Windsor Castle, in which many foreign sovereigns have been entertained, was the scene tonight of a state banquet, the first elaborate function marking the royal welcome to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy. The function was in every way as brilliant as any witnessed in the famous hall on past occasions. There were one hundred and sixty guests, including the royal hosts and their royal guests, prominent statesmen from Great Britain and Italy, ambassadors from three continents and representatives of the army and the navy.

The guests were seated at a long table on which the famous service of gold plate and the masses of flowers formed a brilliant hue of color and light reflected from an incomparable display of jewels.

The guests were first received in the grand reception room by King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. At 8:45 the guests entered the banquet hall, King Edward with Queen Helena leading, and King Victor Emmanuel with Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales with the Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught with the Duchess of Argyle, Ambassador Choate with the the Duchess of Connaught following in the order named.

Others of political importance present were the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff; Prince Alexander, of Battenburg; the French ambassador, M. Cambon; Prince Christian, of Schlesweg-Holstein, Prince Alexander, of Teck; the Spanish ambassador, the Duc De Arandas; the Turkish ambassador, Stefanaki Kusurus Bey; the German ambassador, Count Wolffmetter; Lord Londonderry, Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, W. St. J. Broderick, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Arnold Forster and Joseph Chamberlain. The Premier, Mr. Balfour, was absent on account of indisposition.

In proposing a toast to their Italian Majesties, King Edward said: "Sire—It has given Queen Alexandra and myself great pleasure to receive you here as our guests in this old historic castle. History repeats itself: I remember as if it were but yesterday that your illustrious grandfather forty-eight years ago, came here as the guest of my beloved mother and my lamented father. At that time we were at war and our families fought together. Thank God, we art now at peace and the aim of our countries is to maintain it and to work together in the paths of progress and enlightenment. I have not forgotten the kind and cordial reception given me some months ago in Rome on the part of your Majesties and people, and I feel sure that tomorrow when you pass through the streets of London you will meet with a reception most gratifying to yourselves, and one which will give expression to the hearty feelings of friendship which my people evince towards you and your country. Let me now drink to the health of your Majesties, again thanking you for staying with us. I wish your Majesties, your family and your country all prosperity and happiness."

During Victor Emmanuel's reply he said: "Memories to which your Majesty refers live in my heart and in the hearts of all Italians since the historic and eventful period which led Italy to unity, and which tendered to England always greater and more powerful, feelings of sympathy and friendship, which now unite the two peoples. The feelings have continued to increase and they constitute a tradition for my government. They are important factors in Italian policy, which like the policy of your Majesty's government, is one of peace and civilization. I thank your majesty for your cordial welcome of me and of my Queen in this historic castle where everything breathes the glory of your ancestors and brings before me the image of the great and regretted Victoria. I drink the health of your Majesty, your Queen and the royal family."

At the conclusion of the banquet the royal personages and their guests adjourned to the state drawing room, where a Viennese orchestra played selections.

This morning King Victor Emmanuel and King Edward shot pheasants in the great park at Windsor while Queen Helena and Queen Alexandra visited Queen Victoria's tomb at Frogmore on which Queen Helena deposited a wreath.

Street Fight In Chicago

Mob of Strikers Wreck a Car And Injure Four Passengers.

Police Charge Crowd With Clubs And Revolvers And Melee Ensues.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Despite the united efforts today of the mayor and the aldermanic mediation committee to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the Chicago street railway strike, there is little change in the situation tonight.

A proposition from the company starting upon what terms it will settle the strike, will be considered by the strikers tomorrow.

A serious riot occurred this evening at 38th street and Wentworth avenue. A wrecking wagon manned by a non-union crew and guarded by six special policemen, passed 37th street and Wentworth. A crowd quickly gathered and followed it. When 38th street was reached 200 men were around the wagon, which they were threatening to destroy without offering violence to the men. Just in the nick of time two cars, carrying eighteen regular police, came up. The crowd drew back and allowed the wagon to pass.

Soon after the wagon and cars carrying the officers had left 38th street, two cars came up from the opposite direction. As they were crossing 38th street the mob let fly a shower of stones, demolishing the car windows and causing four passengers on the first car to flee for their lives. The mob then swarmed upon the cars and had begun to beat the train crews when the two cars with the policemen and the crew of the wrecking wagon came hurrying back.

The mob, which had great increased by this time, was in an ugly temper and refused to move. The police drew their revolvers and clubs and charged at once. The mob used stones, while the police swung their clubs with vigor. There was a warm fight which lasted about two minutes and then the mob broke and fled in all directions. A number of those engaged in the rioting were arrested.

U. S. NATIONAL BANKS.

Wes ington, Nov. 20.—The United States comptroller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business November 17th.

SIR WILFRID'S NATAL DAY.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—Today was the 62nd anniversary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's birth. He received personal congratulations from many friends previous to his departure for Ottawa at 4 o'clock. Congratulatory telegrams also came from many points in Canada.

ANXIOUS FOR STEAMER.

Overdue at Fort William and Was Disabled When Last Spoken.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 20.—Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer Erin, which left Fort William last Thursday. The vessel was seen by the steamer Samuel Mitchell last Tuesday with her machinery disabled and laboring in the trough of the sea, and asked for assistance, but the Mitchell could render none. The Erin belongs to Thorold, Ontario.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS REMINISCENT

The Memory of Alaska Award Causes Fear of an American's Threat.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Nov. 19.—There is considerable discussion in official circles here over United States Senator Lodge's declaration that the United States should secure St. Pierre and Miquelon, thereby making herself completely independent of Newfoundland, regarding fishery concessions, instead of allowing England to secure them. Official expressions of opinion are to the effect that Senator Lodge does not voice the feelings of the American people in this matter. It is pointed out that Newfoundland could just as completely cripple St. Pierre if it came into American possession as she is now doing in spite of France, through the operations of her bait act. Furthermore, it is urged, Great Britain and Canada would never allow the United States to secure such an outpost, dominating the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newspaper comments indicate that the existence of a fear that Senator Lodge's utterances mean trouble along the lines of the recent Alaskan boundary award.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20.—Thirty-eight thousand people will see the Yale-Harvard game in the new $250,000 stadium tomorrow. It is expected that barring flukes, Yale will win, and the betting odds are 3 to 1.

SUPPRESSING "LABBY."

Berlin, Nov. 20.—An edition of the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, has been confiscated. The paper contained an article transformed from Henry Laboucheer's London Truth, giving an alleged interview with the late Prof. Mommser, in which Emperor William was severely criticized. The newspaper is one of the leading National Liberal organs in West Germany.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The hydrographic office here has given notice of the discovery of a great danger to navigation in the Pacific. This consists of a rock about forty to fifty feet high and five to six times as long east and west in latitude 32.44 north, logitude 139.41 east. The rock was discovered by Capt. Buford, of the transport Thomas.

The Countess of Limerick, the recognized beauty of Ireland, will appear in London during the winter in a series of piano recitals.

The Law Must Take Its Course

Alfred J. H. Frith Is to Be Hanged on Friday Next For Murder of Bailey.

Government Declines to Interfere With the Sentence of the Court.

It has been decided that the law must take its course, and Alfred J. Frith, who shot and killed Frederick James Bailey, on June 28th, in the oil stores at the Esquimalt naval yard, must pay the penalty of his crime on Friday next at the provincial jail, where he is now confined. According to a despatch received yesterday from the Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist the government had the matter of Frith's crime brought before them yesterday, and decided not to interfere, and the sentence of Mr. Justice Irving that Frith be hanged on Friday will be carried out.

Ratcliffe, the hangman, has left Montreal for Victoria and is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He left the East on Monday last.

Frith, who has been taking things in a most nochalant way, keeping up the marked coolness exhibited by him at the preliminary hearing, and in the trial at the Assize court, is now feeling his position more keenly.

THE MYSTERIES OF RADIUM.

The discovery by Professor and Madame Curie of what seems everlasting production of heat in easily measurable quantity by a minute amount of radium compound is so amazing that even now that many of us have had the opportunity of seeing with our own eyes the heated thermometer, we hardly are able to believe what we see. This, which can barely be distinguished from the discovery of perpetual motion, which it is an axiom of science to call impossible has left every chemist and physicist in a state of bewilderment. Added to this, Sir William Crookes, has devised an experiment in which a particle of radium keeps a screen bombarded forever, so it seems, each collision producing a microscopic flash of light, the dancing and multitude of which forcibly compel the imagination to follow the reasoning faculties and realize the existence of atomic tumult. Thanks to the industry and genius of J. J. Thomson, Rutherford and Soddy, Sir William and Lady Huggins, Dewar and Ramsay, and others in this country, besides Professor and Madame Curie, and a host of others abroad, this mystery is being attacked and theories are being invented to account for the marvelous results of observation, but the theories themselves would, a few years ago, have seemed more wonderful and incredible than the facts, as we believe them to be today. An atom of radium can constantly produce an emanation that is something like gas, which escapes and carries with it wonderful properties; but the atom, the thing which cannot be divided, remains and retains its weight. The emanation is truly wonderful. It is self luminous, it is condensed by extreme cold and vaporises again; it can be watched as it oozes through stopcocks or hurries through tubes but in amount it is so small that it has not yet been weighed. Sir William Ramsay has treated it with a chemical cruelty that would well nigh have annihilated the most refractory or permanent known element; but this evanescent emanation comes out of the ordeal undimmed and undiminished. Not content with manufacturing so remarkable a substance, the radium atom sends out three kinds of rays, one kind being much the same as Rontgen rays, but wholly different in ionizing power, according to the experiments of Strutt. Each of these consists of particles which are shot out, but they have different penetrative power; they are differently deflected by magnets and also by electricity, and the quantity of electricity in relation to the weight is different; and yet the atom, the same atom, remains unchanged and unchangeable. Not only this but radium or its emanations or its rays must gradually create other bodies different from radium; and thus, so we are told, one at least of those new gases which but yesterday were discovered has its origin. Then again just as these gases have no chemical properties, so the radium which produces them in some respects behaves in a manner contrary to that of all proper chemicals. It does not lose its power of creating heat even at the extreme cold of liquid air, while at the greater degree of cold of liquid hydrogen its activity is found by Professor Dewar to be actually greater. Unlike old fashioned chemicals, which when they are formed have all their properties properly developed, radium and its salts take a month before they have acquired their full power (so Dewar tells us), and then for anything we know to the contrary proceed to manufacture heat, emanations, three kinds of rays, electricity, and gases for ever. For ever; well, perhaps not forever, but for so long a time that the loss of weight in a year calculated is next to nothing. In a few thousand years one gramme of radium would evolve one thousand million heat units—sufficient, if converted into work, to raise 500 tons a mile high; whereas a gramme of hydrogen—our best fuel—burned in oxygen, only yields 34,000 heat units or one-thirty-thousandth part of the output of radium.—Engineering.

COTTON CULTURE IN GERMANY

Students to Study In Texas In Order to Be Ind pendent American Supply.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The German Colonial Society contemplates the sending of a number of young men to the Texas agricultural and technical schools to study the methods of growing and marketing cotton. The young men will spend a year on a cotton plantation and so acquire practical experience, which they will later employ in the German colonies.

The students will sign a contract to spend a number of years in the service of the German Colonial Society for the purpose of introducing the growth of cotton after the American system. The enterprise is the outgrowth of a suggestion by the German consul at Galveston, who undertakes to make the arrangements for the preparation of the students.

The secretary has just sent a Texan named Becker to Da Es Salaam, in German East Africa, to find new locations adapted to cotton growing. He will be the first American cotton expert to arrive there. The latest reports from German East Africa indicate that interest in cotton growing is spreading, and that many new communities are engaged in the industry.

The Colonial Society points out that speculation in the American market is a reason for seeking to, if possible, make Germany independent of the American supply.

Superintending Repairs.—As mentioned in the Colonist a couple of days ago one of the locomotives operated by the Lenora Mining Company between Mt. Sicker and Crofton is being repaired at the Albion Iron Works. F. G. Cole, an engineer at the Crofton smelter is here superintending the work. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cole.

There is no keener agony than that which results from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of eczema, salt rheum, tetter and other forms of

Itching Skin Disease.

In despair you feel that you could tear the skin from the flesh if it would only bring you relief and allow you rest and sleep. But in spite of the best efforts of leading physicians these torturing diseases often grow worse instead of better, until they seem to to almost incurable.

It is not claimed that Dr. Chase's Ointment performs miracles, and yet many of the cures brought about by this famous preparation are truly marvellous.

When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried every means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

This case, which is certified to by a prominent school teacher and Sunday school superintendent, further confirms the position of Dr. Chase's Ointment as first among all soothing and healing preparations.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is standard the world over, and it is for this reason that when a dealer offers you any other ointment he tries to make a sale by saying it is just as good as Dr. Chase's.

MARY MILLAR.

The record of cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment is unparalleled in the history of medicine, and you cannot afford to experiment with substitutes.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"My daughter Mary, when six months old, contracted eczema, and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results.

"Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline."

Mr. S. Richardson, jun., Superintendent Christ Church Sunday School, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Is sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 60 cents a box, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Chamberlain's Remedies

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostun, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, the distressing consequences, and of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "Therapion" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

A FRANTIC FRENCHMAN.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Gabrielle Chabrias, known on the music hall stage by the name of Paquerette, was stabbed in a cab today by Chas. Bertreaux, also connected with the stage, and with whom the woman formerly lived. Though sixteen wounds were inflicted her condition is not considered serious.

Pietro Carton of Rome, has given $200,000 to found a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, in memory of his two sons, who died of consumption.

EASY MONEY.

American Ladies Hold Bazaar in Berlin and Receive Emperor's Aid.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The ladies of the American colony here yesterday opened a two days' bazaar at the Kaiserhof, for the benefit of the American Women's Club of the American church. The bazaar was largely attended. Emperor William sent two large photographs of himself with his autograph. One of the photos was purchased for $20.

STROMBOLI ACTIVE.

"Lighthouse of the Mediterranean" Shows Increased Vitality.

Rome, Nov. 20.—For some time the volcano of Stromboli has been showing signs of increased activity, emitting considerable quantities of smoke, ashes and red hot stones, accompanied by loud detonations. The opening of a new crater was signalized by a tremendous report. The eruption continues, but it is at present impossible to judge of its volume or its consequences because of a thick cloud of smoke and ashes.

FIGHTING FOR THE FAIR MILLIONS

Mother of Late Mrs. Charles Charges Misrepresentation on Part of Agents.

New York, Nov. 18.—Fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the agents of the Vanderbilt and Oelrichs interests in the estate of the late Charles L. Fair, is charged by Mrs. Hannah F. Nelson, mother of the late Mrs. Fair, in a deposition filed today in the Supreme court by Bela D. Eisler, special commissioner appointed by Justice Barrett to take testimony of witnesses connected in any way with the automobile accident by which Mr. and Mrs. Fair lost their lives near Paris. Commissioner Eisler will sail today for Paris to take the testimony of ten witnesses.

Mrs. Nelson testified that after her husband's death she was induced to go to San Francisco, where the agents of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., induced her to relinquish her claim to the $8,000,000 estate by alleging fraudulently that they had cablegrams showing that Mrs. Fair died instantly, and her husband survived her, which, if true, would destroy Mrs. Nelson's right to the estate. As a result, she says, she accepted $125,000 to sign over agreements relinquishing her rights.

On the steamship with Commissioner Eisler will be F. B. Candler, attorney for Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and H. T. M. Beekman, counsel for Mrs. Nelson will sail.

RUSSIA'S SECRET POLICY.

It is a singular comment on Russia's that the Macedonian insurgents are getting their supplies, and in large quantities from Odessa. Bulgarian business men in Odessa have subscribed a million roubles to buy arms and stores, which will be taken across the Black Sea in Russian ships, and smuggled through Bulgaria. In police ridden Russia these things are not unknown to officialdom, and only one inference can be drawn from the non-interference of the Russian government.

Prizes Presented.—To those who participated successfully in the different shooting contests during the season for No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, prizes have been presented as follows: Sergt. J. Caven, a silver cup, the first prize in the competition among the first class shots; and Sergt. Anderson, a cup as the first prize for the contest in the second class. The two prizes offered by the company for the best attendance at drill and neatness in dress were presented to Corpl. Lawson and Bomb. A. Richardson.

In the Estate of James Angus, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees' and Executors' Act" that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of said James Angus, who died on the 19th May, 1903, are requested on or before the 1st December, 1903, to send by post to the undersigned solicitors for Forrest Angus, the executor of the will of deceased, to whom probate was granted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on 18th June, 1903, their addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of any securities held by them. And notice is further given that after said 1st December, 1903, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and that he will not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

Dated 31st August, 1903.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Nitenat Lake, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post on the east side of the lake, about nine miles from the north end of said lake, marked "Otto Rosander's southwest corner," running east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence east sixty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of said lake, thence along the shore northerly to point of commencement.

S. M. LEIGH.

Dated Victoria, B. C., October 29th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence southwest along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

J. L. LEIGH.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence southwest along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the northwest coast of Kai-en Island: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Johnston's S. W. corner, thence running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kalen Island, Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that I, Bickford Shatford, of Slocan City, B. C., intend within the time prescribed by law to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the lands hereinafter described, commencing at a post at the southeast corner, marked Bickford Shatford's southeast corner post, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to the post of commencement.

These lands are situated on the west side of the Parsnip river at the mouth of the Mottatsaca creek, in the Parsnip valley, Omineca District, British Columbia.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1903.

BICKFORD SHATFORD.
By, G. M. Gething, his Attorney.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated on Kai-en Island, commencing at a post marked "F. Parker's S. W. Corner," thence running east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence 20 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 160 acres more or less.

F. PARKER.

Kai-en Island, Sept. 27, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 40 acres of pasture land at the S. E. corner of Lot 532, thence N. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence W. 20 chains to point of commencement. Also 40 acres of pasture land commencing at N. W. corner Lot 532, thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains to point of commencement.

H. R. ST. A. DAVIES.

"Marshmead," Chilcoten, B. C.
Oct. 20th 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one Albert Freeman, running thence southwest along said Freeman claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

R. H. KIDD.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

We have just made arrangements to have a Telegraph Department which will be under the personal supervision of an expert, who has had experience in all kinds of telegraphing and telephone work.

It will pay you to write for particulars. Box. 514.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd.
Member B. E. A. of Can.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT.

Ladysmith, B. C., Nov. 20.—A magic lantern entertainment took place at the Methodist church on Thursday evening. The series of illustrations were entitled, "Christ in Art," and proved to be very interesting to a large and appreciative congregation. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the trust funds of the church.

Butler—I know that butcher acts rather queerly at times, but the doctors say he is in full control of his mental faculties. Baker—Yes, but that cannot call for much of an effort, you know.—Boston Transcript.

He—Did you ever notice what small feet Fetcham has? She—No, but I've observed what small shoes she wears.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Basis of an English Speaking Alliance.

—the Late Hon. W. E. H Lecky.

Among the dominating influences that govern our age none is more conspicuous than the tendency to great agglomerations based upon an affinity of race, language or creed. The Pan-Slavonic movement, which is so powerful in Eastern politics; the Pan-Germanic movement, which seeks to gather the Teutonic nations under one rule; the movement which made United Italy and which, under the name of Italia irredenta, aspires to still further absorptions, are conspicuous instances, and there is little doubt that the two first, at least, are destined to play a considerable part in the future. There was a time when it seemed not beyond the limits of possibility that the whole English speaking race might be comprised in a single empire, but the blunders—not wholly on one side—of the public men of the eighteenth century destroyed the prospects, and now no one seriously believes that England and the United States are ever destined to form part of one commonwealth. At the same time the old jealousies and animosities which once divided them have in England wholly disappeared, and in the United States greatly diminished, and the idea has been steadily growing that in foreign politics the very first aim of an English statesman should be to establish close and friendly relations with the United States, and that one of the most important aims of domestic policy should be to draw as close as possible the connection between the Mother Country and her colonies. The old notion that so long prevailed under the influence of the Manchester school that the colonies were little better than an embarrassment, a danger, and an expense to be held for a short time under tutelage, and then completely separated from the Mother Country, finds now but few supporters. The pride in the growth and greatness of the empire, and in the manifest destiny of the English speaking nations that are arising beyond the ocean, has steadily increased, and at no former period of English history has the moral tie binding us to our colonies been as powerful as at present.

ENGLAND'S AFFECTION FOR HER COLONIES.

With the colonial aspect of this great question we are not in this article mainly concerned. The great reaction of opinion, and still more of feeling, on the subject which has taken place in the last quarter of a century has been accompanied by several measures for establishing a closer connexion between the colonies and the Mother Country. The appointment of agents-general to represent habitually colonial interests at the centre of the imperial government; the appointment of the judicial committee of the privy council as the supreme judicial court of appeal for the empire, and the appointment upon that body of a certain number of eminent colonial judges were marked steps in the direction of unity, and the subsidies now voted by some colonies towards the support of the British navy, and the part which colonial troops took in the Soudan war, and very eminently in the war in South Africa, as well as the disposition shown in more than one colony to give preferential treatment to English commerce, show clearly the tendency which is prevailing. It is noticed, too, by close observers, that the influence of colonial legislation has of late years become very perceptible, and is an element in the strong modern tendency towards state socialism, and greatly increased government influence in industrial life. This tendency is not one for which I have much sympathy, but it, at least, is another example of the growing approximation of the English communities. No one believes that England could or would coerce her colonies into obedience should they desire to sever the tie that binds them to her, but it has, at least, become evident that the tie in no degree impairs their freedom or power of development; that the prestige of a great empire and the support of a great navy add something to their dignity and their security, and that their position considerably diminishes the probability of quarrels both among themselves and with the Mother Country. There has been in the nineteenth century more than one example of inter-colonial disputes which might easily have led to war if the disputants had not both been members of the same empire.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

England and the United States are separate bodies, and in many respects they move upon different planes. Their forms of government are essentially different. England possesses in the fullest sense of the word a parliamentary government, though there are some signs that the almost complete omnipotence of the British House of Commons is on the decline. Still the cabinet, though its power in the state is evidently increasing, is in the last resort the creature of the House of Commons, which can at any moment overthrow it. The practical power of the House of Lords on questions in which public opinion is seriously interested is little more than a brief suspensory veto which terminates when the popular verdict has been decisively pronounced and a power of introducing in the interest of minorities some modifications or attenuations of the measures which the majority of the Commons have carried; while the power of the Crown is still less and is chiefly indirect. In the American constitution, on the other hand, Congress can only act within the limits of a written constitution, watched over and controlled by a great legal tribunal, and the powers of the president and of the senate largely exceed those of the British sovereign and House of Lords. England is also by her position in the world an eminently free trade country, and so large a predominance of her trade is with foreign countries, that it seems scarcely possible that her fiscal policy can be very materially changed, while America is strongly protectionist. Probably a more serious fact in affecting the future relations of the two countries is a growing divergence of racial elements, for the vast flow of European emigration to America is constantly reducing the proportion of the Anglo-Saxon and even of the Teutonic race in the American population. Yet with all this there remains a far greater community of thought and feeling between England and the U. S. than between England and any foreign European country. The English common law lies at the foundation of the American legal system. The two nations have the same language, the same dominant race and in a great measure the same history and the same traditional sympathies and characteristics. They have grown up under the influence of a common literature, and a substantially identical creed. At the very time when politicians were doing most to alienate the two great English speaking communities, Wesley and Whitfield were laying the basis of a far deeper and more intense spiritual communion between them, and their moral type is substantially the same.

THE GENIUS FOR ADMINISTRATION.

They read the same books, admire chiefly the same qualities, judge by the same standards, cultivate the same ideals. With some manifest limitations, both intellectual and moral, both communities are very eminently endowed with the political sense, with the old Roman gift of governing men. England has shown it in the supreme achievement of her Indian empire; in the skill and power with which in more modern times she has regenerated Egypt; in the success of her colonial enterprises; in the success of her parliamentary government. America has shown it not less conspicuously in the skill with which her Anglo Saxon people have dominated and assimilated the vast heterogeneous elements which European emigration has poured upon her shores, and built up out of these discordant and often refractory ingredients one of the greatest powers upon earth. In both countries, too, this governing power rests mainly upon the same characteristics—good sense— the spirit of compromise—a strong and persevering yet temperate energy—a deep reverence for individual liberty, for religious liberty and for freedom of discussion; a rare power of distinguishing the practical and the feasible from showy speculation and rhetorical artifice and hasty generalizations.

Many clouds hang over the future destinies of the human races, but it is at least a safe prediction that the part which will be played by the English speaking world must steadily grow. It comprises the most rapidly increasing, the most progressive, the most happily situated nations of the earth, and if their power and influence are not wasted in internal quarrels, their type of civilization must one day be completely dominant. They have hitherto escaped the militarism that is so prevalent on the continent. Their civilization is essentially commercial, and pacific, and though it has its marked defects it is not too much to say that in no other form has true liberty been better understood, and a larger and fuller scope been given to human development and individual energy.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA WILL NOT AMALGAMATE.

Whether this harmony of the English speaking races is likely to be permanently achieved is one of the greatest questions of the future, and there is none on which the happiness and progress of the world more largely depend. Unexpected collisions of interests, ambitions and passions may at any time destroy the prospect, and in great democracies largely influenced by demagogues, and by an irresponsible and anonymous press, there are always powerful agencies that do not make for peace. Only a very few years have elapsed since an insignificant question relating to Venezuela seriously endangered the peace between England and the United States. It is however not too much to say that of late years the feeling of amity between England and America has steadily grown, and in England at least the great truth that a war with our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic would be one of the greatest calamities that could fall upon the world has become generally realized. With increased facilities of communication, the personal contact between the two nations has vastly increased. Both the best and most frivolous elements in each are in constant touch, and are constantly interchanged. In finance, in commerce, in social life, by common amusements and common intellectual pursuits and sympathies, the bond is daily strengthening.

CLOSER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

The revelation during the South African war of the intense dislike of England that prevails in the nations of the continent has powerfully tended to draw English sympathies to kinsmen beyond the sea, and a succession of American representatives in London of very remarkable ability and popularity has done much to consolidate the two countries. In the great problems that are arising in the East, the policy of the "open door," adopted on both sides of the Atlantic, has formed a new and powerful bond of commercial and political interest, and the cordial co-operation of the two nations is an essential condition of success. At the same time, the Irish party in America which had for many years been the most active agency in producing and inflaming an anti-English feeling, and which long obtained a very disproportionate influence both in municipal government, and in the press, is manifestly declining both in influence and numbers. The generation who went from Ireland, carrying with them the bitter recollection of the famine and the great clearances has nearly passed away. Their children are being rapidly assimilated to the population around them. The new type of Irish emigrant belongs to a better, a more intelligent, a more energetic class. He is not driven from his home by any injustice or stress of want, but by a healthy ambition to improve his condition, and by the attraction of a great progressive country, where other members of his family have found many paths to comfort if not to wealth. Such can entertain no very bitter feeling towards the empire they have left, and Irish emigration, which was once preponderant, now forms only a small fraction of the vast stream which is annually pouring into America.

CAUSES OF FRICTION DIMINISHING.

At the same time, with the growth of the new states the political power of the Irish vote has greatly dwindled. All these things are tending powerfully in the direction of lasting peace, and the belief that any differences that may arise between the two countries can be settled by peaceful arbitration is already axiomatic among the best men on either side of the Atlantic.

It does not appear to me probable that the relations of the two nations will take the form of any general or permanent alliance. On both sides of the water the feeling in favor of reserving full liberty of action is very strong, and each country has large classes of interests with which the other is almost unconcerned. English opinion now cordially acquiesces in the Monroe doctrine, which places the greater number of American questions entirely within the sphere of influence of the United States, while America is happily free from all obligation to meddle with purely European complications. Limited alliances, aiming at special objects such as freedom of commerce in the East may very probably arise, but on the whole the unity of the English speaking races is likely to depend much more on the increasing power of common sympathies common principles, and common interests. Both countries are essentially democratic and the broad basis of popular sentiment must be the foundation of their friendship.

W. E. H. LECKY.

VIGOROUS FIGHTENG BEGUN.

Insurgents in San Domingo Bombard Town and French Troops Land.

Santo Domingo, Nov. 20.—The French cruiser Jurien De La Graviers arrived here today and landed guards for the protection of the consulate. Severe fighting has begun. The insurgents are bombarding the town and their attack is being vigorously resisted by the forts. No injury has so far been done. The United States cruiser Baltimore will be compelled to leave Saturday, and another American warship is anxiously expected. Fighting continues to the south, but the results so far are favorable to the government.

Talks About Mines and Mining

Granby Smelter Official and Alberta Coal Mines' President In the City.

A. C. Flumerfelt Tells of Plans of Concerns He Is Interested In.

(FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.)

In an interview given an exchange before he reached this city, A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant to President S. H. C. Miner, of the Granby Consolidated Smelting & Power Company, and president of the International Coal & Coke Company, who is now in the city, said: "I have little to add to the recent official statement of Jay P. Graves, general manager, outlining the policy of the company. A fully attended meeting of the board of directors was held during my recent stay in New York. The general policy of the company and many matters of great importance to the country were under consideration, but for obvious reasons cannot be made public at present. Suffice it to say that the policy of the Granby will continue to be a progressive one, and that a dividend will be forthcoming in the immediate future. Generally speaking financial conditions in the East are not very promising. In many industries a lack of orders has already led to a reduction of forces. The same tendency exists in railway circles, it being estimated that between October 1st and the end of the year that over 20,000 railway employees will have been discharged. It is gratifying to note that the Eastern shareholders of the Granby seem perfectly satisfied with their investments, and the fact that Granby shares stood so well during the recent financial stress has been very generally and most favorably commented upon."

"The outlook for copper," resumed Mr. Flumerfelt, "is very encouraging. John Stanton, a director of the Granby company, and who is regarded as the world's authority on copper, has been discussing the situation. He stated in the press that consumers of copper have been buying from hand-to-mouth, and that a continuance of the Amalgamated curtailment for three months mean 15 cent copper. A six months' shutdown, Mr. Stanton added, would cause a copper famine. The demand for copper is firmer, and in my opinion, the mills will soon be placing forward orders."

Mr. Flumerfelt also visited Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of awarding contracts for plant and machinery sufficient to enable the International Coal & Coke Company to maintain an initial output of 2,000 tons of coal daily. Mr. Flumerfelt had the benefit of the professional advice of Elliott & Baton, the leading Pittsburg firm of consulting coal mining engineers. Mr. Baton inspected the coal areas of the International Coal & Coke Company several months ago, prior to preparing detailed plans for development, equipment, etc. In a newspaper interview Mr. Baton estimated the amount of bituminous, or coking coal, in sight on the company's property, and located above the level of the Old Man river, to exceed 64,000,000 tons.

It is understood that the initial equipment of the colliery for a production of 2,000 tons of coal daily will cost about $150,000. This will also include the erection of the initial battery of 104 coke ovens. The contract for the supply of the entire electrical equipment, including motors, generators, electrical locomotives has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electrical Company, of Pittsburg. The orders for the remainder of the plant were placed with other firms, as follows: A chain car haul for conveying the coal from the mine to the tipple, the Link Belt Machinery Company, Chicago; cross-over dump, the Mill & Mine Supply Company, Pittsburg; engines, the Phoenix Iron Works Company, Meadsville, Pa.; pumps, the Stillwell, Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio; fan for ventilating purposes, the Clifford Company, Jeannette, Pa.; bin slide fixtures, the Connellsville Manufacturing & Mines Supply Company, Connellsville, Pa. In every instance delivery before March 1st, 1904, is guaranteed, and the boilers and some structural steel will be purchased in Canada, but the contracts have not yet been awarded.

"I succeeded," said President Flumerfelt, "in engaging E. E. Reynolds, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., as general superintendent of the International Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Reynolds will report for duty on the 1st of January next. He is the United States government inspector for the Wilkesbarre mining division, an experienced mining engineer and an authority on coke and bituminous coal.

"We have aimed at installing only the latest and most improved quality of machinery and other equipment. Electricity will be the motive power in and around the mine. We ought to be producing 2,000 tons of coal before next autumn. The plans for the various buildings, foundations, etc., have been received, and active work on construction will be started early in January. The grading of the railway switches to the mines and the construction of the first battery of 104 coke ovens are now in progress. With the opening of spring I hope to see a payroll of 600 men at Coleman.

"I was surprised to see the progress made there since my last visit," said Mr. Flumerfelt in conclusion. "The new boarding house, accommodating 75 men, has been completed. There are fifteen buildings under construction, and the local payroll there already numbers about 200 men. The present output of the mine is about 100 tons of coal daily."

RUSSIAN PRESS IS SARCASTIC

In Regard to Part Which United States Is Pjaying In Panama.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—A portion of the Russian press is sarcastic in the tone of its comments on the part played by the United States in Panama.

The Novoe Vremya regards the whole proceeding as being the last evidence needed to prove the imperialistic tendency of the United States, intimates that it will be a Roman empire, recalls Lord Palmerston's remark, "who controls the Pacific, controls the world," and scoffs at the idea of neutrality of the Panama canal in time of a war in which the United States is involved, if the canal is built by the United States on the ground that the canal will be subject to her sovereignty.

DOMINION STEEL COMPANY.

Graham Fraser Appointed Manager of the Works.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—It was officially announced today that Graham Fraser, managing director of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, had been appointed manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. He will retain his connection with the former company as consulting engineer, the Nova Scotia Company, having consented to release him from his contract on that understanding. Robert Reford, director of the Nova Scotia Company, returned from the company's works today and announced that it is only a matter of a short time when the company's entire plant will be removed from New Glasgow and Ferrona to North Sydney.

Str. Discovery May Be Lost

Has Not Been Reported and an Empty Life Raft Has Been Found.

Disaster May Have Occurred Involving Much Loss of Life.

(FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.)

The steamer Discovery has not arrived at Sitka, as was erroneously reported, and it is feared that disaster, probably entailing much loss of life, has overtaken the long-overdue Nome steamer. The news that she had arrived at Sitka was telegraphed from Skagway four days ago, but now comes later and more alarming news that the Discovery has not arrived, and the steamer Excelsior, which reached Sitka on Tuesday, reported having seen an empty life-raft from the Discovery, but had no news of that vessel.

Although serious fears are felt for the Discovery, there is some hope that she may be still afloat. It lies almost solely in the fact that her life-raft could have washed overboard and the vessel still be all right. But in the opinion of marine men, the chances are against the Discovery. The Excelsior passed over the very course the missing vessel would take in going from Valdez to Sitka. It was between these two ports that the disaster, if such it was, overtook her. The vessel was sighted October 23, off Yakutat, by the officers of the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Bertha. She had been at Valdez and was heading this way. A storm raged at the time, and while rough enough, it was not one of such severity as to occasion alarm respecting any vessel making pretentions to seaworthiness. For her size marine men who know her declare that the Discovery is as staunch a craft as can be found on the Pacific.

Including crew, fully fifty persons left Nome on the Discovery, which sailed from that port October 14. The correct number is probably nearer sixty. There were thirty-one passengers, not including stowaways. The vessel called at Dutch Harbor, and may have taken on additional passengers there. She left Dutch Harbor October 20, and is supposed to have called at Unga, Sand Point and possibly Kodiak. She certainly stopped at Valdez, and is supposed to have discharged two passengers there, taking on perhaps that many.

Nothing is known here as to the personnel of the Discovery's passengers. The list of their names is in possession of the company's Nome agent, who simply sent out that the vessel had taken thirty-one passengers.

Capt. J. H. McGrath, of Port Townsend, is in command of the Discovery. He was long a lieutenant in the revenue cutter service. Capt. M. R. Walters, manager of the Discovery Transportation Company, which owns the vessel, is aboard. He and Capt. McGrath are regarded as capable mariners. Neither is very familiar with the inside passage route from Nome, but, being conservative men, the owners of the vessel say they would take no great risk, such as running at night in blinding snowstorms or gales.

Guy Wolford, of Everett, is chief engineer of the Discovery, with Henry Price, of Port Townsend, second engineer. Ed. Van Sice, of Port Townsend, is her purser, and William Shady, of Everett, a fireman, and Robert Carlson, also of Everett, a deckhand. The names of the rest of the crew are unknown to the owners. The others probably shipped from Nome.

CAUGHT IN STORMS.

Owing to the recent heavy weather experienced off the California and Oregon coasts, the revenue cutter Henry McCulloch has been despatched from San Francisco to look for wreckage or to relieve any vessel found in distress. The steamer Mackinaw, a collier which arrived at San Francisco from Tacoma on Thursday had a hard battle with the elements and narrowly escaped foundering. It took the vessel 90 hours to steam down the coast from Tacoma, and when she entered the harbor today her deck showed plainly the effects of the gale. One of the steamer's lifeboats was missing, her rails were bent and twisted and her hatch coverings were torn away.

The Mackinaw left Tacoma deeply laden with coal, and encountered the storm off the Columbia river on Saturday morning. The wind came from the southwest, and gradually increased in violence until it was blowing a gale. The Mackinaw with her small freeboard was soon covered with water which rolled over her bow, and her decks were awash from stem to stern. Half speed was ordered in the engine-room, but the seas continued to board her, washing all moveable gear overboard and rendering the lower deck untenable. One giant wave curled over the stern steamer, sending the spray flying over the bridge, lifting one of the starboard lifeboats from the davits and dashing it over the side. Then came the cry that the covering of the main hatch had been torn away and the water was pouring into the hold. Captain Storrs realized that if the covering was not made fast the steamer would certainly founder, and the men were immediately set to work to cover up the hatch. The men worked up to their waists in the water, which flooded the deck, and every wave that boarded swept them from their feet.

First Mate Meadey was lifted by a wave and dashed against the deckhouse, suffering painful injuries to his shoulder and chest. Carpenter Beckman was also thrown against the rail, and narrowly escaped being swept overboard. The officers of the Mackinaw say the gale was the heaviest they ever experienced on this coast.

THE EMPRESS COLLISION.

The investigation into the collision between the Canadian Pacific Oriental liner Empress of India and the Chinese cruiser Huang-tai, which occurred about a hundred and fifty miles off Hongkong, about two months ago, should be concluded either today or tomorrow. When the decision will be rendered is a question no one on this side of the Pacific seems to know to any certainty.

The investigation has been proceeding at Shanghai. On the arrival of the India there on her last voyage from Vancouver Capt. Marshall and a number of the officers and crew of the liner went ashore to attend the investigation.

As the Empress of Idain sailed yesterday from Hongkong for this port and is scheduled to sail from Shanghai tomorrow, it is reasonable to suppose that the investigation has closed. A report of the decision arrived at by the court of inquiry may therefore be expected at no very distant date. The India is scheduled to reach this port on December 8.

It will be remembered that the collision between the two vessels resulted in the sinking of the Huang-tai, and the loss of a number of the lives of her crew. The reports of the accident cabled at the time stated that the Huang-tai was responsible for the disaster, as she had deliberately attempted either to cross the bows of the big liner or run her town: The India was only saved by the skill of her navigating officer. She sheared off from the cruiser, which struck her a glancing blow. Then as the starboard propellor of the India struck the hull of the cruiser some of the plates of that vessel were ripped off, and she took so much water that she sank in an hour after the accident.

TATOOSH REPORT.

Tatoosh, Nov. 20.—6 p. m.—Rain, east wind thirty-six miles. Inward, British bark Saragossa, San Francisco for Puget Sound towing at 9:30 a. m.; schooner Mary A. Foster, from Honolulu for Port Blakeley towing at 12:30 p. m.; schooner William Olsen, from San Francisco for Port Townsend towing at 1:30 p. m.; Unalaska passenger steamer Valencia from Nome City at 2:30 p. m.; steamer Montara from San Francisco for Tacoma at 4:20 p. m. Anchored in Clallam Bay, schooner Shore, from Everett for San Francisco; ship Vincent, from Vancouver for Portland.

Bondholders Grow Uneasy

British And Dutch Owners of Colombian Securities Dread Repudiation.

Ask England's Aid In Securing Portion of Debt on Panama.

London, Nov. 19.—The council of foreign bondholders has received a communication from Amsterdam saying that the Chamber of Commerce there will require the government of The Netherlands not to recognize the Republic of Panama until some arrangement is arrived at whereby the new republic assumes an equitable share of the Colombian debt. The majority of the bonds are held in England and Holland. The British Foreign Office has replied to the Colombian bondholders request by assuring them of its interest in their case, but not committing the government to any specific course of action. Further communications are expected, but so far as the bondholders' council knows, the Foreign Office has not yet taken any steps in the matter.

The secretary of the council of foreign bondholders in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press said today: "We have not the slightest objection to Panama's independence and think the American action calculated to promote the benefits of all concerned. In our letter to Lord Lansdowne we pointed out that the independence of Panama was evidently an accepted fact, but we wished to bring, through diplomatic channels, the attention of the American authorities to facts concerning which perhaps they are not so well informed as the unfortunate people who have supplied Colombia with money in past years. No set of bondholders the world over has fared so hardly as has the Britishers who have advanced the Colombian government money, and we feared that the republic might take advantage of the secession of Panama as an excuse to repudiate all its international obligations. Our view is that Panama having greatly benefited by the money sunk in the country by British and other bondholders should assume a certain portion of the debt of the country to which it recently belonged."

When asked what he considered to be an equitable portion, the secretary replied: "Probably about one-third, but that should be left to an arbitrator. The total Colombian debt with interest is about $15,000,000. We hope that from the canal money Panama will pay such share of the debt as the arbitrator decides and thus purge herself of pecuniary obligations to foreign countries.

"So far as the British bondholders are concerned we would rather accept the bonds of the republic than anything issued by Colombia."

The promptness of the American action towards Panama is generally received with admiration by the afternoon papers.

"It is with this definiteness of object," says the Evening Standard, "that political triumphs are secured. America knows what it wanted, and having set about the right way to meet it she has succeeded."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Secretary Shaw's words that he is 'jealous of the hour when we shall begin to shovel dirt,' will be echoed by all who wish to enlarge the area of commerce."

The St. James Gazette and the Globe rather criticize the diplomacy by which the "coup d'etat was achieved."

The Globe says: "It is doubtful if it will eventually redound to the credit of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

GASOLINE EXPLODED.

Caused Fire Which Damages Klondike Newspaper.

According to a despatch received yesterday from Dawson the Yukon Daily Sun office was wrecked and burned this evening by an explosion of gasoline in the basement of the building. The total loss is $25,000.

The gas that was generated caused the flames to spread rapidly and the men at work on two floors had barely time to escape without being severely burned. Olaf Stoke, who was near the can when it exploded, made a wild rush through the flames to escape, but his clothing was on fire and his hands and body were badly seared. He plunged into a snowbank, saving his life, but he is so badly burned that he may die yet.

The men at the machines did not have time to grab either hats or coats, but were forced to run outside, where the temperature was 35 degrees below zero. They were driven from the building by the fierce heat, and were then nearly frozen outside. All were covered with ice before the fire was out.

Meat Choppers save lots of time and meat. No home should be without one when you can get them from 90c. to $3.25. Call and see them at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

"Katie," said Archie, "do you think you love me well enough to marry me?"

"I do not," she promptly answered.

"In that case," replied Archie, with equal promptness, "I shall not ask you to. No young yoman ought to marry a man unless she is sure she loves him. Don't you think Howell's latest story in one of the best he has ever written?"—Chicago Tribune.

STEAMER AND TOW ARE MISSING

Disaster May Have Overtaken Grain Vessels on the Lakes.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 20.—There is still no word of the missing steamer Erin and barge Danforth, which left Port Arthur on Thursday of last week with cargoes of wheat and flax. The Erin was last seen on Monday off Canton Island, pounding in the trough of the sea, her machinery having broken down.

The Erin and Danforth are both historic vessels to Port Arthur, as the Erin took the first load of grain ever shipped from the Canadian head of the lakes. She was built in 1881 in St. Catharines by M. Siklema for J. & T. Condon, of Thorold, Ontario. In 1886 she was lengthened.

She was commanded by Captain P. Sullivan, brother of "Cap." Sullivan, of Toronto, and one of the best navigators on the lakes.

MURDERER HANGED.

Geneva, Ill., Nov. 20.—Antonio Romana, the Italian who murdered Nicholas Tonasco at Aurora last February, was hanged here today. The prisoner stated on the scaffold that he was guilty of the crime.

APPROVES ASIATICS.

South African Labor Commission Endorses Chinese Mine Workers.

London, Nov. 20.—The Times this morning says it understands that the report of the labor commission, which has just been signed at Johannesburg, approves the employment of Asiatics.

VANCOUVER AGENCY

The Branch Office of THE COLONIST for the Mainland has been Removed to

542 HASTING'S ST.

Where Subscriptions May be Paid and Orders for Printing and Advertising Left. Subscribers and Others Are Cordially Invited to Call at the Above Address and Avail Themselves of the Facilities of the Office.

W. R. CREECH, AGENT.

Beautiful, Printed Dinner Sets.

97 pieces in Peacock Green or Claret Brown, $8.00 These are special good value and recommended.

English China Tea Services

40 PIECES.

From the very best makers in England. Printed with gilt edges in new Green, Red, Blue, Pink, Peacock, etc., at $6.00 per set.

In rich enamelled Colors and Gold, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00. Crown Derby Colors, very richly gilt, at $13.00 to $25.00. Very superior China and Decorations up to $40.00.

WEILER BROS COMPLETE FURNISHER VICTORIA.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 11th to 17th November, 1903.

The weather during this week has been decidedly unsettled and cold with an abnormal amount of snow and sleet, both on Vancouver Island and on the lower mainland, while between the ranges and particularly in Cariboo zero temperatures have been general upon several days. On the other hand there have been no high winds excepting immediately on the coasts of Vancouver Island, Washington and Oregon. These abnormal weather conditions were caused by the steady movement southward over Western Canada of an extensive high barometer area and cold wave, while on the coast the Pacific storms were prevented from spreading inland accompanied by the comparatively warm moisture laden air from the sea. The winds therefore have been chiefly from the cold interior. Upon the last two days of the week the force of the wind at Cape Flattery has reached a maximum of 72 miles per hour.

In the Territories the weather has been fine and the temperature chiefly below zero.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine registered was 8 hours and 54 minutes; rain and melted snow 1.97 inches; highest temperature, 44.4 on 14th, and lowset 31.2 on 17th.

New Westminster—Rain and melted snow 1.83 inch; highest temperature 44 on 11th, and lowest 18 on 17th.

Kamloops—Snow, 2 inches; highest temperature, 40 on 14th, and lowest 6 on 17th.

Barkerville—Trace of snow; highest temperature 20 on 11th, and lowest 16 below on 17th.

Dawson—Highest temperature 2 below on 11th and lowest 46 below on 16th.

Summary of weather for October—

	Rain.	Precipitation in In.
Victoria	1.76	1.76
Beaver Lake	3.51	3.51
Goldstream Lake	479	4.70
Sooke Lake	5 08	5.08
Nanaimo	3.68	3.68
Alberni	4.15	4.15
Winter Harbor	14.23	14.23
Kuper Island	3.90	3.90
Vancouver	5.72	5.72
New Westminster	5.39	5.39
Point Garry	3.44	3.44
Chilliwack	5.08	5 08
Coquitlam	6.63	6.63
Barkerville	.52	1 32
Port Simpson	14.86	14.86
Essington	25.00	25.00
Nass	22.19	22.19
Quesnel	1.50	1.50

Barkerville also had 8.00 inches snow, and Quesnel trace of snow.

At Victoria there were 129 hours and 36 minutes of bright sunshine registered, the percentage for the month being 0 39; the highest temperature was 65.7 on the 12th, the lowest 37.3 on the 3rd, and the mean for the month was 50.99. The total number of miles registered on the electrical anemograph was 3,880, and the direction as follows: North, 588; northeast, 338; east, 156; southeast, 287; south, 342; southwest, 1,084; west, 1,040; northwest, 45.

Nanimo—Highest temperature, 62.3 on 12th; lowest, 30.7 on 3rd, number of hours bright sunshine, 144.48 minutes.

Alberni — Highest temperature 65.1 on 15th, 18th and 25th; lowest 30.0 on 3rd; mean for the month, 42.20.

Vancouver—Highest temperature, 69 on the 12th; lowest 34 on the 30th.

New Westminster—Highest temperature 67.8 on 12th; lowest, 32.9 on 3rd; mean for month, 49.78.

Point Garry—Highest temperature, 62.0 on the 12th: lowest, 31.0 on 16th; mean for month, 47.50.

Chilliwack—Highest temperature 67.1 on 17th and 33.0 on 14th.

Barkerville—Highest temperature 54 on 25th; lowest, 12 on 4th; mean for month, 34.90.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature, 58 on 22nd; lowest 32.2 on 3rd; mean for month, 43.83.

Quesnel—Highest temperature 74 on 13th; lowest 19 on the 4th; mean for month, 46.51.

"That's all right, that's all right," said the lawyer pleasantly, as the collector presented him with a bill for some horse feed. "Young man, you come in next Wednesday, and I'll tell you when to come again."—Cleveland Leader.

MARINE NOTES.

Collector Milne, C. M. G., still holds the schooner Wishkah, and correspondence is passing between him and her owners. The owners, resident in Port Townsend, have not made a settlement, but the collector has written again to see what they intend doing. In the event of a non-settlement of the salvage claims made against the schooner she will probably be sold to pay the claims against her.

The reported speaking of the delelict Benjamin Sewall, in the evening paper, is a repetition of the report given in these columns a month ago. The ship has since been driven ashore on the Formosa coast.

German bark Alsternixe is about due from Shanghai for Royal Roads.

The British ship Vincent, which has been chartered to load grain at Portland, was towed to the Roads yesterday by the tug Lorne, and turned over to one of the Puget Sound tugs, which took her to the Columbia river.

The Pine Creek Power Co. Limited.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Pine Creek Power Co., Ltd, will be held at the offices of A. L. Belyea, K. C., No. 26 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of December, 1903.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of November, A. D., 1903.

A. L. BELYEA, Secretary.

Commissioners Are at Colon

Colombian Emissaries Arrive on Steamer Canada on Peace Mission.

Great Excitement Takes Place But U. S. Marines Preserve Order

Colon, Nov. 19.—5:15 p. m.—The steamer Canada, from Savanilla is now approaching her dock. General Reyes and other members of the delegation sent by the Colombian government on a peace mission are on board.

Marines from the American warships have been landed and are on duty on the wharf.

Other prominent Colombian generals on the Canada are Sarria, Ortiz, Bustamento, Augulo and Lucas Caballero.

Generals Bustamente and Caballero are prominent members of the Liberal party, and joined the peace commissioners at Savanilla, but were delegated by the Bogota government. There was great excitement on the arrival of the Canada, hundreds of people flocking to the neighborhood of the dock but were prevented from reaching the vessel by the marines, who were landed from the United States warships as soon as the Canada was sighted.

The marines now guard the wharf.

Captain Merriam, of the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, immediately went aboard the Canada and conveyed to General Reyes the result of the mission of the Bolivians. He invited General Reyes and other members of the commission to come aboard the Dixie, but the general and his companions declined the invitation.

Admiral Coghlan, who just arrived from Panama, extended an invitation to the commissioners to come aboard the Mayflower, but the admiral's invitation was also declined. It is understood that General Reyes and other Colombian officers will remain on the Canada until tomorrow night, possibly until Sunday evening, when they will leave for Port Limon, for which destination all had taken tickets. The commissioners sent a telegram to the junta at Panama asking for a conference there tomorrow, but the Panamaian government declined to grant the request. It is expected, however, that a representative delegation from Panama will arrive here tomorrow and confer with the commissioners on board the Canada.

The Colombian generals were not permitted to land at Colon, and it is considered absolutely certain that their mission, like that of the commissioners from the department of Bolivar, will prove altogether futile.

The Canada brings news that there was great excitement at Bogota when the happenings on the Isthmus became known there. Nothing alarming, however, occurred. When the Colombian generals left Bogota United States Minister Beaupre, was getting ready for his departure for the United States.

SAVOY EMPLOYEES.

Generous Contribution From the Staff of Popular Local Theatre.

A handsome addition was made to the Allison benefit fund last night when the employees of the Savoy theatre handed over to the cashier of the Colonist the sum of $35. It was subscribed as follows by the staff:

Savoy, $10; X. Y. Z., $1; H. Graham, $1; W. Millington, $1; A. Steele, $1; D. J. Mason, 50c.; Wm. Hall, $1; Frank Jewell, $1; H. P. Holley, $1; W. H. Shuman, $1; J. Hillson, $1; Jas. F. Mackay, $1; Pete Smith, $1; Geo. Burnes, 50c.; K. Nicking, 50c.; L. E. Thomson, $1; R. Ward, 50c.; Anna Ward, 50c.; Joy Farrell, 50c.; Harry Hart, $1; M. A. Sawyer, $1; Geo. Keown, 50c.; W. H. Davis, 50c.; W. H. Shewan, 50c.; G. Townsley, 50c.; Jas. J. Mulcahey, $1; J. McDonald, $1; Juanite, $2; Estelle, $1; Mrs. DuBois, 50c.; Lillian Laurie, $1; Georgie Verdi, 50c. Total, $35.50.

J. E. Cowan, secretary of the committee appointed to take charge of the distribution of the Allison fund, has been indefatigable in the work of collecting subscriptions for this worthy cause. He has some $62.75 in hand, of which $40.50 was subscribed by the employees of Weller Bros. This is of course, entirely apart from the money collected at newspaper offices and other places.

INDIAN CHIEF STABBED.

Lockport, Nov. 20.—Wm. Jacobs, a Tuscarora Indian chief on the Lewiston reservation, was probably fatally stabbed in a fight with three other Indians tonight. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Hurley Chew, his squaw; Elberta Chew and Phillip Chew. They cannot be found on the reservation, and it is believed they have crossed the river into Canada.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Many Notable Persons Killed in Wreck on Portuguese Line.

London, Nov. 20.—The Daily Mail's Lisbon correspondent says that several persons were killed and many others belonging to the highest families, including the Duchess of Palmella, chief lady-in-waiting on the Queen's bedchamber, were seriously injured in a railway accident on the Cascaes line, 35 miles from Lisbon.

The most thoroughly organized skilled tradesmen in Germany are the printers.

Pandora Range.

MEALS ON TIME.

If a dinner, which should be cooked with a light fire, is fixed for the hour of twelve, you can use a light fire and absolutely depend upon the "Pandora" to cook it by twelve—no need to waste fuel in keeping up an unnecessarily strong fire, "just to make sure." And the same accuracy can be depended upon if a strong fire is necessary.

The hot-air flues force all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot hole, which means that every atom of heat is used, and only smoke goes up the chimney; also facilitates the work of cooking.

"Pandora" Range is entirely new, and is equipped with every latest feature for cooking in a hurry, saving fuel, and lessening kitchen troubles generally.

If your local dealer does not handle it, write to us for Catalogue.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARK & PEARSON, SOLE AGENTS.

100 Men's, Youth's AND Boys' Overcoats

Left from Last Season, HALF PRICE FOR CASH.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 68-70 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C

Italian Royalties Terminate Visit

Sojourn in England Brought to Close By Banquet at Windsor.

Friendly Impression on British Public Made By August Visitors.

London, Nov. 20.—The visit of the Italian sovereigns to England practically terminated tonight with a banquet to the monarchs and their suite in St. George's hall, Windsor castle. In spite of the fact that eighty-six persons were present the banquet was a quiet and almost a family affair.

There were no speeches. In view of the announcement of the result of the conference yesterday between the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, and British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, it is generally conceded that the visit of their Italian Majesties will substantially aid the solidarity of the great powers and do much toward preserving mutual friendship in Western Europe.

The visit has been marked throughout by the cordiality of the English people towards the Italian sovereigns. Whenever they appeared in public King Victor Emmanuel spoke in English, and on all occasion during his stay made a markedly friendly impression on everyone of the deputations whom he received in audience. Queen Helena has been the object of general admiration, her personal beauty and kindliness closely corresponding to those traits of Queen Alexandra.

LABOR BOARDS AND HOSPITAL

Federated Bodies Reported on By Finance Committee of Jubilee Hospital.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a special meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms the finance committee reported that they met at the hospital November 4th to consider the proposals made by the Federated Boards of Labor. "We have gone carefully into this matter and have had a special meeting with the delegates from the Federated Boards, we have also had a special meeting with Dr. Hasell to consider the matter, and we consider that it would be in the interests of the hospital to accept the proposition of the boards, provided the same can be put through; that is to say, that they are to pay the hospital not less than the sum of $2,500 a year for 1,000 members, and that any of these can have hospital treatment should they require it for a term of three weeks during the year in the semi-private wards.

"We would suggest the following regulations: (1) That they must be for and require hospital treatment. (2) That the limit of age for joining this special association be between the ages of 18 and 50. (3) That the stay of a patient be limited to three weeks. (4) If there is no room in the semi-private wards that the patients are to be put in the public ward. (5) That any one joining the organization must be in good health when he does so. (6) That in all respects patients from this source must conform to the rules and regulations of the hospital."

There were some minor additions to some of the sections and there will likely be further alterations when it has been submitted to the association of subscribers proposed to be formed by the federated societies.

The board decided to install an additional light on the walk leading to the hospital.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Humboldt will be withdrawn from the Alaskan route and will sail for San Francisco to be tied up, on Monday.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived last night from San Francisco, after an uneventful voyage. She had an average complement of passengers.

STEAMER ATHALIE SAFE.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 20.—The steamer Athalie, 21 days from Glasgow for Tilt Cove, has arrived here with her machinery disabled. The accident occurred fifteen days ago in mid-ocean. Repairs to the Athalie will not be completed for two days. The gale which swept the coast last night sunk the schooners Isabel and Hether. The crews and captains escaped.

WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

Shipbuilding Case Still Is Far From Settlement.

New York, Nov. 20.—An interest representing the bondholders who caused an investigation to be made of the United States Shipbuilding Company said today that the application for a permanent receiver for the company filed by the Mercantile Trust Company at Trenton yesterday was an entirely separate proceeding from the Untermeyer investigation.

An authoritative statement was given out today to the effect that the present talk of a settlement was incorrect, and Untermeyer would not consent to a settlement of their case against the shipbuilding company unless all the bondholders, including those who have subscribed to the Sheldon plan, should be permitted to share in a "just and equitable plan of reorganization."

Of the strikers in Great Britain last year, 36,917 were successful, 35,515 unsuccessful, and 41,645 accepted compromise.

Chamberlain's Policy Approved

(Continued From Page Five.)

want, 13,000,000, and argued that the fact of the income tax returns seemed to contradict Mr. Crease's statement. Provided Mr. Crease would alter his resolution as he had outlined, so that all could support it, he would gladly support it.

R. J. Pitts endorsed Mr. Crease's resolution, and thought that Mr. Lugrin was led away too much by sentiment. It was time now to look at the matter in a practical light. He suggested that the matter should be adjourned for further discussion.

Geo. Carter objected to the shelving habit, and urged that the resolution be discussed now. Personally, he backed Joseph Chamberlain for all that was in him. (Applause.) He also admired Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the stand he had taken. It was certain that things were going to change in the Pacific, and it was only reasonable to strive for further unity of the Empire. He said the Yankees were always on the heels of the British soldier, and as soon as the soldier cleared out the American drummer was the first man in the new field. (Laughter and applause.) Britain acted foolishly in this way. He urged that the board then and there carry the resolution backing Mr. Chamberlain, and assuring him of their sympathy and support.

Mr. Pitts believed in taking time to consider the matter and get further information before taking action.

The chairman said that in a letter received from his brother, now in London, it was stated that the view taken by the British people was quite different from that held in the colonies. The British people were intent upon lowering the tariffs of other countries.

D. R. W. Higgins seconded Mr. Pitts' motion to defer the matter, and complimented Messrs. Crease and Lugrin upon their addresses. He credited the Dominion government with starting the whole question of preferential tariffs.

The amendment that the debate be adjourned until Friday next for fuller discussion, was lost by a vote of 15 to 10.

A. J. Morley said he believed Mr. Chamberlain would be victorious in his great fight for fiscal reform. He was the first man in the British Empire to stand up alone, unconnected with any party or policy, for a commercial reform. He is setting an example that could be followed with profit here. Mr. Chamberlain himself admits that he cannot tell what the outcome of the scheme will be, but he is confident that when the representative men of the Empire get together, a solution entirely satisfactory to the Empire will be found. Mr. Morley said he would back up Mr. Chamberlain to the best of his power. (Applause.)

Messrs. Higgins and Lugrin strenuously objected to the railroading through this resolution on an Imperial question in an hour. There was not even an agreement amongst the members of the board themselves on the subject.

Mr. Price said a Mr. Lewis, of San Francisco, was coming North in a few days, and, he being a very powerful speaker, would be a valuable aid to the members in forming a correct opinion on the subject. Mr. Price then described Mr. Chamberlain's policy and how it had been supported in the great cities of Britain.

Mr. Lindley Crease thought it would be better to proceed with the discussion, if for nothing else than to give him an opportunity to explode some of the fallacious views expressed this evening.

H. D. Helmcken said there could be no doubt as to the feeling of the meeting regarding this resolution. He had written Mr. Chamberlain suggesting that he should send out bundles of his printed speeches to be read by the people. He had written Mr. Chamberlain asking if he intended to come out here, as had been rumored. He hoped the meeting would decide to discuss the matter next Friday.

Mr. Grant thought Mr. Chamberlain had taken up the scheme in favor of the colonies.

Geo. Carter again urged immediate action, and the wiring through to Mr. Chamberlain of this resolution that night.

Lindley Crease then traversed briefly the statements made by Mr. Lugrin, and said it was the element of union that would hold the Empire together. As to the hungry 13,000,000, he had quoted Mr. Chamberlain himself. He probably meant that large class of workmen who enjoyed only temporary employment. Regarding the increase of income in Great Britain, Mr. Lugrin's argument was fallacious, because while Great Britain had been making a great income, other countries had been making greater. In Great Britain it was realized that trade with the colonies must be fostered, and if that were done the population in the colonies would greatly increase as a consequence.

Mr. Crease's resolution was carried with only one dissenting voice, Mr. Lugrin's. It was decided to forward copies of the resolution to Mr. Chamberlain.

A. J. Morley then moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Lugrin:

"That the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade take immediate steps to bring about the co-operation of the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the province on all matters affecting the commerce of the province, and that arrangements be made for a convention of delegates to meet not less than once each year in furtherance thereof."

C. H. Lugrin said he had communicated with Senator Templeman over the telephone that evening regarding the fish trap question, and he said a law existed prohibiting the use of purse seines, but not of fish traps.

Messrs. R. R. Seabrook and R. R. Moran were elected members of the board.

This was all the business.

John Burns, labor member in the British Parliament, has on three occasions separated gentlemen of England from fighting in the House.

Day's Gossip Of New Westminster

Divers Report Adversely as to the Wrecks of River Steamers.

Burglary on a Small Scale... Boy Averts a Serious Fire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, B. C., Nov. 20.—Capt. Cooper, who has secured a contract to build a steamer for the Western Condensed Milk Company, of Mission City, had Diver Jack Moore over from Vancouver yesterday to investigate the wrecks of the steamers Bon Accord and Gladys, which were burned in the big fire of 1898. Capt. Cooper wanted to use the boilers and engines, as there are supposed to be practically uninjured by the fire. The wrecks were located, but the diver's report was not reassuring, the piles of a new wharf having been driven through one set of engines. Another attempt will be made to recover the outfit when the water is warmer, for it is now about freezing temperature.

Burglary on a small scale occurred at the Europe restaurant Tuesday night, but the proprietor reports only a few cigars stolen.

Jack, thirteen-year-old boy, Lawrence Mack, prevented what might have been a bad fire last night. He was alone in the house when a lamp exploded and ignited curtains and carpet, but he smothered the flames with bedding.

The Maridor-Goulding Company, billed for the opera house last night, duly appeared, but less than fifty people being present the affair was canceled.

CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN GENERA

Former Military Governor of Havana to Answer For Irregularities.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Summonses issued by the senate military affairs committee were served tonight on Ernest Lee Conant, of the New York law firm of Page & Conant, citing him to appear before the committee tomorrow in connection with the investigation of the charges against Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, made in an effort to prevent his confirmation as major-general. It is understood the subpoena was issued at the request of Major Rathbone. Mr. Conant will be expected to give testimony as to the character of the Jai Alai, the alleged gambling establishment in which General Wood is charged with having given a ten-year concession to operate in Havana.

Mr. Conant, while in Cuba, acted as the legal advisor of General Ludlow, in command of the department of Havana. Later he served General Wood in the same capacity, and it is declared he is competent to give some inside facts relating to the manner in which the concession was obtained.

Another witness summoned tonight by the military affairs committee is Herbert J. Brown, a newspaperman who was in Cuba during the American occupation, and who is said to have made an enquiry into the character of the Jai Alai Company.

Major Jas. E. Runcie, now studying law in Havana, has sent a cablegram to a member of the committee stating he will sail from Havana tomorrow, and will be in Washington Tuesday. He will be examined by the committee in reference to his statement that General Wood inspired an article in the North American Review reflecting on the administration of Major-General John R. Brooke, his predecessor, as governor-general.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Major Estes G. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, was given a hearing today by the senate committee on military affairs which is investigating charges against General Leonard Wood in opposition to his confirmation as major-general. Major Rathbone reiterated the charges made several times before to the Secretary of War, the Senate committe on relations with Cuba and in public statements following his trial in connection with Cuban postal frauds. Major Rathbone filed specific charges with the committee. He alleged that General Wood, while military governor of Cuba, had accepted money from the Jai Alai, which was, he said, a gambling concern, and asserted that he had made a personal friend and boon companion of an ex-convict. He also charged him with giving instructions of an entirely unconstitutional and un-American character to the courts.

Marriage is like a beleaguered fortress; those who are within want to get out, and those who are without want to get in.

THE CUBAN BILL.

Democratic Senators Agree to Expedite Discussion of Measure.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Democratic senators at a caucus held today, decided to consider the Cuban bill on its merits and confine the discussion of the bill itself without bringing in collateral questions. This means that no tariff amendments will be offered, and that the tariff question will not be discussed. The attitude of the Democrats means the early action on the Cuban bill, and the prospects for final adjournment of the discussion on Wednesday, with an agreement to vote after a week of debate in the regular session if the Republicans make the minority such a proposition.

CONDUCTOR ARRESTED.

New York, Nov. 20.—Martin Stevens, conductor of the forward train in the wreck on the Brooklyn Elevated railroad, in which two men were killed last night, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence. The motorman and conductor on the following train were killed in the wreck.

"The paper says a great deal of spice was noticed in that play last night."

"No, the spice was noticed between the acts."

"Between the acts?"

"Yes, every man that went out came back smelling of cloves."—Chicago News.

A MADMAN'S ACTS.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20.—E. Frendell today rushed into a telegraph office at Lake Side station, sent a telegram to a relative in Albany, N. Y., asking for $10,000, and then threw himself to death in front of a passing train.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 20.—The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreets, for the week ending November 19th, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Montreal $24,014,302, decrease 2.8 per cent; Toronto $15,975,057, decrease 3.9; Winnipeg $6,776,844, increase 19; Halifax, $1,876,876, increase 5.3; Ottawa $2,354,180, increase 13; Vancouver $1,702,593 (for mainland of British Columbia), increase 38.9; Quebec $1,788,855, decrease 2.4; Hamilton $1,247,458, increase 24.2; St. John, N. B., $1,019,817, increase 9.9; Victoria $833,013, increase 26.9; London, Ont., $816,479, increase 7.

'TWOULD BE TOO MUCH.

The man with the iron mask volunteered an explanation.

"When I die," he said savagely, "I don't intend to have any Central Park statu made of me!"

Sympathizing with his motive, we forbore to pierce his disguise.—New York Times.

The Salmon Pack.—The final figures of the salmon pack of British Columbia for the year 1903 has been arrived at, showing the smallest grand total since 1892. The total of the whole province including the Fraser river and northern points is 473,547 cases. The varieties put up were as follows: Sockeyes, 368,709 cases; red and white springs, 25,533 cases; humpbacks, 25,537 cases; Cohoes, 53,570 cases. In 1892 the total pack was 228,470 cases, and at that time there were only eleven canneries on the Fraser and sixteen on the northern waters, while this year there were thirty-five canneries operated on the Fraser and twenty-five in northern waters. The pack for the past nine seasons is as follows: 1895, 566,395 cases; 1896, 601,670 cases; 1897, 1,150,470 cases, 1898, 454,106 cases; 1899, 732,437 cases; 1900, 585,418 cases; 1901, 1,235,156 cases; 1902, 625,982 cases; 1903, 473,547 cases.

Dundonald's Visit.—The G. O. C., Major-General Lord Dundonald, is expected to be here very shortly on a tour of inspection, and as it is only once in several years that a regiment has the opportunity of being inspected by so distinguished an officer, Lieut.-Col. Hall is taking all necessary steps to have the men and stores under his command in perfect shape. He has, therefore, ordered a full dress parade for Tuesday evening next, in order that he may make a thorough inspection of the men and their accoutrements. All rifles, whether out on orders or otherwise, must be turned into stores.

DISORDERLY ELECTIONS.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The final Prussian Diet elections, which are usually very quiet assemblages of the electors chosen at the polls, were today in many districts disorderly and even violent, the Socialists in the second and fourth districts of Berlin refusing to participate in the election until the police left the halls. The police heretofore had always been present by tolerance, but today they were compelled to withdraw when it was pointed out after a controversy that the law did not permit them to be present. The disturbances began in the second district, owing to the overcrowding of a meeting hall by non-electors who refused to vacate the places reserved for electors.

The election authorities summoned the police, but the electors and outsiders yelled "out with the bluecoats!" and banged the tables with beer mugs until Herr Subelia, member of the Reichstag, persuaded the police to retire, whereupon quiet was restored.

In other districts both here and in the provinces the socialists occupied the halls beforehand and occasioned similar scenes. The socialists, however, will probably not win a single seat.

Has Purchased The Strathcona

Mrs. J. E. Wark of Burdette House Takes Over Shawnigan Lake Resort.

Hostelery Will Be Altered Somewhat and Conducted In First Class Style.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan Lake, including the hotel, its furnishings and fittings, about twenty-five acres of land, the boathouse, boats, electric light plant and the lease of the ten acres, has been bought outright by Mrs. J. E. Wark of the Burdette House, who has taken it over just as it stands as a going concern. It is one of the most important transactions in hotel property that has taken place for some time, not only because of the extent of the property but because it means much to those citizens who wish to spend a vacation at this well-known resort, and to visitors who often find their way to Shawnigan Lake.

That the hotel will be conducted in a first-class style, and be one of the most comfortable and popular resorts around Victoria, goes without saying, when it is in charge of Mrs. Wark, who is one of the most successful caterers to high-class patrons in Victoria. The Burdette House, under her capable management, is known in the city and ranked as one of the best private hotels in the West, and the Strathcona will soon, under her direction, enjoy the same reputation.

The hotel will be partly open during the winter, and it will be extremely comfortable to those sportsmen who make it a rendezvous for their trips. They will find on their return from a day's tramp in the hills, cheerful fires, hot baths and an excellent dinner that will serve to add to their day's enjoyment in the country.

It is the intention of Mrs. Wark to make many changes in the arrangements of the hotel. The dining room will be changed to downstairs, and the present dining room will be turned into a splendid drawing room; new bathrooms and new bedrooms will be added, while the lobby downstairs will be made into a lounging and smoking room. A new bar will be built between the house and the platform, so that it will be easily accessible without having to enter the house. These alterations will be carried out during the winter, so as to be ready for spring. Mrs. Wark is now in possession, and the hotel is open for guests.

Contractors' Claims.—W. T. Dalton, chairman of the board of arbitration appointed by the provincial government to adjust the claims for extras preferred by the contractors for the erection of the Governor's residence, yesterday handed the decision of the board to the chief commissioner of lands and works, Hon. Robert F. Green. It is understood that the recommendation is to the effect that Contractor Richard Drake's claim be somewhat reduced; and that the various sub-contractors will, in most instances, be allowed the full amount claimed. The members of the commission were: Thos. Hooper, representing the government; A. Maxwell Muir, representing the contractors, and W. T. Dalton, independent. The evidence taken was most voluminous.

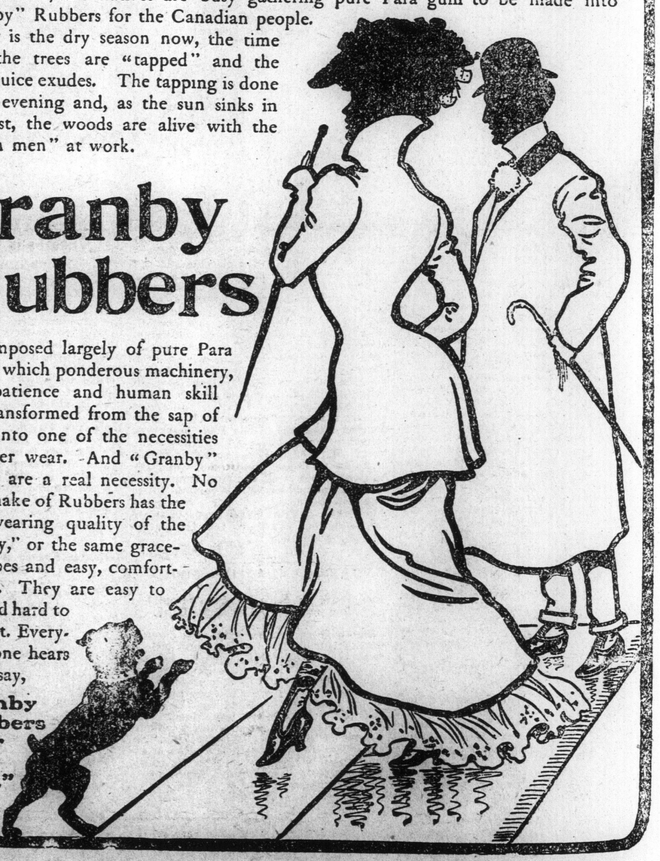
Transplanting Trees.—Mr. James A. Douglas has removed to his residential premises on the Fairfield road the three big holly trees which have for years adorned the Douglas estate. The job was done by Mr. James of Invertavish Nursery.

A Rubber Tale

FROM BRAZIL TO CANADA

Down in tropical South America, amid the virgin forests of the Amazon and the Oronoco, the natives are busy gathering pure Para gum to be made into "Granby" Rubbers for the Canadian people.

It is the dry season now, the time when the trees are "tapped" and the milky juice exudes. The tapping is done in the evening and, as the sun sinks in the west, the woods are alive with the "brown men" at work.



Granby Rubbers

are composed largely of pure Para rubber, which ponderous machinery, time, patience and human skill have transformed from the sap of a tree into one of the necessities of winter wear. And "Granby" rubbers are a real necessity. No other make of Rubbers has the great wearing quality of the "Granby," or the same graceful shapes and easy, comfortable fit. They are easy to wear and hard to wear out. Everywhere one hears people say,

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

Government Will Prospect Quartz

Mining Expert Engaged to Investigate Yukon Ledges With Diamond Drill.

Stumps And Roots Being Taken From the Klondike's Winter Roadway.

According to advices from Dawson, Mining Expert Temple, recently engaged by the government will begin work in Yukon territory within a short time with diamond drills. Commissioner Congdon announces that Mr. Temple, who is now here, is preparing for work in the field as soon as possible.

It was the intention, says the commissioner, to have Mr. Temple go to White Horse to begin work on the copper properties there this month, but since he was not able to get away on the last boat and is still here, it is a little uncertain as to just where he will undertake the initial work with the drill.

In my opinion, the most logical and sensible place at which to begin work with the diamond drill in the Klondike is where the property already located and held by companies or individuals is the most promising, and has been developed most.

It is possible that Mr. Temple will do some prospecting work for the government in time with placer drills such as are used extensively in California and elsewhere, and which were introduced in the Klondike this summer by two companies. However, quartz development is the chief object at which the government is aiming here at present, and he will confine his work to that line for the time.

Thousands of stumps and roots have been removed within the last six weeks from the course of the overland highway between Dawson and White Horse. The report is brought by Dan Steere, who has returned from Minto, where he, in charge of a party of twenty men, completed the work of one of the sections of the road. He says:

As high as 400 stumps were found to the mile, and everyone removed on the section we covered, from Stewart crossing to Yukon crossing. Often each man took out twenty stumps a day. The manner of operation was to have one gang go ahead and cut the roots of the stumps and have a second follow with levers and pry out the stumps.

The stumps, as a rule, were not larger than five or six inches in diameter, and the growth supported by most of them had an average thickness equal to that of a man's arm.

Bridges, culverts, turnouts and corduroy road work and the like has been supplied all along the course, and the highway is in better condition than ever before. Roadhouses are preparing to open all along the route.

Steere's party left here August 22nd, and was gone two months lacking one day.

Many people, unwilling to wait for the Dawson-White Horse trail to become good for stages, are walking from Dawson. As many as thirty have left here afoot in one day for White Horse.

The distance from Dawson to White Horse over the winter trail is 332 miles. The cost of living at roadhouses while traveling runs from $4 to $5 a day. The outlay for living expense perhaps would be no greater for the journey afoot now than if made by stage. It is likely the footmen make as good if not better, time than the stages while the highways are rough and uncovered with snow.

When the stages start to run, the saving in time and cost of living at roadstrong for any one to still wish to hit the trail.

"I saw one of those plays with a moral last night."

"And what was the moral?"

"Do your best to keep your wife and children from seeing it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Panama's flag is a trifle ahead of her constitution, but then a milliner can design a flag while it takes brains to frame a constitution.

The spring of eternal youth lies in some real interest or ambition in life; it goes away ahead of cosmetics or drugs.