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# Chicago Daily Times.

VOL. 53.

## END OF REVOLT IN ANCIENT CAPITAL

### SURRENDER OF THE MOSCOW REVOLUTIONISTS

#### Council of Workmen at Meeting in St. Petersburg Decides to Call Off the Strike.

cause the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of the economic life of the nation through a universal strike, and is in many parts of the country taking on the character of an armed uprising."

"The council of workmen's deputies," the resolution concludes, "decided immediately with warlike preparations and the organization of an armed uprising."

The council recommends that the attempt of an immediate uprising should not succeed in the capital at present, but that while making preparations it would be necessary to undertake a sort of guerrilla warfare, consisting of the disarming of police and soldiers wherever they are found alone in the streets, the use of bombs from ambush and other acts of terrorism.

The council drew up a proclamation to the Cossacks, warning them that if they continued to fight against the people they would be treated as mad dogs, and if they desired to be treated as brothers they should remain in their barracks. An appeal was also drawn up requesting the proletariat of all countries to support the fight begun.

Refused Duty.

Moscow, Dec. 31.—White flags flying from a dozen factories and tenement houses district, where the revolutionaries made their last stand, now bear mute witness to the end of the December uprising in Moscow, the entire district is now occupied by troops. During the night the vast majority of the members of the "un-fighting legions," either surrendered or were throwing away their arms endeavoring to escape in the guise of peaceful citizens. Only the members who acted as a guard to the revolutionary committee stuck to their colors and the surrender of this handful this morning furnished the last act of the sanguinary drama.

Imagine a "snow-covered landscape,

the trees and the roofs of the city

red flag fluttering from its gable, the

old iron pipe of request for a trial of

tyranny, to publish the reasons for

such condemnation, and then to ex-

ecute the verdict of the tribunal. This,

the delegates said, would be preferable to the indiscriminate killing of police and Cossacks who might be innocent.

Not satisfied with the protection given by the secret police to Count Witte, whose life is in constant danger, officers of the Preobrazensky Guard regiment were detailed to guard the premier, but on Friday they declined to do further service in this connection, saying it was beneath the dignity of guards officers to do "police duty."

Will Crush "The Reds."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—7:25 p.m.—Foreseeing the probability that it will be impossible to hold elections in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus and other disturbed districts, the government has provided that when the certificates of half the members elected be received the Duma will be immediately convened.

At a meeting of the council of workmen last night some delegates, pending the organization of an armed revolt, advanced a resolution that the old iron pipe of request for a trial of

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General's Death.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—"Build an airship,

go find the north pole and report by wireless telegraphy and submarine cables the progress of your efforts." This was the startling assignment given a few days ago to Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald, Frank Noyes, editor of the paper, and the commission has been accepted by Mr. Wellman. It was announced to-night.

As an assistant on this expedition Mr. Wellman will have the services of Albert Santos Dumont of Paris, who will have charge of the construction of the airship and will act as aeronautic director and pilot of the ship.

No definite date has been set for the start on the journey, but it is expected that everything will be in readiness to get away next July or early in August.

Mr. Wellman said to-night: "I don't believe the chances of success were greater than those of failure. I think there is no ambiguity about this. Chamberlain's propaganda, which is avowedly protectionist, speaks to his constituents, at Belford, Northumberland, to-day, said that the carrying out of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would mean the ruin of the national prosperity. He advised his audience Liberals had no intention of granting Home Rule, but that they hoped to do much for Ireland. With regard to Chinese labor, he said that the stoppage to the importation of Chinese must be followed by the establishment of a responsible government in the Transvaal which would put the colony on an equal footing with other South African colonies."

After the final surrender, the inhabitants swarmed into the streets of the district and in a remarkable short time cleared away the remains of the barricades and other obstacles, where for a week the revolutionaries had blocked the streets.

In sounds of five, the soldiers went

into every house searching for weapons.

During the intensity of yesterday's bombardment when as many as

five shots a minute were fired, besides

the steady volleys of infantry, the losses are small, not more than forty of the revolutionaries or the inhabitants being killed and only about two hundred being wounded.

The Presna district, however, presented another picture. There people

were burned out were excitedly searching the ruins or bemoaning the loss of dear ones, while the police and the troops continued their hunt for hidden revolutionaries. A batch of Dalmatian revolutionaries descended on the factory in the suburbs during the night surrendered this morning when they found that further resistance was useless.

The only other warlike incident was a rear attack made by a body of Rijnjists on a detachment of troops stationed at a bridge with instructions to cover the retreat of the firemen. The soldiers when attacked turned right about face and fired a volley, killing three students and wounding several others.

The presna quarter is a scene of desolation. This afternoon fugitives were looking for new homes, and the women were bending under the weight of huge packs of bedding, many of them dragging their children along.

Losses Were Heavy.

It is impossible to give the number as the factory was burned. The losses to the troops were slight in this region.

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were looking for new homes, and the women were bending under the weight of huge packs of bedding, many of them dragging their children along.

The Workmen's Council, or what is left of it outside prison, has declared the strike off. The revolutionaries have managed to get out a proclamation declaring that the purposes of the revolt has been fully accomplished and calling on the proletariat to prepare for a decisive battle January 2nd. Many of the workers, however, claim that they have been deceived by the revolutionaries, threatening vengeance on the agitators.

Up to Friday night, 187 were formally reported as dead and 227 wounded.

End of Strike.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The council of workmen met secretly last night, and after an eight hour session at 6 o'clock this morning adopted a resolution to call off the strike Monday be-

cause the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of the economic life of the nation through a universal strike, and is in many parts of the country taking on the character of an armed uprising."

The list of casualties and losses to property are being compiled at Governor-General Doubassoff's headquarters, and are promised to-morrow.

At the Bourse to-day a prominent manufacturer estimated the damage done in the burned district at \$5,000,000.

The American factory of which the New York Air Brake Company, the Barrie Boiler Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company are the principals.

The employees of the air brake company, whose works are situated at Lubertzi, attempted to seize the premises in order to get possession of the explosives, but a detachment of dragoons was dispatched to the scene by Governor-General Doubassoff, and the troops prevented the strikers from carrying out their plans. Their leader, who was marching at the head of the men, was shot down by the officer in charge of the dragoons, which caused a panic and the strikers fled.

The strikers, some of the factories

where they are employed, have dismissed their workmen until January 1st. Most of the other undamaged factories have resumed work.

The railroads and telegraph lines are resuming business slowly. The directors of the Kasan line have dismissed every official or other employee of the line, and are engaging an entire new force, using as a nucleus a few trustworthy employees. Other roads probably will follow their example.

Will Crush "The Reds."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2 (3 p.m.)—The government's strongly worded an-

nouncement yesterday that it proposes to pursue to the bitter end policy of putting down "The Reds," following on the heels of the crushing of the revolt at Moscow, demonstrates the confidence of Premier Witte's government that it has the ability to complete the task it has undertaken. The main cause of this confidence is the fidelity displayed by the troops.

WELLMAN'S TASK.

Undertakes to Reach the North Pole

by Airship.

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go find the north pole and report by wireless telegraphy and submarine cables the progress of your efforts."

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General's Death.

London, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to a

news agency from St. Petersburg says:

"Taking advantage of the absence of the Cossacks the general inefficiency of the military force in that region the miners and metal workers in the Don district have seized several towns and an important railroad depot. The government is hastily sending reinforcements, but as the revolutionaries are well armed and organized, occurrences similar to those at Moscow are awaited. The revolutionaries blew up a bridge over the Volga river at Zysra, in the government of Sibirk, while a military train was on it and hundreds of soldiers were drowned. The destruction of this bridge paralyzes railway communication with trans-Siberia."

Moscow, Jan. 1, night, via St. Peters-

burg, Jan. 2.—Except for the numer-

ous mines and in the streets and

houses of smoke lazily floating above the ruins of factories and houses in the Presna district, there is little to recall the nightmare of the past ten days. As if by magic in 24 hours the appearance of the city has changed. The stores everywhere have been re-opened, and the streets are crowded with holiday shoppers making elaborate purchases for the Russian Christmas, which according to the Julian calendar, falls on Sunday.

The Duke confesses that he knows

no more now than when he left the late government of what is implied by the Balfour scheme, which its authors declare to be acceptable to freedom and protectionism alike. On the other hand, such a scheme is no ambiguity about this. Chamberlain's propaganda, which is avowedly protectionist, speaks to his constituents, at Belford, Northumberland, to-day, said that the carrying out of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would mean the ruin of the national prosperity. He advised his audience Liberals had no intention of granting Home Rule, but that they hoped to do much for Ireland. With regard to Chinese labor, he said that the stoppage to the importation of Chinese must be followed by the establishment of a responsible government in the Transvaal which would put the colony on an equal footing with other South African colonies."

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The situation of China is very serious

and there is absolutely nothing in the

story that the feeling against Ameri-

can goods has lessened. It has now

## DISPUTE REGARDING HOURS OF LABOR

### TWO SMELTERS HAVE BEEN CLOSED DOWN

Plants at Greenwood and Boundary Falls Idle—Demands of Men and Employers' Offer.

**Phoenix, Jan. 2.**—Since Sunday night not a wheel has been turned or has a ton of ore been reduced at the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood and at the Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, the question being the adoption of the eight-hour shifts instead of twelve-hour shifts. This resulted in practically the stopping of operations at the smelters of both companies in Deadwood and Phoenix camp till an adjustment is arranged, over 300 men being idle as a result.

Both companies stand together in the matter, and are willing to grant the eight-hour day on practically the same basis as is now in force at Trail, Nelson and Grand Forks smelting works.

The demand of the men is eight hours with the same pay for twelve hours, and the smelters' offer is an increase per hour, but decrease of time on shift.

The old schedule was from \$3 to \$4 per shift of twelve hours, according to the character of the work. The new schedule is for \$2.70 to \$4 for eight hours.

#### EDUCATION OF NEGROES.

Governor of Mississippi Takes Stand Against Expenditure of Public Money.

**Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.**—Governor Varner made his annual message to the Mississippi legislature which assembled yesterday, again took a strong stand against spending public money for the education of the negroes, saying in part:

"As a race the negro is deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that he is more a criminal as a free man than as a slave; that he is increasing in criminality with fearful rapidity, there being one-third more criminals in 1890 than there was in 1880. In southern Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not Macbethed with accounts of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute, and this crime I want to impress upon you is but the manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the state is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain."

#### DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Third Engineer of the British Steamer Dulwich Lost His Life at Union Bay.

**Nanaimo, Jan. 2.**—A drowning accident occurred at Union Bay yesterday morning. John Southwell, third engineer of the steamer John Southwell, which had been filling her bunkers at Comox, lost his life. Southwell was endeavoring to board the ship on a rope ladder, and in doing so slipped and fell between the wharf and ship into the water. Although a boat was promptly lowered, life was extinct when he was pulled aboard, the exposure in the water proving too much. Southwell came from Pelaw-On-Tyne, and was unmarried. The body will be interred at Cumberland.

#### FIGHT POSTPONED.

**San Francisco, Jan. 3.**—The boxing contest between Willie Lewis, of New York, and Willie Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, originally scheduled to take place on January 10th, at Colma has been postponed until the night of January 12th.

#### COUNT VON MOLTKE,

Nephew of Great Commander, Will Be Appointed Chief of General Staff of German Army.

**Berlin, Jan. 2.**—The appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Moltke to succeed Field Marshal Count Von Schlieffen as chief of the general staff, is expected shortly. Von Schlieffen, who is nearly 73 years of age, was kicked by a horse severely last summer, and was to attend the medical services offered ever since. A rule of the general staff is that no one not physically sound may remain on the staff. Even statesmen are excluded from the most honored department of the army. While Von Schlieffen's injury is such as to make it impossible for him to remain chief of staff he probably would soon have been retired for age. Von Moltke is a nephew of the great commander.

#### TRAIL IN FINE CONDITION.

**Special to the Times.**

**Seattle, Jan. 3.**—P. R. McGill, an old Klondike operator, reports that the winter trail from Dawson to Skagway is in better shape now than it has been since first built five years ago. Business is very good in Dawson this winter.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Statement Issued for the Year Ending June 30th Last.

#### (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The financial accounts for the dominion issued to-day show a surplus of \$7,862,089 on the consolidated fund for the year ending June 30th last. There was added to the public debts \$5,356,449. Capital account shows \$4,755,557 expended on the Inter-Colonial, \$59,412 on Prince Edward Island railway, and \$78,491 on the National Transcontinental, on canals \$1,075,075, on public works \$1,642,042, Dominion lands \$794,466, and militia \$1,269,964. The Kootenay & Arrowhead railway earned \$4,176 on the year. Business was very good in Dawson this winter.

#### THE LATE MINISTER.

Mayor of Montreal Offers City Hall as Resting Place for Remains Prior to Burial.

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WINNIPEG NEWS.  
Teller in Bank Commits Suicide—Land Sales—New Buildings.

**Winnipeg, Jan. 2.**—Overcome by dependency, after days of morbid foreboding, Robt. Geo. McCosh ended his life this morning by shooting himself through the heart. Dr. Martin, the banking teller in Canadian Bank of Commerce. On his not rising at his ordinary time, Mrs. McCosh asked him if he were not going to work to-day, to which he replied that he was not. She soon after left the room, and McCosh took a revolver, and lying down on the bed dressed merely in his underclothes, placed it just above his left ear and pulled the trigger. His wife, hearing the shot, rushed into the room, saw what had occurred and ran screaming down stairs. Dr. Martin, who once summing up his life was extinct. The act was premeditated as in a letter that was found addressed to his mother he stated his intentions. All his transactions at the bank were in order, and the one thing that is said to have been the cause of all the worry that eventually led to the rash act was the fact that he was under notice from the bank to leave. There is a law in the bank that clerks shall not marry until they are in receipt of a certain salary. Deceased was married at Neepawa about two years ago and had been married before he was receiving salary which, in the opinion of the bank is sufficient income with which to support a wife. He was removed to Winnipeg, and informed that it would be necessary for him to look for another position. This apparently preyed on his mind until he prepared death. The deceased was a son of Rev. Mr. McCosh of Chatham, Ont.

Land Sales For Year.

During the month of December, 53,128 acres of land were sold by the department of the Canadian Pacific railway. The amount realized from the sale amounted to \$232,055, an average of \$5.49 per acre. During the year the entire amount sold amounted to 782,732 acres, the amount realized being \$4,041,244. During the previous year, 520,655 acres were sold for \$2,240,529. During the month the Canadian Northwest Land Company sold 11,190 acres for a total sum of \$75,870. The company for the entire year amounted to 144,860 acres, the total amount received being \$66,759.

Buildings erected in Winnipeg last year were 4,122, at a total cost of \$10,346,200. Last year the buildings numbered 2,258, the cost being \$9,651,759.

Execution on Friday.

Rodcliffe, the hangman, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Kamloops, where he will officiate at the 5th instant at the execution of an Indian, Alexander Chewlina, convicted last fall of the murder of a fellow-tribesman named Hopkins.

**JEROME K. JEROME**

Will Give Humorous Recital in Institute Hall on January 16th.

**Jerome K. Jerome**, who is to give his humorous recital in Institute Hall on the 16th inst., has achieved his success only after an experience which would have broken the spirit of many a stronger man. His first book, "On the Stage and Off," was written in a garret in Whitcomb street, Russell Square, London. As the tale progressed, the author used to read it to a friend of his, J. B. Johnson, who would say, "It's a jolly story, but I don't think it's good enough for publication." So Jerome K. Jerome, who is to give his humorous recital in Institute Hall on the 16th inst., has achieved his success only after an experience which would have broken the spirit of many a stronger man. His first book, "On the Stage and Off," was written in a garret in Whitcomb street, Russell Square, London. As the tale progressed, the author used to read it to a friend of his, J. B. Johnson, who would say, "It's a jolly story, but I don't think it's good enough for publication." So Jerome K. 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## AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman announces that the policy of his government will be to cut down the expenditures on all works indicative of the possibility of war with neighboring nations. He is first of all going to attack the land problem, with the view of discovering some means of providing work for the millions of unemployed, and at the same time stemming the tide of emigration which is said to be blighting the flower of the population of the United Kingdom at its very roots. The purpose of the government, it is announced, will be to induce the landlords to relax their grip upon the soil which has been so generally converted into game preserves, direct the current of the population back to it, and strive to keep the settlers there by the adoption of some system of land tenure analogous to that now in effect in Ireland. If this can be accomplished it is assumed that the prospect of eventually becoming the absolute owners of the land they cultivate will have the effect of satisfying the aspirations of the more ambitious of the populace and eventually of making Great Britain what she was three or four decades ago when rural communities were the backbone of the country. The proposition, it will be admitted, is an interesting one. The scheme is gigantic in its proportions. If it can be entered upon and the first term of the government should prove that it promises to be crowned with success, the career of the new Liberal administration may be prolonged a trifle beyond the limits set by the opponents of the administration.

The official figures relating to the poor of London indicate very distinctly the magnitude of the task to which the government will set its hands and the urgent necessity for something being attempted along the lines promised. The returns show that the numbers in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year have been greater than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the enumeration, with the exception of the period from 1887 to 1871. The ratio of paupers per 1,000 of population has been higher in most of the months of the year than in any previous year since 1874. Not only has there been a remarkable increase in outdoor relief, but the rise in the numbers entering workhouses has continued. In no year of the history of the poor law has the population in the workhouses been greater for December.

## ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The symptoms seem to indicate that the United States is becoming tired of the infliction of capital punishment as the penalty for murder. The governors of some of the states hesitate when they are called upon in the course of their official duties to sign the warrants which consign homicide to the last offices of the hangman or the scientific manipulators of currents laid to electric chairs. Especially does this seem to be true when the criminals are women. There is something repulsive to the mind of the average man about sending a woman, no matter how heinous her offence against humanity may have been, to the place of execution. This weakness has been manifested recently by the governors of several states in postponing the evil day of final retribution in the cases of female offenders. The chief executive of the state of New Jersey, it appears, has been especially loath in respect of assuming the full responsibilities of his important office. His reluctance has had the effect of raising the question of the necessity for the infliction of capital punishment at all and whether the effect of imposing death penalties possesses the one protective virtue that justifies its retention in the code. It is argued that the hangman's rope is practically a relic of the times when the act of appropriating some insignificant thing that belonged to one's neighbor, such as a small coin or a loaf of bread, was sufficient to call for the application of the moos to the portion of the human anatomy which appeared to have been specially designed for the hangman's purpose. We put a higher estimate on the value of human life than our forefathers who thought lightly of strangling the vital forces out of the tender bodies of little children who offended by taking loaves which did not belong to them. But is it not possible that it is because we have a higher appreciation of the sacredness of human life that we still erect scaffold throughout our land? There are, unfortunately, people brought into the world, and more unfortunately still reared under such circumstances in the world, that the only effective deterrent upon their inhuman impulses is the thought of the dread death sentence. Take the cases of the men who blew the late governor of Idaho into fragments, or the case of the brutes who, for purposes of revenge, put a bullet through the heart of a little girl who in the presence of her parents, on the morning of the 25th of December, was expressing her delight at the goodness of Santa Claus. Would the prospect of imprisonment for a term of years, or even for life, have the effect upon the minds of such men that the security of society and the personal welfare of its members demands? That is the vital point. When human beings of abnormal type give rein to their passions, the prospect of incarceration for the term of

their natural lives would constitute no sufficient deterrent upon their actions if they were determined to wreak vengeance for any real or fancied grievances. Then there are us now, as there have been from the beginning, the human birds of prey who take no thought of the rights of their fellow living upon a different plane. What shall we do to restrain their predatory instincts—because they cannot be said to be guided by the light of reason? The world is advancing. The time will surely come when the necessity for the infliction of capital punishment shall have passed away. The time will come when the woful instincts in humanity shall be eliminated. But has society reached the point at which it would be well to relegate the noose to the place which contains the thumbscrew and the rack? We doubt it very much. The experiment has been tried, and its success is a doubtful quantity. Our neighbors in the republic appear to be on the point of trying the thing out. We are willing that they shall lead the way in this matter. With the material at their command the experiment should be an exceedingly interesting one, and we shall watch for the results with absorbed interest.

## WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 27th December, 1906, to 2d January, 1907.

The weather during this week has been mostly overcast, though the amount of rainfall both on the Lower Mainland and this Island has been moderate. From the 27th to Saturday, 30th, the weather continued stormy on the West Coast of Vancouver Island and the state of Washington, and high winds prevailed on the Straits of Georgia and Fuchs on 29th. During the 30th an ocean storm area spread inland across the state of Washington; this movement caused a high wind, which was followed by a low pressure system, and then a high pressure system, which became general on the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, and on sheltered portions of Victoria harbor thin ice formed. From this time to the close of the week the barometer remained high over the North Pacific slope, and though the weather was mostly cloudy moderate rains occurred and light to moderate winds prevailed both on the Coast and the Strait and Sound. In the Cariboo district some snow fell upon every day of the week, while about Kamloops no precipitation was recorded. No great cold has occurred in the prairie provinces, the temperatures fell to zero in a few localities in Manitoba and vicinity, and in Alberta it rose above freezing point upon several occasions.

**Victoria**—Amount of bright sunshine registered was 8 hours and 45 minutes; rain, .50 inch; highest temperature, 44.8 on 27th; lowest, 27.8 on 31st.

**Kamloops**—A trace of snow; highest temperature, 36 on 28th; lowest, 16 on 29th.

**Barkerville**—Snow, 10.60 inches; highest temperature, 30 on 31st; lowest, 10 on 27th, 31st and 2nd.

**New Westminster**—Rain, 1.35 inch; highest temperature, 46 on 27th; lowest, 28.0 on 31st.

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## WRECKAGE BROUGHT FROM THE COAST

THE SALVOR RETURNED ON SATURDAY NIGHT

With Picture and Other Articles Useful For Identifying Pass of Melfort's Crew.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Since the last publication of the Times on Saturday afternoon, the steamers Salvor and Queen City have arrived from the West coast with the only available news regarding the wreck of the British barque Pass of Melfort. The Salvor arrived on Saturday night, but instead of coming into Esquimalt went on to Ladysmith for coal, returning on Sunday. Her deck was covered with debris of a heterogeneous character. Except for souvenirs purposes this is little value. Amongst it is a shirt with the name of R. G. Sharpe; a chest, marked J. P. Riches; a collar bearing the name A. S. Laurie, and some socks with the name Wormell. There was a photograph together with scraps of other photographs, bits of a log referring to a previous voyage on the barque to San Diego, when Capt. Houston was in charge, and two pieces of letters. One from England to a friend in the class of Melfort said: "This is the end of the term and it went very well. Lancashire cricket club, I'm glad to say, is well up. It has been a good season."

From Esquimalt the Salvor, with Capt. Harris in command, and Mr. Richardson, second officer of the Tees aboard, proceeded to Ucluelet where the vessel was anchored. Crossing from there to the rocks marking the considerable wreckage, all in sizes not larger than kindling wood. They gathered up what might be recognized and after searching the coast for more returned to Victoria, there being found in addition to that mentioned a bucket with the lost vessel's name on it.

The setamer Queen City came along later. She passed close to the scene of the disaster. The wreck, however, was not in sight, there being nothing above water but a stump of a mast with some wreckage clinging to it. Some sealing men who arrived on the Queen City say that the vessel struck half way between Amphitrite Point and Round Island, about 50 yards from shore. Where it沉没ed there is about four or five fathoms of water. Seaward a short way there is a shoal, and over this the vessel evidently was hurled crashing against a rock that rose almost perpendicularly out of the water. One such blow would have sufficed to send her to the bottom, for it would in all probability knock her out.

The chances of escape for members of the crew would be nil if drowned during the first moments of calamity.

Townsend Chaffey says: "A lacking of the list of the doomed British bark effort reduces the number on vessel when she went ashore at two. It was learned this by a Cal reporter that the man L. McInnis, whose name appeared in the list sent from here, deserted before the vessel left Puget Sound on her last trip. The man D. M. Culgan, one of the 14 who signed at this port before the British vice-consul, had some time ago when he went aboard and in the fight which followed the man was so badly beaten out that he was unable to join the ship. A few days later he went to Victoria. No other man was signed in his place.

"It is doubtful if the true number of lives lost in the Pass of Melfort will ever be definitely known. Thirteen men can be counted on for a certainty, namely those who were signed at this port, leaving Culgan out. If to this number be added all the men who sailed on the general outfitting store the number is increased to 23.

One of the apprentices boys on the vessel was not among the number, and his name added makes 23. Then there are letters in care of the vessel awaiting three more, making a total of 32 men. How many of these were fortunate enough to have deserted when the vessel scattered her bones near Barkley Sound can only be guessed at. The list as it appears after careful checking follows:

"Names signed at this port:  
Hans Meyer, second officer, L. B. Bruce, Charles Hayes, F. Crawford, J. W. Keam, A. H. Kipting, R. Stuart, John Dorsey, Charles P. Swanson, F. Swanson, G. Abrahamson, John Kirschman and J. Liva.

"Those who fitted out here aside from those named were:  
W. Baldwin, first officer; Geo. Planners, third officer; Thomas Kelly, Dan Rosette, A. W. Wegner, P. Pusher, G. Parry, who will be recommended at Esquimalt for another commission; and Mrs. Jackson.

"Wormell, Retiree, Riches, Townson and Reginald G. Sharp were known to be the apprentices.

"Those for whom mail is waiting here and not noted in the above are: Einar Weljosen, Joseph Bertchy and A. Klipberg.

"According to official records here W. Baldwin, first officer on the Pass of Melfort, was paid off at the Pass of Melfort, arriving from Mexico, and his name appears on the list of those outfitting here a few days before the vessel sailed again it would seem that he had rejoined the vessel. Frank McDonald was promoted from second to first officer after Baldwin was paid off, but Meyer was signed as second officer before the consul here. These figures total 32 to which add Capt. Scougal and 33 men would appear to have gone down with the vessel. What steps to eliminate from the list in order to bring the number down to 23, the number Capt. Scougal stated he had on board when he sailed, time alone will show."

In all four bodies have been seen and recovered from the wreck. A description of these has been given by A. H. Lyche, of Ucluelet, as follows:

"Body of man about 5 feet 11 inches, 30 years of age; dark hair and dark eyebrows. On his right arm is a tattoo mark of an anchor and shield.

The body is dressed in blue overalls, cardigan jacket, short heavy sea boots and suit of yellow oil skins.

Body of a white man nearly nude; seen for a few minutes only by several hundred in a large body wave carried it out of sight.

Body dressed in blue with life belt on was seen washing to and fro in the surf for several hours, and then swept out of sight.

Body recovered on the 27th with small man about five feet six inches, sandy complexion and bare feet. It had on a gray worsted pants and blue sweater. A tattoo mark on the right arm shows the Stars and Stripes, the ship in the circles and the figures 1865 and 1866.

Those bodies recovered have been buried at Ucluelet, and the expense of the same will be borne by the Imperial government. Mr. Lyche has been instructed by Capt. Gaudin to look after the burial of the dead and to forward a bill of the expenses for the same to him for transmission to Ottawa. Mr. Lyche is of the opinion that other bodies will come ashore as soon as the sea calms down.

### THE BALLAD OF A COMING WRECK.

It was a nasty, stormy night,  
And the wind was rising fast,  
The shacks along the Duff road  
Were rattling in the blast.

The spiritdrift sang like the storm,  
The wailing of the whistling buoys  
Were smothered in the gale.

And everybody hurried home  
And stayed there, snug and tight;  
He caught a sound like a minuteago  
That split right through the squall.

He stopped to listen. Could it be?  
What? No! Why, Heavens, yes!  
There goes a rocket—sakes alive!  
A ship is in distress!

One lost on the wharf,  
What was I said, save before,  
A ship is in distress!

He struggled to the water's edge  
And peered into the dark  
As the waves rose and rise and burst  
And vanish like a spark.

Closer and closer in she rushed,  
That poor ship to her doom,  
As in her agony she flared  
Her signals through the gloom.

A wreck! a wreck! the news spread fast,  
And men ran to and fro.  
What can we do? What shall we do?  
All men stood to know.

New with the crowd a stranger came,  
Who held that everything should be  
Worked on a proper plan.

What's more, he thought that life was  
worth

More than a dollar bill;  
Men's arguments would make  
A man of sense ill.

This stranger hailed from a country  
Where they tried to guard their shore,  
So he looked to see the lifeboat out  
And rocked by the score.

But time passed on and nothing came;  
He thought he'd find out why.  
Aha! he said, "I know, whom  
He'd need, standing by."

"Why don't they send the lifeboat out?  
It will be late, I fear!"  
The loafer stared and then he laughed,  
"Guess you're a stranger here!"

"Surely you don't suppose a boat  
Would decorate this scene  
Until it made it worth her while?"  
Said the stranger, "What do you mean?"

The loafer grinned a smiling grin,  
And calmly chewed a pipe of smoke.  
I mean the salvaged must look good  
Before they send a tug."

"Still, if the Quadra's in, perhaps"—  
But here the stranger swore:  
Is there no help at all to send?  
Can they do nothing more?"

"Well, tain't much use to send her now;  
Before she'll turn to run away  
The blasted shodw'd be done."

The old man turned in sheer disgust  
Left and left his canny friend,  
And crept behind a sheltering wall  
And waited for the end.

Closin in she drove. He saw her well—  
Oh! that such things should be!  
Her black forms upon the spars  
Smelt during week—the Year's output.

Slowly the chill grey dawn crept up,  
Shedding its bitter light.  
On things like bags of dirty clothes  
In the foam so clean and white.

Phoenix, Dec. 30.—Being Christmas week, the last week of the year shows a somewhat smaller output from the Boundary mines than recently. It is probable that the full year revised totals will somewhat increase the amounts. The figures for this week were: Granby mine to Granby smelter, 16,810 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 2,522 tons; Brooklyn smelter, 1,571 tons; Sunset to Dawson Creek smelter, 427 tons; Emma to Nelson smelter, 198 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby smelter, 33 tons; Skyclark to Nelson and Granby smelters, 50 tons; total for the week, 21,319 tons; total for the year, 978,352 tons.

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Boundary smelters this week treated as follows: Granby smelter, 14,915 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 2,628 tons; Dawson Creek smelter, 2,114 tons; total for the week, 18,657 tons; total for the year to date, 941,817 tons.

TO RECOMMISION.

H. M. S. Egeria Will Take On New Crew Next Month.

A correspondent writing to the Times from London, says:

Two depression range takers are to be included in the establishment of the Royal Garrison Artillery manning the defences of Esquimalt.

Chief Artificer Engineer W. Dalton has been posted to the Egeria at Esquimalt.

As had been already intimated, the ship Egeria, Captain J. F. Parry, will be recommissioned at Esquimalt for another commission on the Pacific station in order to complete the survey of the British Columbian coasts. A new crew of eleven officers and 110 men will be dispatched from England early in February to Esquimalt. The Egeria was recommissioned at Esquimalt on the 25th March, 1903, and eight of the original eleven officers and 110 men will be dispatched from England early in February to Esquimalt.

Subsequent to the disbandment of the submarine mining by the Royal Engineers unit, which has been disbanded again it would seem that he had rejoined the vessel. Frank McDonald was promoted from second to first officer after Baldwin was paid off, but Meyer was signed as second officer before the consul here. These figures total 32 to which add Capt. Scougal and 33 men would appear to have gone down with the vessel. What steps to eliminate from the list in order to bring the number down to 23, the number Capt. Scougal stated he had on board when he sailed, time alone will show."

In all four bodies have been seen and recovered from the wreck. A description of these has been given by A. H. Lyche, of Ucluelet, as follows:

Body of man about 5 feet 11 inches, 30 years of age; dark hair and dark eyebrows. On his right arm is a tattoo mark of an anchor and shield.

## ANOTHER CANNERY WILL BE BUILT

### TO HANDLE PRODUCT OF STRAITS TRAPS

#### Capital City Company Expect to Erect a Building Before the Salmon Season Begins.

### PRINTERS' STRIKE

Number of Men Quit Work in New York in Support of Demand For Eight-Hour Day.

New York, Jan. 2.—Twelve hundred union printers, the employees of forty-four book and job printers, to-day went on strike for a working day of eight hours. Members of the International Typographical Union, against whom the strike was declared, said to-night that hundreds of non-union printers from various parts of the country are hurrying here. Representatives of the Typographical Union declare that the eight-hour day principle already has been won in New York, and that the percentage of men compelled to strike is small.

The Capital City Cannery Company will, it is fully expected, erect a cannery before the coming season's operations open. Last year it will be remembered that company disposed of the fish taken in its traps on the Fraser river canneries. This was done purely to test the traps, and was not supposed to be a proper method of handling the fish.

The company is now preparing for active work this coming season, and it is said that a cannery has been decided upon. The capacity will be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. of their wages each week toward the support of those number who are out on strike.

Situation in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—The national printers' strike of the day of the printers' union was declared by the organization to be in effect to-day in this city. The introduction of the new programme was not marked in this city by strikes of any magnitude, the bulk of the militant employers having anticipated the movement weeks ago by locking out their union men and continuing their shops with non-union men.

At Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Two hundred and forty-five employees of printing houses joined the 175 members of the Typographical Union already on strike here to-day. Three-fourths of master printers having refused to sign the eight-hour agreement to strike was declared. The Typographical Union is making efforts to obtain non-union men.

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## Tainted Gold.

BY MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON,  
Author of "The Barn Stormers," "Or-  
tune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the  
Dark House," "Queen Sweetheart,"  
"The House by the Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—(Continued.)

Still holding her hand so tightly that she could not wrench it away Macaire led her further into the room, nearer to the group of women who had stopped their conversation to listen and look at the new comer.

The men were already on their feet, but the women remained seated. Four or five painted faces under hair bleached golden or dyed to the sheen of copper stared up at her with bold, laughing eyes. Winifred shrank back with a horrified catching of her breath. She was an innocent girl who had known little of the world until she began to earn her living on the stage, but instinct rather than knowledge told her with one blinding flash of enlightenment what these women were whom Lionel Macaire had asked her to meet.

Some of the men had seen before, though not to one had she ever spoken. There was a Frenchman with royal blood in his veins; there was a great city magnate; there was a young English earl who had lately been made bankrupt; there was a man better known in the race course than in drawing-rooms.

A Frenchman, Measures to the Frenchman brought him to be introduced to Miss Gray of whom he had so often heard. He bowed, with a broad compliment, and looked at Winifred from head to foot as no man had ever looked at her before.

"Dinner is served," announced a footman. Macaire pulled Winifred's resisting hand under his arm, and held it firmly as he made her walk by his side across the room. The girl was dead pale, but she did not cry out, as Macaire's watchful eyes told her he must protect her to do.

They reached the marble dining-room, with its purple hangings, its pink granite pillars and blue-domed ceiling. Winifred's place was by Macaire's side, and she sank into the chair which a footman offered her. She must drink her cup to the dregs, or Macaire would say that she had not kept to the bargain. Having gone through so much, she must endure to the end, or she might better never have come to this horrid place.

"Then I shall not consider that you have kept your word. To dine with a man is not merely to sit at his table, but to eat his food and drink his wine. You can't bring yourself to do that."

"I do not wish to," she answered in a low tone, lost in the babel of hilarous voices.

"Then I shall not consider that you have kept your word. To dine with a man is not merely to sit at his table, but to eat his food and drink his wine. You can't bring yourself to do that."

"Poor little dear, she doesn't look very comfortable!" giggled a lady in many diamonds and a small allowance of bodice. "She won't be able to sit up with us bigger children for dessert."

"I'll give instructions for her to be sent away where she can have her nap in peace," said Macaire, his eyes viviously bright. He nodded to a footman, who moved forward respectfully to take his master's order; and at this instant, without being announced, Hope Newcome came into the house.

"That's Zelheim!" exclaimed one of them.

Winifred made a feint of taking something from her plate, even knowing what she ate.

"That's better. Now drink some water, I insist, or you know the consequences. Surely it isn't much to—"

I don't often have to urge my guests to touch the wine that comes from my cellars."

Champagne, in a jewelled Venetian glass, was sending up from its depths to the golden gleaming surface a stream of bubbles. Winifred raised her glass to her lips and drank. As she did so her tortured eyes met Macaire's, and the glint of satisfaction that she had hidden it started her. She set down the glass quickly. What had that look meant? Was he pleased that she had drunk his wine only because of his triumph in compelling her obedience, or was there a more subtle reason?

Her heart knocked against her side, and her hands grew cold as her gaze travelled questioningly from one hand to another. Was there one in this strange company who could sympathize or help her if she went down on her knees to implore it? She did not believe that there was one. And Baron von Zelheim did not come.

Fearful lest she had made a serious mistake, she watched her own feelings. Had she experienced any different sensations, she asked herself, anxiously, since she had drunk those few sips of wine?

At last she noted that her excited fancy alone conjured up the imagined difference, but slowly she was obliged to acknowledge that she felt a slight giddiness, a weakness of the limbs of which she had not been conscious before. Her eyelids drooped, and she lifted them with an effort. There was a faint prickling in the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet. The beating of her heart, which had been like the wild fluttering of a bird within her breast, now gave way to a heavy, measured throbbing at longer intervals. The shrill laughter of the women at the table sounded metallic, unreal and far away. A mist rose between her and the faces to which a few minutes ago she had turned a vainly appealing gaze.

CHAPTER XL

The Eye of the Moonstone.

How the dinner went on Winifred did not know, for she was like one in a dream. Macaire had talked to her and forced answers at first, but now he let her alone, well pleased, perhaps, with the progress of events. Some of the guests who appeared to know each

## Get the Doctor Quick!

What accidents happen in the home—get the bottle of Fonda's Extract—the old family doctor! Always ready—no medicine to take time or night. A bottle on the medicine shelf, and you're safe. It relieves pain, cures. Implications are very strong. Fonda's Extract is pure, powerful, precious.  
Boat only in sealed bottles under our wrapper.  
**ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.**

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"You dog, you common cur that I took from my litter!" shrieked Macaire. "You suppose that I hired with my money to dance at my bidding! You thought you might presume on your brute strength to come here and insult me in my own house, I suppose, since our contract wasn't out yet. But it's got hardly a month more to run—"

"Well, call it cancelled now," said Hope Newcome. "You and your dog have no more contracts of future."

"Everyone here shall know who you are," Macaire went on furiously. "All the world that I've been laughing at shall know to-morrow, and where will you be then? Why, kicked back to your kennel by the women who've made you their pet."

"My kennel's rather a nice one," said Newcome, "Schloss Zelheim on the Rhine. It is no longer a ruin. I have had it restored in these last few months. I hope to take Miss Gray there; only, she will then be the Baroness von Zelheim, and any man who has told lies about her will have been whipped into publically apologizing."

"As the chagrin went round the laughter grew louder, the women boldly jeered at Macaire, who had known little of the world until she began to earn her living on the stage, but instinct rather than knowledge told her with one blinding flash of enlightenment what these women were whom Lionel Macaire had asked her to meet.

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### Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES. Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

him, murmuring the name by which she had known him. And stooping closer, he thought he heard her whisper:

Partner, partner, if you could forgive!"

CHAPTER XL

Never for one moment had Lionel Macaire been unprepared for the possibility of the blow which had fallen to-night.

He had not expected it; he had told himself a thousand times that it would not fall upon him—that it could not fall. Still, he loved life, and he had worked hard to make it worth living. And he had not made many suffer, for he had struck his blow out of a sense of justice.

"It's trebled now," cut in Newcome coolly. "You gave me such excellent advice as to speculations. I took it and succeeded beyond my best hopes. That's the only thing for which I have to thank you."

"There speaks your dog's ingratitude. But many a servant's got rich in his master's service; and you're bound to be—till the end of the six months, and everybody shall know it; everybody shall hear the great joke now and laugh with me. You bound yourself, in your gold-green, to do anything I exacted of you when the six months should be over. What I meant to make of you was a groom in my stables, a plow you'll fit into the ground, and a horse to ride, and the master's artificial foot limped off the thick field with which the floor was covered faster than it had ever done before."

"Half-way down the passage was a door which opened near the stables. A moment, and Macaire was in the room where the motor car was kept, for the key was on his chain, and only the engineer, absent now, had a duplicate.

Macaire sprang to the car and lit the electric lamps, his heart pounding in his ear, for the great crisis had come, and he was working for life or death.

Hope Newcome might have lived; he might suspect, even if he had not the proofs he hinted at. But it would not do to risk his having lied. If Macaire could reach Gravesend, where the Diavola lay the hoped that few knew she was there), before the police of London had warned the police of Gravesend by telegraph, there was a chance for him still. He would trust the yacht to show her heels to anything afloat. The seas were wide.

They were the countries where he could hide himself, and there was money on board the Diavola, and thousands of pounds' worth of diamonds which he kept there in a safe in case of such necessity as had arisen to-night.

"This is a pleasant surprise, my dear Von Zelheim," said Macaire, smiling slightly. "Your pardon for one moment while I wait for you to get dressed. I am Hungarian, and I have a name which you will have heard of before."

"I don't know the name," he said.

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