

# Victorian Times

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NO. 33.

## CELEBRATIONS IN THE COAL REGION

### END OF THE STRIKE SIGNAL FOR REJOICING

#### Question of Caring for Miners Who Cannot Get Work May Prove a Serious One.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 21.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers, who have been on strike since last May, received the official announcement declaring the strike off at noon today.

When the news was flashed to the coal regions, the strike affected inhabitants everywhere a sigh of relief. Everywhere there was rejoicing and in many places the signal for prompt town celebrations. Work is resumed on Thursday.

The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposed was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would find it difficult to get back their old positions, or would be unable to get any work at all. After a long discussion the question was left in the hands of the three executive boards for solution, and this suggestion was adopted.

The question of taking care of all men who fall to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt that the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of mine workers who also will be looked after. Now that the strike is over the volume of work will decrease, and the local unions will be compelled to call upon the national organization for assistance when the money runs out.

Hundreds of men who are needed to repair the mines, and otherwise placed in a condition for operation will be at work to-morrow morning, the convention having decided this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal. All the locals will hold meetings to-morrow, at which instructions will be given to the members regarding their application for work.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to Wilkesbarre he was asked for an expression of his views on the action of the convention, and in reply he said: "I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issues which continued in the strike to the commission selected by the president of the United States. The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unions, acting in unison, the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceable, humane and business methods in adjusting wage differences in the future."

After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday at 10 a.m., he went out the following announcement to the press to the strikers, that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine workers in the anthracite region, and was as follows: "You are hereby officially notified that the strike is ended. The convention has unanimously decided to-day by the delegates attending the special convention, that all mine workers should report for work Thursday morning, October 24th, and that the issues which continued in the strike should be referred to the adjustment of the commission appointed by the President of the United States."

"We are authorized by the executive boards of districts one, seven and nine to exercise more than usual care in order that accidents to life and limb may be averted. Owing to the condition of the mines after the strike, a large number of men will be great danger when work is resumed. We are prompted to give this advice by the fact that at the close of the strike two years ago, many accidents and deaths occurred that place when the mines are operating normally."

John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, W. B. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer. Calling Commissioners.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Telegrams have been sent to members of the commission, advising them of the first meeting to be held in this city on Friday morning, announcing them to be present. After the commission has effected its organization, the members will call in a body on the President to pay their respects. At that time it is expected he will embrace the opportunity to give the commission verbal instructions as he may care to present to it. Besides, he may present a formal letter of instructions. It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington.

tion. After the work of the commission has been mapped out, the first step will be to take the testimony of miners, who may be regarded as plaintiffs in the case. It is possible that the first sessions of the commission at which testimony will be taken will be held in Wilkesbarre. How long the hearings will continue, nobody can foretell. At their conclusion each member of the commission will be supplied with a copy of the testimony adduced and will consider it at his leisure. Subsequently the commission will reconvene, perhaps in this city, to formulate its reports for presentation to the President.

How News Was Received. Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 21.—News that the miners' convention had declared the strike off reached Shenandoah at noon, and almost simultaneously every bell in the town was rung, and the whistles of the factory and breaker were sounded. Ten minutes after the news reached town, the streets were crowded. At Mahanoy City and elsewhere in the anthracite fields the news of the strike settlement was received with wild enthusiasm, blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. Almost the entire population of the towns assembled in the streets.

In some localities there were impromptu parades, in which the fire departments and other organizations joined. In Mahanoy City, Pa., the men who have been idle and under a great strain for nearly six months, rushed off to prepare for work. Col. Rutledge sent the 18th Regiment band into town this afternoon to take part in the celebration. The band marched through the streets at the head of a mine workers' parade, and was wildly cheered along the line.

LOUBET IN DANGER. Armed Man Arrested While Trying to Enter the Elysee Palace.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Figaro this morning says a man was detected early Tuesday morning attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee palace. It is believed that he intended to hide in the palace garden in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet. He was arrested, however, and was found to be armed with a poignard and a loaded revolver. He has been recognized as a dangerous anarchist who has already been convicted three times, and upon two of these occasions for the manufacture of explosive magazines. The police are trying to keep the matter quiet, and refuse to divulge the man's name.

MAY BE WITHDRAWN. Removal of Restrictions on Canadian Cattle Entering England Under Consideration

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The Telegram's London cable says: "Right Hon. W. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, discussed the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the latter was visiting here. Mr. Hanbury thereupon initiated further inquiries and the matter is now under consideration. It is improbable that the importation of Canadian cattle into British ports will be facilitated by the withdrawal of restrictions in the near future."

ANTHRACITE COAL. Reported to Have Been Found Near Sudbury.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The discovery of anthracite coal in Ontario is the announcement made by some parties connected in recent tests and examinations of coal in the vicinity of Chemsford, 20 miles northwest of Sudbury. A German geologist, connected with one of the large nickel companies, has just given as his opinion that the mineral is no other than anthracite. Picked pieces have gone 95 per cent. carbon, and when mixed even with the country rock has shown 85 per cent. carbon. As far as it has been exposed, the outcropping is apparently increasing in size.

MURDERER ESCAPED. One Man Killed and Another Wounded During a Drunken Row.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 21.—As the result of a drunken row in a house kept by a woman named Lemore, an Italian, name unknown, shot and fatally wounded John E. Griffiths, of Canandaigua, and seriously wounded Peter Crager, of Montreal, both employees of the Canadian Bridge Company. Griffiths died shortly after the shooting. The murderer is at large.

SHOT BY JANITOR. New York, Oct. 20.—Patrick Devanney, an oysterman, has been shot and killed by Francis Reilly, who was in a apartment house at 704 Washington street.

Devanney, who lived in West Eleventh street, near Washington, had been caring for his sick wife all day, and had walked out for a breath of fresh air. He stopped in front of an apartment house and leaned against the railing. Suddenly the janitor, an entire stranger, rushed out and ordered him to move on. Devanney is said to have replied that he had a perfect right to use the street, whereupon the janitor drew a revolver and fired. Devanney fell dead.

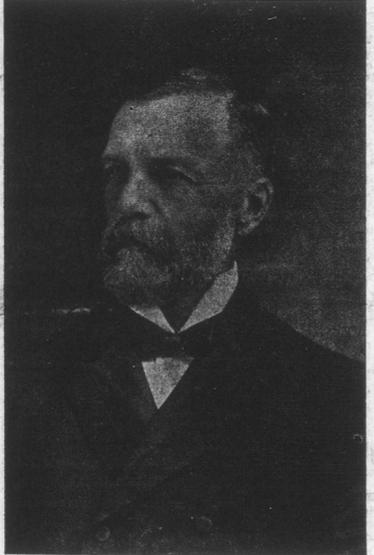
EVERETT TRAGEDY. Everett, Oct. 20.—Rene Arnsbach killed himself and his wife this morning at their home on the corner of California street and Hewitt avenue. It is supposed the tragedy occurred about 9.30 o'clock this morning. Arnsbach's body was lying upon the bed with a hole was lying upon the bed with a hole gunshot wounds through her forehead and the side of her head.

## HON. J. I. TARTE NO LONGER IN CABINET

### The Text of the Letters Which Have Passed Between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of Public Works.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The retirement of Mr. Tarte from the cabinet is expected to be announced at any moment. Those who have followed the Tarte campaign from its beginning could not look for anything else. Indeed, the minister of public works was so clearly guilty of such a gross breach of constitutional usage that made his continuance in the administration utterly impossible. Goldwin Smith and other writers on constitutional questions took this view when

your colleagues, you began an active campaign in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff in the direction of high protection. I regret having been obliged to observe to you that this attitude on your part constitutes a self-evident violation of your duty towards the government of which you were a member. I repeat to you here, what I told you on Sunday, I do not wish to discuss at this moment the economic



HON. J. I. TARTE.

Mr. Tarte started his campaign. There was no other view possible under the circumstances. There is perhaps no other instance on record of a minister of the crown propounding and advocating a new born policy which was never submitted or considered by his leader or his colleagues in the cabinet. To do so is wholly unconstitutional and to permit it would be to frustrate good government.

To say that the minister of public works was actuated by a desire to force the hands of his leader and his colleagues would intensify from a constitutional standpoint the character of the offence, instead of mitigating it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost no time in dealing with the Tarte affair, and a definite announcement may be made at any moment.

Mr. Speaker Brodeur is spoken of to succeed Tarte. Mr. Prefontaine has also strong claims.

The Correspondence. Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Hon. J. I. Tarte is no longer a member of the Laurier cabinet.

The following letters which have passed between the Premier and minister of public works fully explain the matter. Sir Wilfrid Laurier writes Mr. Tarte to-day as follows:

My Dear Mr. Tarte.—After having seen you on Sunday last, and having expressed to you my well settled opinion upon the consequences of your recent attitude, my first duty was to wait upon His Excellency the Governor-General to inform him that I was obliged to demand the resignation of your portfolio. After having seen His Excellency I had to acquaint my colleagues of the interview which I had with you. In accepting your resignation, it is well to emphasize the points of difference between us.

During my absence in Europe, without any communication with me, and without any previous understanding with

theory which you have made yourself champion.

This question, however important it might be, is subordinate to one still more important. If you had reached the conclusion that the interests of the country demanded without delay an increase of the custom duties, the first thing for you to do as a member of the government, before addressing you views to the public, would have been to place them before your colleagues, with the object of obtaining the unanimous action of the cabinet, which is the very foundation of responsible government. If you had not been able to obtain from your colleagues their assent to the course which you recommended, you would have been obliged then either to accept their own views or to sever your connection with them, and then for the first time you would have been free to place your views before the public. Such was the very simple course which was binding upon you, but to remain a member of the government and at the same time to advocate a policy which had not yet been adopted by the government was an impediment to the proper working of our constitutional system, and implies a disregard for that loyalty which all those who are members of the same administration owe to one another, and have a right to expect from each other.

I thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed for the improvement of my health, and I will make it my duty to convey to your old colleagues those that you formulate for their welfare and their happiness.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, (Sgd.) WILFRID LAURIER.

The above letter was written in reply to the following one dated from London:

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20th. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa.

My Dear Sir Wilfrid:—I feel it is my duty to place my resignation in your

hands and ask you to be good enough to have it accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General.

In the interview which I had with you, you expressed the opinion that I should not have spoken on the tariff as I have done, that the government had not as yet come to any definite understanding on their fiscal policy for the future, etc.

I shall not discuss with you at the present time the question as to whether I was right or wrong in the course I followed. You are the leader of the government and your opinion, as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail. You told me my utterances are causing you trouble. I have no right and no desire to be a source of embarrassment to you or to the party with which I have been connected since 1892. My views on the tariff are well known to you. I have on several occasions stated them publicly in your presence and discussed them often privately with you. Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise, without delay, the tariff of 1897 with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, to our workmen, I cannot possibly remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech, under the circumstances, even to the great honor of being your colleague.

Before severing my official relations with you, allow me to express my sincerest hope that you will soon be restored to your health of former days. You would greatly oblige me by conveying to my colleagues my best wishes for their welfare and their happiness. My personal relations with most of them have been of a pleasant and cordial nature. I hope that they will continue to be the same in the future.

Believe me, My Dear Sir Wilfrid, Very sincerely yours, (Sgd.) J. ISRAEL TARTE.

CROFTON SHELTER. G. H. Mackintosh May Ship Ore From Kootenay.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—G. H. Mackintosh arrived to-day from the interior and to-morrow will go to Crofton smelter for the purpose of opening negotiations for the shipment of Kootenay ore to the new smelter on Vancouver Island.

## SOLDIERS ARE IN A TIGHT CORNER

### THEIR AMMUNITION ALMOST EXHAUSTED

#### Officer Tells of Situation in Somaliland—Says Many Men Have Been Killed.

Simla, Oct. 21.—The Second Bombay Grenadiers, stationed at Mlow (Central India) have been ordered to Somaliland. Other troops will probably follow.

Officer's Letter. London, Oct. 21.—A letter from an officer belonging to the Somaliland expedition received here shows that the British force is even in a more precarious position than has been indicated in the official dispatches. The writer says: "No one will appreciate this business until it is too late. We are in a regular trap and how we are going to get out we do not know. We have had stiffish fights and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are funking and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We have next to no water and we are miles from any water. We have no supplies and nearly no ammunition. They have captured two of our Maxim's."

"I do not suppose they care at home what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into such an ambush as this. I hear fresh troops are coming up, and only hope they will come from India."

The writer refers incidentally to some brisk fights, which he apparently presumes were already known here, and adds: "Thirty-three of us escaped. By Jove, that was a pretty affair. We whites stood out, but—Oh, well, we have too many blacks."

TRAFALGAR DAY. London, Oct. 21.—Trafalgar Day, or the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought October 21st, 1805, was celebrated to-day in the customary manner. The Nelson column on Trafalgar Square was decked with wreaths sent from various parts of the world.

A novel feature which created considerable interest, was the exhibition of a model of one of the submarine boats just added to the navy. Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, at Portsmouth, was decorated in honor of the day.

## THE STRIKE HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

### RECOMMENDATION OF OFFICERS ACCEPTED

#### All Matter in Dispute Will Be Submitted to Commission Appointed by Roosevelt.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—With the prospect that President Roosevelt's proposal of arbitration would be accepted by a good majority, the convention of United Mine Workers resumed its work to-day in the Nesbitt theatre. It was evident when the delegates assembled that they were in a most hopeful mood.

In reading the local morning papers the miners were confronted with the advertisements of merchants announcing that the strike was settled. The opposition of the steam men is neither belittled nor exaggerated by Mr. Mitchell. He simply maintains that this question of dissatisfaction will be adjusted satisfactorily.

As soon as President Mitchell came into the hall at 10:05 he called the convention to order. The debate on the reinstatement of all men in their former positions was immediately resumed. The question before the convention was a motion to accept the recommendations of the officers to call the strike off and submit all questions at issue to the arbitration commission.

As it was evident the delegates desired to close the debate, a number of songs were given and when the last number had concluded the resolutions committee submitted a report recommending that a communication be sent to President Roosevelt informing him that the convention accepted the arbitration proposal. President Mitchell is authorized to act as the Mine Workers' representative before the commission.

The debate on reinstatement was immediately resumed. One delegate strenuously objected to the adoption of the resolution, because no provision is made for the men who may fail to get work. The other side of the question was taken up by a delegate from the Panther Creek valley. He said: "Let us go back, we will all get work in the end." The resolution was adopted at 11:15, and the strike is thus declared off.

The report of the resolutions committee also recommends a resumption of work on Thursday next. The vote of the delegates was unanimous.

It was decided that all men need to place the mines in condition can return to work at once. Mr. Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had informed him that he would allow the meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of his proposal. Mr. Mitchell said further that it was his opinion that the findings of the arbitrators would be announced within a month.

Strikers Returning. Pittsfield, Pa., Oct. 21.—Many mine workers who left this region during the strike have returned to their homes. It is declared that of the 900 strikers who secured work at the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, 750 have quit since Saturday and have returned to the coal regions.

Condition of Mines. Maloney City, Pa., Oct. 21.—Mine Operator Inspectors Stein and Brennan, of the sixth and eighth districts, respectively, after an examination of many collieries in their territory, report that a number of them are in a condition for a resumption of operations. In the sixth district, Inspector Stein has found quite a few of the chambers are very gaseous. Extraordinary care must be exercised by the fire bosses when the strike is formally ended, he says. He has issued instructions to this effect.

TREATMENT OF JEWS. Correspondence Upon United States Note to Powers is Not Complete.

London, Oct. 21.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question by Major Evans Gordon, a member of the royal commission on alien immigration, Premier Balfour said the correspondence upon the United States note to the powers on the subject of Roumania's treatment of the Jews was not complete, and that he was unable to say whether it would be published or if an opportunity would be given the House to discuss the matter.

WILL RETURN TABLETS. San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The famous jade tablets brought to this country by Liexy F. M. Wise, of the Marine Corps, will now find their way back to China. Collector of Customs Stratton has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to turn them over to the Chinese consul on the payment of \$50. The money will be given to Liexy Wise, who has claimed all along that he paid that amount for them. There are ten tablets in all, and on each are inscriptions showing their great value. On some are the names of Emperors long dead, and on some the names of beloved Emperresses.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New System Designed by J. E. Maskelyne, Jr., for Inter-Island Service.

London, Oct. 21.—The Eastern Telegraph Company has equipped its cable-ships with a new system of wireless telegraphy, designed by J. E. Maskelyne, Jr., for the company. He proposes to utilize the ships in an auxiliary cable service for inter-island communication or any other short stretches where tides and rocks unduly shorten the life of a cable. Mr. Maskelyne's system utilizes a closed metallic circuit both for the sending and receiving station and a new form of coherer, dispensing with metal filings, claiming that the action is much more delicate and reliable.

## ROSSLAND CAMP.

Last Week's Shipments Again Amounted to Over 8,000 Tons.

The shipments from Rossland Camp for the week ending Saturday night were again over 8,000 tons. The mines maintained their normal production with the exception of the Le Roi No. 2, which has reduced its output temporarily, pending the adjustment of the coke shortage at the Northport smelter. The production from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines has been excellent, averaging over 500 tons daily for the six days of the week.

The week's shipments were: Le Roi, 4,660 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 645; Centre Star, 1,800; War Eagle, 1,200; Giant, 30; Velvet, 60. Total for week, 8,285 tons; for year to date, 265,599 tons. The Northport smelter blew in two furnaces on Monday, ample coke having been received from Conox, B.C., Coke-dale, Washington, and East Kootenay, to operate the plant. General Manager Macdonald is now confident that the coke will be forthcoming to supply the smelter all winter, and that there will be no further interruption of activity. This is welcome news in Rossland, as it guarantees that there will be no interference in the operation of the big Le Roi mine, with its 350 employees, and monthly payroll of \$35,000.

## FATAL FIRE.

Number of People Believed to Have Perished in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—A fire broke out at midnight in the plant of the Glucose sugar refinery, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river, destroying the factory and causing the loss of many lives. The number of dead has not been estimated yet, but it is known that a number of men were in the building on the seventh floor. The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the firemen that the men in the upper stories could have escaped. Soon after midnight two bodies were taken from the ruins, but it was impossible to make further search. The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings. The fire, which was caused by an explosion, started in the drying house and the flames spread so rapidly that the firemen were powerless to make any effective fight, and in a short time all the walls were down. The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. It is believed the lives lost may number 29.

## GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Amendments Opposed By Ministers Added to German Tariff Bill.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The government was defeated in the Reichstag to-day, in test votes on the tariff bill. The Conservatives and Centrists inserted in the ministry bill an amendment fixing the minimum wheat duties at \$1.50 the hundred weight in place of \$1.37 and the rye duties at \$1.27, instead of \$1.25. The votes were: Wheat, 154 to 145. Rye, 137 to 132. The minority was composed of National Liberals. Previous to the roll call, Chancellor von Bulow again firmly announced that it was impossible for the government to accept the amendments.

Three courses are now open to the ministry, to dissolve the Reichstag, negotiate for a compromise or let the majority pass the bill in any form it chooses and suppress it in the Bundesrath. In the latter event commercial treaties will be negotiated on the basis of the present tariff. The Chancellor's plan appeared to be to do nothing immediately, and to see if the majority will yield.

## TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

Simla, Oct. 21.—Twelve officers and 400 men of the 23rd Bombay Infantry will accompany the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who have been ordered to Somaliland. The troops will sail on Thursday.

Smuggled Rifles. London, Oct. 21.—An official connected with the Red Sea ports, in an interview published in the Star, says: "The Mulah and other turbulents chiefs have been liberally supplied with rifles by Americans and Germans, in spite of the British gunboats. The rifles supplied by the Americans were done up as common goods. This explains the frequent reference in consular reports to the fondness for Somaliland for American calicos and snifting. It is not the calico the Somali wants, but the rifles inside the calico."



NY MINERS ARE AT WORK TO-DAY

COLLIERIES IN BETTER SHAPE THAN EXPECTED

About Sixty-Seven Per Cent. of Mines in Operation—Reports From Districts.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Reports from the entire anthracite region show that about 67 per cent. of the mines are operating to-day. The collieries in the Lackawanna region are in better shape than those in any other part of the anthracite fields. The collieries in the Wyoming region, with a small output, are in good shape, being free from gas and water, but the large mines are still hampered by water. The same conditions prevail in the Lehigh region. In the Schuylkill region, the large mines are reported as in better condition than was expected.

All the mines in operation will be short in their normal output to-day, but by tomorrow it is expected almost the full output will be reached. After such a long spell of idleness the miners and laborers are not capable of doing as hard a day's work as when they were "seasoned."

A Slight Hitch.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Of the 28 collieries in the Hazleton district, not one has resumed operations to-day. Some of G. B. Markle & Co.'s men and the employees of Coxe Bros. & Co. at two collieries refuse to return to work because of posted notices requiring them to promise that they will abide by the decision of the arbitration tribunal.

Getting Out Coal.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 23.—Nearly all of the collieries in this district were reopened to-day, and the miners actively began the work of getting out coal. A number of fire losses, engineers and stamblers who had been on strike were not reinstated.

Much Clearing to Be Done.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 23.—Much clearing up of gangways is necessary at many of the collieries before normal production will be obtained. Nearly 75 per cent. of the mine workers are already employed, and others will be as soon as places are ready for them.

The Engineers.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23.—President Morton, of the International Association of Stationary Engineers and Firemen, attended to-day that all members of the association all over the country will be ordered to refuse to handle anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work.

Not Needed at Present.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 23.—When the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's miners reported for duty in the Panther Creek district this morning they were met by the officials and told that their services were not needed at present. At one of the collieries the men were stopped by the guards, who refused to allow them to report to the colliery office. The men were not allowed to enter the mine, and were not returned until the company shows a disposition to show them more consideration. All the individual operations in this connection resumed full handed this morning.

The Upper Districts.

Scranston, Pa., Oct. 23.—Work has been resumed quite generally in the upper anthracite districts to-day. Eighty per cent. of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's miners returned, and were given work. Operations were resumed at all of the Delaware and Hudson company collieries in the upper Lackawanna region, except two, which were not ready. About two-thirds of the Ontario & Western collieries resumed operations. The others were not ready but will be started up inside of a week. All except one of the Erie company's collieries were started to-day. Work was resumed in almost all of the collieries owned by individual operators.

TRIPLE MURDER.

Japanese Shot Two Fellow-Countrymen and a Woman, and Afterwards Made His Escape

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 23.—Y. Hijaka, a Japanese boarding house last night and shot three people of his nationality. Mrs. and Mr. Yoshimoto and Mr. Tokutomi, killing all of them. He then made his escape and has not been captured.

It is claimed that Hijaka became infatuated with Mrs. Yoshimoto and followed her and her husband from Seattle. When he met them in the boarding house the couple happened to be in company with Tokutomi, and, drawing two revolvers, Hijaka killed the three.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Woman Who Was Victim of a Mysterious Assault Passes Away.

Washington, Oct. 23.—After hovering between life and death since last December, Mrs. Gilbert Dennis, the victim of one of the most mysterious assaults in the history of the District of Columbia, died at the Garfield hospital to-day. One of her last hopes of the solution of the mystery has disappeared. She came here from Gettysburg, Pa., and married Walter Dennis, a Washington doctor. She was found December 10th inensible on her bed. Her skull was crushed. She never recovered sufficiently to talk rationally.

LOANS BILL POSTPONED.

London, Oct. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, announced that the government did not propose to introduce the South Africa loan bill during the present session of parliament.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

Extension of the "Open Door" Policy—Military and Other Rights on Equal Footing.

Paris, Oct. 23.—From an authoritative source the correspondent of the Associated Press has learned that France, Great Britain and Germany have made an agreement providing for the military evacuation of Shanghai by their forces. The negotiations have also brought about an important extension of the "open door" policy, as urged by Secretary Hay. The agreement affects not only Shanghai but the entire Yang-tze-Kiang valley, which the powers are seeking to develop for commercial purposes. The date of the evacuation is still open, but a leading official of the foreign office expressed the belief that it will undoubtedly be accomplished by January 1st. About 12,000 troops will participate in the evacuation, each power having furnished about an equal number of "troops" of about the same quality. France initiated the negotiations, because it was felt that there was no other need for maintaining a military establishment at Shanghai. The first stages of the negotiation resulted in an agreement on two points, the first, favorable to the evacuation; the second, that the powers should be equal in the Yang-tze-Kiang region. Although the military occupancy of Shanghai, the other powers were equally entitled to resume its occupancy. Germany then proposed that China be asked for assurance of equality of treatment of the powers. China gave these assurances, and the officials here say this branch of the agreement amounts to an extension of the "open door" policy in the Yang-tze-Kiang region. Although the nature of the commercial equality is not specified, the agreement is that the military and other rights of the powers shall be on an equal footing.

The United States is not a direct party to the negotiations, but has been fully advised of the intention of the three powers. At one stage of the negotiations Secretary Hay advised Foreign Minister Delcasse through Ambassador Porter, that the United States government was in full sympathy with the plan, and hoped for an early agreement on the subject.

The officials here say the United States shares in the benefits of the agreement as to equality of treatment. The date of the evacuation of Shanghai, it is expected, will be settled in a few days.

THE VACANCY IN THE DOMINION CABINET

Talk Regarding the Rearranging of Portfolios—Premier Pays Visit to Montreal.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—There is talk to-day of Hon. James Sutherland receiving the portfolio of public works, of L. P. Brodeur taking the marine and fisheries department, and of R. Prefontaine becoming Speaker. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in Montreal to-day arranging matters.

Objections Withdrawn. Canada has withdrawn all objections to the Bond treaty between the United States and Mexico. The Canadian reports from the United States that Canada is objecting are not correct.

Another Rumor. Quebec, Oct. 23.—It was rumored this morning that Hon. Judge Francois Langier, formerly member of parliament for Quebec Centre, has been asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to enter the cabinet as minister of public works.

Will Not Make Statement. Montreal, Oct. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in the city at noon to-day, but to all newspaper men he denied any statement regarding the political situation. He is in consultation with party friends of the city.

NOISY NATIONALISTS. Disorderly Scenes in the Commons When Their Motions Were Ruled Out of Order.

London, Oct. 23.—Another scene was caused by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons to-day. The Nationalists bombarded Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham with all kinds of relevant and irrelevant questions, and when Sir Spence Plimsdell, in this connection, the Nationalists moved an adjournment of the House in order to discuss some triviality which happened during the last session. When the Speaker ruled the motion out of order, the Nationalists followed the Speaker and violently challenged the Speaker's ruling. William Redmond was specially prominent in this, and insisting on arguing with the Speaker he was egged on by frantic cheers and shouts from the Nationalists' benches. Finally Mr. Devlin obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss certain rioting in Belfast on October 19th. The motion will come up to-night.

Premier Balfour declined to change his attitude regarding resigning a day for Patrick O'Brien's resignation of yesterday that a day be granted for a debate on the state of Ireland. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, declined to say he would accept the motion or would support it as a vote of censure against the government.

STRIKE RIOTS. Charges by Cavalry in Which Several Men Were Wounded.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Advices from Dunkirk say the strikers sacked the residence of a coal dealer and set fire to it. The man's neighbors afterwards extinguished the flames.

A detachment of cavalry was obliged to repeatedly charge the strikers, who resisted with great violence and stones. Several men were injured on both sides.

More Troops on Scene. Dunkirk, Oct. 23.—The strikers invaded the law courts to-day and interrupted business there. They were charged repeatedly by cavalry on the square in front of the law courts. The rioters assaulted the judge and his clerks. The commander of cavalry and all serap from the court were wounded. Two regiments of police were wounded. Two regiments of infantry have arrived here.

FATAL RESULT OF ACCIDENT. Dart Hope, Ont., Oct. 23.—Grant McLean, sixteen years old, is dead of peritonitis as the result of injuries sustained in a horse race match played in Millbrook a week ago.

BRITISH FORCE REPORTED SAFE

COL. SWAYNE'S COLUMN ESCAPES MAD MULLAH

Troops Were Not Attacked During Retirement—All the Wounded Are Doing Well.

London, Oct. 23.—A message received at the foreign office to-day from Gen. Manning, dated Berbera, capital of Somaliland, British East Africa, announces that the force commanded by Col. Swayne, which was threatened with destruction by the army commanded by the Mad Mullah, has reached Isobah in safety.

Gen. Manning adds: "Col. Swayne's force was not attacked during its retirement, the situation consequently is more satisfactory, but do not cancel the orders warning a Punjab regiment to be in readiness in case it is wanted, as further developments must be awaited."

"The wounded are all doing well, and no anxiety concerning the wounded officers need be felt. The Aden detachment is expected to-day and will go forward to-morrow."

The news from Somaliland caused great satisfaction here and relieved the keen anxiety felt as to the fate of the British expedition. Gen. Manning's message was promptly forwarded to King Edward.

Sailing of Troops. Simla, India, Oct. 23.—Besides the Second Bombay Grenadiers and the Bombay Infantry Regiment sailing for Somaliland to-day, a native field hospital will sail for the same destination on Saturday. The 29th Baluchis have also been warned to be in readiness.

IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

G. R. Maxwell, M. P., Arrived From East To-day—Joseph Martin, M. P., in Hospital.

Vancouver, Oct. 23.—George R. Maxwell, M. P., arrived this afternoon from the East. He was conveyed home in the ambulance, being unable to stand up. His condition is very serious.

Jos. Martin, M. P., was taken to the hospital again to-day for another operation on his leg.

CANNOT BECOME CITIZEN.

The Law in the United States Regarding Japanese. Olympia, Wn., Oct. 23.—The Supreme court has decided that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point came up directly in the matter of admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of this state, the law making citizenship a qualification for admission.

ON WAY HOME.

Dewet Starts For South Africa on First of November. London, Oct. 23.—Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey have returned to London. Dewet expects to sail for South Africa, on account of family matters, on November 1st.

THE MOLINEAUX TRIAL.

Justice Lambert Has Ruled Out the Barnett Letters. New York, Oct. 23.—Justice Lambert, who presided at the Molineux trial, ruled out all of the letters known as the Barnett letters to-day, holding that they were not competent. The defence in being objected to the introduction of these letters.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The clearing house returns for the week ending October 23rd are: Clearings, \$5,308,987; balance, \$342,256. For the corresponding week in 1901 the clearings were \$3,390,488; balance, \$583,867, and for the corresponding week in 1900, clearings \$2,284,910, balance \$324,642.

INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Manager Goward Spoke at Open Meeting of Amalgamated Street Railway Employees. An open meeting was held last evening at Labor hall under the auspices of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Capital division, No. 108. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by the president, who opened the meeting by introducing the speaker of the evening, A. T. Goward, manager of the local branch of the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

Mr. Goward gave a very interesting and instructive address, outlining the history of the different companies having charge of the street railway of Victoria since its inauguration in 1888. Three companies had been in charge of the system, the National Electric Railway Company, the Victoria Railway Company and the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The Victoria Company had failed on account of the unfortunate Point Ellice bridge accident, and the business had been taken over by a London syndicate which had also controlled the Vancouver and New Westminster systems.

The speaker went on to enumerate the improvements that have taken place in connection with the local system since the present company took hold. In the first place the water plant had been installed at Goldstream, a step which had provided ample power in a very economical manner. Transformers had been installed, and probably most important of all, sufficient rails had been secured to renew the whole local system. Already new rails have been laid from Spring Ridge, Oak Bay and other sections still remain to be laid with the heavy "T" rails. He also spoke of the proposed loop line to the Gorge, and said that it was likely that active steps towards the inauguration of this addition to the local railway system would be taken next year.

FATAL RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

Dart Hope, Ont., Oct. 23.—Grant McLean, sixteen years old, is dead of peritonitis as the result of injuries sustained in a horse race match played in Millbrook a week ago.

A Special Offer

Twice-a-Week Times for Fourteen Months for One Dollar. Subscription Reduced—Cash in Advance.

In order to further increase the wide circulation of the Twice-a-Week Times, the subscription price has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00. This edition will be mailed Mondays and Thursdays to any address in Canada or the United States from the present until Jan. 1st, 1904, for \$1.00; to Europe, etc., \$2.00.

In order to do this all subscriptions must be PAID IN ADVANCE. Subscriptions now in arrears will be continued until December 31st, when, if the subscription is not renewed, and arrears paid, the paper will be stopped and the account collected.

This step is a direct concession to the cash subscriber. In future the Times will recognize no other.

Not only has the price been reduced, the Twice-a-Week Times, already the newest of the semi-weeklies, will be further improved by the addition of new features and departments. Each week it contains sixteen pages of live news, embracing the cream of the foreign and domestic telegrams, and the most important news of the day; up-to-date market reports; a special agricultural department; the latest news from the Dominion; half-tone engravings, cartoons, etc.; and a wealth of good reading for the home.

All renewals and new subscriptions, accompanied by cash payment in advance, should be addressed to THE TIMES, 26 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ARE AS MODERN AS ANY OF THEM

THE MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Are Able to Look After Themselves—Impressions of Victorian on Various Questions.

"Given a free hand and no favors the British manufacturer will be found as up-to-date as any in the world," observed Mr. Rowland Machin, of the Bennett Fuse Company, in conversation with a Times representative this morning. Mr. Machin has just returned from an extended business trip to the Old Country, and while there investigated the present condition of the associated British manufacturer. He returned with a glowing report. As evidence in support of the observation just attributed to him he mentioned that while he is in Sheffield he saw men toiling up an order of five hundred tons of steel wire for a firm in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Machin expressed regret that the agent-general of this province had not taken advantage of a splendid opportunity of advertising to the world British Columbia's incomparable resources. This was in the construction of the Canada coronation arch, reference to which was made by him in a letter to the Times some time ago. The arch, he said, was a magnificent affair, costing, it was reported, about \$5,000. In its design and construction it reflected great credit on the contractor in the whole of the Glasgow people. But on that whole structure, the perfection of architecture, though it may have been, there wasn't a piece of British Columbia timber or one ounce of British Columbia ore showing surely negligence on the part of the agent-general. The general impression conveyed by the arch was that Canada was a vast field of opportunity to be opened. Something should have been done to show the world or its representatives what British Columbia consisted of and where it was.

As an instance of a largely formed impression regarding this province in some parts of the Old Country, Mr. Machin said that when he told an old Cornishman that he was from British Columbia he replied, "So then, you are a Yankee." On repeating the word "British" with emphasis in the old man's ear his expression changed and grasping the agent-general's hand he said, "Oh, you are a Britisher, eh?" In this connection Mr. Machin also remarked: "Very much has been said as to the laxity of discipline and business methods in the agent-general's office in London, which, though eminently respectable, is far removed from the headquarters of agents-general representing the other colonies of the Empire."

As to trade relations between Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Machin said that "the desire to cultivate these was never so strong. Numerous inquiries were made to me by business firms in various parts of the country, and it would be a pity if this opportunity is not improved by our own people. There is no doubt that the preferential tariff is largely responsible for this desire and it would be very fortunate to disturb the present government, if only on this account."

Continuing, Mr. Machin said that one only needed to travel in the manufacturing centers, to have the fact emphasized that there was an evident desire to reciprocate with Canadian tradesmen in every possible manner, to extend the business relations at present existing. Given free trade and no favors the British manufacturer is as up-to-date as any in the world. He then mentioned what he had seen in Sheffield as preceding stated. He also commented on the happy relations existing between employer and employees in the Old Country. It was his pleasure to attend a picnic of the Bennett Fuse Company's employees, at which the factory girls "sang like nightingales." When asked to sing "The Maple Leaf" they replied that they didn't know it. In fulfillment of a promise made on the spot he forwarded six copies of Canada's national air to the foreman of the factory, and doubtless, he said, the girls will sing it all day long.

As regards politics, especially British Columbia politics, he said that the general impression concerning them in England was that they were in a miserable condition. In fact those acquainted with the province often expressed sympathy for the people here because of the lamentable lack of better material in the government. They were always assured by British Columbians, however, that the province was a giant babe in swaddling clothes, still requiring the attention of a nurse, but which in the near future would demonstrate that it was the richest in the whole of the Dominion. A well-known Canadian barrister, who is practicing in London, Mr. Machin said, has had the temerity to assert the very much fears that British Columbia will have to import a host of British politicians to extricate the country from the present political mud-dle.

As to British politics, the speaker said that the general impression was that the government had struck a snag in the Education bill. Still he thought that in the event of a general election the administration would be sustained. A noteworthy point that forcibly impressed him while in the Old Country was the fact that not one complaint had been reported throughout regarding losses incurred through the postponement of the coronation ceremony. Mr. Machin repeated what had been telegraphed many times across the Atlantic regarding the splendid impression Sir Wilfrid Laurier had created in the United Kingdom, as a statesman and as a man.

This so-called American commercial invasion of Great Britain is a myth, a will-of-the-wisp," Mr. Machin said, remarked in a reply to a query. Certainly there are many Americans in London, and I found that the great majority of them were either live in British capital than in New York; but there is no such invasion as is so frequently reported.

LEGAL NEWS. Affairs of the Nelson Tribune Association Before Mr. Justice Martin. Considerable time was taken up in Nelson this morning with the affairs of the Nelson Tribune Association, Limited, of which Mr. G. M. Bevilacqua is president. The cause for winding up the company was granted five months ago on the petition of John Houston, M. P., a petitioner creditor of the company. Mr. Houston's nominee being appointed G. Gamble as liquidator. Subsequently Mr. Houston was appointed permanent liquidator, on the nomination of the Bank of Montreal, which was a heavy creditor. Mr. Houston was granted to him to leave and plant to P. J. Deane, on the filing of proper bonds and undertakings. Mr. Houston being dissatisfied with Mr. Gamble's conduct, he has heavy creditors, and have this lease set aside, Mr. Gamble discharged, and some one more competent applied to be appointed liquidator. Mr. Houston applied to the court for leave to sell the plant, and when both matters were finally thrashed out the sale was authorized, and Mr. Houston's application dismissed with costs against him personally. This morning C. M. Bevilacqua, of Eberhart & Taylor's office, applied to Mr. Justice Martin to reconsider the matter, claiming that new facts had come to his notice, and that in any case Mr. Houston ought not to be compelled to pay costs, forthwith as he is a creditor of the company for over \$3,000. In reply Mr. Justice Martin, on behalf of the liquidator, showed a lengthy argument His Lordship affirmed his previous order and left Mr. Houston to his remedy against the liquidator. If he doesn't like the way in which the winding up is conducted.

In re estate of E. P. P. Medina, deceased, an order was granted allowing the administrator to sue for the estate of a lunatic heir to raise money by note to meet taxes due, and for the property to be re-surveyed and a plan drawn, a general leave for sale being granted, and Mr. G. Gamble appointed as liquidator. Mr. G. Gamble, for applicants, F. Higgins for other claimants, and S. P. Irving, who disclaims, and an attested copy of the will, which was ordered to be filed with the probate.

THE COAL DISCOVERY. Toronto, Oct. 23.—According to the analysis the coal found at Chelmsford averaged 78.22 per cent. carbon, with 12.57 ash. The assay grades coal as between anthracite and bituminous.

PIONEER NAVIGATOR.

Master of the Steamer Eureka, Now in Esquimalt, Has Interesting History.

Captain John A. O'Brien, commander of the Globe liner Eureka, which is now in Esquimalt receiving some repairs to damages sustained a month or so ago through striking a rock in the Gulf of California, is one of the pioneer navigators in these waters. He has been a well-known shipmaster of the Pacific coast for twenty years. For a time he commanded sailing vessels plying between the Columbia river, Puget Sound and China, and is credited with having landed one of the first contingents of Orientals employed in the construction of the C. P. R. In 1888 he distinguished himself by boarding the steamship Umattila, the well-known liner of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, after she had been abandoned off Cape Flattery, and sailing her into the Straits, had her towed to Esquimalt, saving the underwriters, it is claimed, a million dollars. Captain O'Brien was then mate on the ship, and the net was considered a splendid piece of seamanship. Subsequently the captain was employed by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and was given charge of the Premier (now the Chatterbox) on the Vancouver and Tacoma route. He has held many commands since that time, among others that of the well-known Puget Sound packet, the Utopia, and now he is in the trans-Pacific service.

TOTEM POLES SHIPPED.

Five Are Forwarded to Chicago by Dr. Newcombe To-day.

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, of this city, who has for several years been collecting Indian totem poles and legends bearing on the native life in this province for some of the largest museums in the world, is making one of his many interesting shipments to-day. The shipment comprises five big totems which are being forwarded to the Field Columbian museum at Chicago, via the Victoria Terminal railway and Great Northern road. It is the second consignment which the doctor has forwarded from here within the last week, a pole measuring 36 feet in length having only a few days ago been sent to Europe on one of the big China Mutual liners at the ocean docks. These totems are set up in the big museums to which they are sent and different Indian legends received with them are compared with others obtained from other parts of the earth.

VOLCANO HAS BEEN ACTIVE FOR OVER WEEK

Distressed Inhabitants of Devastated District Appeal for Food and Shelter.

Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Oct. 23.—The Soufriere volcano has been active since October 15th, keeping the people in the Windward district in a state of continuous unrest. Evidence gathered in the district proves that the eastern crater was chiefly operative during the last eruption. The devastated lands now include all the plantations on the northeastern coast down the Grand Sable estate, while the re-establishment of cultivation will be hopeless for years, even if Soufriere become quiescent. A number of distressed individuals have waited upon the administrator of the island for the purpose of informing the government of the hopeless condition of the district having the eruptive volcano.

The administrator expressed his hearty sympathy for the sufferers, and promised to communicate the facts to his chief together with certain suggestions. He said he hoped the government would soon be able to do something to relieve the victims of the volcanic disturbances.

In Salvador. New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Passengers who have arrived on the steamer from Puerto Barrios report that the volcano of Izalco, in Salvador, is now in a state of violent eruption. The eruption began on September 7th, when five large openings or craters formed on the north side of the volcano, from which large quantities of lava are burning stones were ejected. People living in the town of Izalco and the neighboring country, toward which the lava poured, fled at its appearance, and believe that their houses were completely destroyed. The stream of lava, which was very deep, flowed for a distance of three miles from the crater.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Two Painters Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured. Harrisburg, Oct. 23.—O. B. Fiedoroff and Frank Hirt were killed, Jerry Lelake was fatally injured and two others seriously injured today on the bridge and construction department of the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Swanton. The men were painters and were working on a row of steel girders weighing about ten tons apiece. The girder on which they were working fell with them, and the others piled on top.

UNKNOWN FEEDLER KILLED. Halifax, Oct. 23.—The body of an unknown Armoelian peddler was found in the tunnel of the famous old Tenney Cape mine, a short distance from Noel, yesterday afternoon. The skull was in a sad state of the face covered with blood from a great wound, and the checker found has been placed under arrest in connection with the murder.

CATARRH SUFFERERS READ! C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Remedy. I have not had an attack. It relieved me in 30 minutes." Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes. Sold by Jackson & Co., and Hall & Co.—23

COLLEGES USED IN MISSION WORK

CHINESE GRADUATES ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

Several Workers Under the American Board of Missions Are in the City.

J. F. Wilson and wife and Dr. M. Ross Charles and wife compose a party which is at the Dominion hotel awaiting the arrival of an Oriental steamer in order to leave for China. The party is an interesting one. The gentlemen have been for some time resident missionaries in the Chinese Empire. About three months ago they returned to America and were married. They now return reinforced for their work.

The two missionaries are not such in the strictly evangelistic sense. Mr. Wilson is a member of the staff of the Wm. Nast College, situated at Kinkiang, in the Yang-tze district, while Dr. Charles has charge of a hospital at Nan Chang. Both are laboring under the American board of missions, in connection with the Methodist-Episcopal church.

The Wm. Nast College is so named after the founder of the German Methodist church in America. It is a large institution, and in its regular courses of instruction are given the native students, and in the Yang-tze district. The instruction is given largely in English, though a rather large native staff is also necessary in order to do the preparatory work and to overcome some of the difficulties experienced in teaching by the use of English. The staff present, consists of four English-speaking instructors and ten natives. The college has ten class-rooms, with a commodious basement and a chapel capable of seating 700. In addition to this there is a science hall 100 feet by 60 feet, in which all the necessary apparatus and appliances have been installed for the teaching of the sciences, and for the performing of the experiments by the pupils themselves. The dormitory has accommodation for 100 boarding students, and in connection with the institution is about five acres of land.

Though there is in Kinkiang a large English colony, this institution is intended along for native Chinese. As yet it is an expensive institution for the board of missions to maintain, and an endeavor is being made to put the college in the near future on a self-sustaining basis. The students attending is nearly all together from the higher classes of society in China, and by means of the Christianizing influences which are thrown around them in their five years' course in the college the greatest benefit is being done in the way of evangelizing China is accomplished. These graduates enter the public service and their opportunities for advancing Christianity are very great. Of late it has been found very difficult to keep the students in the college until their course is finished, owing to the increased demand for them to enter the civil service of their country. Feeling that it would be a disadvantage for them to leave before they had taken the full course, substantial inducements have had to be held out to retain them in their places.

The education of the Chinese in accordance with modern ideas is, in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, the greatest need in the Empire at the present time. A good work is being done by the Wm. Nast college, but the work to be accomplished he realizes is a vast one. In the city of Kinkiang alone there is a population of 250,000. The college is the only one, also in the Yang-tze district, which has a population of 50,000 people.

Before going to China Mr. Wilson had experience in colleges conducted under the American board of missions in Singapore and Penang. In these places the mission board draw from the British government grants in connection with their work. There under British rule the Chinese have made wonderful advances. It was his intention, he says, to see the effects which had been produced. The British had enforced sanitary conditions in the streets with the result that the Chinese residents themselves had become more careful in this respect and would allow of nothing of an unsanitary nature in the streets. The students in the colleges were remarkably clever, and in fitting them for matriculation into Oxford and Cambridge they did different occasions carried off the Queen's scholarship.

In this connection he says that the Chinese have the most remarkable aptitude for mathematics. Elementary mathematics are mere child's play to them, and they readily cover the mathematical courses in the colleges with the greatest ease. This applies to Chinese scholars, he says, wherever they have been brought into connection with them. During the past year he visited the territory devastated in connection with the Boxer uprisings. At the time he was accompanying Rev. D. H. More, the resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for four months he was on the move in this work. The country was quiet and a repetition of that lamentable event was not anticipated. Every precaution was being taken to prevent its recurrence, among which the presence of British gunboats was not the least. Small uprisings were liable to occur at any time, but these would be extremely local in character.

This missionary party expect to remain for two or three weeks before leaving for China. The two ladies are looking forward to entering upon the work of assisting in evangelizing the Chinese and will begin at once the mastering of the Chinese language.

QUIT WORK. Machine Shop Employees Obtain to Discharge of Foreman Who Knocked Down Superintendent.

Seattle, W. S., Oct. 23.—Employees of the machine shop of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company struck work last night because of the discharge of a foreman, who they believe treated some remarks of their superintendent Armstrong and knocked him down.

HOITY, TOITY!

We have not quite made up our mind whether the Police Court was on its dignity yesterday or for the moment forgot the decorum which so benignly, so sweetly and so becomingly sits upon the Bench and dispenses even-handed justice to all who find themselves within the meshes of the law. On one point we are quite clear, however. The Times came in for what one of the awe-stricken instruments of justice aptly termed a "hot roast." And after the cooking process had been accomplished His Honor practically rent us limb from limb and distributed the fragments amongst the junior members of a down-trodden profession as an awesome example of what may befall them in case they in the course of their careers should forget the deference due the Bench and stand tremblingly before the awful, offended majesty of the law. Rather than run the risk of straying beyond the limits marked out by the omniscient Odgers, whose rulings of course endure forever, and having in mind the fate of others who were foolishly enough to defy the lightning, we shall not follow the example of the Court, but suppress our feelings and put a curb upon an instrument which might get upon an instrument to take any chances of even a temporary submission. We really could not endure so much as a week's seclusion, with the question of sewerage trembling in the balance, not to mention a pending change in the government of British Columbia nor the alleged crisis in the Dominion cabinet. But we must brave all consequences for the purpose of asking some one to enlighten us upon one point. Was that a dramatic or a comic feature that was added to the proceedings in the Police Court yesterday?

POLITICAL CONVERTS.

The tour of the Conservative leaders is at an end and their educational course is completed. Mr. Borden, as a result of his investigations, has arrived at the conclusion, and has announced, that a protective duty of 20 per cent. is sufficient to enable Eastern manufacturers of agricultural machinery to hold the Canadian market. This is an interesting discovery in many respects. It enlarges the scope of tariff discussion, because the announcement affects the whole of our fiscal system. The British preference does not apply to agricultural implements. The production of agricultural machinery suitable to the conditions which have been developed on this continent is a specialty of American and Canadian industrial life. Therefore the duty of 20 per cent. is not modified by the British preference of one-third. If our manufacturers in Toronto, Hamilton and other centres of industrial activity can successfully compete with the great manufacturers in Chicago and other Western points across the border, concerns which are nearer the point of principal demand for their products by hundreds of miles than their Canadian rivals, what good reason can be urged why manufacturers in other lines, manufacturers who are more highly protected even with the British preference applied, cannot, if they enter the field with equal energy, hold the home market against all competitors? There is no reason whatever. The enlargement of factories, the employment of a greater number of operatives than at any previous period in the history of the country, the installation of machinery which multiplies the capacity manifold, the accumulation of orders which is found difficult to fill—all these facts prove that the Canadian manufacturer, assisted by intelligent Canadian workmen, is able to meet all competitors and retain the market which is his if he but exercise the diligence, the foresight and the enterprise which everywhere command success. The actual fact is that the cry for "adequate protection" was a feeble attempt to initiate a campaign similar to that of 1878, when the country was in a condition favorable to the success of such a propaganda. There was stagnation in all lines of industry, not only in Canada but in all parts of the world. Free trade Britain felt this depression least and protected America was most affected. The people were ready to resort to an experiment which promised relief. They embraced the National Policy, and it brought no improvement save that which would have dawned in the natural course of events. The revival came to Canada as it came to other countries which were not looking to a National Policy to work out their industrial salvation. But the real revival, the general activity natural to a country endowed with such magnificent resources as Canada, did not come till the National Policy had been laid away in an unhonored grave. With the modification of the tariff, and the untying of the bonds which hampered trade in every direction, there was an immediate improvement. In five years there was an expansion of greater volume than had taken place in the previous two decades. The Conservative leaders evidently came West imbued with the idea that it was in their power to commence an agitation which would spread with the rapidity and create a political revolution such as that of 1878. The announcement of Mr. Borden proves that he at least has found out he made a mistake. The people are not to be led again into any such pit. The West is solidly behind the Liberal party in its policy of keeping to a course which will confer the greatest

possible benefit upon the greatest possible number of people. The manufacturers of Canada must now be convinced that there is no hope that they will again be placed in a position to exact unresizable profits from the consumers of their goods. They should have learned the lesson from the occurrences of the past five years that their best interests would be served by supporting the policy which has revived Canada and created a demand for their products which requires all their energy and resources to satisfy. That is the only policy which in the nature of things can be permanent and can produce permanent results. Probably they are not so much to blame as the leaders of the party which for sinister purposes buoyed them up with false hopes. No doubt there will be sporadic outbreaks of the agitation for increased protection, but the probabilities are that the grand old party of opportunists will fall back upon its old policy of seeking to gain power by setting one section of the people against the other, by shouting in Quebec that "that man Laurier is too British for me," and in other portions of the country where race prejudices are assumed to be of a different complexion, "why should you reject me, a Protestant, and a man of British blood, for a Frenchman and a Catholic?" The first shot in such a despicable campaign has already been fired in Provencher, a French-Canadian Northwestern constituency, and Mr. Monk, the leader in Quebec, was brought to the special purpose of touching it off.

PERPLEXITIES OF STATESMEN.

The British government is never absolutely free of the difficulties which are supposed to impart zest to the lives of statesmen. When Mr. Balfour is peacefully plodding around the links after the elusive golf ball, it would be interesting to know whether thoughts of the effervescent Irish politician or the safety of the expedition supposed to be pursuing the Mad Mullah in the fastnesses of Somaliland ever "disturb the sweet serenity of his pursuits." It would be still more interesting to discover whether thoughts of the peculiar political tenets of the surrendered Boer generals exercise any influence upon the usually steady hand of the imperterbale statesman when he is in the act of "holing up." Is it conceivable that the figure of a wrathful opponent of the education bill, in sable attire, ever rises menacingly before the Hon. A. J. as he stands upon the green pondering upon the mysterious influences of the gentle pastime upon the mind? There must be a peculiar fascination, an allurements more entrancing than that which pertains to the ancient game of golf, about the direction of the affairs of a great empire, or a man with an ample income, with a perfect guarantee against all the "ups and downs" which beset the individual who is compelled by circumstances to wrestle with a strenuous world for a livelihood, would not voluntarily plunge into the vortex of a national current which is always in a turbulent condition. We must confess that we cannot blame Lord Rosebery for standing afar off and playing the part of a dispassionate critic, for taking up a position which involves little responsibility at a time when the political situation is not without its embarrassments and may at any time assume a very threatening aspect. The general impression was that the more acute troubles of British statesmen with South Africa ended when the signatures of the various generals were appended to the peace documents. But all the leaders meant to loyally abide by the provisions of the terms of peace, what could Dawes mean when in a speech on the continent he said there was nothing more for the burghers to do but to await "God's good time"? The agitators in Europe and America are asking for contributions to the amount of thirty million pounds. What purpose do they propose to apply such a vast sum to, when an amount sufficient to place all bona fide residents of the harried territory in a position equally as good—some say much better—as they occupied before hostilities commenced has already been voted by the British Parliament with that object in view, and will without doubt be laid out to the best advantage of the deserving? What becomes of the contention that the war was forced upon the Boers when their leading men admit that their ambitions have for the present been frustrated and that they must await "God's good time" before they make another attempt to do what—establish themselves as a nation? It was before the utterance of sentiments about which there is not much ambiguity that the London Times felt constrained to remark about the proposed visit of the Boer chiefs to the German Emperor: "It is our very earnest desire to continue to place entire trust in them, and we shall continue to do so, as Mr. Chamberlain told them, 'until they give us reason to doubt them.' Unquestionably they will give us reason to doubt them, and reason to which we cannot and ought not to shut our eyes, if they affect the position of public personages on the continent, visit the heads of foreign states in a capacity which is necessarily ambiguous, and solicit the aims of our most unfriendly critics in speeches and addresses spiced to suit the taste of their hearers."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

There is great excitement in England. Will the Education Bill pass or no? Will it be workable if it does pass? Meanwhile people in Canada wonder "What is all the trouble about?" and sometimes even intelligent people are heard to ask what it all means. Well, a little history is necessary to define the position exactly. About sixty years ago when the need of sound elementary education began to be felt, the Church of England organized the National Society and instituted the system of national schools. A fairly successful national school gave scholars a sound elementary education, consisting of the three Rs, the Bible and catechism, with more or less of what is called advanced teaching for elementary schools. A few schools were also organized by the Nonconformists, under the name of British schools, which imparted the same instruction minus the catechism. The government aided, and a fairly successful school paid its way by the support of three equal, or nearly equal, sources of income—the government grant, the fees of scholars, and the contributions of benevolent and religious people. The Education Bill of 1870 changed all this. It was found that where the zealous and benevolent did not contribute their third of the revenue, a deficient income caused the employment of inferior teachers at a lower salary, and hence a further loss arose from a decrease in the government grant, which was paid strictly on the results of the inspector's examination. It will be readily seen that this further loss would create a class of poor schools, and lead in many cases to a failure in organizing schools of any kind in poor neighborhoods. The bill of 1870 remedied this failure by the creation of school boards, with power to levy a school tax. They built schools when needed, paid teachers, remitted school fees, and produced a class of school, more efficient, but more expensive, than the national school. A few years ago the London school board employed 8,000 teachers, teaching about half a million scholars, at a cost of £2,000,000 annually. The success of the board schools, with their practically unlimited income, reduced the church schools to an inferior position and extinguished the British schools, and the new Education Bill aims at doing away with this inequality and allow-

ing all schools to call upon the rates for aid in the work of education. This is really the root of the mischief, and the Nonconformists are bitter in their opposition. No doubt those churches are just as liberal, in proportion to their means, as the church people, but they have to contribute more to the maintenance of their ministers and churches, and hence can give less to their schools. So they resent the proposed grants to church schools, and declare they will refuse to pay school rates to be devoted, partly, to the support of denominational schools, meaning in this case the Church of England schools. Of course the Conservative government may not be wise in thus defying the Nonconformist electors to do their worst, but it is pressing the bill through Parliament, relying upon two facts perfectly well known to the average British elector. First, this hatred of denominational schools is aroused chiefly by the fact that they give religious instruction which is not of the Nonconformist variety. Second, nine out of ten of the Nonconformist electors will vote for the opposition, in any case, at the next dissolution.

MR. TARTE.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte has paid the penalty of his impetuosity and indiscretion. We do not believe he was deliberately guilty of disloyalty to the government of which he had been a member since its formation, and from which he was practically dismissed yesterday. He was very headstrong, possibly somewhat vain and puffed up by the tributes which had been paid to him by the opposition press as the Master of the Admi. In the course of his career he had been guilty of many outbreaks which were a source of embarrassment to his colleagues. His weakness lay in his practical refusal to recognize the limitations imposed upon Ministers under a constitutional form of government. His final offence was aggravated by the fact that it was committed in the absence of the Premier. His course was open to the construction that he had taken advantage of the opportunity for the purpose of committing the government to the policy he advocated. That was something which could not be overlooked, and the natural result followed when the real master of the administration arrived upon the scene.

NO CHANGE YET.

There is nothing specially new in the political situation except a well-authenticated rumor that Mr. Dunsmuir will retain office for some weeks. In the meantime Hon. W. C. Wells will leave for Ottawa to-morrow night, having business of importance to transact with the Dominion government. He will be absent four or five weeks. It is quite unlikely that there will be any change in the cabinet until the Minister returns. Considering what may transpire when Mr. Dunsmuir resigns, it is probably just as well that he should retain office for some time to come.

The individual who "invented" tariffs for the purpose of beguiling people into the belief that they were escaping taxation is, we hope, reaping his just reward to-day. A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says exasperation against the working of the federal constitution reached a climax when riotous demonstrations were made against Prime Minister Barton, who has been hooted on the streets there in consequence of the general discontent of the crowd with the government. The immediate cause of trouble is the harassing administration of the federal tariff. Merchants are taken to the police court and fined for trivial clerical errors, such as describing imported condensed milk as coming from Switzerland, instead of Norway. Barton's reply to those who have complained has been non-committal. He addressed a meeting at the town hall. He was frequently interrupted by a large minority, who so angered him that he described them as anarchists, disloyalists and traitors. Persons to whom these names were applied retaliated by cheering for George Reid, leader of the federal opposition. Australians know from practical experience that however financially healthy protection may be for individuals, the great body of the people cannot be taxed into a condition of prosperity.

WE FEEL SORRY FOR MR. SIFTON.

The abuse of the Tory press and politicians used to be fairly divided between the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of the Interior. Now we suppose the revivings will all be poured upon one defenceless head. The party which for seven or eight years has cursed and reviled Mr. Tarte is beginning to shower blessings upon his head already, and he has scarcely been out of office twenty-four hours.

LAST STEAMER SAILING.

Leaves White Horse for Dawson To-day—Stages Start on November 1st. Travellers destined for Dawson who will be leaving here on the steamer Amur to-night will be taking their last stage from White Horse. According to reports received from the North, the last steamer to leave White Horse for Dawson this season will sail to-day. This fact is of course of great importance to those who are to travel overland will hereafter be conducted by stage until after the first of November, using the new route established by the Dominion government during the past season, shortening the distance between White Horse and Dawson by fifty miles. The route which this road takes has already been announced in the Times. Fourteen new stations have been erected on the road and stables have been constructed so that the inconvenience experienced by travellers last year will not be repeated this winter. A circular letter, issued by the White Horse & Yukon railway, contains full information regarding these road houses. It gives the names of the new stations together with their distances from White Horse as follows: Tukueena, 22 miles; Gordon's, 41; McDonald's, 91; McLennan's, 85; Montague, 106 1/2; Carmack's, 130 1/2; MacKay's, 150 1/2; Minto, 172 1/2; Pelly, 194 1/2; Humes, 212; Stevens, 230; Stewart's, 248 1/2; Wounded Moose, 275; Indian, 303; Dawson, 320 1/2. By the route followed last winter, Dawson was 380 miles distant from White Horse.

It was about this time last year when navigation on the Yukon closed, and, although transportation companies have been expecting the announcement for the last week or so, the news which the Times is able to give to-day will be of very wide interest to shipping men.

IS THERE A TREATY?

London, Oct. 22.—The general belief that a secret treaty is in existence between Germany and Great Britain, relative to the prospective division of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa, received further confirmation in the House of Commons to-day, owing to the extensive report of Under Secretary Cranborne on questions on the subject. The secretary carried all queries, saying that if such a treaty existed, he, in the nature of things, was precluded from giving its terms.

Another scheme is put forward by the Mayor and Aldermen to discuss the aid of Aid. Barnard's By-Law by Voters' League.

The Voters' League, at its meeting last evening, discussed also the question of Aid. Barnard's sewer extension proposal. The meeting was very well attended, and the presence of Mayor Hayward, and Aldermen Barnard, McCandless and Vincent, representing the city council, made it possible to discuss the matter very thoroughly. The members of the city council present showed a disposition to be very ready to accept any suggestion which might be made at the meeting which would improve the plan they had proposed. Aid. Barnard, who was several times called upon to answer questions with respect to the scheme, showed that he had looked into the matter from every standpoint and had made a very complete study of the sewer question. Senator Macdonald occupied the chair.

The discussion was introduced by Aid. Barnard, outlining his scheme, in which he gave the objections in the way of various other proposals which he had made. The scheme which he advocated was that which has so fully been dealt with by him at the several meetings of the city council. His proposal of a frontage tax in addition to the sewer rentals was that of two cents a foot. He hoped by this method, with the 140,000 feet frontage now in the sewer district, and the extension from time to time of that district, would make it possible to carry out the entire severing of the city. Mayor Hayward was in accord with the city completing the sewer system as soon as possible. He agreed in many points with Aid. Barnard's scheme. The council might raise a loan on the security of the sewer rentals or frontage tax, which would not necessitate an appeal to the ratepayers. They might, on the other hand, with the consent of the people, raise the money in the ordinary way by a guarantee from the city. He wished to proceed with the work in a manner which would result in the least drain possible upon the city's funds.

Ald. McCandless favored borrowing the money they could on the present revenue. The money should also be spent among the people of the city. He would spend most of the money by day labor, as his experience in that respect had in the past been most satisfactory. C. E. Redfern advanced a new scheme, which consisted of a direct frontage tax with the removal of the sewer rentals. He proposed a seven per cent. frontage tax more would be raised than by the scheme proposed by Aid. Barnard. He lamented that the city was not sewerd. Under the system of partial severance the council looked after the severing of that section, while the other part was neglected. He had while in the council, been the advocate of devoting the revenue from the sewers to extending the sewer system. At that time it would have been impossible to raise money for the purpose of extending the system. But this was found to slow a method. He disagreed with the proposal to impose a tax upon unoccupied lots. It would be disallowed, he believed, as discriminatory legislation.

He then suggested his other plan, which would be that of doing away with the present sewer rentals altogether and raising the funds necessary. Under the present system a 60-foot lot paid \$3.00 sewer rental, and a 120-foot lot paid \$6.00 sewer rental. He proposed that the sewer tax, this made \$4.20 in all, which would be exactly the amount paid by a seven per cent. straight frontage tax.

He called attention to the low death rate in the city, which, since the introduction of the sewer system had been lessened 25 per cent. He would favor a scheme such as outlined by Aid. Barnard. It would not be necessary to borrow money at one time, but it could be borrowed as they required it. He rather favored the abolition of sewer rentals and the imposition of a heavier frontage tax.

Ald. Barnard said that the proposal of Mr. Redfern had obstacles in its way. There was danger that a storm would be raised against the seven-cent straight frontage rate by the owners of the vacant lots. The introduction of a frontage tax made the vacant lot holders pay a tax which they were very apt to oppose.

T. S. Sorby called attention to the fact that the sewer increased the value of these lots.

Ald. Barnard thought it might be difficult to make them think so. A. L. McKay disagreed with the statements that the sewerer parts were having a privilege at the expense of the unsewered parts. The matter had been adjusted at the introduction of the sewerer parts. An equilibrium was attained between the sewerer parts paying the same rate upon the sinking fund as the unsewered parts did, but in addition the sewerer parts paid an additional amount in sewer rentals. That was a fair settlement of the question. If the rental was too low that was another matter. He agreed with Mr. Redfern that a frontage tax was the desirable system. He did not, however, think the financial condition of the city was such as to warrant the undertaking.

Senator Macdonald said that he agreed that the outskirts of the city had not paid for the sewerage system. They must start with the centre, the business portion of the city, in this matter and extend to the outside. He called attention to the fact that connection with the sewer cost money to the property owners.

There were many property owners who could not afford to expend the necessary \$300 for this, and would not connect with it. He advocated a scheme differing from these others. He would proceed by increasing the rentals 50 per cent., which would bring in \$10,000, upon which the \$200,000 could be borrowed. The system could be so extended.

EX-MAYOR REDFERN'S NEW SEWER PROPOSAL

A. J. Morley said he favored a scheme which would make the expense of the sewer system fall in part upon the future generations. Ed. Bragg called attention to the fact that \$450,000 had been spent upon the present sewers. There had been in addition to this about \$150,000 spent upon surface drains in this section. At this rate it would cost about \$750,000 to sewer the city. In referring to the doing away with the "flushing," he wanted to know if this was by the sanction of the engineer. The city engineer should lay down a working plan for the flushing area outlined by the aldermen and he believed there was good security to prosecute the work.

P. C. MacGregor thought Mr. Redfern's scheme the best offered. When the additional dollar in the sewer rental was put on, as a real estate man he knew there were many complaints. He was afraid this proposed increase would help to defeat the by-law.

A. J. Morley called attention to the fact that the sewer system was not a success. The objections were not due to the curtailing of the flushing water, as these odors existed before this curtailment took place. He thought the aldermen should have the engineer look into this matter before the extension of the work.

CANADIAN NOTES.

G. R. Maxwell, M. P., Returning Home.—He is Somewhat Improved in Health. Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M. P. for Vancouver, was a passenger on the West-bound express to-day. Mr. Maxwell kept to his berth while here, and denied all visitors. He is somewhat improved in health, and has stood the journey well to this point. Accidentally Shot.—Joseph Campbell, of Osgoode station, while out shooting along the Strathcona river, was accidentally shot through the leg by the discharge of his companion's gun, and died to-day from loss of blood. The man, who was a well-known sportsman, was shot in the leg, and the fatal arteries of his leg having been severed.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.

The banquet tendered Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Dominion opposition, by Winnipeg Conservatives to-night, was in every way a splendid success. An overflow banquet was held in a smaller hall. Mr. Borden predicted an early success for the party throughout Canada. Mr. Monk conveyed greetings from Quebec Conservatives to the West. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster also spoke at length. Mr. Borden leaves to-morrow for the East.

ENGINEER KILLED.

New Hamburg, Ont., Oct. 20.—A rear-end collision between two freight trains here yesterday caused the death of the engineer, M. Moore, of Sarnia, who jumped from his engine with fatal results.

ONE MAN KILLED.

Ford William, Ont., Oct. 20.—A man named McMan was killed to-day by the fall of a smoke stack. Five other men standing near had a very close shave, the falling stack missing them by only a few inches.

IN MISTAKE FOR DEER.

Dauphin, Man., Oct. 20.—At Fishing river, 20 miles north of Dauphin, on Friday evening last, a Gallinule was named Steffensen was shot in the head by a rifle ball in mistake for a deer by John H. Richardson. A coroner's inquest was held and Richardson acquitted, the shooting being found accidental.

PULP MANUFACTURE.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—A party of English capitalists, headed by the Star-Genes Pulp Company, arrived here yesterday and left to-day with a party of Americans to inspect the plant and spruce lands of the company. Mr. Bremner, the manager of the company, has already spent \$950,000 in plant, but will spend two millions more.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Efforts Being Made to Establish Relations With Kabul. London, Oct. 20.—That the recent reports of Russia's desire to establish direct relations between St. Petersburg and Kabul (Afghanistan) were well founded, were admitted by Lord Cranborne, under foreign secretary, in the House of Commons to-day. Replying to a question of Sir Seymour King, Conservative, Lord Cranborne said the British government had received a communication from the Russian government proposing that direct relations be established between Russia and Afghanistan in regard to frontier matters. Russia set forth that the relations would not have a political character as the Russian government maintained its former engagements and continued to consider Afghanistan outside of the sphere of Russian influence. The British government replied that it was impossible to consider any change in existing arrangements, without more precise information regarding the proposed relations, the limitations to be placed on them, and the means for ensuring the observation of such limitations. Lord Cranborne added that no answer had yet been received to Great Britain's reply.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Five Bodies Have Been Found—Several Persons Are Still Missing. Chicago, Oct. 22.—Five bodies in the morgue and a score of employees missing from the fire on the seventh floor of the building, seven or more injured, and a property loss estimated at \$400,000, is the record of last night's fire in the plant of the Corn Products Company, West Taylor street and the Chicago river.

Col. Swayne, Commanding the British Troops, The Recent Engagement—Casualties. London, Oct. 19.—The foreign office has issued an undated dispatch from Col. Swayne, commanding the British troops in the recent engagement against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. The dispatch was forwarded through the British vice-consul at Berbera, Somaliland. The British forces engaged were composed entirely of native troops and levies. Col. Swayne says: "My force reached Erege this morning. We had about one day's march north of Mudug. It was a thick bush. Two advances were made and the enemy was beaten back in the doing away with the 'flushing,' he wanted to know if this was by the sanction of the engineer. The city engineer should lay down a working plan for the flushing area outlined by the aldermen and he believed there was good security to prosecute the work.

"I deeply regret to report the following casualties: Col. Phillips and Capt. Angus and 50 men killed and about 100 wounded. The latter include Capt. Howard and Lieut. Everett, and both are doing well. There were severe losses among the transport and riding troops. The force will reach the stockade to-morrow, and will advance to attack the enemy."

The vice-consul also telegraphs the substance of a later dispatch from Col. Swayne, who says that as a result of the fighting at Erege, October 6th, which was considered a tactical success, the British force has been reduced to a much smaller number. He is retiring on Bohole. He asks that further reliable reports be dispatched from Berbera forthwith.

The severe reverses in Somaliland places the small British force there, of about 3,000 men of doubtful reliability, in an exceedingly perilous situation. Since the beginning of Col. Swayne's second campaign against the Mad Mullah last May little has been heard of the expedition. The present dispatches seem to show that he was retreating when the Mullah attacked him at Erege. Last December the Mullah was reported to have about 12,000 men, mostly mounted, a large percentage of whom were armed with rifles. It is possible that the British force numbered about 15,000 men. With this large force harassing him, Col. Swayne has to retreat to Bohole, 130 miles, and probably still 600 miles further to Burao, the principal British frontier post. This march must be made in a more or less open country, an arid and roadless desert, even if the retreat is successful. The gravest anxiety will be felt until further news is received. The entire expedition will have to be reorganized on a larger scale.

The Mullah's success will set the whole Ogaden and Dolbahanta country aflame. Trade returns at Berbera and Balhar have shown an enormous decrease since the operations of the Mullah cut off access to the rich markets of Ogaden and Dolbahanta. It was announced by Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary, in parliament last month that the Italians were operating with Col. Swayne, but as the dispatch made public to-day does not mention Italian help, it is supposed that some local difficulty was found in arranging for the co-operation.

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PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

Depreciation in the Value of Silver—Rice Famine Feared. Manila, Oct. 21.—The depreciation in the value of silver has cost the insular government approximately a million dollars in gold, as the government is carrying \$10,000,000 in silver. Further depreciation will increase the loss. The official rate now is \$2.40 silver for \$1 gold. The prospective surplus has vanished, and a small deficit seems inevitable. Discontent on account of the fluctuating currency is general. Many merchants and others have sustained losses, proportionate to that of the government. Hundreds of firms have put their business on a gold basis. It is believed that the Philippines will experience a rice famine. The islands' crops are small, the Oriental supply seems limited, and the price is advancing rapidly. It is possible that the government may be forced to provide supplies for the poorer natives.

RAIDS BY PIRATES.

If Reparation is Not Made Immediately—Italians Will Take Action. Constantinople, Oct. 21.—Red Sea pirates have been raiding the Island of Dhakal, in the group belonging to Misrah, capital of the Italian colony of Somaliland. Two Italian gunboats, which went in pursuit of them, cornered the pirates at the Island of Midia which the Italians briskly bombarded. The gunboats afterwards proceeded to Hoidid, the most flourishing seaport of Yemen, and demanded reparation. The Porte has promised the officials of the Italian embassy here to take measures to arrest the culprits. In the meanwhile the commander of the Italian gunboats threatens unless prompt reparation is accorded that he will himself take the action necessary to obtain it.

INDICTMENT RETURNED.

Alleged Conspiracy to Avoid the Payment of Taxes. Chicago, Oct. 21.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against James H. Gormely, president of the Masonic Temple Association, for alleged complicity in the tax evasion of a certain firm. An effort was made to have the taxes of the corporation, amounting to over \$20,000, marked as paid on the books of the county treasurer when no money had been paid. The evidence upon which the indictment was returned was given by the grand jury. Gormely is charged with conspiracy to avoid paying the taxes and with the evasion of the same. Gormely was a director in the Masonic Temple Association until July last, testified that he had been a director in the association, discussing the payment of taxes, and that Williams said that the \$20,000 of taxes could be avoided if it was with the consent of Gormely that the job of avoiding the payment of taxes was undertaken.

The outside death rate in European armies far exceeds the rate of the country to which the army belongs.

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If Reparation is Not Made Immediately—Italians Will Take Action. Constantinople, Oct. 21.—Red Sea pirates have been raiding the Island of Dhakal, in the group belonging to Misrah, capital of the Italian colony of Somaliland. Two Italian gunboats, which went in pursuit of them, cornered the pirates at the Island of Midia which the Italians briskly bombarded. The gunboats afterwards proceeded to Hoidid, the most flourishing seaport of Yemen, and demanded reparation. The Porte has promised the officials of the Italian embassy here to take measures to arrest the culprits. In the meanwhile the commander of the Italian gunboats threatens unless prompt reparation is accorded that he will himself take the action necessary to obtain it.

INDICTMENT RETURNED.

Alleged Conspiracy to Avoid the Payment of Taxes. Chicago, Oct. 21.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against James H. Gormely, president of the Masonic Temple Association, for alleged complicity in the tax evasion of a certain firm. An effort was made to have the taxes of the corporation, amounting to over \$20,000, marked as paid on the books of the county treasurer when no money had been paid. The evidence upon which the indictment was returned was given by the grand jury. Gormely is charged with conspiracy to avoid paying the taxes and with the evasion of the same. Gormely was a director in the Masonic Temple Association until July last, testified that he had been a director in the association, discussing the payment of taxes, and that Williams said that the \$20,000 of taxes could be avoided if it was with the consent of Gormely that the job of avoiding the payment of taxes was undertaken.

The outside death rate in European armies far exceeds the rate of the country to which the army belongs.

BUSINESS LEADERS AND WAS LAST EVENING MEETING

Tramway Company Extend System to New B.

There wasn't enough of the city council last evening more than an hour less the programme of interesting items. Ald. McCandless secured the communication of the report of Mr. H. G. Borden, chairman of the commission, showing that this city's urban population. The report of Mr. H. G. Borden, chairman of the commission, showing that this city's urban population.

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Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM

(From Tuesday's Daily)
Hartley (Gibson), C. E., who has been an electrical engineer at the Extension mines, has been appointed stationery engineer at the Tye smelter. He will take charge of the electrical system when the Tye company will install.

Chas. Jenkins, of the lands and works department, who underwent a serious operation on his tongue at the Jubilee hospital the other day, is progressing speedily. He is able to articulate more plainly than was anticipated.

A. Graham, of this city, provincial Grand Master of the O. O. F., is paying an official visit to the various lodges in the upper country. Among the places visited were Revelstoke, Moyie, Cranbrook, Nelson and Fernie. A new Odd Fellows hall is to be dedicated at Mount Lake, a function in which he will take part.

Special Underwear and Shirt Bargains at this season. B. W. Williams & Co.
The executive of the local branch of the Council of Women met at the city hall yesterday afternoon. It was decided that the annual meeting should be held on Monday, December 31st. The election of Mrs. John Robson as honorary president necessitated the selection of an alternate vice-president in her stead. Mrs. McGregor was elected vice-president. The report of the women's department at the recent exhibition, as given in last evening's Times, was as follows:

William Graham, an employee of the post office in this city, died yesterday at Kamloops. He has been suffering from pneumonia for some time, and had gone to Kamloops in the hope of regaining his health. The change, however, proved ineffectual, and he passed away a victim of the disease. He was born in Drogheda, Ireland. For thirteen years he has been in the employ of the Victoria post office. He leaves a widow. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

Alexander Augustus Heders died on Sunday evening at the St. Joseph's hospital. Deceased was fifty years of age and a native of Berkshire, England. He has lived for 15 years in this province, nine of which were spent in the employ of M. R. Smith & Co., and as cashier of the Hudson's Bay Company. He leaves to mourn his loss one sister and one brother. The funeral is taking place from W. J. Hanna's parlors this afternoon. Rev. H. J. Wood will read the religious services.

Proceedings have been instituted by A. B. Whiddon, mate of the Blakely on her cruise to Coos Bay, for the recovery of \$100, balance of wages still due him. The action is taken against the Pacific Development & Exploration Company. A writ has been served on the miller, Messrs. E. M. Payne, W. Neil, F. P. Murray, H. L. Griffiths, Chas. Holmes and A. Calderwood.

Conrad Stittler, the man who was arrested in New Westminster on the charge of committing highway robbery with violence on Douglas street last Saturday night, came up in the police court this morning. The case was tried by the magistrate. The case was remanded until to-morrow, as the prosecution was not ready to go on. A drunk was fined \$2.50 for his first offence in leaving the depot here at 3:00 p.m. instead of 4:25 p.m., as at present, the evening train arriving at 7:00 p.m. The schedule for the City of Nanaimo has also been changed, the Saturdays' trip around the islands, leaving here at 8:00 a.m., having been cancelled.

H. M. S. Amphion left the dry dock this morning, where she has been undergoing repairs to damage sustained through going ashore in southern waters, during the late gales. The up-ending on the Amphion was carried out by the Esquimalt marine railway, and that it was done in about a month less time than the character of the ship indicates. The work was certainly reflects a good deal of credit on the local company. The Shearwater will probably follow the Amphion on the blocks this evening. The torpedo boat destroyer, the Albatross, is now alongside the naval jetty receiving some repairs prior to recommissioning.

The presentation of the grand jury in Vancouver regarding the inadequacy of the jail accommodation and the letter of the attorney-general to the council subsequently has given rise to a report that the jail there was to be closed. Hon. D. P. Haines said today that he has never said he would close the jail up. The grand jury called attention to the inadequate condition of the jail, and in pursuance with that he sent a letter to the Vancouver city council bringing the subject before them, and urging the immediate attention to the matter. The jail needs improvement, and the necessary work must be done.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred last Saturday at the opening exercises of the Congregational college, Montreal, Rev. Alfred Rowland, B. A., LL.B., visiting delegate from London, England. The ceremony was a very simple one. Rev. Rowland's address on the opening address on the financial and general condition of the college. Rev. Prof. Warriner announced that the source of the college had, at a meeting held the afternoon decided to grant the degree. Then Rev. Hugh Pagley recited Mr. Rowland's various qualifications for the degree, chief among which is his twenty-seven years of successful pastorate of the largest Congregational church in London. Rev. Dr. Rowland was recently in this city.

J. J. Dorn, the well-known commercial traveller of Montreal, in conversation with a Times representative this morning, observed that this year was one of the most prosperous in his experience. On his way to the Coast he found evidence of great progress in all directions, especially in Manitoba, which is going ahead at a great rate. The firm represented by him, Messrs.

Provincial News

ROSSLAND.
The pay roll of the Rossland mines for September was greater in amount than that published yesterday. The Giant mine with a monthly pay roll of \$2,500 was not included. This brings the September pay roll up to \$96,000.

GREENWOOD.
Geo. F. Williams, in the druggists business in Greenwood, had an experience last Wednesday afternoon that made him wish, so he says, that he was a Roosevelt in the woods. He was riding along along the road, on a bicycle, when he was struck by a horse which was galloping towards him. He fell, but was not hurt.

KAMLOOPS.
There is so limited a supply of local cordwood that high prices for fuel are likely here this winter. There is a very strong opinion held in the stock-raising districts around here that the provincial government should no longer neglect to appoint Range Riders, as several times recommended by grand juries, in order to prevent thefts of stock and other breaches of the law in and near the ranches.

GREENWOOD.
Endeavors are being made to form a rifle club in Greenwood. Several enthusiasts are moving in the matter and they are sanguine that a numerous membership will be secured. The club will be organized under the name of the 'Greenwood Rifle Club'. The first meeting was held last evening at the residence of Mr. J. H. D. Brown.

ROSSLAND.
The 'Father Pat' memorial ambulance should reach Rossland this week. According to the advices received by the committee the apparatus is well under way, and should be delivered in about a week. The committee in charge of the fund has arranged that the ambulance shall be housed in the fire hall, and that it shall be formerly presented to the corporation upon arrival by the secretary of the fund. The contract for the erection of the memorial fountain has been let to Shackleton & Simpson, of Nelson, at \$800. The contract calls for the erection of a fountain of the design of the late Father Pat, who died in 1903, and some amendments have been made to the contract, one of these providing for two dog troughs instead of one.

CRANBROOK.
Mr. Malpas, who has been manager of the Fernie branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the branch here. Where Mr. Haines is moved to is not known at present. He is still in the hospital recovering from a serious illness.

CRANBROOK.
The East Kootenay Lumber Company are preparing to build a monster saw-mill at Arrowhead. It is said that it will run on a 90 day basis. The new open house was opened on Thursday night with a Thanksgiving dance.

KAMLOOPS.
James Tetlock, a resident of Salmon Arm, who has been in the hospital for two days, died on Tuesday morning at that institution. He was about 46 years of age.

J. G. Ross, of the C. P. R. telegraphic service, who came here from Nelson some two months ago for the benefit of his health, died at the residence of Mrs. Bennett, on Lorne street, on Tuesday afternoon, aged 28 years.

A. J. Trip to get off the train on Saturday night, but, as he faced the wrong way, he fell and was struck by the train, sustaining several severe wounds about the head. He was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

On Monday a start was made in the building of the irrigation canal, Jameson Creek towards the town. Mr. Anderson, who has the contract for the building of the canal, will have 30 teams at work and will push it to completion with all speed. W. R. Pilsworth, C. E., is in charge of the work. The canal is to be 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and will be 1000 feet long. It will be a great benefit to the farmers of the district.

Boundary mining and now shipping ore at the rate of 1,800 tons per day, seven days in the week. The total last week was larger than for several months past, and appears to be growing each week. The big shift was made on the 17th, and the output was 1,800 tons. The output for the week was 12,288 tons; total for the year date, 372,271 tons.

Granby smelter last week treated 4,444 tons of ore, making 229,610 tons for the year to date. To the casual observer it appears as though the C. P. R. was fully equipped for the time being, and coming fast-when the V. V. & E. railway, or Great Northern, will be a factor in the ore handling from Phoenix camp. Canada's greatest railway now seems to be perfectly willing to give every accommodation to the shipping mines of the Boundary, in the shape of spurs, sidetracks, and, in some cases, in putting them in, too. Every one in this vicinity is reported, and soon thereafter the work is undertaken and completed.

This week's work was largely in the sidetracks in the Phoenix yards, which will give much more truckage facilities for the purpose of handling the increasing tonnage from this point. As the sidetracks are working on a new spur for the Emma mine, that will help eight or ten cars, and will soon be finished. The iron is on the ground for the new spur, and will be laid in an early date, the length of this spur being 1,500 feet. A Y and perhaps a turntable will be put in near the Phoenix camp, and the C. P. R. is getting ready to spend considerable money in giving the Granby mines additional spur room. Altogether, the C. P. R. is conserving its interests as much as possible, and is extending its lines in all directions, and should be in the hands of course is appreciated.—Pioneer.

SPORTING

LACROSSE.
MAY VISIT CANADA.
Toronto, Oct. 22.—There is talk of an English lacrosse team visiting Canada in 1903.

TACOMA TOURNAMENT.
The eighth annual tournament of the Tacoma Golf Club will be held at the South Tacoma course to-day, Friday and Saturday.

YACHTING.
THE NEW CHALLENGER.
London, Oct. 22.—Preliminary work on Shamrock III, is progressing. Like her predecessor, she will be close up to 90 feet on the water line limit, but will be much shorter over all. The new Challenger will also be less in all other rated measures, and under the rules would receive a time allowance from Columbia.

THE GUN.
TACOMA SHOOT.
The eighth annual tournament of the Washington State Sportsman's Association will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of the present month at Tacoma, under the auspices of the Tacoma Gun Club. Programmes for this shoot have been received by local crack shots, together with invitations to attend and participate in the different matches. Expect trap shots will be present from Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington, and in all probability Vancouver and Victoria will be represented. The rules of the association provide that outside shots cannot enter a contest for any state trophy, but the acceptance of matches, of which there are a good number, are open to all.

CRICKET.
THE ANNUAL REPORT.
The first session of the Victoria Cricket Club has been an unqualified success. The membership has reached a number far exceeding the expectations of even the most sanguine. It would not be surprising if the local team had been successful either in defeating their opponents or giving them a hard fight. A feature of the season has been the interest taken in the game by American players of Washington and Oregon. Several games were played in this city and on the Sound between Victoria and Seattle teams, and another big match was played here between a combined American team and a combined team chosen from British Columbia. Though in most of these contests the Canadian players were victorious, the Americans have stated that they intend taking up the game with greater vim next season. The club has a number of new members, and the season has been a very successful one.

REVELSTOCK.
Another important move in the local industries of the district has been completed. This week T. Ludgate, the well known Sound lumberman, visited Revelstoke, and in the afternoon of the 21st he and his partner, Mr. J. H. D. Brown, of the British Columbia Lumber Company, and one of the leading lumbermen of the East. They proposed to purchase the mill at Arrowhead, and to build a mill there. The mill is situated on the banks of the Arrowhead river, and is one of the best of its class; it is 34 inches in diameter and weighs 487 pounds complete, except ropes, the bell and mountings weigh 704 pounds.

REVELSTOCK.
The Victoria Cricket Club has held a meeting at the Victoria Cricket Club on the 21st inst. The meeting was held at the Victoria Cricket Club, and was attended by a large and enthusiastic attendance. The first annual report of the managing committee was submitted, it was as follows: The club was organized on March 17th, 1902, at a meeting called at the Victoria Cricket Club. The first meeting was held on the 21st inst. The meeting was held at the Victoria Cricket Club, and was attended by a large and enthusiastic attendance. The first annual report of the managing committee was submitted, it was as follows: The club was organized on March 17th, 1902, at a meeting called at the Victoria Cricket Club. The first meeting was held on the 21st inst. The meeting was held at the Victoria Cricket Club, and was attended by a large and enthusiastic attendance. 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TRIO OF MAGNATES ARRIVE IN CITY ARE INTERESTED IN MANY ENTERPRISES

COMMONS. Resolution.

Came West For Pleasure and to Invest—Reports on Its Great Progress.

There was another discussion in the subject of granting... on the great deal of... of the Liberal lead...

Three gentlemen whose names stand for a great deal in Canadian financial circles... They are R. B. Angus, Hon. Louis...

ABANDONING OIL. Southern Pacific Said to Be Going Back to Coal.

Mine Inspector Owen for the state of Washington... Another prominent financier is Senator...

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS. Hudd at First Presbyterian and St. Andrew's Churches Last Evening.

An "At Home" was held yesterday afternoon... The social was a large and enjoyable...

THE OVERDUE FLEET. The fleet of overdue on which reinsurance is now quoted is as follows:

Police Traced Band of Robbers but Native Position Was Too Strong to Attack.

THE TROUBLE WITH KAFFIRS. The troubles in South Africa arising from the insubordination and political...

PENDER ISLAND CANAL. People of District Recognize Its Benefit and Pass Resolution Accordingly.

LANDS FOR SALE. Municipality the Village. LANDS FOR SALE.

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LEGAL NEWS. Applications in Chambers—Sittings of Full Court in Vancouver Postponed.

THE DANUBE FOR QUATSINO SOUND WILL CARRY LUMBER DOWN THE WEST COAST

Uncertainty About the Tremont Calling Outward Bound—The Incoming and Outgoing Fleet.

WEST COAST ROUTE. The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company has issued the following circular on the West Coast route.

STEAMER SAILINGS. Two additional services will be operated out of the port of St. John during the winter months...

POTTER SUSTAINED DAMAGES. Advice received from Ladysmith indicates that the injuries received by the...

TREMONT LOADING. There is yet some uncertainty about the Tremont calling here and outward voyage to China and Japan.

DISTURBED SEA BOTTOM. Officers of the steamer Barracouta reported on arrival at San Francisco last week...

KINSHU MARU ARRIVES. Stormy weather was encountered by the steamer Kinshu Maru, completed last night.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO RURAL SCHOOLS

MODERN SYSTEMS ARE TO BE INTRODUCED OUTLINES OBJECT OF HIS PRESENT VISIT

Sir William Macdonald's Provision for Advancing Education in Canada Explained Before Teachers

Yosemite Sprung a Leak. Driven from her course by fierce gales and leaking at the rate of five inches an hour...

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IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required—Every Man, Woman, Boy or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:

There is every reason why the Canadian public should take part in the general discussion on the navy, and turn their attention to naval affairs.

THEY CONGRATULATE CHARLES A. E. HARRIS

Council's Felicitations to a Well-Known Impresario on Successful Inauguration of Movement.

As noted in the Times report of Monday night's council proceedings, a communication was received from Geo. O. Yates, honorary secretary-treasurer of the Victoria festival, acquainting the city fathers with details of the great musical movement just inaugurated by Ohas. A. E. Harris, the well-known impresario.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the fatality on Fort street a few days ago, in which C. A. Imbert received injuries from which he died.

THEY DON'T SPEAK NOW. Does sweetly—"Fred didn't blow his brains out because he was jilted the other night; he came right over and proposed to me."

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THE MAGISTRATE VERY INDIGNANT

OBJECTED TO LEADING ARTICLE IN TIMES

Says It Accuses Him of Violation of His Oath of Office, and is Utterly Unfounded.

Police Magistrate Hall was very angry this morning. His deep indignation was not directed against some culprit in the dock who had been convicted of a serious crime, but it was the head of the Times on which he emptied the vials of his wrath.

The editorial on "The Majesty of the Law" in this paper last Saturday evening was the spark that caused the explosion. The article, as will be recalled, commented on the fines inflicted by the magistrate on the Chinaman and white man who were up before him on Friday charged with fighting.

For fifteen or twenty minutes and possibly more the magistrate proceeded to deliver himself of what one constable described in an awe-stricken whisper as a "hot roast."

The climax of the utterance was reached when he sprang the alarming assertion that the editor of the Times had "forgotten to be a gentleman."

The magistrate branded as absolutely false that he fined the Chinaman half as much as the white man because he was half as guilty.

Continuing, the magistrate acknowledged that everyone has a right to comment on a matter of this sort provided he did so fairly and honestly.

He then proceeded to quote from the offending editorial, and suddenly ceased with the observation, "In the next sentence the editor has forgotten to be a gentleman and I'll not read it."

Continuing, he said he desired to allude to one more point. The editorial stated that what had been said was on the supposition that the press reports of the police court proceedings were correct.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

The instruction includes about an hour's drill under Regimental Sergeant-Major Mulcahy on Monday and Wednesday evenings for the next two months.

The idea of the school is a new one in Victoria being a purely regimental affair and carried out entirely by the officers of the regiment after much discussion of the various details they have also offered substantial cash prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10 for those obtaining most marks in the examinations which will conclude the course.

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Mr. Herbert Charnishoff, Governor of Queensland, has indicated upon his salary being reduced by £750 annually. It is intended to assist in reducing the deficit in the state finances.

COLLIER IN COLLISION.

The British Ship Quito Smashes Into Loaded Ship at San Francisco.

The Ladysmith coal fleet has met with two rather serious mishaps during the last few days. As mentioned in yesterday's Times, the ship Potter met with an accident in Portiere pass on Saturday and sustained damage necessitating her return to port.

WELCOME NEWS FOR THE COMOX HUNTERS

Their Season for Shooting Cocks Pheasants and Quail Will Open on Friday.

Hunters in the Comox electoral district will breathe a deep sigh of relief when the news contained in this announcement reaches them.

The Comox marksmen have been waiting for some announcement in this direction for some time past, and were beginning to think the government had forgotten them.

Notice is also given that the sittings of the Court of Assize, which were to be held at Nanaimo to-day, and Revelstoke to-morrow, have been cancelled.

MODERN THRESHING.

Up-to-Date Methods Facilitate the Rapid Handling of Crops.

Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Manitoba department of agriculture, has returned from a recent visit to the United States where he spent several weeks studying the latest methods of harvesting operations.

Mr. McKellar saw a graphic picture of the difference between threshing twenty years ago and threshing as it is done with the improved appliances of the present.

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OFF FOR THE EAST.

Lieut. Wiggins Transferred for Duty to Halifax—Staff-Serjt. Chapman Going Home.

Lieutenant C. Wiggins, A. O. D., leaves this station for duty at Halifax, N. S., by the Chamorro leaving Victoria on the morning of Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

Lieutenant Wiggins came here in 1888 as sub-conductor, and has worked his way to the commissioned ranks.

Staff-Serjt. Chapman is relieved by Sergeant Martin, R. A. M. C., who arrived here last Friday, accompanied by three privates of the corps.

PROF. ROBERTSON'S WORK AT OTTAWA

HOW THE GOVERNMENT HELPS AGRICULTURE

Maxwell Smith, of Vancouver, Will Enforce the Provisions of Trade Markers Act.

Prof. Jas. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying for the Dominion, who was in the city in connection with the transferring of the manual training schools to the school board, left for Vancouver last evening.

The department with which the name of Prof. Robertson is coupled is divided into several divisions with competent executive staffs to see that the work is thoroughly carried out.

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well adapted for cheese and apples, while eggs also have been shipped that way. Self-registering thermometers are installed in the apartments, so that a check is kept upon the ship's provision for supplying this end.

The government has established four stations for this work. Under this system the cheese is cured and kept at a temperature of from 55 degrees to 60 degrees.

Prof. Robertson looks forward to the day when British Columbia will play a more important part in the Dominion's agricultural wealth than she does today.

The two lads, Louis Olson and Fred Forrest, who were charged with stealing some money from the schooner Alexander, were each sentenced to three months in the reformatory this morning.

BOYS GOT THREE MONTHS.

Olson and Forrest Will Go to Reformatory—Alleged Highway Robbery.

The case of Frank Curran, charged with assaulting Webster, was dismissed. Yesterday the magistrate dismissed the charge of assaulting Mr. Webster, preferred against the Wood cabin driver.

The case against W. J. Woods, an employee of St. Joseph's hospital, who is charged with the murder of a patient, Mr. Chapman, was heard this morning.

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ALD. VINCENT AFTER DISFIGURING SIGNS

Has a By-Law Prohibiting Their Being Placed on Poles, Which Must Be Painted.

Should the by-law introduced by Ald. Vincent at last Monday's council meeting be carried, the day of pole advertisements will soon be past.

The by-law says: "No person shall affix in any mode whatsoever to any such telegraph, telephone, fire alarm, or electric pole, post or structure placed in or upon the streets of the city with municipal authority, any advertisement, poster, notice, placard or sign to remain upon any of the structures named."

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The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, etc. We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C. Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C. Reliable, Fresh, Desirable Coffee is good or bad, according to where you get it and how it has been prepared.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd. PHONE 23. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET. Evaporated Peaches 10c per pound. Evaporated Apricots 10c per pound. Evaporated Prunes 10c per pound. Evaporated White Figs 10c per pound.

New Crop 1902 JUST RECEIVED. Evaporated Peaches 10c per pound. Evaporated Apricots 10c per pound. Evaporated Prunes 10c per pound. Evaporated White Figs 10c per pound.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CASH GROCERS. Macintoshes, Oiled Clothing, Umbrellas. Full Lines. Lowest Prices.

J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C. Letter orders will receive careful attention. The Hotel Fairview was burnt down on Wednesday morning.

Tyee Copper Co. SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH. Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

Clean Teeth Seldom Decay. Decay can nearly always be prevented by keeping the teeth clean. In other words, decayed teeth are an evidence that the teeth have not been kept clean.

Guaranteed Tooth Powder. 25 cents, and over. The use of these two articles will keep teeth, gums and mouth sweet and clean, and free from germs that cause decay.

APOL & STEEL REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PILLS, COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYARS & BONS, LTD., Montreal.

Twice-A-V... ANY ADD... The Fatal Fire at Hotel... Manager Mathias Succumbs... Sad Fate of Miss Smith Teacher, Is No Doubt.

Greenwood, Oct. 24.—received from Fairview persons are dead as the fire which destroyed the view on Wednesday morning.

The fate of Miss Louie Enderby, the young school teacher, who was reported missing, is a doubt. She had apparently to escape from the burning building.

Manager Mathias, who to have received fatal injury succumbed. Mr. Mathias served in the British Army.

A man named Allan, who told the story when the fire broke out to the ground and injured. He is not expected to recover.

John Love, druggist, injured, and Dr. White, slight injuries. Two other names are unknown, were Mrs. Mathias and her with slight injuries.

The Hotel Fairview was burnt down on Wednesday morning. The fire broke out at 10:30 p.m. and destroyed the building.

Boer generals, who are expected to be appointed at Financial of Trip. London, Oct. 23.—General Delarey, who is expected to be appointed at Financial of Trip.

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