

THE TREATMENT OF ROUMANIAN JEWS

BRITAIN IS SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES

Little Likely to Result from Secretary of State Hay's Note to the Powers.

London, Sept. 23.—"Nothing that will be of any permanent good can result from Secretary Hay's note to the powers on Roumania's treatment of Jews, unless somebody in Washington, this evening, the physicians say that the case is not in any way serious, and that there is no danger whatever. This statement is made so that no false rumors may disturb the people, and that they may be authoritatively advised of the exact nature of the case.

The foregoing quotations, the utterances of an experienced British official, represents the real opinion of the British foreign office on the subject of the negotiations between the United States and Europe.

The Associated Press is able to say that Great Britain's backing up of the United States in the Roumanian matter has only produced evidence that the signatories of the Berlin treaty refuse to take other than a purely sentimental action towards alleviating the persecution of the Jews, the exchange of views regarding the United States note solicited by Great Britain has progressed sufficiently to convince the foreign office here that nothing material is likely to result.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, has broken up his holiday in Scotland and returned to London to-day. He is likely to spend the next few days in dealing with the Roumanian matter. The hopelessness prevailing by the British foreign office of effecting a change of heart on any part of the Roumanian government will not be allowed, however, to interfere with the external course of the negotiations.

Germany Not Concerned.

Cologne, Sept. 23.—The Koelnische Zeitung, which is frequently inspired from Berlin, refers to-day to Secretary Hay's Roumanian note, and says: "However pitiable the position of the Jews in Roumania may be, individual states must ask themselves whether an affair which concerns foreign subjects justifies them in imposing their jurisdiction upon the subjects. Great Britain and the United States must make it clear how they conceive the whole business to be managed. Germany, by its side, is in no way concerned in the question. The fact that the treaty of Berlin was signed in Berlin does not impose the obligation of defending it upon Germany any more than upon the other signatories. It follows that we by no means feel called upon to play the leading role, the more so as we are under no illusion as to the difficulty of the enterprise. Roumania would have done better to frame her Jewish legislation otherwise than she has. The measures taken by Roumania are hopeless. When she recognized this day merely sentimentalism modify her legislation in so much as it is very much to her interest that the Jewish question disappear from the order of the day."

BOER GENERALS' MANIFESTO.

Appeal for Funds for the Assistance of Needy in South Africa.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—Generals Botha, Dewet and Delare have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document relates how, after the terrible struggle in South Africa, the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, and the general were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the government to ally the distress which is devastating the colonies, and in the event of the failure of the mission to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions. Continuing, the appeal says that, having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance, it only remained for them to address themselves to people of Europe and America.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER.

York, Pa., Sept. 23.—County Treasurer Wm. O. Thompson, charged with embezzling county funds to the amount of \$73,574, was arrested to-day and placed under \$50,000 bail. Thompson waived a hearing and will take his case direct to the October grand jury. He was arrested on ten special charges, a warrant having been sworn out on each offence.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

He Underwent Operation Yesterday For Removal of Abscess on His Leg.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 23.—As a result of the trolly accident at Pittsfield, Mass., the President received several bruises. One of these on the left leg between the knee and ankle, has developed into a small abscess. The President is entirely well otherwise and has continued the several engagements of his itinerary, but in view of the continuance of caution, Doctors Oliver and Cook, of Indianapolis, were requested to meet Dr. Lutz, the President's surgeon, at Indianapolis. Dr. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., being also one of the number. In the opinion of the doctors, the trouble necessitated an operation.

As after the operation the President will require rest, possibly for at least ten days or two weeks, it has been necessary to cancel the remaining engagements of his trip, and he will go directly from Indianapolis to Washington this evening. The physicians say that the case is not in any way serious, and that there is no danger whatever. This statement is made so that no false rumors may disturb the people, and that they may be authoritatively advised of the exact nature of the case.

The operation, which was a slight one, was done at 10 o'clock. The President was not put under the influence of ether, and remained in good spirits while it was being performed. After the operation the President was placed in bed.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's train arrived here at 9:45 p. m. The President was resting easily, and the operation on his leg shows no bad results. On the contrary, the President suffered less pain than he has for several days. He spent the time during the run here in reading. He is cheerful, and is being well looked after by the staff.

TROOPS AT LEBANON.

Battalion Sent to Assist Sheriff in Keeping Order.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Gen. Gobin, who is commanding the troops in the hard coal strike regions, was ordered by Governor Stone to-night to send the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment to Lebanon, to assist the sheriff in preserving the peace where the iron and steel works of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company have been on strike for five months.

THE BOXER RISING.

Correspondent Says They Are Now Threatening Three Cities.

London, Sept. 22.—In a dispatch from Shanghai the correspondent of the Standard declares that Boxerism in the province of Szechuen has not been subdued. The members of the China inland mission at Meikoh have been destroyed, but no lives lost. The Boxers, according to the correspondent, are threatening three cities, Tanliu, Hung Yen and Kaihsing Pa.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS STRAINED AT PRESENT

The British Minister May Be Recalled, But Hostilities Are Not Contemplated.

London, Sept. 22.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are on the verge of being severed. Almost any hour may bring the announcement that the British minister at Caracas has been given his passports with corresponding action towards the Venezuelan representative in London.

The cause of the crisis does not seem to be confined to any particular incident, but consists in various difficulties which culminated in Venezuela assuming such an angry attitude as to leave Downing street fully impressed with the belief that the Venezuelan government intends to force matters to a crucial issue. That a diplomatic rupture would result in hostilities is a contingency thus far scarcely contemplated. The present diplomatic relations are so strained that it is a responsible British official, "It would make really very little difference if the fact became public property by the absence of the diplomatic representatives from Caracas and London."

The view of the foreign office is that affairs have reached a stage where it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with Venezuela in any matter which may come up. In proof of this contention the foreign office instances the report of the United States minister at Caracas, Herbert W. Boyce, announcing that the Venezuelan government had protested against the British flag being raised over Patois (or Goese) island, over which the Venezuelan government claims sovereignty. According to the British government's understanding Patois island belongs to Great Britain just as much as Trinidad, and so as known no question as to its ownership has ever arisen. Inhabitants of the island have recently been shot or otherwise endangered through the action of Venezuelans, whether government or revolutionary partisans is not known. For purposes of protection the local West Indian authorities ordered the British flag to be prominently displayed on the island, hence the protest which the foreign office says is only one of many.

SURVEY BEGINS TO-MORROW.

D. R. Harris With Party of Six Will Seek Railway Route to Alberni.

D. R. Harris, C. E., will leave to-morrow morning to commence work upon the preliminary survey which he is to make to test the feasibility of a railway route from Cowichan lake to Alberni. He will have a party of about six men, and will make Cowichan lake his starting point. From there the route is to run in the direction of the Nitinat valley and thence to Alberni.

KILLED BY POSSE.

Rancourt, Neb., Sept. 21.—Peter Olsen, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Mary Peterson, in Omaha on September 8th, was to-day killed in a fight with a posse three miles north of this place at noon to-day.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Methodist Missionaries in British Columbia to Receive Aid Advance.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—The general board of missions of the Methodist church opened to-day at Brandon, Gen. Superintendent Carman, presiding. The annual report shows an income of \$306,429, and expenditures, \$276,628. A basis was adopted for the current year of \$24,000 expenditure for domestic missions. The basis of salary of missionaries remains the same as last year, except British Columbia, which gets an advance of \$25 for each of three classes, married ordained single, ordained and single unordained, making \$700, \$400 and \$350.

REVOLT CAUSES SUFFERING.

Business at Colon, Colombia, Is Suspended—Rebel Sympathizers Imprisoned.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—The British steamer Antilla, which has just reached here from Colon, Colombia, brings a report of the situation on the Isthmus, which is extremely critical. When she left there last Sunday, the rebels at that time were reported to be massed near the railroad, between Colon and Panama. Had the government been sending troops from Panama to Agua Dulce, to cut off the rebels' retreat, should they be beaten on the Isthmus. The main rebel army, under Gen. Herrera, was reported Saturday and Sunday to be within seven miles of Colon.

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Messenger Dies From Injuries He Received While on His Way Home—Mitchell Displaced.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—The strike situation at the American Iron and Steel Works at Lebanon has become so critical that troops may be ordered there by Governor Stone within 24 hours. A committee of citizens of Lebanon waited upon the governor to-day earnestly requesting that he furnish the city with military protection.

REMAINS REMOVED TO CHAPEL—RETRIVAL OF QUARRER BETWEEN KING AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Brussels, Sept. 22.—The funeral train, bearing the body of Queen Marie Henrietta, arrived at Leoben at 2:40 p.m. The engine was draped with a cross-covered flag. The King and other members of the royal family, the men in full uniform with crepe scarfs and sword hilts covered with crepe, descended and gathered in the waiting room to which the coffin was removed. The procession afterwards started for a neighboring church, the Grenadier band playing a funeral march. The coffin was borne into the church where the Archbishop of Malines pronounced the absolution, after which the coffin, followed by the King and other notabilities, was taken to the crypt. The remains later will be placed in the mausoleum of the Queen.

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MARINES AT PANAMA.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Three companies of United States marines, who arrived here on the auxiliary cruiser Panther, reached Panama this morning. They are commanded by Lieut. Col. Benj. R. Russell, and will be quartered in the railroad station. Another company, consisting of 80 men, under the command of Major Geo. Bartlett, will be kept in Colon and quartered on the dock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The men of this latter company will be used to guard trains across the Isthmus. The confidence of foreigners on the Isthmus has been greatly restored by the arrival of a United States man-of-war and the landing of troops.

LATE QUEEN OF BELGIANS.

The Remains Removed to Chapel—Retrial of Quarrel Between King and His Daughter.

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The governor has the matter now under advisement, and unless the situation improves troops will likely be sent there to maintain order and protect life and property.

The city was in a state of excitement. There was firing of pistols for hours near the American works, and the colored men who had just arrived at the works were terrified as were the citizens.

About midnight, Wm. Hafman, aged 17, was shot. He died in the hospital this morning. He was a messenger in the office of the company and had attended an entertainment at the opera house. On his way home he was struck by a bullet. To-day the plant is surrounded by a threatening crowd.

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ASKS FOR TROOPS.

Further Outbreaks in the Strike Region of Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 22.—Sheriff Schadt, of Lackawanna county, to-night telegraphed Governor Stone to send troops to his assistance. The worst of tonight's outbreaks occurred at Archibald. A crowd of 200 strikers, mostly foreigners, ransacked the barracks occupied by the 40 men employed at the Raymond washery while the men were at work, and then meeting with the men as they were returning, drove them back to the refuge of the washery. The mob then returned to the colliery proper, drove out the engineers, firemen, pump men and maids, and took possession of the breaker. The plant of the Crescent Electric Light Co., which is supplied with steam from the breaker, had to shut down, and the whole region around was left in darkness. In the breaker two men were shot, one a striker and the other a workman. Their names or condition could not be learned. Chief Deputy Sheriff Miles McAndrew was attacked and shot at by a mob at Oilphant. The steam pipes of the Pennsylvania colliery at Oilforce were blown in with dynamite to-night. Two colored cooks at William A. colliery were rescued by the deputy sheriff from a crowd that was threatening to lynch them.

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REIGN OF TERROR IN STRIKE REGION

FURTHER REQUESTS TO GOVERNOR FOR TROOPS

Present Force of Deputy Sheriffs Unable to Keep Order—Non-Unionists Assaulted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 24.—A reign of terror was felt in this portion of the strike country last night and this morning. No sooner was one outbreak suppressed than another broke out.

At Nanticoke the street cars were boarded by the mob in search of non-union men coming from or going to work. A sheriff's posse and a crowd of strikers exchanged shots at Wanamie, after the latter had derailed a train of coal cars. At Plymouth a number of non-union men on their way home from No. 2 mine were held up and beaten so badly that they were left on the roadway for dead. Early this morning a demand for more deputies was received from no less than ten places in Luzerne county, those applying for aid saying that if help was not sent at once there would be loss of property and possible bloodshed. Sheriff Willis, after consultation with his attorney, decided to take no more chances, but to appeal to the governor at once. Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the sheriff telegraphed Governor Stone telling him the situation in the Wyoming region was beyond his control, and that in order to protect life and property troops would have to be sent here immediately. The governor's secretary replied that the matter would be laid before the former at once.

At Exeter this morning a mob of 500 gathered in the vicinity of a washery and prevented the employees from going to work. A deputy sheriff, named Burke, was beyond his control, and that in order to protect life and property troops would have to be sent here immediately. The governor's secretary replied that the matter would be laid before the former at once.

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LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS ON DUTY

AND ADDITIONAL MEN MAY BE REQUIRED

Disorders Have Occurred in Several Parts of the Coal Fields—An Attack on Colliery.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24.—Of the ten anthracite coal producing companies of Pennsylvania, state troops are tonight camped in five. Despite the presence of the troops in these districts, general disorder continues. At the present time there are four full regiments, two companies of another and two troops of cavalry in the field. The 13th Regiment is camped at Olyphant, six miles north of Scranton, the 9th Regiment is quartered at its army in Wilkesbarre; the 8th Regiment is at the Philadelphia city troop are under canvas on the top of the hill overlooking Shenandoah. One battalion of the 12th and the governor's troops are in the Panther Creek valley, and one battalion of the 12th is preparing order in the City of Lebanon, where the iron and steel workers are on strike.

It disorder continues, Governor Stone will be compelled to call out additional soldiers.

A Man Shot. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 24.—In compliance with the requisition of Sheriff Jacobs and numerous citizens of Luzerne county, Governor Stone issued an order today to the 90th Regiment to mobilize at Wilkesbarre. The regiment consists of 12 companies and has a membership of about 750. There are quite a number of mine workers in the regiment, but all responded readily to the call.

President Mitchell said the presence of the militia would not interfere with any of his plans, which were to push the strike to a successful issue.

A Central railroad going N. J. coal train, which was moving out of a mine siding at Warrior Run last night, was derailed by an open switch, which had been tampered with by unknown parties. The crew escaped by jumping as the engine was piled up in a wreck. The coal which the train was carrying was intended for the New York market.

A big crowd of strikers attempted to prevent the non-union men employed at the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Sturmerville, from going to work this morning. A number of deputy sheriffs in charge of Thomas Bank tried to prevent the strikers from fighting, in which several shots were fired; David Richards, a fire boss, was shot in the leg, and David Harris and John Stoh were dazed with clubs. Mr. Burke was knocked senseless, and a lot of iron police finally dispersed the mob.

Asks For Troops. Susquehanna, Pa., Sept. 24.—An urgent request for troops was made today to Governor Stone by Sheriff Maxey, of Susquehanna county. This morning No. 2 colliery, of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company at Forest City, resumed operations, and this afternoon the men working there were set upon by a mob of three hundred men and women and children, followed to their homes and pelted with sticks and stones. Shots were fired on each side, but the men went to work. In the situation that Sheriff Maxey called the men of the Borough together, and after conferring with them asked the governor for troops.

Many Shots Fired. Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 24.—An ugly feeling prevails here. The soldiers sent last night have pitched their tents apparently for a long stay. No move has been made to send the colored iron workers away, as the management of the American Iron & Steel Company is said to have promised Mayor Hess yesterday, and it now looks as if they are also to stay. In the darkness of early morning a number of men gathered in a cornfield and opened fire on the company's works in regular volleys. The men inside the works assembled in force and returned the fire. The soldiers dispersed the crowd of spectators that had gathered in front of the mill, and then they moved to the vicinity of the mill at night. This morning the situation was more quiet.

FOUR METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Superintendents and Those Who Will Be in Charge.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 23.—The general quart of Methodist missions was formed tonight with four superintendents of missions and local superintendents, as follows:

No. 1.—Ontario, including Algoma, Sudbury and Nipissing districts, Rev. A. Allen, of Toronto, superintendent, to reside at Saint Ste. Marie after conference of 1903.

No. 2.—Manitoba superintendency, extending from Manitoba to Battledore, Rev. Oliver Darwin, superintendent, to reside at Moose Jaw.

No. 3.—Alberta superintendency, comprising the balance of the province and northwest conference, Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent, to reside at Edmonton.

No. 4.—British Columbia superintendency, comprising West Kootenay, West Kootenay and Kamloops district, and other parts of British Columbia, Rev. H. White, superintendent, to reside at Nelson.

Rev. Dr. Woodworth is appointed corresponding secretary for the Manitoba and British Columbia conferences.

Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, declares that Capt. Sverdrup's expedition covered 3,000 miles of land, of which 500 was newly discovered land.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Barclay Declines Principalship of Queen's University—R. L. Borden at Edmonton.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 24.—High winds throughout the West have caused serious damage to a number of threshing outfits and farm buildings. Arthur Trotter's stables and seven horses north of Sinitata were burned.

The Conservative Leader.

At Edmonton last night R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, was presented with an address from the Conservative Association. He criticized the Liberals in their conduct of elections, and spoke extensively on provincial autonomy, claiming that the Dominion government was withholding money from the Territories. The Conservatives, he said, were in favor of granting it once. Mr. Borden said the Toronto Globe had stated he was not preaching the same tariff gospel in the West that he tells in the East, but he claimed that in regard to protection, he was unlike some Liberals, who tell one story in the East and an entirely opposite one in the West. Mr. Borden spoke at Calgary to-night.

Going to Dawson. Miss Burnett, of Moose Jaw, assistant principal of the Regina Normal school, left this morning for the Yukon, having been appointed to take charge of a school at Dawson City at a salary of \$2,400.

Declines. Rev. James Barclay has declined to accept the position of principal of Queen's University, Kingston.

News Editor Resigns. Toronto, Sept. 24.—E. A. Ackland, for years news editor of the Globe, has retired from the staff to accept another lucrative position. Stewart Lyon, city editor, has succeeded him.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

B. B. O'Dell Again Nominated for Governor of New York—Platform Adopted.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The State Republican convention today named the following ticket: For governor, B. B. O'Dell, Jr., of Orange; for lieutenant-governor, F. W. Higgins, of Cattaraugus; for secretary of state, John F. O'Brien, of Clinton; for treasurer, J. G. Wickser, of Erie; for attorney-general, Henry B. Coman, of Madison; for comptroller, N. B. Miller, of Cortland; for engineer, E. A. Bond, of Jefferson; for judge of the Court of Appeals, W. E. Werner, of Monroe.

The convention adopted the platform as presented, which approves of President Roosevelt's administration and pledges him support for the Presidency in 1904. It advocates for good roads and the enlargement and improvement of the canals to such an extent as to fully and adequately meet all requirements of commerce, the expense of such improvement to be met through sources of revenue other than by direct taxation. It condemns all combinations and monopolies in whatever form, having for their purpose the destruction of competition in legitimate enterprise, the limitation of output on any kind of labor, or the increase of cost to the consumer of the necessities of life, and pledges the party to the support of such legislation as will suppress and prevent the organization of such illegal combinations. The people of New York state are congratulated upon the signally successful administration of affairs by Governor O'Dell.

PLAN ABANDONED.

Combine of Packing Houses Will Not Take Place—Due to President Roosevelt's Attitude.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The combination of the great packing houses of the country, which has been under consideration and in the process of actual formation for the last six months, has been abandoned, at least for the present, says the Tribune. The decision not to complete the combination is due in a large degree to the attitude of the national administration towards trusts as outlined by President Roosevelt in his speeches and to the possibility that in event of a combination congress might remove the tariff on cattle.

The progress of Lord Salisbury is very satisfactory, and it is expected that he will be able to drive out shortly.



Time seems to pass uneventfully when a woman to the turn of life. Life is or should be at its ripest and best for her, and she approaches this change with a dread of its effect born of her knowledge of the sufferings of other women at this season.

There is not the slightest cause for fear or anxiety at this period if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used. It gives health of body and cheerfulness of mind, and by its aid the pains and pangs of this critical period are prevented or cured.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is renowned with a wonderful record of cures of womanly diseases. Diseases that all other medicines had failed to cure, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"I feel it my duty to write you as I have received so much benefit from the use of your medicine," says Mrs. A. Bowman, of New Matamoras, Washington Co., Ohio. "I have taken four bottles of your Favorite Prescription for female weakness and change of life. Before I began taking it I could not do anything, and I was nearly dead in the bed. Now I can work every day. I feel much better, and I have gained weight. I feel it my duty to write you as I have received so much benefit from the use of your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women who have completely cured of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Keep the bowels healthy by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

ARE NOW LOOKING FOR QUARTZ MINES

DR. HAANEL RETURNS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Stamp Mill Which is Being Installed by the Government, Will Be Completed by November.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Dr. Haanel, superintendent of mines, has returned from the Yukon and will make a special report to Hon. Clifford Sifton. He says that everyone is now looking for quartz mines. A two-stamp mill, which the government is putting in, will be completed by November. It will have an assaying department attached for determining the value that may be in concentrates. Miners will get their ore crushed from \$18 to \$20 per ton. Dr. Haanel took quartz specimens with him which will be assayed at Vancouver. He will express no opinion on them until results are obtained.

Mr. Bereaud, the Paris expert, will have charge of the stamp mill, under Government Engineer Brudet.

The Yukon Election. There appears to be some trouble in the Yukon over the work arranging for the election there. The returning officer is anxious for extending the time for enumerating, and he also points out that the enumerators will not accept the amount which the government is offering per day. In fact, if the views of the Yukoners are carried out it would take about \$100,000 to carry on the election there. The secretary of state, who has charge, will no doubt see that the expenses are kept as low as possible, although they will be necessarily high.

Leave of Absence. Judge Dugas, of the Yukon, has been granted leave of absence and will visit the East.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.

Man Taken Into Custody Has Made a Confession.

Derby, Conn., Sept. 22.—William Hooper Young, for whom the police of New York have been searching in connection with the murder of Mrs. Anna Nelson Pulitzer, has been found and is also said to have made a confession regarding the killing of Mrs. Pulitzer.

In the guise of a tramp he had been wandering about the country for several days and was arrested last evening by the Derby police on suspicion. Although his description corresponded closely with that sent out by the New York officers, the prisoner at first stoutly denied any connection with the murder, but when he was confronted with a man who was formerly a fellow workman he still denied his identity. But this evening, during the interview with the police, he was intimidated, and the prisoner acknowledged that he is William Hooper Young. He consented to go back to New York without the formality of requisition papers and will be taken there probably tomorrow morning.

It was to MaLevy, a physical culture instructor of Brooklyn, and Detective Sergeant Edward Hughes, of New York, that the prisoner admitted his identity. During the interview with the officers which followed Young's admission of his identity, he is said to have made a confession regarding the crime. The exact nature of this confession was not made public to-night. It was said that Young had spoken of an accomplice, but one of the officers, when questioned about this, replied: "If you say simply that a confession has been made you will tell the whole story."

From another reliable source, however, came the information that Young did say that he had an accomplice.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the officers were shown the prisoner's cell and left him for the night, the announcement being made that the man would not be taken to New York until to-morrow evening.

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES.

Over Twenty-Five Thousand Deaths in Egypt Since Epidemic Broke Out in July.

New York, Sept. 22.—The total number of fresh cholera cases in Egypt in the week just ended was 6,887, says a dispatch from the Times from Alexandria by way of London. There were 5,983 deaths. In the previous week there were 9,085 fresh cases and 8,437 deaths.

Since the commencement of the epidemic, July 15th, to the present time there have been 30,931 cases and 25,774 deaths.

A WHITE WHALE

Captured by New Bedford Barque Some Distance From Barbadoes.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 24.—The whaling barque Platina, of this port, Capt. McKenzie, about May 10th, captured a pure white whale, which made one hundred barrels of oil. In his 25 years of whaling, Capt. McKenzie writes that he never before saw a white whale. The Platina had been only three or four days out from Barbadoes when the big fellow was captured.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

Pausing a Brief Visit to Vancouver, Will Decline to Make Any Statement.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.—Sir William Van Horne, accompanied by Manager Tait and General Dodge, arrived today and will return East to-morrow. Sir William's visit is not in connection with the establishment on the Coast of works for the Federal Sugar Refinery Company, in which he is a large shareholder, but he declined to make any statement.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

He Passed a Good Night and Pain Has Almost Gone.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt passed an excellent night, in fact the best he has had since he started on his Western tour. His leg is about free from pain, and his temperature is normal.

THE BOER APPEAL.

Tone of Manifesto Has Aroused Resentment in Great Britain.

London, Sept. 25.—The tone and contents of the manifesto of the Boer generals, which was issued in the form of an appeal to the civilized world for contributions to assist destitute Boers and help in the education of Boer children, excite the utmost resentment of the whole British press, and the document tends to alienate the sympathy which has hitherto been felt for Boer people in many quarters. It is regarded as a manifesto of hostility to Great Britain, and the work of Generals Botha, De Wet and Delareux, but Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Boers, and Mr. Reitz, former state secretary of the Transvaal, and a blunder which the Boers will live to regret. The statement issued in the manifesto that 30,000 houses have been burned is declared to be a gross exaggeration, and complaint is made that while the document presents the cause against Great Britain in the most possible light, it dishonestly ignores the fact that the Transvaal government has promised to advance loans free of interest for three years, to enable the Boers to re-settle on their farms. It is pointed out that even if the manifesto of 20,000 farms destroyed is correct, these 15,000,000 granted under the peace terms will give each family \$500. The idea that the appeal is likely to result in getting something like \$150,000,000 is ridiculed as preposterous.

H. Phipps's Gift.

London, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from The Hague to-day confirms the report that the donor of the \$100,000 sent to Gen. Botha for the relief of destitute Boers was Henry Phipps, an American, and not Arthur Williams, as reported by the general in Rotterdam on Monday. The money, however, was sent through Arthur White.

Convicted of Treachery.

London, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Capetown to the Central News says that Ernest Henshel, a German subject, has been convicted of treachery and sentenced by a military court at Pretoria to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor. The evidence in the case showed that last March, after having taken the oath of neutrality, he started for Germany carrying a large number of Boer curiosities, among which were found at the frontier certain documents addressed by Commandant Beyers to former president Kruger and Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative in Europe. The prisoner pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the documents, but admitted that he had been promised \$5,000 for delivering them.

BOMBARDED TOWN.

Venezuelan Warship Hoisted United States Flag in Order to Ascend River.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Sept. 24.—A leading German merchant, who recently escaped from Ciudad Bolivar, the Orinoco river, at Venezuela, arrived here yesterday. He made a statement under oath before the officials here, setting forth that on August 20th the Venezuelan warship Restaurador, formerly George J. Gould's yacht Albatross, was ordered to ascend the Orinoco river for the second time, in order to bombard Ciudad Bolivar, hoisted the United States flag in order to be able to reach that city without arousing the suspicion of the British. The merchant also stated that the foreign consuls and the population of Ciudad Bolivar, protested against the actions of the Restaurador.

Government Apologized.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Two cablegrams from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, were received at the state department to-day. The first stated that the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador had approached Ciudad Bolivar, flying the United States flag. She did not lower the flag until she was very close to the shore, when she opened fire upon the insurgents from her position there, causing great consternation.

When the Restaurador returned to La Guira, the fact was reported to Minister Bowen, who indignantly demanded a complete apology from the Venezuelan government and also that the flag of the United States be saluted by the defending ship. The second cablegram from Mr. Bowen reports that the Venezuelan government promptly acceded to these terms, made a suitable apology, and the Restaurador returned to her home at the United States flag and fired a national salute. The matter is still under consideration between the state and navy departments.

UNKNOWN SUICIDE.

Body of a Man With Bullet Hole in His Head Found on Raft.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 24.—The body of an unknown man with a bullet hole in his head was found on a raft made of two pieces of board, fastened together with cloths, on the west side of Stafford pond, two miles from this city. A heavy revolver was clenched in the right hand. The body was that of a man 25 or 30 years old, 155 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches in height, brown hair, with a sprinkling of gray, teeth badly decayed. The body was well dressed. Several English and Canadian coins were found in the clothing, a gold ring set with four diamonds, three loaded cartridges, and a pair of bone cut-throats. The money was in a chamois skin purse, with a brass plate bearing the name of "G. J. Y. Bremna."

TIME FOR BRIDGE TENDERS EXTENDED

WILL LIKELY EFFECT SAVING TO THE CITY

English Firms Require Three Weeks After Receiving Specifications—Must Be in Oct. 27th.

Bridge contractors will have a fortnight longer than originally intended to prepare tenders for the sub-structure of Point Elliot bridge. The city council last night extended the date to October 27th at 4 p. m. This action was taken as the result of a cablegram received from Agent-General J. H. Turner, in London, who pointed out that English bridge builders required three weeks' time after the arrival of the specifications to prepare tenders and dispatch them to the city clerk's office here.

Mayor Hayward recommended that the time be extended, as the knowledge that the English firms were in the field would greatly affect the tenders of the Canadian and United States bridge builders, and something like \$10,000 would likely be saved to the city. The city engineer would communicate to every firm that intended tendering, the decision of the council to extend the time and the reason for doing so.

The city solicitor reported on Mr. Haggerty's communication regarding competition, and that the letter was only entitled to twenty-five cents per yard for the amount of stone of the five thousand contracted for and not used. He pointed out that the contract with Mr. Haggerty was not to be repudiated, as a certain quantity of sandstone would be used. The sandstone, it has been decided, will be used in connection with the granite facing for the abutments and wing walls.

The question of the safety of the present structure at Point Elliot was brought up by a communication from the B. C. Electric Railway Company. In this connection the city engineer reported that he had examined the bridge three weeks ago, and found it absolutely safe. It deemed advisable the centre could be strengthened by the addition of a few piles. The company will be notified that the bridge is safe, but that the regulations governing traffic over it must be strictly observed.

The applicants for water residing on Boleskin road will at last get their precious fluid. The water commissioner reports that the seven services required would not affect the city's supply, so after a prolonged discussion the applications were granted. There are already one hundred and two outside limit services, and the council concluded that several more would not make any difference. The petitioners, however, will be notified that if it is found necessary to discontinue the service the council will do so on three months' notice.

Mr. Mary A. Williams, on application, was granted permission to run a sewer across her lot on the corner of Fisguard and Douglas streets to connect with the main sewer on the former street, with the consent of the Victoria Terminal Railway Company.

Mrs. Charlotte Brown asked that adequate drainage facilities be provided for certain localities on Dallas road, where she was erecting a new house. The city engineer in this connection explained that he had recommended a surface drain along Battery street to connect with the Dallas road pipe, and the railway request was referred to the city engineer.

The motion by Ald. Worthington providing for the amendment of the Permanent Sidewalks By-Law was next taken up. The by-law was introduced and read a first time, the second reading to be held on Monday next. The amendment enlarges the area now covered by the by-law to the entire city. The council then adjourned.

A VICTORIAN'S INVENTION.

Porcelain Packing of Salmon Proving a Great Success.

S. M. Okell, inventor of the Okell porcelain jar for the packing of salmon, which has been described in former issues of the Times, leaves to-morrow night for the Bay City to consult with his principals, a big San Francisco firm which has been selected by the inventor, and who have used it in the canneries upon the other side of the line this season. Mr. Okell will be accompanied by J. M. Bradburn, the local representative of the San Francisco house, and on the result of the conference will depend the extent of the pack next year.

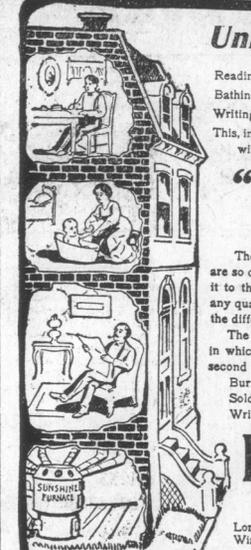
After returning from San Francisco, Mr. Okell will go East to Ottawa, and to Halifax, making arrangements at the latter point for packing lobster next season by the same system. He will then proceed to England, and will likely conduct his business there in time to return by New Year.

The company this year put up 7,000 cases of choice salmon in these jars, the reception of the output of the British market has been so flattering that next year it is contemplated to double the pack, beside branching out into the lobster trade and other lines. Five hundred cases have been shipped to South Africa, where an order for a quadruple that amount is assured for next season.

Unfortunately the patent has been secured by a foreign concern, notwithstanding the efforts of the inventor and other local capitalists to interest Canada packers in it. Prof. Prince, of the department of fisheries at Ottawa, says that the salmon is packed and cooked just as in the ordinary tin, excepting that porcelain, hermetically sealed, is substituted, so that the fish is absolutely immune from contamination from the casing.

STOCKHOLM.

King Oscar's yacht, the Crown Princess and Princess Victoria on board, has run on the rocks near Kalmars, on the Baltic. Vessels have gone to the yacht's assistance.



Uniform Heat

Reading comfortably on the ground floor, Bathing baby comfortably on the second floor, Writing comfortably on the third floor. This, in short, is the story of every house heated with a

"Sunshine" Furnace.

The Regulators that divide the warm air are so constructed, and the pipes which carry it to the different registers so arranged, that any quantity of heat desired can be forced to the different rooms or flats of a house.

The "Sunshine" is the only furnace made in which hot-air pipes to first floor do not rob second and third floor pipes.

Burns coal, coke and wood equally well. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's

Makers of the "Famous Active" Range and "Cornwall" Steel Range. London, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Clarke & Pearson, Agents.

VICTORIAN WRITES OF LIFE IN BIG CHICAGO

He Says the People of This City Are the Most Prosperous After All.

Mayor Hayward has received a letter from Thos. Deasy, ex-chief of the Victoria fire department. Mr. Deasy is now in Chicago and in the course of his letter he says:

Since leaving Victoria I have visited numerous fire departments and have seen the firemen in active service. The United States claims to have the best fire service in the world, and the way the Kansas City firemen work is a wonder. They won the championship in the Old Country.

Chicago is a marvellous city. Little can be said in favor of its government. I enclose a few clippings, which will show that the sovereign people get little for their money.

On Labor Day, Monday last, I watched the union parade. It took six hours to pass a given point and, comprised of 60,000 men, was impressive on a Victorian.

It is hard to realize why two millions of people congregate in a city like this. Where the streets are dirty, the water bad and the crowded, noisy thoroughfares unsafe for pedestrians. Certainly it is one of the principal business marts of the world, but the sin and suffering noticeable here is a sad reflection on the progress of civilization during the twentieth century. True, we have good people here; but the rush and worry to gain the "almighty dollar" seems to be the predominant feature in every walk of life. To a Victorian it appears that a new world is before one, where every man, woman and child rushes and jostles to attain one object, and, in the interim, neglects the other.

"The city," he says, "is the hindmost." "On almost every face you see care and worry written. It seems strange that millions cannot realize how the few miles they inhabit is so small and crowded, whilst beautiful cities await inland, where the streets are clean, the water pure and the air as fresh as the human beings should.

I travelled through many states and can truthfully state that British Columbia is far ahead of a majority of them, and Victoria is the prettiest little city I have seen yet. If our people only realized that they have everything to make a happy, contented community, and if they would only know of the existence of such an island as ours, with the climate and resources, there should be no reason why thousands, tens of thousands, should not make the island their homes. I have been in California, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Kansas and Illinois. Heat, cold, floods, cyclones, pests and drought are some of the difficulties the people contend with. Trusts and combinations control every industry. Labor and capital are incessantly at war, and the outlook is not so bright for the future as the newspapers would have people imagine.

True, it is a great and growing country, a marvel of progress; but the time may not be so far off when a struggle for existence on the part of the laboring and middle classes will mean a disruption that will shake the government and bring death and disaster such as the world never knew before. This may be all news of small import and coming from a source that may be considered more or less ignorant of the times; but in one of the large centres of the universe where strikes are of daily occurrence; where capital cannot hire, or buy, without military or police protection, where united labor clashes with capital and neither will call a halt—something will, and must happen; when the masses say, "You must," and capital says, "No," a clash will come. When the working man and the capitalist distrust arbitrators, distrust each other, and business is blocked, trouble must follow. Organized labor has called a halt and unless something unforeseen happens, the halt may come with a suddenness that will shake the claims to be the best of the universe. Excuse me for perhaps wasting your time over a letter of this kind, but the 60,000 determined men in line on Monday last was proof that an army of organized men were determined to have their rights respected despite the privileges enjoyed by the capitalist. For fear of tiring you with this subject I will now desist, but personal observation shows the trend of the times.

A subject, Mr. Mayor, interest to me I noticed in the Colonist. It was

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS IN DANGER

A Warship Required in Orinoco River, Venezuela—Municipalities Fail to Pay Interest on Loans.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Large American shipping interests operating in the waters of the Orinoco river again have requested the state and navy departments to send a warship up that river for the purpose of protecting their steamers and keeping navigation unobstructed. Marietta was sent up the Orinoco recently with very good immediate results, but now that no American warship is in that locality, it appears the disturbed situation which caused it to be sent there is returning. The navy department desires to afford every possible and practicable aid for the protection of these trading interests, but is not in a position to do it just at present on account of the lack of ships in Venezuela.

In Arrears.

London, Sept. 24.—The bondholders of the Cordova and Santa Fe (Argentina municipal roads) have appealed to the President of the Argentine Republic, through the British foreign office, to bring pressure to bear on the defaulting municipalities in order to compel them, for the sake of the national credit, to pay up the interest due on the loans now in arrears since 1891. The bondholders' memorial has at least the tacit support of the British government, as it was presented to the Argentine President through the British legation at Buenos Ayres on September 11th. The memorials, which represent an aggregate capital of \$120,000,000, include the United States & South American Investment Co., and the United States Debenture Corporation.

DESTITUTE REFUGEES.

Number of Rumanians Are Stranded in Switzerland—The Persecution of Jews.

London, Sept. 23.—In a dispatch from Geneva the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says great indignation has been aroused at Basle, Switzerland, by the arrival there of hundreds of Rumanian refugees, who have come in the hope of finding refuge in England or the United States. Most of them are destitute, and have no means of proceeding further on their journey.

The Swiss authorities will not allow the refugees to settle in Switzerland, because they are destitute. Some are in a terrible condition, and a visiting doctor found a starving mother holding a naked baby by her breast.

Referring editorially to this dispatch from its Geneva correspondent, the Chronicle mentions the contention of M. Sturdza, premier of Roumania, that the rapid increase of the Jewish population is a danger to that country and says: "The answer is obvious. If the increase is due to immigration, Roumania should legislate against the Jews as the United States does against pauper alien; but if the increase is in natural-born Roumanians, Roumania has no right to drive the poor creatures in a starving condition into neighboring territory."

The Rumanian Bulletin, published with the object, as it announces itself, of bringing to the knowledge of the civilized world authentic facts relating to Rumanian persecution of the Jews, contains a number of letters from eminent persons, addressed to the editor. Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, wrote: "I am consistently opposed to all persecution on account of religious belief, and deeply regret the unprovoked persecution of so many countries affected against the Jews. History shows that the Jews are among the most loyal subjects of the states in which they have found homes, and the impeller of their persecution is almost greater than its cruelty."

Clarkburg, W. Va., Sept. 23.—In Circuit court yesterday, former assistant fire chief, William Meyers, confessed to Chamberlain, and killing Chief of Police Childers a few weeks ago.

THE LA FRANCE EXPLORATION

VICTORIA BUILT BO ASCENDS

Damages to the Tug La France Steamers Have Had But Schooner in Distress.







TAXATION AND MINING.

The Colonist saw something in the Kootenay Mall which set its imagination soaring skyward, the consequence being an article a trifle more absurd than the public is in the habit of reading in the columns of that erratic organ of Conservatism and advocate of "adequate protection to Canadian industries."

We suppose our contemporary will not deny that the mining industry of British Columbia is at the present time in a very depressed and unsatisfactory condition, and that it is the duty of our public men, if possible, to find out the cause of this depression, remove it and substitute therefor a period of expansion and activity. The solution of the practical mining men of the interior is that this stagnation is, to a certain extent, caused by hampering legislation. The views of these men are surely as fully worthy of consideration as the opinions of political doctrinaires who believe it is possible to tax particular sections of the Dominion and the country as a whole into a condition of prosperity. One would think the experience of eighteen years, during which Canada stood still waiting for "something to turn up," would have made the quacks dubious as to the efficacy of their pet nostrum. But it has not. It is surely not unreasonable to assume that the shortest route to the prosperity we all confidently believe awaits British Columbia should be set out upon with the least possible delay. Does that road not lie in the direction of removing all unnecessary burdens from the industry which, it is confidently believed, in the course of a very short time, prove one of the most prolific wealth producers in the Dominion of Canada? This province has several grievances against the Dominion, the chief of which is that we pay more than our share of federal taxation. Since the present government attained power that burden has been lessened. The tax on mining machinery not made in Canada has been removed entirely, and the levies on imports have been cut down all round through the British preference and general reductions. Yet mining men are not satisfied. They claim they cannot get satisfactory machinery in Canada, and that they prefer to pay the duty on articles they know will give satisfaction, although our manufacturers are nominally prepared to supply their wants. The condition of affairs as regards machinery necessary in the mining industry seems to be analogous to that which prevails in the printing business. There has been a heavy duty on printing machinery for twenty years. The adoption of the N. P. was to result in the erection of factories which would turn out all kinds of printing presses and the employment of an army of workmen, who would in turn be consumers of large quantities of farm produce and other kinds of goods, the ultimate effect being a general condition of activity and prosperity. That was the theory of the protectionists. The cold facts are that to-day the Colonist cannot procure a press in Canada suitable for the purpose of printing its paper and that on the one it is using it had to pay a heavy duty, and that that duty is a tax on the printing business it is conducting. If it were not for that duty it is a tax on a better position to compete with the sound papers, which circulate so freely in its constituency—papers which can be produced cheaper because the machines used and the paper consumed are free from taxation. The product of the Colonist presses cannot be protected against the output from the offices on the other side of the line. Mining men claim that neither can their products be protected; that the one thing needful is freedom to extract the wealth from the rock in the most economical manner. Then they will be in a position to employ thousands upon thousands of men, and the whole province will feel the impulse of the prosperity created. That does not seem an unreasonable conclusion.

Nevertheless the Colonist should keep its riotous imagination in leash. There will be no such tremendous fiscal upheaval as that which it founds its essay upon.

THE JOLLY COLONEL.

Now that the great Conservative convention is over, Mr. Borden has gone from the province and escaped a grave danger. Premier Barton has departed, the Crofton smelter has been "blown in" and a new era has dawned upon Vancouver Island, we have leisure to demand Colonel Prior who he proposes to do about the present condition of political affairs and those pledges he made to the people of Victoria when he asked them to send him to the Legislature. There is an impression upon our minds—and we believe an impress of a similar character was left upon the minds of the electorate—that our good friend the Colonel declared he had but one object in view in asking for the suffrages of the electors of Victoria. He wanted to induce the Canadian Northern Railway Company to continue its transcontinental railway line without loss of time to this city, to make Victoria its western terminus. More than that, through his instrumentality a contract had been executed between the province and the company, which was absolutely binding upon the principal promoters of the road, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, and also upon the provincial government, under which there was no loophole through which the company could escape from the responsibility it had taken upon itself to make this city its headquarters

and terminus. More still, work upon the Island section of the line was to commence immediately. The Colonel solemnly swore that the electors might do so and so to him, and more also, if these things were not so. And the things are not so; neither has anything been done to the Colonel by the electors of Victoria, because he has not given them the opportunity. But it is not altogether displeasing to note that the convention of the great Conservative party has done one commendable act. It has played the part of Nemesis and blocked the path of the Colonel's ambition. The Minister of Mines cannot hope to become Premier of British Columbia without breaking his pledges to the party of which he has long been a pillar and a prop. That he will break his pledges to his party as readily as he betrayed the people of Victoria if he considers it expedient there is no manner of doubt. He pledged himself to oppose party lines in the provincial assembly also. The Colonel's pledges are very brittle affairs.

We call attention to the delinquencies of Colonel Prior because we think it is time to call him to account therefor. We believe the Minister of Mines excuses his conduct and says he will retain his seat, notwithstanding his pledges to resign if the result proved he and the government were not acting in absolutely good faith, in the hope that he may yet accomplish something towards securing the terms of the Canadian Northern Railway for his constituency. That is exactly what the Times expected and predicted. We pointed out when the Colonel made his appeal and subscribed to his pledges that he would not give up his seat if he once obtained possession of it. There is an additional reason why he should resign now. He says he will represent this constituency as a Conservative and work with might and main until he has secured the establishment of party lines and a Conservative government in British Columbia. He was not elected as a Conservative and he should ask the people to approve of his course by placing his resignation in their hands. But the versatile Colonel will continue in his seat and he will not cease to labor to secure the reversion of the position of Premier to himself. And we venture to say before his political career is ended his present allies will be as ready as his opponents to apply to him the words used by an ex-leader of the Conservative party when speaking of the present High Commissioner of Canada in London.

SPIRIT NOW WILLING.

After mature consideration the Colonist has arrived at the conclusion that it would be an exceedingly difficult matter to discover any reductions that have been made in the tariff by the Liberal government. The administration has been guilty of one sin, and that one of omission. It has neglected to apply the "principles" of the National Policy to the lead mining industry of British Columbia. Therefore there is no foundation for the great to-do about certain industries in the East being ruined under the operations of the British preference. The present tariff must be all right, as in its essence it represents the spirit of the great N. P. The pity of it is that that spirit, immediately it was raised by Finance Minister Tully, took a journey into a far country and did not arrive home again for twenty years. Then it set to work, created the prosperity which has been so distinguishing a feature of the history of Canada during the last five years, and incidentally made things exceedingly pleasant for the present government. We have hopes that the spirit may yet be set to work upon the improvement of the condition of the lead mining industry. It is on record, we believe, in inspired writings that spirits have no particular love for the instruments which raise them from the depths in which they are at rest. Ergo, it would be a dangerous thing to permit Conservatives to tamper with the National Policy now in existence and in operation. The spirit might take to flight again and leave Canada in the lurch for another term. It is no time for foolish experiments, with the country in the midst of an era of such unexampled prosperity. Nor would it be safe to overlook the fact that the present government has been guilty of none of the acts which brought reproach and shame upon Canada in the days when the National Policy ought to have been in full flower, but was not the administration of those days smelled to Heaven. All the world which yields a pen was writing about Canada's degradation. That effluvia and the comments thereon may have frightened the potent spirit away. It is true Mr. Borden has lopped off the offending members. He has cast out from his immediate following all who were mixed up in the gross scandals. But there are indications that there is still some purifying work to do. And we know some things that should not have been done but were done by the Tory party in the days of its unexampled dominance have yet to be undone. There is the gerrymander act of Ontario, for instance, which gives a party which represents a minority of the electors a majority in the House of Commons, to be wiped out. There are several other acts of justice to be executed. The wanderings of the Tory party are not yet completed by any means. But in the days of its adversity it may comfort itself with the reflection that the spirit of the N. P. invoked by it has saved Canada from the designs of the Yankees who would make her a "slaughter market"

by forcing out people to buy their cheap goods. It has endowed us as a people with a prosperity surpassing that of all other nations, while such conditions, supplemented by the confession that the tariff is the same as it was when the Conservative party was driven from power, prove there is no occasion for radical changes in our present fiscal system and that the agitation of the Conservative party is without sincerity—that it is merely a ruse which it is hoped will aid it in its weak attack upon the position of the government.

THE YUKON ELECTION.

The people of the Yukon have given the very best evidence that the government acted wisely in granting them representation in the House of Commons. They have chosen Hon. J. H. Ross, who resigned his position as commissioner of the territory to contest the new constituency—it there should be a contest—in their interests. Mr. Ross has had a varied experience in the West, and that experience, we feel assured, will be used in the future, as it has been used in the past, for the advancement of the interests of the most remote, but not by any means the least important, of the districts of Canada.

The candidate found affairs in a very chaotic state when he assumed the post of commissioner of the Yukon Territory. His predecessors had been chosen, regardless of political leanings or affiliations, because they were thought to possess the qualifications necessary in men who would be called to meet such conditions as could be countered nowhere else in the world. They may in a certain degree have met those conditions and prepared the way for the man who is now the first candidate for representation of the territory in the Parliament of Canada. But there is no denying that there was discontent and dissatisfaction and ominous mutterings when Mr. Ross assumed the duties of the position. All that is changed now. The suspicion which many of the acts of the officials under the commissioner were regarded has been changed to absolute confidence in the integrity and probity of the public servants. Laws and regulations which were considered oppressive have been modified in accordance with the desires of the more moderate and reasonable class of the new community. The people of the north are so well pleased with what has been accomplished by Mr. Ross, that they have asked him to take their case to the High Court of Parliament. He has served them so well in one capacity that they have the utmost confidence no one could be found who would do his duty more faithfully in another. The acceptance of this candidature will involve some personal sacrifices on the part of Mr. Ross. It will also entail a certain amount of inconvenience and anxiety to the government. It will prove a difficult matter to choose a man who can fill the chair of the commissioner as Mr. Ross filled it. But the new incumbent will have the advantage of the counsel and advice of his predecessor, while the government at Ottawa will also have the benefit of the wisdom Mr. Ross has acquired by experience. There is a class in Dawson and the territories no doubt which is not satisfied with the administration. That is only natural. There are such classes in all parts of the Dominion. Whether the opposition in the Yukon will prove sufficiently strong to put up a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ross is not yet known. Conservatives there are in the territory we know, because Sir Hilbert Tupper entered into an alliance with them and endorsed their pro-American tactics in the hope that the effect would prove a source of embarrassment to the government. The resulting campaign was far from successful. The announcement, however, that it is proposed to naturalize nine hundred Americans and place their names upon the voters' list indicates that the coalition has not been dissolved and that Toryism is as ready as ever to make use of any instrument that will give it an advantage. The men who have been declaiming against taxation without representation might transfer themselves to the land of the free and apply their great powers towards securing representation in Congress for Alaska. That territory has many times the population of the Yukon, has been settled for nearly a score of years, yet it is still governed from Washington and its people have nothing whatever to say in regard to its administration.

The probability is that Mr. Ross will be elected by acclamation. It is a matter for sincere regret that the ex-commissioner has not yet so far recovered from his recent illness—induced by unremitting attention to his duties and the terrible affliction he was called upon to endure—as to be able to appeal to the electorate of the constituency personally. But he has hosts of friends who will take up the cause, and if there be a contest the appeal of the candidate will be presented with vigor.

The act of the Dominion government in fixing upon a date more than a month earlier than usual for Thanksgiving Day will give general satisfaction. While it is true the people have in a great degree lost sight of the original purpose of the day—to give thanks to the Creator for all His bounties—that is no reason why the holiday should not be fixed at a season when the weather will permit of the populace thoroughly enjoying itself in the way it prefers. There can be nothing displeasing to the Power

which showers especial blessings upon Canadians in beholding the youth of the land rejoicing in displays of its strength on a day of relief from the "daily grind." Besides, it is desirable that the statutory holidays shall be more evenly distributed throughout the year. The 28th of November is less than a month from the beginning of the Christmas holidays. The new arrangement will be more satisfactory all round.

Lieut. Emmons, who was entrusted by the President of the United States with the task of discovering the Russian monuments which are alleged to mark the boundary between Alaska and Canada, is on his way to Washington. The explorer refused to talk when in Seattle, which is taken by the Post-Intelligencer as irrefragable evidence that he discovered that which he was sent forth to "locate." Not that our contemporary cares a fig whether the monuments are there or not. Nor is it all excited about the documents alleged to be in possession of a priest of the Greek Church. The treaties are evidence enough for the Post-Intelligencer—provided the United States be permitted to interpret them. That is rather a biased way of reading treaties about the interpretation of which there may be some dispute. The fact that Canada accepted and made use of copies of maps prepared by the United States with the boundary wrongly marked may be evidence of carelessness and culpable indifference upon the part of Canadian officials who were too negligent of the interests of the country to prepare maps of their own, but it would have no weight whatever upon the decision of an independent tribunal of arbitration. If the circumstances of the case were reversed—if Canada were in possession of territory claimed by the United States—we might unearth monuments by the score and produce priests with reams of treaties, but we would be compelled to submit our case to independent authorities, if the United States were not disposed in the meantime. And Great Britain would be a consenting party.

The newspapers of Dawson have no doubts as to the permanence of the city, notwithstanding that its existence must depend, to some extent at least, upon the continued exploitation of a territory which, from present appearances, contains little but mineral wealth. The works of the Dawson journals give evidence of great faith. The News has issued what it calls a "golden clean-up edition." And a very complete affair it is, with maps, engravings, etc., all executed in the Northwest which, judging from its products, must be a very thoroughly equipped institution. No city in Canada can turn out a finer sample of the printer's art. Yet Dawson is but in its infancy. The land of gold will be satisfied with nothing but the very best.

Venezuela is getting saucy again, on the assumption that Uncle Sam will step into the ring as its second. The United States won't thank ex-President Cleveland and ex-Secretary Olney for placing it in the position of a perpetual ally. President Roosevelt's strenuous reply hardly carries him the length of continuing his country in the role of a national bravo. The President likes to pose, but he is a man of common sense. Venezuela will come down from her perch this time.

Only a short time ago Mr. Tarte was painted by the Tory press and politicians as the "horned beast" of Canadian public life. He was a traitor to his country and a political renegade. Now he is the Toronto Star says, it must puzzle the rank and file of the Conservative party to know how to so quickly reverse their opinions of Mr. Tarte.

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Last Week's Ore Shipments Amounted to Over Seven Thousand Tons. The output for the camp was reduced somewhat by the suspension of operations at three of the four principal shipments on the day of the miners' expedition to Nelson, says Sunday's Rossland Miner. The Le Roi's shipments were more than a thousand tons greater than during the preceding week, when operations were hampered by a heavy rain. The output for the camp was reduced somewhat by the suspension of operations at three of the four principal shipments on the day of the miners' expedition to Nelson, says Sunday's Rossland Miner. The Le Roi's shipments were more than a thousand tons greater than during the preceding week, when operations were hampered by a heavy rain. The output for the camp was reduced somewhat by the suspension of operations at three of the four principal shipments on the day of the miners' expedition to Nelson, says Sunday's Rossland Miner.

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DISCUSSED VARIED LIST OF SUBJECTS

VOTERS' LEAGUE HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT

San Juan Foresters, Cowichan Valley Survey and Chemical Works Fumes Engage Their Attention.

The regular weekly meeting of the Voters' League was held last evening at the city hall. There was very little routine business to be transacted, but a prolonged discussion was kept up until 10 p.m. upon various matters.

P. C. MacGregor took the chair on the unanimous request of those present, with throwing his attention upon the list in Victoria. There are only three cases set down for trial at this sitting, viz., Rex vs. Johnny, an indictment for assault against the Indian, Johnny, charged with the murder of a woman from an upper window of the Occidental hotel; Rex vs. Hayes, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Capt. John Irving in connection with a sale of shares in the Valmont Company; and Rex vs. Nangle, an indictment for assault.

As Mr. Justice Walker is still too ill to resume active work for some time yet, and Mr. Justice Irving is in England on leave of absence, it looks as if the remaining members of the bench would be kept exceedingly busy throughout October. Besides the criminal assizes in Victoria, sittings of the court have been fixed for the following places and dates: At Vernon and Nelson on the 1st; at Clinton on the 6th; Kamloops on the 8th; Vancouver on the 15th; Nanaimo on the 21st; Revelstoke on the 22nd; Golden and Greenwood on the 27th, and New Westminster on the 28th. At Victoria and Vancouver on above dates the sittings will be for trial of criminal cases only, while at all of the other places civil as well as criminal cases will be heard.

In addition to the above, sittings of the court for trial of civil cases will take place in Victoria on the 7th, 10th, 14th, and Vancouver on the 28th.

The next sittings of the County court in Victoria is set for Thursday, October 9th, at 11 a.m. Chamber applications will be heard tomorrow at 10:30 a.m., Thursday being the weekly Chamber court day during vacation.

CRIMINAL ASSIZES.

Three Cases Down for Trial During Sittings Which Commence Here On October 1st.

The end of the present month brings the long vacation in legal circles to a close, and after remaining in a state of comparative quiescence for a period of two months, the Supreme and County courts will recommence operations on October 1st.

Mr. Justice Martin will preside at the Criminal assizes, which open on the 1st in Victoria. There are only three cases set down for trial at this sitting, viz., Rex vs. Johnny, an indictment for assault against the Indian, Johnny, charged with the murder of a woman from an upper window of the Occidental hotel; Rex vs. Hayes, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Capt. John Irving in connection with a sale of shares in the Valmont Company; and Rex vs. Nangle, an indictment for assault.

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SHOULD COMBINE TO CONTROL YUKON TRADE

Opinion of Northern Mine Owner as to How to Successfully Manage Northern Business.

Leading merchants of this city should combine and establish in Dawson a large departmental store in order to successfully compete for the business of the north.

This is the opinion of John Hepburn, who has just returned from having spent another season in the north, where he has had the management of large mining interests, and at the same time been a close observer of the conditions which govern the trade of the Yukon. The business of Dawson, he says, is now in the hands of large companies. Merchants here send their representatives north every year and solicit orders, but they are continually underselling one another, and instead of the conditions being strong corporations with a solid competition, they are gradually losing ground. Montreal and other Eastern firms have been entering to the trade, not because they want to so much as they have got to. They are too remote from the country, and in the estimation of Mr. Hepburn, would much prefer doing business through British Columbians, whom they know that their interests would not be sacrificed. Therefore, Mr. Hepburn believes, if the bigger merchants of this city would unite they could soon place themselves in a position to again control the trade of the Yukon.

The country he considers is good for many years. Its climate is no worse than that of the Northwest, and in fact, in his opinion, it is becoming milder. Along the banks of the river there has been grown during the past season almost sufficient vegetables to supply the people of Dawson. Almost everything in the vegetable line has been raised. Potatoes alone have been scarce, but they can be grown, and another year may see a bountiful crop harvested. Some conception of the size and success of a number of gardens around Dawson may be gleaned from the fact that from one place alone 17,000 cabbages were cut during the past season, in addition to vegetables of other varieties. The growing season lasts for three months, and during this period vegetation is very rapid. There is not, however, a great deal of land about Dawson that is available for gardening, but along the Yukon, on the American side especially, there are many patches that may some day soon be placed under cultivation. On the Stewart river there is a farm that has yielded a heavy crop of hay, oats, and other produce this year, but it has been worked for the past four or five years.

Mr. Hepburn left Dawson for home on the 13th inst. The weather in the north was fine and navigation, considering the season of the year, favorable.

HIGHWAY ASSAULT.

Nanaimo, Sept. 24.—Mike McCance, a member of the Nanaimo senior lacrosse team, is laid up at his home to-day in a precarious condition as the result of a highway assault early this morning. McCance was on his way to work at 5:45 when, it is said, he was waylaid by Sid Dawson, who beat him almost insensible. A couple of months ago Dawson was separated from his wife, and it is alleged that McCance has since been paying her attention. Dawson will appear in court to-morrow.

A SERIOUS CASE Of Catarrhal Dyspepsia Cured.



LEONARD F. VERDEBY.

EDWARD F. VERDEBY, Real Estate and Renting Agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"With many others I want to add my testimonial to the wonderful good Peru has done me. I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many Springs, but believe Peru has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person. I have taken the Peru and Manilla together and always expect to have a bottle in my home."—LEONARD F. VERDEBY.

Congressman D. B. Dwyer, from West Virginia, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peru, as a good tonic, and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the summer the stomach and bowels are the most often as the seat of the trouble. Peru cures catarrh wherever located. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

Alderman Vincent Gives His Views in Regard to It.

Should Ald. Vincent's motion now before the city council be carried the site of the new Carnegie library will be located at the corner where the James Bay bridge and Government street now join. It will have a commanding situation and would be in keeping with the general beautiful surroundings. The lot is now possessed by the city, having been acquired at a cost of \$40,000, and the Ald. Vincent's motion favorably commended the work of construction.

Speaking of the subject this morning, Ald. Vincent said that he considered that the people would be in a large way to buy the lot. Therefore it was up to the council to decide on the best available lot owned by the city, and he considered the one in question the most suitable. "It is a fine, favorably situated lot," he said, "would never be obscured by other buildings, would possess a beautiful view for a reading room and would be convenient to a post office. Tourists could get their mail and, stepping over to the reading room, could there answer their correspondence."

"If the city council use the lot," Ald. Vincent continued, "it will be in the position of having paid out \$30,000 to make the property adjoining a corner lot of enhanced value, with the probability that a small hotel fronting on the city lot would be built. If not used it will be part of the street and cemented over. Besides the lot has a basement already excavated, which would mean a considerable saving in the erection of the proposed building. The lot would be plenty large enough, for after furnishing and heating, the amount left would not erect a very large building, especially if it is to be made very ornamental. In regard to the structure spoiling the view of the parliament building, I do not think any argument can be based along this line, for during the past six or seven years a very dilapidated old building was allowed to stand on the lot which, after a short time, had to be removed, and now a small fruit store, which is rented for a paltry sum, is allowed to obstruct this magnificent view. Apart from this there would group all the fine buildings together, because it gives an impressive effect to the whole surroundings.

In conclusion, Ald. Vincent thought that the stone-cutting for the building would furnish employment during a dull season of the year, which would be of considerable benefit to the city.

SPORTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Shamrocks, of Montreal, Will Probably Play Exhibition Lacrosse—Athletic Club Will Take Part.

At a meeting of the sports committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, held last evening, several matters connected with athletic exhibitions were discussed. An arrangement was made with the Victoria Athletic Club for a series of exhibitions during two days of the show.

The application from a committee of the teachers asking for an appropriation of \$100 for children's sports was laid over for further consideration. An answer was received from the Shamrock lacrosse team of Montreal, who had been invited to play one or more exhibition matches here during the exhibition. The committee were referred to the manager of the show upon this subject, and the matter was postponed. Satisfactory arrangements may therefore be expected for matches between the local players and the Montreal champions.

WERE COMING ON FIRE

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS BEFORE

Clerks of Westside Identified in Their Possession of This Article

There was quite a sensation this morning, when the case of one of our alleged shop lifters, who journeyed from yesterday, they were the cynosure of the scrutiny, and evidences of embarrassment already passed through with Canadian machinists doubtless before the court procedure on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Williams. The latter, under sentence of one month, a penalty which her in Vancouver.

The first charge that was that of stealing possession of goods of the Westside. They were examined, after were committed for trial, and both parties were not committed for trial, did not cross-examine, reserving his defence for the higher proceedings, and they gave their choice of to be tried by a high preliminary hearing.

The first witness, ladies of the mantle Westside, recognized Lewis and Mrs. Williams as the persons who were August 30th, between noon and 1 o'clock. Mrs. Lewis wanted to prove, and the witness took her to the blouse she fitted a number on, disatisfied with the witness to inquire if they reduce the price. Williams was in charge of and couldn't make any Lewis then replied that she was in the blouse which Mrs. Williams had asked his wife if she had to suit her. The letter and both parties were not committed for trial, did not cross-examine, reserving his defence for the higher proceedings, and they gave their choice of to be tried by a high preliminary hearing.

While Mrs. Lewis was waterproofs Mr. Lewis was walking around the premises, and after seven or eight minutes prisoners purchased an article. There were five departments in the store, and prisoners went through others.

The witness then identified black coat and dress of the property which was last saw the coat on W. 27th, and the skirt on Saturday, the 27th, had been sold. This could not be determined by the system of changes adopted by this store, the property was not in the store. It was missing of September 3rd, but the coat until it was recognized and described the munition between the garment and the other seen in connection with pure inogue in all the last.

This closed Mr. Macdonald of the witness, Mr. defence, did not desire to cross-examine the witness, and the witness stated that the garment produced as the property. She didn't remember the date, but she said she last saw it about the morning of Saturday. Neither garment was sold.

Detective Chas. Mulvey, who, with Detective same city, arrested the prisoners, were arrested in a rooming house on Hastings and his wife occupied the second flat, and the flat above. They were arrested on the night of September 2nd, and Mrs. Williams was found scope value in the room and Mrs. Williams. They were not arrested for but others.

Mr. Powell—"On what were acquitted, you might say, but they were shortly interposed the defence. "Not on that charge," witness. Continuing, the witness said the value of the collection of goods which had not yet been found \$420 on Williams, \$200 on Mrs. Williams, and \$200 on Mrs. Lewis, as far as he could tell.

In reply to a question of the witness, he said that he had seen before they were arrested Mr. Powell in his testimony was irrelevant—did not present case—and was of the court. The court, think so, and the witness proceeded.

He said he had seen the August 26th and 27th, long to the Terminal C



WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office. 17th to 23rd September, 1902. Weather conditions to assume the usual fall type. The week opened on the 17th with a vast area of high barometric pressure extending from the Pacific to the province of Manitoba, but that same evening a storm area appeared over the western coast of the continent...

At Victoria 47 hours and 30 minutes of bright sunshine were registered; highest temperature 62.2 on 22nd; lowest, 42.5 on 24th; rain, 1.0 inch. At New Westminster, highest temperature, 70 on 22nd; lowest, 38 on 20th; rain, 2.1 inch.

At Kamloops, highest temperature, 72 on 22nd; lowest, 38 on 20th; rain, 2.1 inch. At Barkerville, highest temperature, 62 on 22nd; lowest, 26 on 17th and 19th; rain, 1.00 inch.

At Port Simpson, highest temperature, 54 on 4 days; lowest, 34 on 19th; rain, 1.8 inches.

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fore coming here. He gave up the school in Sanich to study medicine and after graduating, settled in Hoquiam. He was about 40 years of age. Death was due to accidental blood poisoning. He leaves a widow and child.

(From Thursday's Daily.) A painful accident happened Wm. Dea, operator of the Western Union Telegraph, this morning. When going to the office his wheel ran into a hole excavated by the recent rain where the poles were placed for the arch on Yates street, which Duke and Duchess of York visited the city. The shock broke the head of the wheel and the rider was thrown, sustaining injuries on the face and hands. His spectacles were broken, his eyes suffering a rather nasty cut over one eye. The injured man was removed to Dr. Frank Hall's office, where he received attention.

Priestly's Cravette Waterproofs, 3 cases just opened; all marked to Sale Prices for cash. B. Williams & Co.

The Navy League at the meeting of the executive committee yesterday decided to have no marked demonstration in connection with the celebration of Trafalgar Day. The church of the city may be asked to make allusion to the occasion.

A report published in an up country paper to the effect that charges against Col. E. G. Prior, in connection with his election, were to be dropped, is learned to be incorrect. The charges are to be pressed, and there is no likelihood of dropping the case. The hearing may take place about the month of December.

Ten cases High-Class 20th Century Suits just in; all reduced to Sale Prices. B. Williams & Co.

Mrs. Catherine Torpay died yesterday at her residence on the corner of Humboldt and Rupert streets. Mrs. Torpay was the widow of the late Andrew Torpay, and was 72 years of age. She was native of Hungary. The funeral takes place to-morrow from the residence at 8.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. from the Roman Catholic cathedral.

The local office of the C. P. R. Company has been advised that next year will see the Dominion line re-established between Liverpool and Montreal. The line has not been in operation for some time, but when the service has been renewed will be maintained in an up-to-date manner. The fleet running will be the Dominion, Canada, Kensington and Southwark.

PROMINENT SHIPPING MAN. William Lewis, of Liverpool, Visiting This City on Tour of Coast.

William Lewis, of the well known English shipowners, William Lewis & Co., 23 Water street, Liverpool, is at the head of a large party of tourists on the coast, visiting San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and after a stay here and in Vancouver will be returning to Liverpool on the Celtic. Mr. Lewis is in the most unsatisfactory condition in every line of trade. Our earnings have been getting less, but our operating expenses are not decreasing. The freight rates are at a high level, and the cost of coal is high. The market is not a good one for the shipping industry.

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ONE HUNDRED DEAD. Cigarette Started a Fire During Wedding Celebration and Many Lives Were Lost.

London, Sept. 24.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that while 400 peasants were attending a wedding celebration yesterday in a barn at Werba, a cigarette started a fire which burned for an hour over 100 of the wedding guests had been suffocated or burned to death, and many had been seriously injured.

London, Sept. 25.—The Yachtsman hears that Emperor William contemplates commissioning the Herreshoffs to build him a fast schooner, because he is dissatisfied with the performances of Meteor III.

THE FIGHT LAST SUNDAY MORNING

FIRST CHARGE TAKEN UP IN COURT TO-DAY

It Was All Over an Innocent Looking Plank—Poundkeeper Curran Tells His Story.

Only a plank, two by twelve, but it caused a heap of trouble, illuminated visages, discolored optics, lacerated fingers, and to crown all the notoriety of police court inquiry. The ventilation of the Curran-Webster mele on Sunday last has commenced, and judging by present indications, and the crop of summonses issued, it will be a long time before the clerk of the court will be able to write final at the end of his chronicles. The series of outbreaks between these two families has attracted considerable attention, and as this last is the most serious of the lot, its judicial investigation was considered too good a thing to be missed, and the attendance in the police court this morning was larger than usual.

The first charge arising out of the trouble is preferred by Poundkeeper Curran against Mr. Webster, whom he charges with assault. The complainant has engaged Frank Higgins to look after his interests, and W. W. Moresby has been retained for the defence. The first witness was the informant. He is gradually recovering from the effects of his lively experience, and his mark of the battle are not so conspicuous as they were a few days ago. Still Mr. Curran presents a somewhat picturesque appearance, one side of his face looking as if a lance had been hurled at it, with tolerable success. He had what somebody present facetiously described "prima facie" evidence, of a nose which he showed their readiness to grant credit to the prosperous farmers of the reserves in the same manner as they would to other "red-tape" farmers. This has afforded the Indians the opportunity to provide themselves with this necessary steam thrasher. They have paid down about half the cost, and the remainder will be paid from the proceeds derived from the work when Mr. Webster appeared. With closed fists the latter approached, and exclaimed: "You cowardly dog, what right have you to take that plank across the street? It is mine, and I have no doubt your own capacity. Taking a very deep concern in the welfare of the Indians under his charge, the Indian agent was very anxious to see the work of the steam thrasher. He went to Sanich to-day.

Mr. Curran's story is interesting enough for reproduction in a magazine. He said that he was removing a plank which had been across Elizabeth street nearly half way between his and the Webster house, and had just done so when Mr. Webster appeared. With closed fists the latter approached, and exclaimed: "You cowardly dog, what right have you to take that plank across the street? It is mine, and I have no doubt your own capacity. Taking a very deep concern in the welfare of the Indians under his charge, the Indian agent was very anxious to see the work of the steam thrasher. He went to Sanich to-day.

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by holding him there it would strengthen his case. Question: "What did Mrs. Webster call you a cannibal for?" Answer: "I don't know. She called me a coward, to do with me."

Question: "Do you know what a cannibal is?" Answer: "Oh some kind of an animal, I guess." Continuing, the witness said it took for him to hear him away from Mr. Webster. They kicked, scratched and pounded him. Question: "You bit Mrs. Webster pretty hard?" Answer: "I did it to save myself. I was sorry a temporary whole hand off. He would to-morrow if I got the chance."

Mr. Moresby questioned the witness somewhat further, after which an adjournment was taken until this afternoon.

PURCHASED STEAM THRASHER.

Indians Operate Their Own Machinery—Indian Agent Robertson Deeply Interested.

W. R. Robertson, Indian agent at Duncan, was in the city last evening on his way to visit the Indians at Sanich. He will visit the day schools there, which are being conducted under the Dominion government, and will look into other subjects of interest.

He is more than usually pleased over an advance which the Indians of Sanich have made in the way of adopting modern ideas, and falling in line with the white population along the lines of agriculture. This is shown in the purchase this year of a steam thrasher. Hitherto the Indians have hired threshing machines owned by their white neighbors. This year, however, they conceived the idea of purchasing one themselves.

A twelve-horse-power engine and the necessary thrashing machine was purchased by them from a local firm. All the help necessary to run the machinery is provided by themselves. The engine is under the management of one of the young men of the reserve, and is operated by a white man. The thrasher is charged by them for threshing, which will provide for the amount still owing on the machinery.

Mr. Robertson's first letter to H. S. McClure advancing the claim of Victoria's players to a place on the team was written on the 10th of April, and a reply was received on May 3rd as follows: 21 Brunswick Street, Montreal, 3rd May, 1902.

Dear Sir—I duly received your favor of 10th April. I note what you say regarding Scholefield and Gillespie, and though your modesty naturally forbids you from self-praise, I have no doubt your own capacity on the Victoria team will warrant recognition. Now, my knowledge of football is not extensive, but I am sure that the work in organizing this All-Canadian team and arranging the fixtures to fall on the most favorable date for the players of the Canadian Rugby Union to go over, there is no saying what say I shall have in the future. As I expect, I am allowed a fair show in the selection, then, consecutively, I would centre all my hopes on the West and Halifax. Personally, I would like to see you in the game as sufficient warranty to select you three, and two good forwards if you can get them. Granting that I can do this, I shall be glad to hear from you that you understand the conditions. We have here about 20th November will arrive here about middle of February (not later than 20th). The guarantee which I do not think any man's liability should exceed \$500 is a very reasonable one, and I am sure you will be prepared to accept it. Do you agree to that understanding? This is trifling for a three months' trip. Each man, too, will require to furnish his own passage money, to be refunded as guarantees are received about 20th November. This would amount to about \$120, according to quotation already received for tickets from New York to New York. This quotation includes all travelling on the other side.

And in the event of our relying on your services, we must safeguard ourselves against disappointment at last minute. This is done by the Canadian Rugby Union as evidence of good faith. This is forfeited in event of non-appearance. You will probably see the force of such a requirement. Please let me hear from you at as early a date as possible.

Yours faithfully, JAMES H. S. MCCLURE.

In answer to this Mr. Goward sent a letter asking for full particulars, and a reply was received stating that the team would leave Canada about the 25th of November, and would play first in Ireland with the principal teams of that country, then in Scotland, where matches would be played with some of the renowned Scotch teams, among which would be that of Glasgow, and others, after which the team would make an extended tour of England, expecting to get back about the 20th of February.

Mr. Goward's letter to the Victoria players was practically decided as will be seen by the following letter: 21 Brunswick Street, Montreal, 18th August, 1902.

Dear Sir—Yours of 28th May duly received, and I am sorry for delay in answering. I am now relying on Gillespie and Scholefield, and hope they do so. The sum of \$100 mentioned was "each man," but it was only a suggestion of mine to insure against their backing out at the very last moment. I have been in communication with the Canadian Union for some time, but no guarantee of this kind has as yet been agreed on, and so long as you mention I think we can waive the deposit. There are many risks and good opportunities for places coming from Ontario, etc., but I feel more confidence myself in selecting men from the West who know the English game. Let it be clearly understood that the trip may cost each man about \$30, but comparison with others, but small in arrangements are completed. Let me hear from you soon, and I will be glad to have any men in your district likely to take advantage of the cheap through rate from New York to New York about \$15.

Yours faithfully, JAMES H. S. MCCLURE. Albert T. Goward, Esq., care of B. C. Electric Railway Co., Victoria, B. C.

Victoria has a number of skilled Rugby players on her team, but none can excel either Gillespie or Scholefield in their respective places. Although the local club is no doubt greatly honored in the selection of two men here to be chosen to represent the Victoria team in the United States, it is being chosen from the whole of Canada, their leaving here in the middle of the season will be greatly regretted by those wishing to see the championship cup which was won by the Vancouver team last year return to Victoria. It will be necessary for Scholefield and Gillespie to go to Montreal a month or so before the team leaves Canada in order to practice there with the other players preparatory to leaving on the

General Board of the Salvation Army, who leaves London for Canada and the United States shortly, says he will visit 25 cities in the United States and 11 in Canada, and conduct 150 meetings, besides 90 receptions.

CANADIAN TEAM TO TOUR THE COUNTRY

TWO PLAYERS WILL REPRESENT VICTORIA

Rugby Football Aggregation Selected From Dominion Will Tour England, Scotland and Ireland.

The project of sending an all-Canadian Rugby team on a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland for the purpose of pitting itself against the strongest aggregations of the Old Country has occupied the attention of prominent Rugby clubs of Eastern Canada for some time. All discussion of the matter, however, has never amounted to anything until the present time. James H. S. McClure, one of the most conspicuous members of the Montreal Rugby Association, and once one of the best and most enthusiastic Rugby players of this country, has taken active steps towards the consummation of the scheme and preparations have been pushed with such determination and energy that there is now not the slightest doubt but that this season will see a Canadian team trying its strength and skill against those of the Mother Country.

When A. T. Goward, captain of Victoria's team, heard of this proposition he immediately took steps to secure places on the Canadian team for two of the most worthy of Victoria's players, A. Gillespie and K. Scholefield. His efforts have been attended by unqualified success, and there now is very little doubt that this city will be represented on the all-Canadian by the two players mentioned.

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tour. On this account they will not be able to play with Victoria in many of the league games this season.

Kenneth Scholefield is an all-round athlete and an enthusiastic votary of both football and lacrosse. He has played at three-quarters for the Victoria team for the past five years. He is remarkably fast, playing quick off the mark and with great dash and vim. He is an excellent tackler and a good kicker. Capt. Goward is of the opinion that there is not a better three-quarter in British Columbia.

A. Gillespie learned his football at London, Scotland. For the past four seasons he has played as a half-back and has proved himself fearless, quick on the ball, and very smart in feeding in three-quarters. He is also an excellent tackler and a first-class kicker. Better representatives of Western Canada could not have been chosen. They are fit in every particular, being thoroughly up on all the intricacies of the English game and being well versed in the take positions on a representative Canadian team. That they will acquire themselves creditably there is no doubt, and should no hitch in the now almost perfected arrangements, they will have had the time of departure, their careers on the football fields of Great Britain will be watched with great interest by Victorians.

BIG ORGANIZATION OF MARITIME LABORERS

Meeting Held in Labor Hall Last Night to Form a Waterfront Federation.

A meeting was held in Labor Hall last evening for the purpose of forming a waterfront federation, to include boilermakers, shipbuilders, and laborers who earn a livelihood along the wharves. There was a good attendance of representatives of the different organizations and steps were taken towards drafting a constitution. The union is to be known as the Waterfront Federation of the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt, and according to a skeleton of its constitution it is "for the purpose of extending, strengthening and perpetuating the organization of maritime workers of this port; to improve their social and economic conditions; to resist the imposition of additional burdens; to effect the just settlement of all questions between employers and employees; to engage in the use of a strike or boycott only as a last resort; to effect the federation of all maritime workers and to co-operate with all local national and international organizations.

"Only delegates representing organizations whose members are employed in the construction of repair of docks and vessels, the handling and hauling of cargoes and the handling of vessels, steam or sail, shall be eligible to membership in the federation.

"Any union intending to resort to a strike, shall immediately notify the federation in writing. A meeting shall then at once be convened, at which the merits of the case shall be presented. If two-thirds of all delegates present endorse the action of the union, the federation shall give its full support to the union or unions affected.

"In the event of a union refusing to carry out the recommendations of the federation the case in question shall be submitted directly to all affiliated unions, and should they refuse to do so, the federation shall have authority to act in not complying with the recommendations of the federation, the said union shall be suspended, and its delegates excluded from membership in the federation. The federation may endorse a strike, but it is beyond its jurisdiction to order a strike.

"The endorsement of the federation shall be in the form of a resolution, and a copy of the by-laws and constitution of the federation will be submitted to all affiliated unions and passed on.

EXHIBITION NOTES. Nine Silver Cups Have Been Received For Competition—Meeting of Sports Committee.

The members of the sports committee of the British Columbia Agriculture Association are much elated over the number of silver cups which are being donated for competition. So far the list of donors has been received and have been distributed as follows: Corby & Company, for boxing competition; Moet & Chandon, for one mile dash, British Columbia breed horses; Play's Tobacco Company, for one of war, army and navy; A. B. C. Brewing Co.'s, for winner in horse department; Brown & Co.'s, for gun shot; H. D. Heilmann, for best draught horse; L. Gougeon, for best pony; Jay & Co. (two) for best collection of vegetables and roots.

Entries are being received in large numbers, the total number recorded up to date being over 700. Perhaps the largest number have been received for the stock, particularly in the horse class. There are already some 100 head of horses on the list of entries, cattle number about 75, sheep about 100 and pigs the same. There will also be quite a big exhibit of poultry, there being already between 60 and 70 entries. Up till to-day the fruit entries were but small in number, but the exhibitors are now being urged to bring in their goods to compete with the local exhibitors and the secretary has been instructed accordingly.

At a meeting of the committee held last evening the offer of the Victoria Athletic Association to furnish two days' sport was accepted, as was also the offer of the A. B. C. Brewing Co. of St. Louis, Mo., to donate a challenge cup for a boxing contest under the auspices of the Victoria Athletic Association.

Instructions were given the secretary to arrange with the school board to have the final match for the Colinet baseball cup played at the grounds on Children's Day; also, if possible, to make arrangements for a football match during the exhibition.

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THE WORK OF THE CROFTON SMELTER

GARRITSON FURNACE PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Mrs. Bellinger Shovels in the First Ore on Saturday Before Large Audience.

The Garretson furnace at Crofton has proved itself in every way capable of doing all that was claimed for it. It proved its ability to smelt the ore direct from the mines without having to subject it to crushing or roasting, and also reduced a class of low grade ore to the value of the introduction of fluxes. In every respect in fact the blow-in of the smelter on Saturday might be regarded as a success, and it is now assured that Crofton will become one of the greatest smelting centres in British Columbia.

There was present at the blowing on Saturday a very distinguished party of visitors all interested in seeing the results. Among these were some from Butte, the great smelting city of the north-western United States, Judge Reed and Ralph Berkeley, members of the Victoria Smelting and Refining Co., C. W. Laidlaw, T. Blakewell, W. A. Bole, T. A. Witherspoon and D. C. Jackson, of Pittsburgh, who were present simply as interested spectators of the blowing.

Among the distinguished party were: Dewdney, Hon. E. C. Prior, minister of mines; Capt. John Irving, Richard Hall, M. P. F.; A. E. McPhillips, K. C. M. P.; Dr. W. H. B. Robertson, G. L. Courtney, from Victoria; Sir L. Musgrave, Henry Croft, Miss Wray and Miss Bryden over from Duncan, Canada, while from some distance Mr. George M. Minter, M. L. Law, T. C. Williams and H. Freeman.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Bellinger put the first ore into the new Garretson furnace, and a show of the plant was carried on from the day previous, and in less than half an hour the first molten slag began to flow. In order to make a further test, the converter was placed by H. C. Bellinger, when after a run of an hour or two, an unfortunate partial failure of the air blast caused a slight cooling of the slag, and this interfered with the success of the operation. A very experienced man expressed the opinion that this furnace would not smelt Lenora on any way. Both these predictions were, however, happily falsified. After running for more than 24 hours it was shut down, having fully satisfied the owners and patentees that it would prove a success.

The lowest grade of ore, straight from the mine, was tested and run freely. The matte was fairly satisfactory, and when better preparations have been completed for running off slag, and other details have been completed, this furnace will have another trial, which will be a further test of the converter. Some high grade ore will be tried and further experiments with fluxes, etc., will be tested.

The test on Saturday but fails the expectation of the management of the smelter, who, before establishing the Crofton works, had carried out an extensive series of experiments with Lenora ore, and had been led to believe that a realization of their product hopes, and a little attention to some details connected with the smelter will make the Garretson furnace the great success of the Northwestern Smelting Company's plant.

The installing of a newly invented boiler which utilizes the heat of the gas for generating steam is contemplated in connection with the Crofton plant. This rotary boiler is the invention of the originator of the Garretson furnace. The buildings at the smelter have all been lighted by electricity.

PHEASANT AND QUAIL SEASON

Opens as Usual This Year On the First of Next Month.

Hunters may commence their pursuit of cock pheasants and quail this year as usual on the first of next month. An order-in-council passed on September 17th and issued in an extra of the Provincial Gazette yesterday reads: "The proclamation of the opening of the season on the lower Mainland appeared in last Thursday's Gazette, and the absence of any intimation regarding the season on the island caused much speculation as to the date of the opening of the season. It is, however, as the order had already been passed and was doubtless on its way back from the East, where it received the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor. The proclamation as it appears in the Gazette is as follows:

Whereas by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1895" it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail of any variety in the province, and to declare with what periods and limits the said birds may be shot; and whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council, by order in council dated the 17th day of September, 1902, has removed the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail in the province, and to declare with what periods and limits the said birds may be shot; and whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council, by order in council dated the 17th day of September, 1902, has removed the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail in the province, and to declare with what periods and limits the said birds may be shot; and whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council, by order in council dated the 17th day of September, 1902, has removed the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail in the province, and to declare with what periods and limits the said birds may be shot; and whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council, by order in council dated the 17th day of September, 1902, has removed the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants and quail in the province, and to declare with what periods and limits the said birds may be shot; and whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in council, by order in council dated the 17th day of September, 1902, has removed the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants