



Southern China

Is Now the Scene of Uprisings-The Aims of Rival Reformers.

Kang Yu Wei is at the Head of One of the Parties.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 10, via Taku, Oct. 12, and Shanghai, Oct. 13.—This morning the expedition against Pao Ting Fu departed in two columns.

The German, French and Italian troops, who are to take part, under command of Gen. Bailou, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao Ting Fu, while 2,000 British soldiers, under Lord Campbell, will make a detour to the south of Pao Ting Fu, through large villages, supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them.

A junk, armed with a naval 12-pounder and two Maxims, is with the Pekin column.

The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory covered by the allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao Ting Fu, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the intervening country.

Chinese Defeat. The Boxers are in great force east and west of Pao Ting Fu. Chinese officials report that the imperial troops defeated the Boxers, with heavy loss, but the intelligence gathered from the allies and other sources indicates that the Chinese troops were defeated.

Situation in the South. Paris, Oct. 13.—Letters received in diplomatic circles here throw a somewhat clearer light on the situation in Southern China, where an anti-dynastic uprising is now in progress.

The reformist movement there is divided into two distinct parties, one led by Kang Yu Wei, the other by Sun Yat Sen. The former is agitating for drastic reforms, but wishes to retain the present dynasty, while Sun Yat Sen aims at deposing the Dowager Empress and making a clean sweep of the existing regime. The latter is leading the present rebellion.

The last authentic news of his whereabouts was of his presence at Yokohama three months ago. But since then he is believed to have smuggled himself into Southern China, and to be leading the reformist rebel forces, his plan of campaign being the capture of Canton, when he calculates the whole of Southern China will join him. In the event of his seriously threatening Canton, Great Britain and France, possibly assisted by the other powers, will be forced to oppose him, which would create a curious situation. The powers would then be acting against the rebel forces in the South, which are anti-dynastic and friendly to foreigners, and at the same time engaged in suppressing the Boxer rebellion in the North, which is pro-dynastic and anti-foreign.

In the meantime Kang Yu Wei is inactive, owing, it is supposed, to the pressure brought to bear on him by Great Britain, to which country he owes his liberty, if not his life, for he escaped from the clutches of the Dowager Empress on board a British warship some time ago.

At the present moment there are two armed movements in Southern China, that of reformists, led by Sun Yat Sen, and the anti-foreign, pro-dynastic uprising of the Black Flags, who are marching north to assist the Dowager Empress.

Tuan's Mission. Berlin, Oct. 13.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, with the consent of the insincere Chinese government, he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners. Russia, it is added, believes the best way to solve the present problem is to humiliate the court and bring the Chinese to terms.

A military writer in the Tagblatt advocates the same method, which a number of papers endorse. The Lokal Anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese Emperor.

The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to the Hague arbitration court is denounced by the press. A foreign office official informed a representative of the Associated Press, who question his regarding the Hague suggestion, that this plan is impracticable, since the work of estimating the damages must be done in China.

Government circles, though the officials are not willing to say so, continue to believe that the Chinese campaign will last long, possibly for years, unless Emperor Kwang Hsu is induced to return to Peking, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe North China winter is approaching, when the most important military expeditions will be impossible.

Will Not Go Back

Kruger Has No Intention of Again Returning to South Africa.

Lord Roberts Hopes Volunteers Will Remain Until Close of the War.

London, Oct. 15.—The Associated Press correspondent in Lorenzo Marquez cables an interview with ex-President Kruger's grandson, Eloff, who accompanies his grandfather to Europe.

He says he did not think Kruger intended to return to South Africa. He did not suppose the British would allow him to land if he did return. He denied that his grandfather had gone on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, which does not sail before next Thursday. When he did embark he would do so openly under the auspices of the governor of Lorenzo Marquez.

"Bobs" and Volunteers. Capetown, Oct. 15.—The mayor has received a telegram from General Roberts announcing that the colonial volunteers who have been on active service north of the Orange River may return home as soon as possible after the war. General Roberts expresses the hope, however, that many of the volunteers will remain in the field until the termination of the war, and says that their leaving will have the worst possible effect.

Seven Boers Killed. Capetown, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated yesterday, states that the Australian bushmen had an engagement on Friday at Liestport, two miles from Malmali, with a force of Boers, who for a considerable time have been strongly entrenched in the kopjes northeast of Malmali. The British loss was two wounded.

The Boers left seven dead on the field. Rejoined the Regiment. (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Lieut. Col. Evans, commanding the second Canadian mounted rifles, reports from Middleburg, South Africa, to the militia department, under the date of August 31st. He says that during the week Sergt. T. E. Patteson, Privates Ermatinger, McNicol, Green, Redpath, Raper and Foran had rejoined. The parade state showed 184 on parade, 107 sick, and one missing.

Lieut. Col. Lessard, commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons, writes from Belfast on September 3rd that there were on parade 150, on detachment 88, sick 106, missing No. 96, Pte. Winyard. The battalion was doing outpost duty at Belfast all week.

Lieut. Col. Otter reports that the parade state was: Effective at Eerste Rickeren, Silverton and on armored train at Verening 516, commandant 37, convalescent 73, sick and doing duty at various camps 179; total, 805. The line of communication was under Col. Barker, R.E. The effective strength was increased during the week by the arrival of 80 non-commissioned officers and men who had fallen out in the early part of the recent march.

Quebec, Oct. 15.—Dominion liner Vancouver, with about fifty invalided Canadians on board, arrived here yesterday. The men were accorded a warm reception by the citizens of Quebec. There are no British Columbians among them.

Box Pusher Seriously Injured in Attempting to Stop Runaway Truck. (Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Oct. 15.—W. J. Cotton Clayton, a young Englishman, formerly war correspondent for the London Times in the Philippines, and once a member of Sir Robert Hart's staff in the Chinese customs at Kowloon, now working in the Extension mines as box pusher, was rather seriously injured on Saturday morning in attempting to prevent a runaway coal truck in the tunnel going down on two converging Clayton Huns and was badly crushed between the end of the car and the side of the tunnel, sustaining severe injuries to the spine and ribs, but he stopped the car and saved the lives of his comrades. He will go home to England, when better.

Will-MacClain, Specialist, Vancouver, addressed a packed audience in the opera house, yesterday afternoon. He is a bold ruff on the town of Antlan and killed the postmaster. Following this unprovoked murder they robbed the place and terrorized the populace. They have a stronghold in the mountains and a detachment of ruffals has gone in pursuit of them.

HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS. (Associated Press.)

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The Hispano-American Congress, a decree convening which was signed by the Queen Regent April last, opens on Nov. 11th in the Grand hall of the national library. The number of delegates appointed already is over three thousand. A programme of fetes has been arranged.

Effects of The Storm

Vessel Wrecked on Coast of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Much Property Damaged-The Late Thomas Carlyle's Nephew Dead.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—G. H. Stinson, the well known broker, died at his home yesterday morning, aged 46.

Dr. James Carlyle, the last surviving nephew of the great Carlyle, son of his eldest brother, died here on Saturday night after a long illness, aged 89 years. Halifax, Oct. 15.—Two British naval officers at Sydney are now looking over property with a view, it is said, to having a cooling station placed in Cape Breton, probably at Victoria.

Reports from all along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia tell of great damage by the storm last Thursday. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted for two days. A large number of berks and schooners were driven ashore and some sunk, but fortunately no lives lost.

Charlottetown, Oct. 15.—Thursday's storm was the severest in this vicinity for years. Many barns and the frames of new buildings were blown down, schooners driven ashore, buoys displaced, bridges swept away and the railway tracks in some places badly damaged.

London, Oct. 15.—Erasmus Kenney, one of the stalwart yeomanry of the county of Middlesex, is dead, aged 77 years. Montreal, Oct. 15.—The following nominations are announced to-day: Quebec—Chatsangway: Arch. McCormick, Conservative; J. P. Brown, ex-M.P., Liberal; Brome: Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, Liberal; Ontario—South Grenville: J. Caruthers, Liberal; Toronto West: E. B. Osler and E. F. Clark, ex-M.P.'s, Conservative; Cornwall and Stormont: A. F. Mulhorne, Liberal; Nova Scotia—Halifax: A. Putnam, ex-M.P., Conservative; Quebec West: P. J. Kerwin, Irish-Catholic, Conservative.

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RABBIT HUNTER'S MISTAKE.

Young Man Received a Charge of Shot in the Head and Killed.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 15.—A special to the Record from Denver, Col., says: "Arthur W. Green was shot and instantly killed in mistake for C. W. Johnson, a rabbit hunter. Green was out with his sweetheart, Miss Katie Mockridge, taking pictures in the foothills near Golden. He had donned Katie's hat and she was just about to take his picture when Johnson came over a hill. Seeing a moving object he mistook it for a rabbit, and sent a charge of shot into Green's head."

DANISH WEST INDIES. Denmark Demands \$7,000,000—United States Offers \$4,000,000.

New York, Oct. 15.—According to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Herald relative to the sale of Danish West Indies, Denmark demands \$7,000,000, and the United States offers only \$4,000,000. It is believed that the definite American offer will be laid before the Danish parliament in November.

A CURIOUS PROVISION. (Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 15.—The will of Mr. J. B. Clayton, son of the late member of parliament of that name, has just been probated. By it he leaves his two daughters a fortune of \$700,000, with the curious provision that the money is not to be payable if they shall attain the age of 35 years without marrying either a citizen of the United States or a Hebrew.

MAX MULLER ILL. (Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 15.—Prof. Friedrich Max Muller, corporate professor of comparative philology at Oxford, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a serious relapse and his condition is now critical.

KILLED IN A COLLISION. Open Switch Caused the Death of Two Men and Injury of Others.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—An open switch at Eighty-fifth street, South Chicago, believed to have been purposely misplaced, caused the death of two men and the injury of three others, and made wreckage of the engine and forward part of the New York and Boston express train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road last night.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Oct. 15.—W. E. McCartney, who owned the first drug store in Vancouver, died to-day at Kamloops.

The boundary line survey at Mount Baker has been settled to the satisfaction of everyone. The line gives about a mile additional territory in that section to the province, but most of the American owned mines are south of the line as was first thought. A corner is said to be partly completed on the local milk market.

MANY THANKS. "I wish to express my thanks to two manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingale, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by Henderson Bros, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TRIAL OF MURDERER. Marysville, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Rosslyn H. Ferrell was placed on trial here to-day of the charge of killing the Adams express messenger, Chas. Leane, on August 16th last. When he was captured, Ferrell made a written confession in which details of how he shot Leane and robbed the express safe were set forth.

MARRIAGE IN VANCOUVER. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Oct. 13.—F. F. Burns, of the firm of Burns, Boyd & Co., and Miss Mae Cassidy, daughter of Geo. Cassidy, were married in St. Andrew's church. They left for a honeymoon in Victoria, and California.

Don't Hesitate. There is just one thing to use if your stomach is "out of order" and that "one thing" is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The supposition is that you want a prompt cure and a lasting one. That is why the "Discovery" is recommended as the one thing for your condition. It cures promptly, perfectly and permanently, diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It's sure to help. It's almost sure to cure. It has completely cured ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have given it a fair and faithful trial.

"About ten years ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. I wrote Mr. Wm. Connelley of my condition. He sent me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I got so bad that I had to lay off quite often two and three days in a week, my stomach would block, and I would be up at night. I was treated by the best doctors in this city but got no help whatever. Some said I had cancer of the stomach, others dyspepsia. I have bought and tried everything I saw advertised for dyspepsia and stomach trouble, but continued to get worse all the time. About twelve months ago I was in such a condition that my friends had sent me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I wrote to you for advice. My symptoms you thought I had liver complaint and advised the use of your Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken as directed, and am very happy to state that I connected with tip-top, and better than I have for ten years."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the liver.

Fifth Week of Strike

Miners Think Their Terms Will Be Accepted by the Operators, But Latter Have Not Yet Made Any Announcement Regarding Action.

(Associated Press.) Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 15.—The fifth week of the coal miners' strike opened quietly. The few colliers that have continued in operation since the strike was inaugurated are working as usual to-day with the same number of men as they had in the mines last week. The Cranberry mines of A. Pardee & Co. have more men at work than any of the other mines in operation.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 15.—Not a colliery coal region this morning. While miners generally think in terms of their own carrying companies, operators and coal companies insist that so far as they are concerned they will not, unless forced to by the carrying companies, sign an agreement to pay ten per cent. No Word From Companies. Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—Up to to-day there had been no intimation by any of the coal companies as to their action on the resolutions of miners' meetings of Saturday, which declared for a ten per cent increase in wages of ten per cent, and the abolishing of sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions.

LONDON GOSSIP. Health of the Dowager Empress Frederick—The Late Marquis of Bute.

London, Oct. 13.—The critical condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is causing grave anxiety in England, not only on her own account, but through fear of the effect of her death on the Duke of Edinburgh, and her cousin, the Duchess of Teck, and the death roll in South Africa have tried the Queen sorely. It is said she is already much upset, and strongly desires to go to the bedside of her daughter, but the Queen's physicians are endeavoring to dissuade her.

British nobility, like royalty, has suffered in an unusual degree through death during the last year. The latest taken off, the Marquis of Bute, was one of the most remarkable characters in England. A medievalist scholar and millionaire, he yet applied himself so well to municipal details that he made an excellent mayor of Cardiff, where he spent over a million pounds sterling on the harbor. Though devoted to Catholicism, he contributed largely to the support of the Episcopal churches in Wales. He was the original of Lord Beaconsfield's "Lord Bute," set forth as the best administrator known of the Roman Empire in Canada. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by Henderson Bros, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The advisability of excluding the Chinese is becoming a serious question in England. This is partly due to the China crisis, but more directly to the increasing number of Chinese in London, their frequent appearance in police courts and the increasing number of wretched half-caste offspring.

Among the alterations soon to occur in London are the widening of Occur bridge and the building of a tunnel from Rotherhithe to Chamwell, at a cost of two millions sterling.

Racegoers are turning their attention to the match at Hurst park on October 21st between the English horse, Eager, trained by Englishmen and ridden by an English jockey; and the American horse, Royal Flush, trained by Americans. The fact that Hurst park has added a historic Ascot gold cup, valued at £1,000, to the stake of £500 a side, lends additional interest to the race. Lester Bell will ride Royal Flush, and Mornington Cason will have the mount on Eager.

CHINA IN PARIS. Said to Be Not Entirely the Real Thing at the Exposition.

In one of the coolest and freshest corners of the Paris exhibition there stand the representative structures of two countries which are now the scene of sanguinary events—the Transvaal and China. Though visitors do not expect to see scenes of strife in the exhibition, nevertheless curiosity leads them to the corner occupied by the pavilions of China and the Transvaal, and, aided by imagination, they are not deceived.

Toward the extremity of the left-hand gallery of the Trocadero palace rises the monumental gate of the Chinese exhibition. It is a faithful reproduction of the Confucius at Peking. It is thick and imposing and painted in red, green, yellow, and white. Peaceful promoters pass under this gate all day long, meeting equally peaceful Chinese selling their native wares. Out in Peking a savage mob rushes and shrieks about the same gate, painted in the same colors, and equally as thick and imposing.

Once through the gate one finds one's self at the edge of a sheet of water, in the middle of which a fountain plays with a soft murmur. Among the trees are the blood-red painted pavilions, with their curious roofs turned up at the four corners. There has been some discussion as to what will happen to the exhibition if Europe is compelled by the force of events to formally declare war upon China. The section might be closed, and any property within the gates belonging to the Chinese government would be at the mercy of the French government. This strange ending may, however, be avoided.

It is possible to obtain in the section a fairly accurate idea of life in the Chinese capital, but the exhibit is short of many familiar, if unpleasant, features.—London Mail.

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Oct. 15.—Not a collery in this portion of the morning. While miners were at work, the operators and contractors as they are concerned, sign an agreement.

From Companies, Oct. 15.—Up to 1 o'clock there was no indication by the companies as to their attitude in miners' conference.

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To Build to Victoria

President Hill of the Great Northern Wants Connection With This City.

Special Session of Council To-Morrow Evening to Consider the Scheme.

Tomorrow evening a special session of the City Council will be held for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal from the Great Northern Railway Company to the extension of that railway's line to Victoria.

The conference referred to was held last Thursday afternoon when E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., represented the Great Northern Railway. It was considered advisable at the time to withhold the particulars for a few days.

It is officially learned, however, that President Hill, the energetic head of the Great Northern system, has had his officials in Victoria for some time, and that they have carefully looked over the ground for the purpose of advising their chief in the matter of prolonging the road which now terminates at Liverpool, on the opposite side of the Fraser from New Westminster, to the Capital of the province.

The result of their researches was most satisfactory, and as a result of their recommendations the present steps are being taken. It is intended to put on fast electric lines which will at first run from the present terminus at Liverpool, down the Fraser, and across the Gulf by a route, part of which was surveyed under the De Cosmos scheme, to Sidney. Here connection will be made with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, and over its tracks entrance will be effected to the city.

This will give the Great Northern a Canadian port for the British portion of its Oriental traffic, and will put the big trans-continental railway in a position to handle a trade from Victoria, and from the cannery centres of the lower Fraser, in which it has hitherto been handicapped.

It is the intention ultimately, it is said, to build the railway down to Steveston, which would still further reduce the distance to be negotiated by ferry. Depot facilities, it is understood, will be sought in the present unremunerative market building, access to which will be gained by building an extension of the Victoria & Sidney, via Cormorant street.

In the event of the scheme being carried through, it is reported that Mr. Dunsman will build up to the Great Northern station, thus linking his road to the great system which Mr. Hill's road is the chief.

It is said that the subsidy which will be asked from the city will be \$15,000 per annum for a term of twenty years, making a total subsidy of \$300,000. Everywhere, the proposal is eagerly welcomed, it being regarded as most desirable to secure direct connection with one of the trans-continental railway systems.

It is felt that once the Great Northern crosses to the Island, the C. P. R. will not be long in following its rival. The extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo to the north end of the Island, and the provision by the two roads of a large Union depot and yards with a possible connection from Hardy Bay or some other island port with a future all-Canadian route to the Yukon, are some of the matters which have been generated in connection with the proposal.

Exciting Experience. Many Eggs Were Thrown at Zionites in Session Last Evening.

There was an interesting time at Zion Tabernacle and vicinity last evening, and for a while the excitement was quite intense. It certainly would not require the trained perceptions of a Sherlock Holmes this morning to deduce the conclusion that eggs of a rather unusual variety played an important part in the proceedings.

From the corner of Johnson and Broad streets to the side entrance of the edifice, egg shells and other indications may be seen at intervals, mute but still strong evidences of the fact that design and not accident was responsible for their distribution and presence on the sidewalk.

According to custom, last evening Elder Eugene Brooks and his devoted band, numbering some eighteen, took up their position at the corner in question, and commenced their religious exercises. The principal speaker was the elder, who during the course of his remarks vigorously assailed among other objects of his anathema, the medical profession. He emphatically pointed out that until the human being was cleansed of sin no physical cure was possible. He condemned the custom of physicians advising patients to visit hot springs, and he expatiated on the inability of these to perfect cure. Those who were cleansed of their sin must eschew liquor or tobacco, and to those who used these he referred in denunciatory terms.

The elder had been speaking about twenty minutes when several eggs dropped around him from different directions. Unmolested, he continued, and a few exhilarating instances around the vicinity. After prayer the elder announced that they intended to adjourn to the tabernacle and invited all, with the exception of the "riffians," to be present. The

exceptions, he explained, must have been brought up in the alleys.

This was the signal for more orientated demonstration. The Zionites referred to the church the desecrators continued their persecutions. Even when the services had commenced inside, the egg-throwing proceedings continued through a window which lacked a pane of glass. When one of the members came to the door to remonstrate he was immediately made the target, so that the missiles being aimed not wisely but too well. Finally the outsiders dispersed and quietness reigned supreme.

When seen this morning by a Times representative a prominent Zionite said that there was no intention to lay information against any of the egg-throwers. That was in accordance with the procedure adopted by the members of the Zion faith, who desired to rule by love. "We do not prefer to carnal weapons," said he, "and prefer to abide by the injunction, if thine enemy smite thee turn to him the other cheek."

For Fishery Service

Plans and Specifications for New Dominion Steamer Arrive From Ottawa.

Provision Made for a Handsome and Thoroughly Up-to-Date Vessel.

Captain James Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, is in receipt to-day of the plans and specifications of the new steamer to be built in this province for the fisheries protection service.

These call for an elegantly appointed craft, splendidly equipped, with a speed of twelve knots in ordinary weather and of a size consistent with the services which it will be expected to perform. She will be 130 feet long, 24 feet beam and 10 feet depth or hold or 11 feet moulded depth. She will be a wooden screw vessel, schooner rigged, with three-masted. Her hull will be built of the best seasoned British Columbia fir, with hard wood finishings in the cabin and her machinery is to be the finest and most modern of the kind required that can be obtained.

As stipulated in the specifications, "the steamer is to be built and constructed in accordance with Lloyd's rules for ships built in North American colonies, also fitted in every way to meet the requirements of the board of trade and of the Canadian Steamboat Inspection Act, and to be under the supervision of an officer or inspector to be named by the minister of marine and fisheries. Her masts are to be not less than 40 feet from the deck to the "heads," and are to be single sticks. The decks will be planked by 3x3 timber.

The pilot house and chart room will be located well forward, and connected with the deck house. It will be six feet high, and will consist of a neatly finished room for the steering wheel compass, chart table, steam heating apparatus, officers' lounge, etc. An officers' bridge will extend over the "mizzen" mast. The officers' mess is to be neatly finished in approved hardwood, and to be furnished with dining table, seats, glass rack and hand rails, with brass or nickel plate fittings. The captain and officers' rooms are to be handsomely finished with every accommodation and comfort. There will be one spare stateroom, which will be finished in the best style with the finest Brussels carpet on the floor. In all there will be four bath rooms, one for the captain, one for the officers, one in connection with the spare stateroom, and one for the crew.

Provision will be made in the crew's quarters for fifteen seamen and firemen in two distinct apartments. On the deck there will be two-five oared boats and one dingy with oars, gunwales and gratings. The steering gear will be worked by hand and fitted to be operated fore and aft. The magazine will be fitted up in the forward hold and a room will be provided in the most convenient place for the storing of small arms and uniforms with racks for rifles, revolvers and cartridges. There will be two hatches on the main deck. In the matter of machinery every detail is mentioned in the specifications as minutely as the hull-and-horse work of the ship. The engines will be a fore and aft compound make, with surface condensers, and the boiler is what is known as a Scotch "Multi-barrel."

Provision for the construction of the steamer will be received by the department of marine and fisheries, Mr. Hill November 1st. This will provide the vessel be built either in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster or Nanaimo. Plans for the second fishery steamer, contemplated by the Dominion government, have not arrived from Ottawa.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS. W. W. Smith, of Port Robinson, in charge of the scows at the harbor works at Colliewood, was struck by a dredge and knocked into the water and drowned.

John Wiseman, a prosperous farmer of West Vancouver, while on his way home from London on Tuesday, after having transacted some business, was thrown out of his wagon by the horses running away, and was instantly killed.

The government of Venezuela has annulled the concession of the Orinoco Company, alleging non-execution of contract. The company, which has headquarters at Fairbault, Minn., and which is capitalized at \$30,000,000, was granted in 1883 a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land situated in the Orinoco district.

Sir Henry Irving's "Watello" relief benefit at Drury Lane, London, on October 16th, promises to be the most important social theatrical feat of the season. The programme includes the entire company of Drury Lane. "The Price of Peace," Mr. Berthold Tree's "Julius Caesar," Marie Tempest's "English Nell," Wyndham's "David Garrick," George Alexander's "Debt of Honor," Irving's "Watello," and almost all the best artists in London. Mme. Melba promises to sing, but finding this to be impossible, she made a handsome contribution to the fund.

Provincial News

MIDWAY. Thomas Walsh, proprietor of the Kootenay hotel, Greenwood, and Miss Lizzie Gaffney, were married at Mr. McAlay's hotel on Wednesday by Rev. Father Palmer.

REVELSTOCK. A pretty wedding took place in the Catholic church Wednesday morning. Rev. Father Thayer officiating, when two formations against any of the egg-throwers. That was in accordance with the procedure adopted by the members of the Zion faith, who desired to rule by love.

SAANICH. The South Saanich Temperance Society held a concert at their hall in South Saanich on Saturday night for the purpose of buying an organ for use in the hall. A large audience enjoyed the excellent programme which was provided. Several people from the city attended. The society intends having another concert about Christmas.

CLINTON. Webber, formerly express and station agent at Spences Bridge, was tried before Chief Justice McColl at the assizes for stealing a quantity of gold worth \$21,000 in his care, and was sentenced to 21 months in New Westminster jail. He pleaded guilty on the advice of his counsel, N. C. Taylor, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court.

KAMLOOPS. Rose Armanini, wife of G. B. Armanini, died on Monday at the Royal Inland hospital. Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, of Victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Eberts, came in last Saturday, and will spend some time in this vicinity.

Rev. A. W. MacLeod has been appointed an honorary instructor of the gymnasium here, on his own kindly offer of help. The Ladies' Auxiliary in connection with the Inland hospital, has been reorganized, with Mrs. E. A. Nash as president.

VERNON. George Johnson Norris, a farmer from the west side of Okanagan Lake, died in the hospital on Tuesday from a complication of Bright's disease and influenza. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1845, and before coming to this country spent nine years in Manchester as a member of the detective force in that city. He came to Canada in 1871, and has resided at different times in Montreal, Toronto, the Northwest, and British Columbia. He was an officer or inspector to be named by the minister of marine and fisheries. Her masts are to be not less than 40 feet from the deck to the "heads," and are to be single sticks. The decks will be planked by 3x3 timber.

Major Bate has returned from England. He says nothing is to be good for Canada now over there, and that there is a great reawakening of interest in British Columbia in capitalist circles. A movement is on foot to form a string orchestra, including the mandolin, guitar and banjo players of the city. Twenty-five names are already on the list.

The Native Sons will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the arrival of the British bark Princess Royal, which brought a number of Nanaimo pioneers to the coast, on November 27th. The festivities will take the form of a banquet and invitation will be extended to all Native Sons living throughout the province, also to all living passengers of the Princess Royal, for a grand reunion on that date. The Scottish miners were driven out to Extension last night by a strike.

RELSON. An addition to the general hospital is to be erected at once. This decision was arrived at on Tuesday, when the board of directors met to consider the building matter. For some time past the hospital has been crowded to its utmost capacity, and recently the nursing staff was compelled to vacate its quarters to enable extra accommodation to be given. The directors have now to rent rooms in private houses and this outlay equals the interest and sinking fund on a building such as is contemplated. The directors have concluded to proceed at once with the erection of a six-room cottage on the hospital grounds.

The case of Henley vs. Reco Mining Company, which was set down on Tuesday for trial at the assizes, was one of the most interesting actions ever tried in this district. The suit arises out of a poker game in which J. M. Harris, president of the Reco, was feeced to a finish by Lew Houck, one of the cleverest sharpers who ever came west. The case is robbed of some interest by the fact that Houck has been charged with the sharpest woman undoubtedly have been placed in the witness box. It is asserted he worked the "Montana sleeve" game at Sandon, and in the approaching trial the defence will produce the evidence of the tailor who made the sleeve. Houck's ability to palm cards is evidenced by the fact that Harris had no suspicion he was getting the double cross until some time later, when he learned of Houck's identity. In the meantime he settled his debt to the sharper in Reco shares. Houck sold the shares and the purchaser is bringing the action to compel the Reco people to honor the transfer. Houck dropped dead at Durango, Mexico, only a short time ago, and some hitherto unpublished passages in his career are likely to come out during the Henley-Harris trial here next week.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Frederick Howard, charged with attempting to murder William Muller, was concluded before Magistrate Crease on Tuesday morning, and Howard was committed to the provincial jail to await trial at the next assize.

William Muller was shot and badly injured on Sunday by Fred Hoard. The reason of the shooting has not developed, but it is said that it arose out of a card game that took place on Saturday, in which Hoard lost money. Muller was shot in the abdomen. Hoard was arrested by Chief of Police Harris within a few minutes of the trouble and is confined in the city lockup. William Muller, the victim of the shooting, has been

in Nelson for a couple of months. The prisoner, who gives his name as Fred Howard, was arraigned on Tuesday morning on a charge of attempted murder. He was taken to the hospital, where Magistrate Crease took a full statement in the prisoner's presence. Muller swore that Howard wanted to sit in a card game, and on being told to get out drew the revolver, precipitating the struggle in which the shots were fired. Further, he stated that his relations with Howard had always been of the friendliest nature.

The body of a woman was found on Monday night in a shack on Ward street a few yards north of Front street. The matter was reported to the police and the remains are now in their charge. It is 10:30 o'clock the officials from the provincial jail examined the corpse and pronounced it to be the remains of Eva Moser, who was discharged from the jail on October 1st after serving 60 days for vagrancy at Fernie.

James Campbell, aged 26, died on Monday morning at the general hospital of a heart disease, after suffering for several days. He was a native of Ontario, and has been notified of his demise. Joseph Lefrombie, an employee of the Ymir mine, was brought to the general hospital on Monday night suffering from a heart disease. He was a native of Ontario, and has been notified of his demise.

Nelson's future as a summer resort is assured. Kootenay lake contains a sea of water. It has been seen by a boy 12 years of age, so that no one can say that over indulgence in liquor has anything to do with it. It was first seen at Crawford Bay a few days ago, and the news was brought to Nelson by W. J. Kane, master of the steamer Marion. It is reported being about 12 feet long and having two legs under the front portion of its body, so that it is perfectly at home on land. A few days ago, a 12-year-old boy at Crawford Bay saw it crawl out of the water to a heap of rocks near the shore, and in the process a very heavy meal, returning afterward to the water and soon disappearing. The boy notified some men in the neighborhood, and they visited the spot where the serpent had appeared on shore and could plainly see the marks of the web feet. They recalled that in the kitchen refuse which had been deposited near the shore for some time was continually disappearing, evidently having been visited several times before by the mysterious "lake monster." The Sawyer brothers who run the boat train at Crawford Bay and others planned to capture the serpent, dead or alive, and watches have been kept by men with rifles in the hope of getting a shot at it, but these have been fruitless.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Letitia Pogue, Victoria street, the contracting parties being Miss Annie Elizabeth Lewis and William Ball Heron, of the local C. P. R. staff. Rev. Robert Frew, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, performed the rite at the residence of Letitia Pogue. The ceremony connected with the death of Eva Moser, whose body was found in a shack at the foot of Ward street on Monday night, was solved on Wednesday, when Coroner Dr. Arthur held a post mortem examination. He discovered that her death had been caused by pneumonia. Her remains will be interred in the city cemetery.

J. McKay, a miner employed at the Ymir mine, is lying at the office badly injured. In a blast a rock struck McKay, having severed ribs and bruising him seriously. An amateur bicyclist went headlong through the window of a store opposite the Waverley hotel on Thursday. He was somewhat cut up by the glass.

A quiet wedding was celebrated by Rev. Robert Frew on Thursday night. The contracting parties being Ferdinand Frank Leibsch of Silverton and Margaret Martin of Boston, Massachusetts. A young child of Mr. Hodge, who resides at the corner of Latimer and Hall streets, was painfully bitten by a dog on Thursday. Dr. Ross was called and found three scalp wounds requiring six stitches.

ROSSLAND. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberals was held on Friday evening in Pacific hall for the purpose of organization and to listen to speeches by the candidate, W. A. Gallier, and W. J. Snodgrass, of Okanagan Falls, and F. J. Deane, of Kamloops. W. A. Gallier, the Liberal candidate, gave a rousing speech. He covered the principal political topics of the day, showing that he had a thorough grasp of the issues which are being discussed in this campaign. The principal portion of his speech, however, was devoted to a review of the work he had already done, which showed that he had pretty thoroughly covered the Boundary, Rossland, Nelson and southeastern Kootenay. In speaking of a third candidate in the field, Mr. Gallier said that he thought the Liberal standard bearer was entitled to the support in view of the beneficial legislation passed by the government in their interest; that personally he had always been an advocate and a strong one for the just rights of the laboring classes. And while he would have been pleased to have had their support in this campaign and meet them in every way that was fair and reasonable, still, since that could not be, he was ready for the fight, and with the earnest assistance of his friends was content of his return by a handsome majority. He closed his speech with an appeal to the faithful to get up and work energetically from now on until his last vote was counted, promising on his part to spare no effort to carry the Liberal standard to victory in the great constituency of Yale-Cariboo. Messrs. Snodgrass and Deane reported upon the outlook in their respective districts, which they declared were both favorable to the Liberal candidate, and to which they hoped the people of the Rossland riding would respond in the same enthusiastic manner.

The meeting of the Liberal Association, which was held on Friday evening in the board of trade building, was exceptionally well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. D. MacLean. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, after which the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Sir Wm. D. Laurier; hon. vice-presidents, W. A. Gallier and W. Hart-McHarg; president, C. O. Lalonde; first vice-president, J. D. MacLean; second vice-president, W. J. Whitesides; third vice-president, R. W. Grigor; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Parker; executive committee, Dr. Kerr, Dr. Kenning, J. B. McArthur, J. H. Young, J. A. Macdonald, J. M. Martin, A. H. Dutton and A. J. McMillan.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Miss Jessie Sparks, of Vancouver, was united in marriage to Samuel Mercer, of this city, on Tuesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. T. TenBroeck Reynolds, at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church rectory. The bride, Captain DeBeek brought the snagboat Samsou up from Steveston on Thursday, where she has been driving piles in the mattress and effecting some repairs to the buoys at the Fraser mouth. After taking the pilot-driver off at the public works wharf, the steamer left on a sailing cruise between Mission and Sumas, where some of these obstacles to navigation are located.

On Wednesday afternoon the wedding took place at All Saints church, Ladners Landing, of Miss Nellie Harris, and Augustus Nicholson. Rev. Mr. Davis officiated. Both the young people are very popular at the Landing. A lot of work is in progress along the city tracks of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. Roadmaster Stample has 15 men tamping and ballasting the new Sapperton extension line, while the curves of Leopold Place and the Lower are receiving a good coat of cinder surfacing.

A number of the laity of the Roman Catholic church attended Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic delegate, on his arrival by Friday's train from the East. His Lordship Bishop Dometville went up the line far as Glacier House to meet Mgr. Falconio. At St. Peter's cathedral, to which His Excellency was welcomed by a glad peal of the clanging bells, a short service was held which was numerously attended by the members of the church of this city. Mgr. Falconio is expected to spend a week or more in this diocese. Mgr. Falconio will baptize the bells for the new Roman Catholic church in Vancouver on their arrival on the next Empire.

VANCOUVER. The bishop of New Westminster opened and dedicated on Sunday the new church of St. George's, Langley, B. C., on the 21st instant, dedicated to the church at Abbotsford, and on the 28th instant act likewise in respect of the one just erected in North Vancouver. The new church at Fairview will also be dedicated, either towards the end of this month, or very early in November at latest.

The police on Wednesday visited the city bakeries for their periodical inspection to see that the bread by-law was being complied with. This by-law requires that ordinary bakers' loaves shall weigh not less than one and one-half pounds, and fancy loaves one and a quarter pounds, one ounce being allowed for shrinkage on loaves over 18 hours out of the oven. The report of the officers was very satisfactory.

The Canadian-Pacific railway has issued a notice regarding the withdrawal of its fast trans-continental Imperial Limited train on October 14th, when it reverts to the winter service. The change will go into effect on Sunday, October 14th, at midnight, and will leave the east-bound express (No. 2) will leave the depot at 2 p.m. Officer Park took the Japanese petty thief Yasu to New Westminster on Wednesday, where he will serve two years in the provincial goal. The sum of \$800 was lost on the Steveston road on Wednesday morning. William Cates, book-keeper for Mr. Windor's cannery, has drawn the money in bills from the Imperial Bank to pay wages at the cannery. The money was placed in a roomy envelope, such as is used by bankers for enclosing large packages of notes. Mr. Cates started to drive to Steveston with his horse and buggy, and placed the package on the cushion, sitting upon it, as a precaution, it being too large a parcel to go into his pocket. On the way out, while going down a hill, the breeching broke and the horse ran away. In the wild gallop that ensued, the wagon was tossed about and the package of money fell out. Mr. Cates brought the animal to a standstill about a mile down the road, and at once started back in search. The money could not be found. Early yesterday morning Mr. Lund, whose home is situated close to "Falcon Creek," was awakened by a woman's voice crying for help. Mr. Lund rushed from the house and by the electric lights still glinting over the water from the city he noticed the dim outlines of a woman's form on a bar in the creek. The woman seemed distracted, and was waving her arms about frantically. He noticed that twice the woman walked into deep water, exclaiming: "I'll drown myself; I cannot live." Then, when she would get up to her waist, she would scream hysterically and return to the shallow water on the sand bar. Mr. Lund noticed the tide was rising rapidly, and she would soon be carried off her feet. He ran for a boat, reached the hysterical woman just as a neighbor in another boat had gained the bar. They helped her in one of the boats, and by playing her with questions learned that she had tried to drown herself by jumping off False creek bridge, but fate had ordained that she should not thus perish, and a rapidly running tide carried her body on to the sand bar as described.

W. J. McCusker, who had charge of the yard of Hastings mill, was tried yesterday for stealing money. He was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. This is McCusker's second trial, the jury discharging him on the first. McCusker broke down when sentenced and was delivered. The Ministerial Association have chosen Rev. J. H. Bainton president and Rev. F. G. McBeth secretary-treasurer. The Vancouver board of trade met in its chamber on Hastings street on Tuesday. Upon a recommendation of the committee on insolvency legislation, it was decided to communicate with the various boards of trade throughout the Dominion asking that parliamentary representatives be impressed with the importance of an efficient insolvency law being passed at Ottawa. Upon motion

of Captain Tatlow it was resolved that arrangements should be sought with the city council for a joint meeting for the purpose of organizing a local "Good Roads Association." It was suggested that an effort should be made to organize through the various provincial boards of trade, associated chambers of commerce, representing the different sections of the province, and looking to the advancement of the interests of the whole. Other provincial boards will be communicated with and asked for their co-operation in the matter. Seventy-five more Scottish miners arrived yesterday, and proceeded direct from here to Union to work in the Union mines. They are from Hamilton, Scotland. A movement is on foot in the city to form a Maritime Province Association to be composed of natives of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Private G. Hutchings of the first Canadian contingent, arrived home by Thursday's Imperial mail. Private Hutchings was one of the unfortunates who were invalided early in the campaign and since February last he has acquired a great deal of information about hospital life and diet; in fact, he remarked that he had done little else than feed for the last few months. Private Hutchings is 26 years of age, and prior to volunteering for service in South Africa, was a member of the "Sixth Rifles." He comes of good fighting stock. He was met at the depot by Colonel Worsnop, Major C. C. Bennett, Lieut. Tait, and several of his former comrades. An important deal connected with the lumber industry in Vancouver, has just been completed in the sale of the Buse mill, Hastings, to Mr. William Tyther, of the William Tyther Lumber company. The mill itself is of small capacity, and has done but little work for the past few years. The site, however, is a splendid one. It is stated that Mr. Tyther has interested both Eastern and English capital in the concern, and intends erecting a modern export mill of large capacity.

The Hotel Vancouver is being torn down, all except the wing recently added on to the old structure. In its place the C. P. R. are to build a new hotel, which will contain twice as many rooms as at present, or about 250, and a handsome ball room is to be provided for in the plans. The old rumor, that the Great Northern railway is to enter Vancouver, is revived. On Thursday last J. N. Hill, son of the railway magnate, met Mr. John Hendry, president of the Hastings mill, and Mr. Alex. Ewen, who, with Mr. Trapp, of Westminster, are directors of the Westminster Southern railway, running from Blaine to New Westminster, which is owned by the Great Northern. Mr. Hendry is also more interested than any other man in Vancouver in disposing of the Hastings mill site, near the present mill buildings, which is an ideal railway terminal, and this fact, taken together with the fact that quiet inquiries are being made with the object of getting options on properties in the vicinity of the Hastings mill, gives color to the rumor that the Great Northern have made up their minds to come there soon, and that the question of the bridge across the Fraser is now being considered. When Mr. Hill reached his private car again on the C. P. R. track, he was asked if the Great Northern railway contemplated coming to Vancouver shortly, and Mr. Hill said: "Not right away. The road might come to Vancouver some time in the future."

A quiet, but pretty wedding was solemnized in Homer street Methodist church on Thursday morning, when George J. Telfer, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company, was united to Miss L. L. Clark, daughter of Dr. Clark, Cordova street. Rev. E. E. Scott officiated. On Wednesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dilling, Westminster avenue, Ed. Cox, who has taken a prominent part in musical circles for the last eight years, was united in marriage to Miss B. M. Mercer, of Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Mathews of Princess street Baptist church. Master Dyns Harrison, second son of the deputy postmaster, while playing football at Queen's school, Victoria street, was unfortunately entangled and broke his collar-bone on Friday. Under the care of Doctors Underhill and Windsor, Master Harrison expects to take his place in the football team in a very short time, none the worse for his accident.

The death occurred on Friday morning at the City hospital of R. McMillan, who was suffering from cancer of the stomach. The deceased was a resident of Agassiz. In the police court on Saturday afternoon Joe Lambert was fined for keeping open on Sunday. He was up on two charges, one with reference to keeping open on the Sunday two weeks ago, and the other last Sunday. The magistrate admitted in answer to Mr. Lambert's suggestion, that the by-law was a rather peculiar one. The by-law regarding the closing of barber shops on Sunday was inserted as an amendment to the by-law of goods on the Sabbath day. The magistrate admitted that he could not see the connection between the sale of goods and the extraction of whiskers, but the chief said that the city solicitor put it in that way, and therefore it must be correct. The magistrate said that he had nothing to do but administer the law as it was, but he did not think he would have advised the construction of the by-law in this matter. In respect of the first charge, Lambert was fined \$1 and dismissed. This is McCusker's second trial, the jury discharging him on the first. McCusker broke down when sentenced and was delivered. The Ministerial Association have chosen Rev. J. H. Bainton president and Rev. F. G. McBeth secretary-treasurer. The Vancouver board of trade met in its chamber on Hastings street on Tuesday. Upon a recommendation of the committee on insolvency legislation, it was decided to communicate with the various boards of trade throughout the Dominion asking that parliamentary representatives be impressed with the importance of an efficient insolvency law being passed at Ottawa. Upon motion

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"BROKEN PLEDGES."

Our prohibitionist morning contemporary is very much displeased with the government because it is alleged it has failed to carry out the expressed will of the people in regard to the suppression of the liquor traffic. It is perfectly true that the Liberal party was pledged to ascertain the will of the people on this question and to carry out their expressed desire. It is also true that the majority of the votes polled in all the provinces except Quebec was in favor of prohibition, but the government could not overlook the fact that the total vote polled was less than half the total number of votes registered in Canada. This showed that a very large proportion of the population was indifferent as to the result of the polling or did not believe there was any possibility of the prohibitionists carrying their point. This view is warranted by the assertions of the temperance people themselves that practically all their supporters went to the polls; consequently the large number who remained absolutely passive were practically opponents of the proposal. The prohibition vote, as a matter of fact, was less than 25 per cent. of the total vote. In Quebec the majority against was between ninety and one hundred thousand. Did the figures warrant the government in passing a prohibition law? Will the Colonist, or Col. Prior, or Mr. Earle, assert that they did? We have the assurance of almost all reasonable and sincere temperance men that they did not, of men who are in the forefront of all movements for social reform and of men who are recognised as the leaders of thought in all the great religious denominations. What would be the effect of trying to enforce a prohibitory law in Quebec, where the sentiment of the community is so overwhelmingly against it? For it is not possible, as some people seem to think, for the Federal government to pass a law which would apply to only one section of the country or which would exempt any particular part from its operations. Now it must not be thought that the province of Quebec is a sinner above all the other provinces in the matter of drinking liquor to excess. Far from it. It is one of the most temperate provinces in the Dominion, but the people there seem to hold to the old-fashioned notion that in the matter of eating and drinking every man should be a law unto himself. Perhaps we are passing beyond that stage now in Canada and the time is at hand when the majority will say that certain unfortunate cases should be saved from themselves. But the majority of them were not of that mind when the plebiscite vote was taken. In all the provinces 278,477 people voted for prohibition. They were aware of the great evils which had resulted from the liquor traffic, and no doubt since the day the vote was taken they have been doing all in their power to circumscribe and hedge in the trade with restrictions calculated to minimise these evils. There are differences of opinion as to whether more good can be accomplished in this way or by attempting to completely suppress the trade. There is one portion of the United States in which the latter course has been tried for many years, and there are various opinions as to the results. In Maine there have been many views expressed as to the success or failure of the prohibitory law according to the bias of the person giving expression to them. Professor Purinton, of the Cobb Divinity School, made a personal investigation in Lewiston a short time ago, and he thus described the result:

A PATHETIC EPISODE.

The sun was slowly sinking to rest and a solemn hush had fallen upon the face of nature in the neighborhood of the quaint little church in the beautiful Cedar Hill district when the steps of a solitary wayfarer were arrested by the sound of a solemn chant of thanksgiving. There was nothing extraordinary in this fact of itself, for this is the season when the created are wont to return thanks to the Creator for the good things of life. He has so freely bestowed upon all mankind. Somehow the sound of the song suggested the thought that the male portion of the Cedar Hill district was attending to its daily duties with its customary diligence, for the chorus was unmistakably female. But there was one clear, dominant, rich baritone note which set itself apart and asserted its individuality unmistakably in that volume of sound. It somehow sounded out of place and irrelevant, for it appeared to the involuntary listener to be appealing to the congregation to "Vote For Prior and Earle." It was a most unaccountable phenomenon, but for several minutes from the open door continued to pour that strangely familiar refrain, entirely smothering the chorus of "Praise the Lord." "Vote For Prior and Earle." Presently the music ceased, the devout little congregation came outside and formed itself into a procession, and slowly wended its way to the schoolhouse, where, to judge from indications which to a hungry man are un-

mistakable, many of the good things the Lord had provided were set forth in tempting array. One look at the procession explained the mystery of that dominant note and pathetic appeal in the hymn of praise and thanksgiving. At the head of the column, surrounded by a bevy of the finest-looking ladies of the district, strode Mr. Thomas Earle, while bringing up the rear in company with a gentleman clad in priestly vestments walked Col. Prior with reverent mien. These two gentlemen had been mingling their most sweet voices with those of the ladies of Cedar Hill in their annual thanksgiving service. It is said they do this regularly about once in four years, never forgetting to leave behind a most substantial thankoffering. The expedition was a success in every way save one, and that was the unfortunate absence of the voting part of the population. Clearly Riley and Drury have yet to learn a few things about electioneering.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

At last the Colonist has discovered a specific grievance against the government. We gather from the tone of its articles that on the whole it regards the administration of the affairs of the country by the present government as satisfactory, and the charge of neglect of British Columbia has simmered down to a complaint that more might have been done to increase our commerce with the Orient. There is no doubt that the business of the United States with China and Japan is increasing. We believe it is indisputable that Canadian trade with the same countries is growing also. But the Americans have an advantage over us with their large population and the more advanced condition of the industries of their country. They export great quantities of four from California and Oregon to supply the increasing demand in the Orient for such products; we cannot hope to compete with them in that line of trade. There is no hope of our ever doing so, as our farmers will have a much better market at home for all they can induce the arable land of the province to yield to them. The fact is the Orientals cannot afford to buy foodstuffs from Occidentals; they are too poor, and they prefer to exist as best they may on what they can wring from the soil of their own countries. Now when it comes to the point, what have we as yet in British Columbia to export to China and Japan? We cannot send them our fish, but we do furnish them with some lumber. In that line we are more than holding our own with our neighbors. The Orientals do not want our coal, nor any of the machinery which we manufacture here—at least not at present. We cannot tell what the future may bring forth, but it is clear that for many years the trade of Canada with the Orient cannot possibly approach that of Canada with Europe. Surely the government cannot be expected to send agents to Asia to drum up trade. Our merchants attend to that just as the merchants of the United States were instrumental in working up the business they now transact with the Chinese and Japanese. In the East the government has undertaken to deepen the canals and to cheapen rates to such an extent as to remove all obstructions to the ready marketing of farm produce, but when it has done that it expects the farmers and the dealers to do the rest. It is prepared to pursue the same course in British Columbia. We have no such public works as canals here; but the government has been at all times, and is now, prepared to assist any bona fide railway scheme which can be shown to be for the benefit of the province. To neither East nor West is there a disposition to show favor. It is frankly conceded that in the Great West is centred the hope of the future greatness of the Dominion, and that everything a government can do should be done to hasten the day of our taking possession of our inheritance.

PROBLEMS BEFORE BRITONS.

The Salisbury government has been sustained by a large majority as was generally expected would be the case, and the guidance of the affairs of a great empire have been placed in its hands for another term. The causes which led to the poor showing made by the Liberals need not be particularly referred to again. They are well known. To all intents and purposes without a head, their cause weakened by the actions of indiscreet followers, an unpopular policy with regard to the South African war and a general state of disintegration and want of harmony within, they had no hope of winning from the day on which the first vote was cast. There are rumors of all sorts afloat as to changes in the personnel of the administration. That there will be a shuffle of some sort there is no doubt, but that the change will be a radical one is improbable. It is said a new departure will be made in the treatment of domestic affairs and that as far as possible foreign questions will be allowed to remain in quiescence. But all that is merely conjectural on the part of the correspondents. There is no country in the world in which the secrets of the administration are so invariably preserved from the inquisitive men of the Fourth Estate. There are foreign matters of great moment awaiting settlement in China and other parts of the globe, and there is the question of the pacification of South Africa still to be dealt with, although that may perhaps more properly be termed a colonial matter now. The nature of the Boer is well known to the world. He desires above all things to be let alone, and when he is finally induced to return to his home and his

pipe and his coffee, and discovers that government under the British system interferes less with the individual freedom of the units of which the Empire is composed than any other system under the sun he will accept the inevitable with equanimity and smoke his pipe in peace. Of course those who would have been pleased with the discontinuance of the British assert that another Oom Paul will arise and lead the Boers against those who are said to be their enemies. They ignore the fact that conditions have changed with the disappearance of the Boer republics. Henceforth the importation of arms will be out of the question, and without modern arms the lessons of the late war should have taught the futility of rising against the might of a nation like the British.

The appointment of Lord Roberts to the post of commander-in-chief of the army is said to portend some momentous changes in the conduct of that branch of the service. That the new official will not consider himself bound by any of the traditions and antiquated ideas which are said to be the curse of the war office his procedure in the campaign in South Africa furnishes ample evidence. With the appearance of the little gentleman of iron will and gentle disposition on the field it will be remembered that a great change came over the aspect of affairs. The British took the field with calm confidence that implied contempt for the enemy whom they were about to meet. It was soon proved that it was not well that they were animated by such a spirit. The tactics of the Boers were not understood by the officers in command, and three disasters of a grievous and exasperating character overtook British arms. With the advent of the new commander came a change of tactics, the Boers became perplexed and entirely failed to comprehend the direction from which the enemy would descend upon them, and henceforth the history of the war was a record of almost continual flight from the mysterious manoeuvres of the troops of the great general. Lord Roberts cast tradition and the tactics of the schools aside and accommodated himself to the conditions which he found confronting him in South Africa. Will he do the same thing when he takes charge of the army as commander-in-chief? Will the incompetent officers who have obtained their commissions by means which, to say the least, were not strictly professional, although perfectly regular, be weeded out and men who understand their business appointed in their places? It is conceded that if the big little man puts his hand to the plough there will be no turning back until the reforms he considers necessary are completed. These are the conjectures which are causing disquietude in certain circles in Great Britain.

Saturday Review: Attention is being given, and none too soon, to a matter of urgent importance to the consolidation of the Empire. As we have before pointed out, Canada is in danger of being made to pay the penalty of her patriotism in granting the inter-imperial preferential tariff. Germany is demanding the exclusion of Canada from the most-favored-nation treatment which will be provided for in the forthcoming commercial treaty between the two powers. The reason alleged for this preposterous demand is that Canada, since she gives a preference in her markets to English and colonial imports, does not give Germany most-favored-nation treatment. The allegation is false. Canada does give Germany most-favored-nation treatment. She has one tariff applicable to all foreign countries alike; any tariff arrangements she may make with Great Britain and the sister states of her own Empire have nothing to do with the case. This is a purely domestic matter, just as much as is the free trade subsisting between the various States of the German Zollverein, and Germany has no more right to demand a share in this domestic preference than we have to demand that our merchandise sent to Prussia should be treated in the same manner as merchandise sent to Prussia from Bavaria or Hanover. The matter is vital to the development of real imperialism.

The Colonist persists in maintaining that the government has neglected to take measures for the development of British Columbia and the expansion of our trade with China. Perhaps it will be kind enough to inform the public what measures it would suggest as necessary for this purpose. We have its own assurance that the provincial government invariably proceeds along the lines it lays down. Perhaps the Dominion ministers also would be thankful to avail themselves of the benefits of its wise counsel. When it has its thinking cap on it might also point out what the government of Canada has left undone that has been attempted by the United States or any other country to procure commercial intercourse with the peoples on the other side of the Pacific. This prattle about the interests of British Columbia being neglected is getting just a trifle wearisome.

Sir Hibbert Tupper says the Conservatives will carry ever seat in British Columbia. He is a true son of a father who has not yet been able to comprehend why the Conservatives under the leadership of a Tupper should have been rejected by the people. The father maintains that "Laurier is too English for me," and the son asserts that Great Britain has been driven from the civilized markets of the world because of her policy of free trade, and is forcing her wares upon savages at the mouth of

Birmingham Gazette: Canada is our nearest and our greatest self-governing colony. It is warmest in its affection for the mother country, and it is exposed to no other colony has been to a perpetual temptation to let its loyalty languish, and to fall into the arms of the mighty Republic, its near neighbor, through gross mismanagement more than a century ago. We have before us the budget speech delivered by Mr. Fielding, Dominion Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 23rd of March last. In that speech reference was made to the new fiscal relations with the mother country, and this gratifying announcement was made, that "Canada has won honor and fame from that preferential treaty, and she has won dollars and cents as well."

If Sir Charles Tupper had seen the Colonel last night as he emerged from that little English church at Cedar Hill he would involuntarily have said: "Col. Prior is too British for me."

MEDICAL EMBROGGLIO.

To the Editor:—As I have no desire to perpetrate the gross indiscretion of the physicians who, contrary to their own code and professed inclination, rushed headlong into print before the matter had been dealt with by the board of health, I take this opportunity of correcting misstatements which, on account of my offer to state that I was not being accepted, I can only make through the press. 1. The necessity of the municipality having a complete apparatus for the examination and diagnosis of diphtheria has been made apparent by the transactions of the last few days, and the action of the board in this respect has shown their culpable ignorance or inexcusable indifference in the matter of the public health. Bacteriological diagnosis is the recognized method which is in vogue in all up-to-date cities, and is the most reliable of all tests. Dr. Fraser's remarks on this matter are more than a surprise to anyone who has even a smattering of bacteriological knowledge. I admit that the test is not absolute proof, but it gives evidence of much greater value than any other known methods. 2. As to the provincial authorities doing this work, I have twice sent specimens to the provincial office and twice found Dr. Fagan absent. 3. With reference to the examination of the children attending the public schools, my "meaning" was apparently misunderstood. Dr. Fraser knows full well what kind of supervision I had reference to, and with the exception of a few complicated cases, the whole public school population could be examined in six days. This is not a provincial, but a matter for the city authorities to deal with including the school board. 4. With reference to the evidence given by Mr. Wilson. With the exception of the part relating to the opening of the child's mouth with a spoon, it is hardly necessary to state that his evidence is a tissue of falsehoods throughout. He only states what he was told, and he, personally, is not culpable. 5. With reference to the case which I accompanied to the hospital, I examined it through several times, finding no membrane. When we reached the hospital I told Dr. Hasell that this case came from an infected district. He examined the throat, but found no membrane. I then examined with a large reflector and found a slight membrane. Dr. Hasell then ordered the child in quarantine. The child had been dismissed before the diagnosis for diphtheria had been made. I acted quickly in this case, and I admit somewhat irregularly, but I acted to save life, and was successful. 6. The importance to the public and the refusal to accept my offer to assist him in an attempt to save the life of his patient, and he refused. The refusal of the medical health officer to take the usual precautions when a case of diphtheria was reported to him; and lastly, and by no means least of all, the unusual action of the board of health in listening to only one side of the question, and their apparent indifference to the necessities of a strict surveillance of the public safety. All honors to Aldermen Yates and Williams for their action in this matter at last night's meeting.

ERNEST HALL.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

(Associated Press.) River Du Loup, Que., Oct. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a meeting of Liberals here last evening. Pretoria, Oct. 12.—The jury in the case of Jos. Clarke who, it was alleged, had met death as the result of a row with a verdict that deceased died from some unknown cause. Smith Falls, Oct. 12.—Hudson Payne has been committed to Perth jail to await trial at the assizes court on a charge of theft and attempting to murder Chief McGowan who made the arrest a few days ago.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—J. P. McIntosh, of the firm of P. McIntosh & Son, manufacturers of cereals, died here yesterday afternoon after an illness of two years. Kingston, Oct. 12.—Archbishop Gauthier has notified the priests of the archdiocese of Kingston to inform their respective congregations that Catholics are to refrain from round dancing.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 12.—The announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of F. A. Miller as general passenger agent of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, vice George Heafford, who resigned to engage in other business.

HANDS CROAKED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Mr. James McEneaney, 25 Egin St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I suffered with salt rheum for upwards of ten years, the skin on my hands cracking and breaking so as to make them useless. After trying all sorts of remedies in vain, I became discouraged and thought my sufferings would never end. Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a short time was perfectly cured." Dr. Chase's Ointment is of unparalleled merit as a cure for all itching skin disease, all duggists.

TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Speeches of Counsel and Sentence on Operator Duggan.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Oct. 13.—The address of Mr. Bowser to the jury in the case of manslaughter preferred against Operator Duggan was a severe arraignment of ex-Supt. Prior and Despatcher Brown, whom he accused of falling in their duty. He also complained that it was difficult to get employees on a road to come to court and give evidence against the corporation, as they knew it meant dismissal from the company's employ.

For the Crown, Mr. Robertson contended that it was absurd to expect the same conditions on a line like the E. & N. and the Southern Pacific. Duggan was responsible for certain duties and there could be no excuse for his neglect.

The charge of the judge was strongly against the prisoner, whom he contended had no excessive duties excepting at the time trains were arriving and departing. Accidents happened on the best managed railways, and it was reasonable to suppose that the railway company would exercise care in these matters, if only for the safety of its own stock.

The remainder of the charge was in similar terms, the court holding that the prisoner was not the scapegoat as had been alleged, for a powerful corporation, but was arraigned simply because of the fact that by neglecting his duty he had occasioned a terrible accident.

The jury retired at 2 o'clock, and at 5:12 returned with a verdict of "guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy." Mr. Justice Drake sentenced the prisoner in the following words: "You have had a fair trial, which has extended over a large field, and nothing has been left undone to make your position clear. Everyone, of course, has the greatest sympathy with you and the unfortunate persons who lost relatives through that collision, but that accident was solely due to neglect on your part of duties which you had done for twelve months or more. Of course, reasons have been given as to why you failed on this occasion to perform those duties; that you had many duties to perform, but you should not have allowed anything or anyone to interfere with any special work you might have had to do, such as telegraphing the coming and going of trains. It is only necessary to point out that you were there as station master, and it was your duty to manage matters there so that your work would not be interfered with. If people came about interfering with you at such times you had control of the work there, and you could have told them to wait until you had attended to your important work. But this unfortunate accident occurred through your neglect of these precautions and duties. I intend to give the lightest weight to the recommendation to 'mercy,' and I think that justice will be secured by sentencing you to nine months' imprisonment."

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Co. for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business. Tupper, Peters and Gilmour are making the application.

The following appointments will be gazetted to-day: Joseph Emery Robitoux, of Montreal, to be puisne judge of the Supreme court of the province of Quebec; Geo. F. Gregory, St. John N. B., to be puisne judge of the Supreme court of the province of New Brunswick.

ROBBERY AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Oct. 13.—A minor official of the Vatican has been arrested on the charge of giving the thieves access to the room from which about \$50,000 lire was recently stolen.

DR. CLARKE DEFEATED.

He Was Former Consul-General of the Transvaal in Great Britain—Result of Yesterday's Polling. (Associated Press.) London, Oct. 12.—The results of yesterday's elections, given out this morning, give the Unionists four gains and the Liberals three, their respective totals of gains being 34 and 32. The total number of member of parliament elected is 625, as follows: Ministerialists, 388; opposition, 242.

Dr. Gavin Brown Clarke, Radical, the former consul-general of the Transvaal of Great Britain and a pronounced Boer sympathizer, was defeated by Leicester Warmouth Liberal-Unionist, in the election at Cuthness yesterday. Dr. Clarke has represented the district since 1889.

ANARCHIST INVESTIGATION.

No Evidence to Show Plot to Kill King Humbert Was Laid in Paterson. (Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 12.—The commission appointed by the Supreme court of New Jersey, at the request of the Italian government, to investigate the acts of anarchists in Paterson and other places in the state where anarchist groups exist, began an inquiry in West Hoboken this forenoon.

At the conclusion of the investigation in Paterson, Mr. Trimble, the commissioner, said that nothing had been learned to show that the plot to kill King Humbert had been laid in Paterson. The inquiry in that city came to an end because of the refusal of the local managers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies to produce messages received and sent by anarchists there. A number of witnesses who reside in West Hoboken have been summoned to appear before the commissioner. Bredel, the slayer of Humbert, was a resident of West Hoboken, and his wife still lives there with her children. It is understood that Mrs. Bredel will be among the witnesses called upon to testify.

TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

(Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day per steamer Germanic from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan E. Cameron. The couple, on their arrival in this city, have completed their wedding tour around the world. Mrs. Cameron is a daughter of the late Lawrence Turnant, and Mr. Cameron is a son of Sir Roderick W. Cameron.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

(Associated Press.) Campbellford, Oct. 12.—News has been received here that Charles Stevens, cheesemaker of the Empire cheese factory at Seymour, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday. One of the employees was shooting rats about the premises when Stevens got into the line of fire and received the charge.

RUNNING SORES.

The outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will reach the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiseoaks and Hall & Co.—39.

Drawing to A Close

Six Hundred and Twenty-Five Members Returned to the Imperial Commons.

Sir William Harcourt's Majority Greatly Reduced—Four Unionist Gains Yesterday.

London, Oct. 12.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has been re-elected with a largely diminished majority, which is regarded by the Ministerialists as virtually a victory for them. The only other result announced this evening is the re-election of Mr. R. C. Monroe-Ferguson, Liberal, in Leith, where he defeated E. T. Salvesen, Liberal-Unionist.

Hon. F. H. Lampton, the successful Unionist candidate in the southeast division of Durham, who ousted Mr. Richardson, Liberal, the sitting member, is a brother of Capt. Lampton, the British cruiser Powerful. Perhaps the most striking of the Unionist successes to-day was in the Walthamstone division of Essex, where Mr. D. J. Morgan, Conservative, converted a minority of 209 into a Conservative majority of 240, ousting Mr. Sam. Woods, Liberal, a Labor representative who worked in the mines in his youth.

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NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

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SAVED THEIR BOY

HE HAD BEEN WEAK AND AILING FROM INFANCY. As He Grew Older His Trouble Seemed to Increase and His Parents Thought Him Doomed to an Invalid's Life—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him When Hope Had Almost Departed.

From the Post, Thorold, Ont. Mr. James Dabaud and wife are two of the best known residents of the town of Thorold, where they have passed many years. In their family they have a little son, who, although but ten years of age, has experienced much affliction, and his parents expended many a dollar in the search for his renewed health—all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought into use. A Post reporter hearing of the cure called at Mr. Dabaud's cosy home and received full particulars from Mrs. Dabaud. "I am pleased," said Mrs. Dabaud, "to have the public made aware of the facts of my boy's case if it is likely to help some other sufferer. Charley is now ten years of age. In infancy he was a delicate child, but from four to seven he scarcely passed a well day. At four years of age he began to complain of frequent headaches, which later became almost continuous, and soon symptoms of general debility developed. His appetite was poor and he grew pale and emaciated, and the least exertion caused severe palpitation and fluttering of the heart and dizziness. At times there was considerable derangement of his stomach; a blue-ness of the lips and a shortness of breath. He would often lie awake at night and rise in the morning haggard and unrefreshed. During his illness he was treated by two doctors. Both died in the diagnosis of his case. One said it was catarrh of the stomach, and while his treatment was persisted in there was no improvement. The second also attended him for some time with no better results. Some time after my attention was attracted by my aunt to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and about September, 1897, I procured the pills and he began taking them. We had long before come to the conclusion he would be an invalid for life, but believing it a duty I owed to my child to procure all means of relief, I was determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. The good effects of the first box were apparent, and five boxes were used, which were taken in about six months' time, when he was strong and well, and could attend school, and play and frolic as other healthy boys do. As every symptom of his old trouble has vanished, I consider his cure complete. The pills have certainly done him a world of good, as nearly three years have since passed away and he has not seen a sick day in that length of time. I shall ever feel that we owe our boy's health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and believe that their prompt use would relieve much suffering."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 6c. a box or Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

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## and Twenty-Five returned to the Commons.

### arcourt's Majority eed—Four Union- Yesterday.

—Sir William Vernon Henry Campbell-Bannerman, elected with a large majority, which is regarded as virtually a victory. The only other result being the re-election of Mr. Fergusson, Liberal, who defeated E. T. Salmon.

—The successful in the southeast division ousted Mr. Richard. The Liberal, a Labour member, is a member of the British.

Perhaps the most interesting success today was the defeat of D. J. Morgan, Conservative, by a majority of 2,465.

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# Over Worked Nurses

## Directors of Jubilee Hospital Consider Staff Has Too Much To Do.

### Protracted Meeting of the Board Deliberate on This and Other Matters.

Several subjects of special interest were brought up and discussed at last evening's meeting of the Jubilee hospital, but the least important of which was a proposal to increase the nursing staff at present overworked. The meeting in consequence was a very lengthy one, an adjournment not having been reached until 10.40 o'clock. Capt. Gibson of Chemainus was present, and during the evening addressed the board.

The medical officer reported that during the month of September the number of patients admitted into the hospital was 57; the number of patients treated was 103; the total days' stay was 1,438 days, and the daily average cost per diem was \$1.88.

Robert Jamieson, steward, reported that the supplies are being furnished satisfactorily, and acknowledged the receipt of the following donations: Box of pears, F. Sears; sack of pears, Mrs. Geo. Mitchell; and box of apples, Mrs. Alex. McLean.

Dr. J. D. Helmecke, in a communication, said that he was always under the impression that a free ward for the treatment of the poor was available, and that under this impression he had sent a patient to the hospital. Since leaving the institution, the doctor said, this patient had received several bills. He asked to be informed if there is a free ward for the government grant and the public subscriptions to the hospital are for the maintenance of the hospital or for assisting the hospital in the treatment of the poor?

Mr. Wilson could not understand where the changes suggested were going to end. In large hospitals he heard of nurses having charge of 28 beds. In the Jubilee hospital the nurses had charge of about 16. He did not think there was any need whatever for the increased number of nurses, and thought it well to take time to consider the report.

In reply to Mr. Davies's request for information, Mr. Davies explained that it was very difficult to arrive at any definite idea in regard to the average work done by nurses in hospitals, as everything depended on the number of beds in each ward and the plans of the hospital generally. On comparison he found that in the large hospitals one nurse attended on from three to four beds. Mr. Wilson's statement of a case where a nurse cared for 28 beds, he could only account for through a special planning of a hospital. He knew, however, that the nurses in the Jubilee hospital were continually being overworked.

Mr. Lewis said there was no doubt but that there was a necessity for more nurses. Some of the work now imposed on the nurses, however, might well, he thought, be done by cheaper labor; for instance, in the matter of carrying meals to the patients.

The president notified the board of the annual ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which is to be held on the 8th of next month.

Mr. Lewis asked if trained nurses were entitled to free treatment in the hospital, and the question was left to the house committee for report.

Mr. Wilson asked for an increase in the matron's salary, but was voted out of order because of the report of the special committee, stipulating a set scale of wages, being previously adopted.

The chairman then introduced Capt. Gibson, president of the Chemainus hospital, in a few cordial remarks, extending to the visitor the invitation to frequently attend the meetings of the board.

Capt. Gibson, in reply, thanked the board for the valuable assistance it had rendered the hospital board and for the kindly services of the medical health officers. He said he would like to have some kind of an arrangement made whereby the graduating probationers would complete their course of training in the Jubilee hospital and receive their certificates from the latter institution. The Jubilee hospital certificates would, he thought, have more weight with strangers. Regarding a proposed site for a sanitarium, he was of opinion that the board would have no difficulty in obtaining free gratis a grant of 100 acres of the timber lands of the Chemainus Lumber Company. As for the Chemainus hospital, President Gibson said that the institution was already doing a great work. The building was already overcrowded.

Mr. Davies said that some time ago it had been suggested that the four hospitals on the Island should combine on the matter of a sanitarium for the special care of pulmonary cases, and select some suitable inland site, and he had no doubt but that such a place could be found. If not at Chemainus, it could be secured somewhere along the E. & N. railroad.

In reference to the matter of receiving Chemainus graduates into the Jubilee, Mr. Lewis moved that the subject be at once taken into consideration by the house committee for report. The motion passing, the meeting then adjourned.

**A CERTAIN METHOD** for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using **Felix-Killer**. This medicine has retained the highest reputation for over 60 years. "Felix-Killer" is not one Felix-Killer, Perry Davis's, etc., and 50c.

# Fast Boats To the North

## Such Are Promised For Next Year by the C. P. N. Company.

### Unsatisfactory Mail Service to Port Essington to Be Investigated.

Mr. Thompson, of the C. P. N. Co., at yesterday's meeting of the board of trade, confirmed the rumor that next year the C. P. N. Co. would greatly improve the transportation to the North from this port. Steamers, the equal of any on the route to-day, are promised, and a service in every way up to date is promised.

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# WRECK BAY GOLD WASHING.

## From One Hundred to Five Hundred Dollars a Day Being Cleaned at New Diggings.

Fog during the entire voyage was met with on the West Coast by the steamer Willapa, Capt. Townsend, which arrived from Ahousset and way points at 7 o'clock this morning. So gloomy was the weather that the steamer did not venture into Wreck Bay where the big placer mines were running full blast, but reports from the district, received at Alberni, bear out the most sanguine expectations for the heavy yield from the new gold washing plant had been set in operation.

The news, obtained at Alberni, was in effect that from \$100 to \$500 a day was being cleaned up. The Willapa called at the Alberni mines on the Alberni canal and landed the cable on the Alberni train line to be run 1,400 feet up the mountain side from the water front to where the mine is situated. The frame work for this cable has been constructed; the large ore buckets are on hand, and in a very short time the Monitor will be in a position to be making regular shipments to Victoria.

The steamer sighted no sealers on her trip. She had as passengers on her return Mr. and Mrs. Jones from Alberni; C. W. Ryboun, from San Juan; A. D. Dods, a representative of the Royal Soap Works; W. Hutchins, of S. E. Greening & Co., tea merchants, of Alberni; H. Windle and G. Hamer, from Wreck Bay; W. Fraser and W. Paschins.

# UNIQUE INDUSTRY

## Instituted in Chinatown, Where Dead Hogs Are Roasted to a Nicety.

The fire in the Chinese shacks on the corner of Government and Discovery streets a few days ago disclosed the interesting fact that an industry has been flourishing within the precincts of this city with which very few of the citizens are probably conversant. This is none other than a hog-roasting industry, and there is every reason to believe that it is quite remunerative. This industry is the adequate idea of the originality of the Chinese in mercantile pursuits and substantiates the assertion volunteered in some quarters that the Chinaman is a pushing and distinctly up-to-date individual.

The lucrative industry of hog-roasting has been for some time past promoted in the shacks in the locality above mentioned, and belonging to On Hing. The facilities with which the process is effected are quite simple but effective. In each of the structures a circular vat has been constructed of brick, eight feet in height and four feet in diameter. A short distance from the top an iron bar is placed across which the hogs hang, while being roasted. Underneath the vat the officiating Chinese constructs a large fire and allows it to burn for several hours until the cavity becomes sufficiently torrid to allow of the installation of the animal.

When everything is ready the quadruped is treated and hung on the iron bar inside the vat and the process of roasting commences. Several curious visitors are authority for the statement that a more effective process could not be found in the most modern culinary establishment in the land, and that the fastidious taste of the epicure would certainly be gratified by a morsel. The promoters retail the roasted animal either in its entirety or in installments to the various Chinese butcher marts in Chinatown, and as pig is quite a common article of food there the business must be profitable. There can be little to lose at any rate. Then, again, special ceremonies such as marriages or celebrations commemoratively of national events must contribute to the demand, and this explains the fact that the promoters of the institution are not often idle.

But in connection with this industry there is an aspect of danger, and Chief Denys has ordered the occupants to either prosecute their industry outside the city limits or construct brick premises. They formerly carried on the business inside the fire limits, but the indefatigable chief compelled them to take up their quarters elsewhere. The cause of the fire the other day was the negligence of the occupants of one of the shacks neglecting to keep the heating fire under surveillance a few days. The neighborhood is a likely place in which a dangerous conflagration could start, and the chief considers that he is certainly justified in ordering the occupants to carry on their pursuit outside the city limits.

**KIDNEY CRY.**—Pain in the back is the cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying. South American Kidney Cure has power akin to miracles in helping the needy kidneys out of the mire of disease. It relieves in six hours. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—58.

Twelve speculators were arrested in a raid made by the police yesterday in the rear of the open board of trade building, Chicago. The general charge made is gambling in grain. It is said that 80 more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the traffic in puts and calls.

# NERVE DISORDERS OF WOMEN.

## Feeble Nerves the Cause of Functional Derangements—New Vigor and Life is Instilled into the Wasted Cells by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

When the nerve cells become depleted by the wasting process set in motion by overwork, worry and anxiety, the most frequently complain of headache, brain fog and dyspepsia, while women feel the effects most quickly in the way of irregularities and weaknesses of the peculiarly feminine organs.

Nervousness, irritability and depression of spirits accompany these troubles, and gradually drag women down, until they feel paralysis or nervous prostration coming upon them. The only hope is in revitalizing the nerves, and this is most thoroughly accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

In one essential feature Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) differs from every medicine recommended for women's ills. Instead of being a mere temporary relief, it cures by restoring the nerves to perfect health and vigor. The rebuilding and invigorating effects of this great remedy are felt as gradually and certainly it instils new energy and vitality in the feeble and wasted nerve cells. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box; 60 cents at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

The horseshoe in China, as well as in other countries, is looked upon as a harbinger of good-luck. For that reason Chinese mandarins, when buried, have horseshoe graves.

**JEALOUS RIVALRY** cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's Little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality. Each box contains 24 pills, water brash, pain after eating, sick headache, nervous grip, operate pleasantly. 10 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—57.

# CASTORIA

## For Infants and Children.

Castoria is a safe and reliable medicine for infants and children. It is a natural and healthy remedy for all ailments of the digestive system, such as colic, diarrhea, and constipation. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

# BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of Perfumes, that will surely prove an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of sweet flowers, bottled and sold for a right price. We are headquarters for gift Perfumes. We invite you to inspect our stock.

**Cyrus H. Bowes,**  
CHEMIST,  
88 GOVERNMENT STREET,  
Near Yates Street.

# BONDHOLDERS' ACTION.

## For the Recovery of Money on Railway Aid Bonds.

(Associated Press.)  
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—Russell Sage, of New York, among others, is seeking to recover money on railway aid bonds issued by the village of Reeds, Washakie county. The Supreme court of this state has declared the village lost its corporate existence through changes in the charter in 1895. Bonds had been issued by the village in order to secure an extension of the Hastings & Dakota railway. When the bonds became due they were not paid because there was no village in existence responsible for the obligations. Finding no village to sue, the bondholders have commenced action against the township in which the Reeds citizens live.

# ABUSED AT LAST

To the terrible ravages of consumption in Ontario, the government is petitioned to establish hospitals for consumptives. As a preventative to consumption there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which promptly and effectually cures every cough and cold. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents. All dealers.

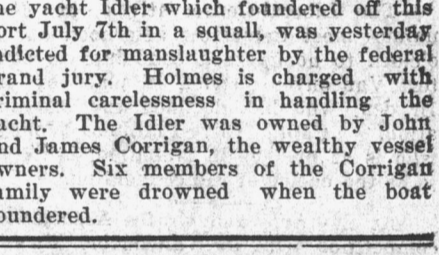
# CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

Master of the Yacht Ilder Indicted for Manslaughter.

(Associated Press.)  
Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Captain Charles Holmes, who was in charge of the yacht Ilder which conducted off the port July 7th in a squall, was yesterday indicted for manslaughter by the federal grand jury. Holmes is charged with criminal carelessness in handling the yacht. The Ilder was owned by John and James Corrigan, the wealthy vessel owners. Six members of the Corrigan family were drowned when the boat foundered.

# A LAME HORSE

is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with



**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

...IT'S THE...  
**OLD RELIABLE**  
...REMEDY...

# Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits.

## 100 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened.

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT

### "RAGLAN" WATERPROOFS AND ENGLISH "COVERT" COATS.

# B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES ST.



Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCE NEWS

(From Friday's Daily.)

The annual concert and dance will be held at Metchoin this evening. The entertainment will commence sharp at 8 o'clock, and the doors will be open at 7:30.

The funeral of the late John Walker Knight, whose death occurred at the residence, 86 Henry street, the other day, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, and at 2:30 from St. John's church. Rev. P. J. Jones will conduct the religious services.

A recent meeting of the shareholders of the Salt Spring Island Coal Syndicate was held in Vancouver and the assets of the syndicate transferred to the Mines Development Company. This will enable the development work on the coal property on the island to be instituted more thoroughly.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss G. Maude Cameron, daughter of A. C. Cameron, Cornwall, to Denis Murphy, M.P.A., barrister of Ashcroft, and brother of Rev. W. Murphy, O.M.L., Ottawa University. The marriage will take place about the middle of November.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Nanaimo meet to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to nominate a candidate to contest Vancouver district, in place of J. Bryden, who has declined the nomination. Capt. Olive-Phillips Wolley who is at present in Nanaimo, is likely to be the choice of the convention.

At the Arts and Crafts Association competition held at Vancouver, Master Bertie Poote, of Victoria, the 12-year-old son of the master of the steamer Danube, won the special prize presented by McLennan & McFeeley, for a model of the steamer Danube. Another Victorian who has been successful in the competition is Miss Alberta Richards. This little girl, who is only 10 years of age, has won the prize for drawing entry 11 class A. She is a drawing pupil of Miss Kitto, Clovelly College.

Rev. Bennett Anderson, the singing evangelist, who is well remembered, visited Victoria in the early spring, and again in the city and will hold evangelistic meetings in the W. O. T. U. mission hall, 17 Johnson street, commencing Friday evening, and the three following nights. Christian workers are invited to attend and assist in the meetings, which will commence at 8 o'clock each night, except Saturday night, when the service will follow the programme to be given by the Christian Endeavorers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A collection will be taken each night.

(From Saturday's Daily.) A quiet wedding took place this morning at the Metropolitan Methodist church when Miss Neely and H. J. Smith, both of Everett, Wash., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. E. S. Rowe.

The second class cruiser Amphion, which was such a favorite while on her previous commission on this station, will, in the course of a few months, again be up at her buoy in Esquimalt harbor. She was commissioned for this station to replace the Leader, two weeks ago, at Devonport. Capt. Finlay will not return on her, having been posted to a first-class battleship in the Mediterranean squadron, but the vessel will be commanded by Capt. A. C. Bennett, who hoisted his flag aboard on the occasion of her official designation for this place. The cruiser has been thoroughly overhauled since her return home, the sum of \$27,500 having been spent in her refit.

Captain A. L. Hall, of the steamer Walla Walla, was presented with a handsome cup in Seattle the other day by the passengers, who were with him by quarantine at William Head a month or so ago. The gift was presented by Mrs. Miller, wife of Dr. Miller, of that city, assisted by Miss L. Maud Parker, Miss V. M. Baldwin and others. The cup, which now ornaments the cabin of the captain aboard the steamer, bears the inscription: "Capt. A. L. Hall, from the 116 suspects, William Head, B. C., September, 6th to 20th, 1906," and on the other bears the words: "Walla Walla, hear us holla. Suspect, smallpox, Walla Walla."

(From Monday's Daily.) The story of an alleged sandbagging in the Oak Bay district on Saturday is not credited by the police, who prefer to take it with several grains of salt.

The action of Mrs. M. M. Lang vs. D. G. Macdonell was settled out of court at Vancouver on Saturday. The amount allowed defendant for costs by plaintiff was about \$5,000. S. Perry Mills, Q. C., acted for plaintiff.

Harvest services were conducted in St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, last evening by Bishop Perrin. There was a large attendance, the edifice being prettily decorated with fruit and grain. Special music was rendered by the choir and the sermon was peculiarly appropriate to the district.

The Scandinavian community in this city have lost a very highly respected and prominent member in the person of A. Borgesen, who passed away yesterday morning after a long and severe illness. For many years he was a trusted

employee of the Albion Iron Works. The funeral is to take place from the house on Tuesday at 2:30 p.m.

—Owing to the fact of Thursday being a holiday the teachers of the third reader will meet with those of the second reader in the city superintendent's office on Wednesday afternoon. In each month, a week has been set aside for teachers' meetings in Mr. Eaton's office, and the week for October commences to-day.

The officers of the Amur state that while on their way North, the Indian, who was acquitted of the charge of murder at Vancouver, attempted suicide, but was unsuccessful. Arriving at Port Simpson, he was handed over to the authorities, where he renewed his attempt, resulting in his death. Mark Edgar, the man accused of the mail robbery at Port Essington, will come down on the Queen's City. Walter Niles and Charles Jones, who were arrested in connection with the same case, have been discharged.

The Bank of B. C. has received the following additional subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund: Previously acknowledged \$172.95 Newton Spicer 45 Lytton Mara 40 Mrs. Wallace 50 Fred Hann 2.00 Mrs. Anderson 50 A Friend 1.00 A Friend 30 Miss Morgan 2.00 Collection per Miss M. Morry 4.00 Collection per Edith Pusey 1.25 Collection per Kate L. Noble 1.25 Collection per Myrtle Noble 1.75 Total \$188.30

### Along the Waterfront.

The sealers Walter L. Rich and Venture have returned from Behring Sea. Both are lying in the bay today. They arrived last evening, the Rich in tow of the tug Lorne, which picked her up in the straits. Captain Jacobsen and crew of the wrecked schooner Minnie were on board, and between both crews the vessel obtained a total catch of 599 skins. Captain Hann has the same report about the bad weather to make as other sealing captains who arrived before him. When the Rich left Dutch Harbor on September 19th the schooner Carrie C. W. was in port with a catch of 500 skins. Other catches reported by the Rich are as follows: September 16th, 500 skins; September 17th, 540; September 18th, 300; September 19th, 300; September 20th, 300; September 21st, 300; September 22nd, 300; September 23rd, 300; September 24th, 300; September 25th, 300; September 26th, 300; September 27th, 300; September 28th, 300; September 29th, 300; September 30th, 300.

Robert Dollar, a steamboat man known all along the coast, and who is in Seattle awaiting the return of the steamer Robert Dollar from Nome, says regarding the shipping business: "At the present time all ships are full of orders, and it is next to impossible to lay a keel anywhere. On the Pacific coast this is the era of wooden ships, but the time is not far distant when we will have to change to steel vessels just as the East had to do on the Atlantic coast. The main reason why we are using wood on this coast is that it is cheaper than steel at present prices, and another is that there are not enough shipyards in this section of the country capable of turning out steel vessels to supply any great demand."

Tenders are being called by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the construction of two steamers for the fisheries protection service. The vessels have previously been referred to. The hulls are to be built of wood, but further details cannot as yet be given owing to the plans and specifications not having arrived from Ottawa. They are expected to be here by Monday, however, and may be seen on application at the office of the local agent of the department. The tenders call for the steamers to be built either at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, or Nanaimo. They will be received by the department at Ottawa up till the first of November next.

### Personal.

(From Friday's Daily.) Among the arrivals at the Queen's the other day was J. Roberts, a well known ship builder of White Horse. Mr. Roberts came on from Esquimalt about two months ago for the purpose of transacting some business in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and is now on his way back to his northern home. He says business in Dawson at the present time is rushing, and at one time this fall there was as much as \$3,000,000 worth of gold dust taken out of the great Klondike metropolis in one load, most of it being owned by miners who having made their fortune, are coming out to spend the winter in some milder climate than prevails in the northern regions. A friend of Mr. Roberts, who owns some claims in the Atlin country, said that times have been very good there during the past summer, and that it was expected, on account of the large amount of money that had been pumped into that country lately, that things would be brighter still next season. Mr. Roberts has spent two winters in the North, either employed by the V. Y. T. Co. or in business on his own account in building scores, and expects that there will be a still greater demand for these next summer, and so is setting out for White Horse immediately for the purpose of being on the spot as soon as the ice breaks.

Thos. Scott and wife of Atlin, arrived in the city on the Danube and registered at the Dominion. Mr. Scott, in an interview, said that he was not very well able to express an opinion as to the general business of Atlin, but that he thought it had been good during the past summer. A new discovery has lately been made on Gold Run, a dried up creek, and prospects are very good for a rich haul next spring. The weather in Atlin during the past summer has been very good, but the country was pretty well frozen over. On his trip down Mr. Scott met many men from the Nome, and the opinion generally expressed was that Nome was a fake. A few thought that next spring it would show up better, because only the miners really had good claims, and would go there.

W. W. Stumbles, of the marine and fisheries department, Ottawa, after visiting Nanaimo and other island towns, is registered at the Diard, 41.

(From Saturday's Daily.) D. W. Gardner, Douglas Caples and S. E. Irvine, a party of miners who have been examining the country surrounding Clayoquot Sound, preparatory to staking claims, arrived in the city from the West Coast last evening. Mr. Gardner has already resided on the coast for two years, and has some very rich claims near Elk river. In an interview Mr. Caples said there were quite a number of prospectors in the district, and that the present condition of things on the coast was very bright. Mr. Caples has done a great deal of mining in the Cascade mountains. On account of the few who have prospected in that country people believe it to be destitute of gold, but he says, while he was there he made some very rich strikes, which he expects will turn out well. He says that the surface showing is sometimes not very good, but on sinking the quartz invariably improves. Mr. Caples also has an interest in some mines in Washington, about 35 miles from Vancouver on the Columbia. These mines are largely owned by a mining company of Portland, but so far no shipment of gold has been made. The company has now are being made the machinery in place, and work will be commenced as soon as possible. The ledge is well defined, and he thinks the property will turn out rich. Mr. Caples is staying at the Queen's at present, but will leave for Vancouver, Wash., as soon as he has completed his business in this city.

Peter McLaggan, Peter Davidson and George Baker, all well known Victorians, have arrived from the Klondike, the former with a big amount of gold. They reached Seattle on the steamer City of Seattle yesterday and came on to this city on the Victorian to-day. Mr. McLaggan has for some time been foreman of the C. J. Gohenson Company, which owns claims on Hanter creek. He reports that when he left the North nearly all the mines were closing down and preparing for the winter. The company for which he was working were installing more machinery, and would be ready to begin work in the early spring. Mr. McLaggan brought down a considerable amount of gold dust, and has some very handsome nuggets from Hunker creek. The City of Seattle, on her last trip, he says, brought down the largest shipment of gold dust this year, nearly all belonging to miners who have come South in order to escape the extreme rigors of the far northern climate. Peter Davidson, with whom he travelled, was a former employee of the Bruck & Dray Company, while George Baker was not many years ago the driver of an ice wagon in this city. Mr. Laggan will spend the greater part of the winter in this city, and in the spring will return North.

H. Warner, secretary-treasurer of the Quartzino Mining and Production Company, returned yesterday with his bride from Spokane.

(From Monday's Daily.) Chas. White, of Winnipeg, was among the passengers who arrived from the North on the Amur this morning. Mr. White has been prospecting in Atlin, and there was very good claims, which he intends working next spring. He

says the mines of Atlin are generally shutting down for the winter, and that those still working are doing so in the hope of a spell of good weather before the winter sets in earnest. Mr. White went to Atlin two years ago and has been there ever since. At present the miners all seem prosperous and he says that a number of the old mining men who have been prospecting expect to make some rich strikes. Mr. White says that Blackett's clean up for the past season amounted to about \$75,000. On his way out he visited White Horse, and says that there are about 100 sews lying there idle. The mounted police are building an extensive barracks at White Horse, and expect to move their headquarters from Tishish to that town in a short time. Mr. White will leave for the North again early next spring.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Amur this morning was Jack McKillop. Mr. McKillop has been in the Yukon country for some time past, and now he is in the city on a mission that means something for Victoria dealers in Alaska supplies. He is out to purchase winter supplies for fourteen road houses that will be established between White Horse and Dawson. Norman Macnamely has secured the contract for running these road houses, and Mr. McKillop is here as his agent. He will remain in a few weeks after closing contracts with Victoria merchants. Speaking of conditions in the North, Mr. McKillop said that they were continually improving. "I have not a dollar invested in White Horse," he said, "but that place promises to be one of the best places in the North next year. Last year it did fairly well, but next year it promises to be a howling success."

Benj. Moore, formerly of Mount Tollemy district, is in the city making arrangements for the return of his family to Victoria after an absence of five years in their home in Durham, Ont. Mr. Moore leaves for the East in the course of a few days to arrange for the journey of his wife and family to the coast.

F. W. Coats, a well known Yukon miner, after having spent five years in the various gold fields of the North, arrived in the city on the Amur. Mr. Coats is down for the benefit of his health, and will take a trip to Australia for the same purpose.

### TWO BEAUTIES

We notice in the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star that they are going to give each year a subscriber this season two beautiful pictures and they are beautiful indeed. The one is entitled "Home from the War" and has been painted specially for the Family Herald for their subscribers. It represents a Canadian soldier's return from the South African war and is bound to be a popular picture in every Canadian home and will become very valuable in years to come.

The second picture is the famous Hoffmann "Christ in the Temple" representing our Saviour, his countenance full of boyish beauty and interposed with a high and holy intelligence, surrounded by the grave and thoughtful Rabbis whose astonishment at the wisdom of the youth is strikingly depicted. It is a beautiful picture for Christian homes and every mother should have it on the walls of her house.

When you think that one dollar secures the Family Herald and Weekly Star for a whole year including both these pictures one wonders how it is done. The Family Herald announces they have issued a pamphlet explanatory of the pictures which will be sent free to anyone who is not now a subscriber, writing for it. It is well worth having a copy.

### THE SUICIDE ON THE AMUR.

Indian Woman Strangled Herself on the Steamer on Voyage North. Particulars of the suicide which was committed aboard the steamer Amur on that vessel's northern trip were obtained this morning when the steamer arrived from Skagway. The victim, as has been previously stated, was an Indian woman. She had been one of the witnesses who were taken from Port Simpson, B. C., to Vancouver to testify in the Brown case in which one of the Northern British Columbia Indians as accused of having killed a native boy, who in turn had been accused by the wife of a witchcraft. The accused Indian was acquitted, and the witnesses for the prosecution were sent back on the Amur. It is said that the squaw committed suicide through fear of future torture and death which would be meted out to her by the relatives of the principal in the trial.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Martin held Supreme court chambers this morning. In the divorce case of Smith vs. Smith, an order absolute was made granting the petitioner, Charles Smith, a divorce from the wife, Bertha G. Smith. James V. McEwen, alias Thompson, was the co-respondent. Harold Robertson appeared for the husband.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot get any rest, and who wishes to remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

With a view to discourage the too great inclination of young men toward a legal career, the law society of Toronto has increased the fees from \$25 to \$40 per year, and will next year make them \$50.

### Additional Discoveries

Passengers by the Amur Tell of New and Rich Placer Strikes.

U. S. Troops Ordered Out to Maintain Order at Haines-Northern Transportation.

Reports of still other new gold discoveries are given by passengers arriving here from the North by the C. P. N. steamer Amur this morning. As several of these were passing the mouth of the Stewart, on the 2nd inst., they were told that on the previous day 171 claims had been staked off on Clear creek, a tributary of the river, where it was stated 50 miles of good placer ground was available. The pay dirt is said to run 25 cents to the pan. Many Victorians had joined in the rush to the new diggings, among them being Dick McMann, Dick Sloan and Mike Conlin. All had staked off claims and would be among the first to give the new ground a thorough test. Another strike was said to have been made southwest of Atlin. The discoverers, however, are keeping the location a secret, and are refusing to record their claims in the hopes that bigger claims than the 100-foot ones will be established. From the news given of the former discovery it would seem as if there were two Clear creeks in the North, namely, that on the Stewart and that on the Chilcat in the Porcupine country, which also have both recently been the scene of stampedes.

In a letter Judge George Girton, United States commissioner at Porcupine, says that he is confident that the new strike on the latter is a rich one. He further says that there is plenty of ground there, and owing to the small size of the British Columbia claims, there will be room for many locations in the district. The new grant on Porcupine for Perry Wiley and his associates is now installed and Mr. Girton says that next season they will be able to take out \$1,000 a day. "If you don't believe it, come up and I'll prove it to you," says the judge.

The Amur left Skagway on Tuesday, and on her way down called at the Standard and Lowe Inlet canneries, where she picked up 5,000 cases of salmon. She brought down 42 passengers from Dawson, who tell of the water in the northern rivers becoming exceedingly low, and of navigation being about over for the year. The complete passenger list of the Amur is as follows: R. H. McDonald, John McKillop, J. H. Frank, H. A. Munn, Jas. Park, J. H. Winter, R. Crook, W. S. Planta, S. P. Trood, T. Brown, D. Buttler, S. F. Lindsay, Mrs. A. Gerow and children, T. B. Billeit and wife, W. G. F. Perley, John Maher, A. Griffin, Mrs. White, Fred A. Donoh, A. Langley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rhodes, Sam Watson, S. Leer, R. Abernethy, J. R. Wilders, E. J. S. Mannell, Jas. Purdy, Chas. White, J. W. McCann, Wm. Angle, J. Forsyth, A. Beattie, Chas. J. Gillingham, Bert Cluett, E. P. Martin, R. Short, E. L. Eckstein, H. Nelson, Wm. Thompson, J. Lese, S. A. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer and children, Adam Mathers, R. A. Humphrey and wife.

H. A. Munn, who returned on the Amur after a two months' sojourn at Dawson, spoke of the conditions there as follows: "Dawson has improved greatly in its buildings since June. A large number of corrugated iron warehouses have been erected, besides many small frame dwellings which are doing nicely. So many families have been going in that something better than the pioneer log hut is required. The sawmills are all busy. The election of two members to the Yukon council will take place on the 17th inst. The campaign has been in full swing for a month, and is carried on with all the vigor with which that virile race—known as Klondikers—do everything. The first public meeting showed that both sides were prepared to fight from the drop of the hat," as the saying is. It took an hour and a half to agree on a chairman, and only then by the selection of Mr. Louis Coste as a compromise between both parties. Messrs. O'Brien and Noel on one side, and Messrs. Wilson and Prudhomme on the other, are the candidates. The two former, being something in the nature of Conservative-Liberals, who think things are pretty good as they are, while the two latter insist on reforms, and belong to that aggressive portion of the public which formulated its grievances in an address to Lord Minto. Judging from the reception given to him and the reputation he enjoys, it is expected that Mr. Arthur Wilson (formerly of Nanaimo) will head the poll.

The changes recently made or promised to be made by the Dominion government have produced a wonderful change in the feelings of the people towards the central government, besides imparting a buoyant and hopeful spirit to the business of the country. For after all this great business that one sees of loaded trains, dozens of steamers, sawmills, hotels and warehouses, originated with the humble prospector who carried his pack and shovel and scanty food on his back into the solitary places of the Yukon. The changes proposed are looked upon as giving the needed encouragement to the prospector.

Dawson was threatened with a small-pox scare about the first of the month. Cases had been discovered at Grand Forks, with the result that all that dis-

trict was placed under quarantine on the 1st instant. "It is expected that there will be many more idle men in Dawson this winter than formerly. "Many mine owners are changing from winter to summer work, and the number of men returning from Nome and other camps looking for work is in danger of making the supply of labor out of proportion to the demand. "The action of the government, however, in selling reserved claims and throwing open creeks will help matters very much. "Transportation of freight on the Yukon will total up about 27,000 tons, of which over 11,000 tons came by way of St. Michael. The business from White Horse has been very well handled, for which R. T. Elliott, as manager of the C. P. N. Company, deserves a great deal of credit. A river service of some ten steamers is no light affair to manage successfully. "There will be little or no freight staged at White Horse for the winter. This was very likely to go forward on the 17th of this month. On that date the Yukon was fairly good and mild weather was reported from Dawson all the way up the river. It is probable the small steamers will run well on towards the end of the month. "Superintendent Rogers, of the White Pass and Yukon railway, who returned to Skagway from White Horse on the 5th inst., said that after that date the company would send out no more sews, but will leave shippers to make their own arrangements for shipments from Bennett and White Horse. Mr. Rogers said that all the Canadian Development Company steamers were making their last trips for the season. Those now going down will winter at Dawson, and those coming up will tie up at White Horse for the winter. "The steamboat have an important provision to engage their attention, and that is the getting of fuel. Streets from the head to the mouth of the river, the little camps of the woodchoppers will be found open all winter. On the upper river alone there will be perhaps 20 wood camps in operation preparing for the steamboat trade along the Yukon. The C. P. N. company itself will have 20 steamers. Arrangements for their opening, however, already been made. The company expects to have 6,000 cords cut for next season's use. Near White Horse the cost of wood the company is \$6 to \$7; lower down it runs as high as \$10, when the woodchoppers and the boats are a pinch; but the C. P. N. Company has managed so that it now gets wood near the city at about \$8.

The United States government, through Collector of Customs Andrews, has placed a physician at the summit of White Pass to inspect all trains arriving from the interior and detain any passengers suspected of being afflicted with smallpox, and no trains will be permitted to pass the summit into American jurisdiction without a clear bill of health. "News is brought by the Amur that Capt. Hovey has ordered a detachment of 15 men under command of Lieut. Rainey, U. S. A., to proceed to Haines, where a big outbreak is believed. This key was being smuggled, have already in large quantities, and trouble was feared. Governor Brady when recently interviewed by the Juneau Record Miner, among other things strongly urged that the privileges of citizenship be conferred upon the Indians. "Another matter which needs attention at Washington and which is the legal status of the Indians. We seem to have the choice of a reservation system with all its accompanying disadvantages or the granting of full equality to the Indian, who has severed his tribal relations and has taken his place with the whites in the territory. There are many Indians perfectly capable of citizenship, I believe in making a few before the law and an in favor of giving all privileges to the Indian and making him on the other hand liable to its penalties. "I think we must do one thing or the other, for the old way of existence is no longer, in any places possible. For instance, at Haines Mission, I was met by a delegation of Chilkats, some of the finest Indians in Alaska, little hurt as yet by contact with the white. They were formerly great fur traders, buying the furs from the interior Indians and hunting themselves. This has gone. They also controlled a trail to the interior. The Dalton trail has spoiled the market for their labor. Finally the cannery men take cannery sites as they have a legal right to do, at the mouth of the river, and the fish no longer run as they used to do, and they cannot take them high up the stream as formerly. Something surely should be done."

News is brought from the North that the steamer Cutch still rests on the rocks of the fatal August night. The hole in her bow has been patched up, but no successful effort has yet been made to float her. Capt. Newby, who is standing by the ship, is reported to have said: "I do not know what will be done with the Cutch. The owners have not abandoned her, but have patched up the jagged holes caused by the sharp rocks of the reef. Whether they will try to do more I do not know."

William H. Irwin, publisher of the City Directory, died suddenly in a street car on Herkimer street, Hamilton, He was in his way home in company with Mr. William Horspoe, and when the latter told him it was time to get off the car, he remarked that he was sick. They were to get off at Bay street, but by the time the car stopped Irwin was dead.

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# The Charge Considered

### Board of Health Conclude That Authorities Have Shown No Laxity.

### Question Dealt With in Detail—Other Matters Up For Discussion.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A meeting of the board of health was held last evening in the city hall, when Dr. E. Hall's charge against the health department of faulty administration in connection with the case of the McMillan child was dealt with. The board came to the conclusion that there had been no laxity on the part of the municipal health authorities. Another communication was received from Dr. Hall regarding the visibility of a bacteriological appliance being secured by the city to aid in the diagnosis of certain diseases. It was decided that in view of the fact that the provincial department headquarters in this city had the necessary plant, it was not incumbent on the municipality to purchase the plant.

There were present at the meeting Mayor Hayward, Aids. Yates, Kinsman, Cameron, Hall, Williams, City Health Officer R. L. Fraser, Sanitary Inspector Jas. Wilson, and the city clerk.

After the regular preliminaries the following communication was read from Dr. Ernest Hall:

To the Municipal Board of Health of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen—As it is rarely necessary to call attention to any incompetency in the administration of the various departments of the municipal system, especially that under the direction of your estimable medical officer, you will pardon me directing your attention to a deficiency which has been apparent for some time, and as far as I know, the only point which is lacking in order to place the municipal management of the public health upon an equality with that of any city in the Dominion. I refer to the necessity of a health system and apparatus for the detection and diagnosis of infectious diseases, especially diphtheria; your system has not kept pace with the scientific development in this department. A case in point will illustrate.

Last Saturday I was called to a case of suspected diphtheria. With considerable inconvenience I improvised a swab and obtained a piece of the membrane for examination. As the municipal administration is incompetent to make the necessary examination, I was directed to send the specimen to the provincial medical department, but my messenger found the office closed, and the provincial health officer preferring a half holiday rather than being on post of duty. (Possibly there had been an order passed prohibiting children from taking sick on holidays and Sundays.) I was then under the necessity of either not obtaining the bacteriological evidence or fitting up a temporary incubator; the latter course I followed.

Now, gentlemen, is this to continue? As the incapable and delinquent are members of the local medical society, they will no doubt be upheld in the position by others who are opposed to reform. Give Dr. Fraser the apparatus and the opportunity to extend his privileges and do not restrict his activities as at present, and you will have a most efficient officer.

Sterilized swabs should be kept in each drug store, so that in suspected cases the discharge from the throat could be sent to the principal health officer, who, in a few minutes, could give an opinion, and within twenty-four hours could be assured of the nature of the case.

Further, the duties of the medical health officer should be extended to a semi-annual inspection of all the children of the public schools, including examinations for physical defects and deformities, including tests for defects of hearing, vision and voice. Many children suffer from near sight and deafness, and many other conditions which interfere with their education.

Yours truly,  
ERNEST HALL.

On this subject, Dr. Fraser said that as a rule there was no difficulty in making a diagnosis of diphtheria without a bacteriological examination. There really was no infallible test for diphtheria and all practising physicians were governed largely by the naked eye appearance and the symptoms. Of course a bacteriological department would be a good institution, but in that case a bacteriologist would be required. In some cities a young lady presided over this department.

Ald. Yates interjected that the provincial government had an excellent apparatus.

Dr. Fraser replied that Dr. Fagan had been called away to Vancouver at the time referred to in Dr. Hall's letter. Dr. Fagan intended that the institution should be here permanently. The department was a very expensive one. Dr. Fagan purchased the plant at the expense of the province during his recent visit to San Francisco, and it was at present installed in the premises in the rear of the parliament buildings. The bacteriological department certainly aided diagnosis. It would be of no utility in scarlet fever or disputed smallpox cases, but would prove effective in plague or diphtheria. At the present time he doubted if there was a practical man in the province who could effectively preside over the department. It was wholly theoretical work and not practical, and no practising physician would have time to control it authoritatively. Dr. Fagan was capable of presiding over the institution, as he had acquired familiarity with the principle in courses in Montreal and San Francisco.

Finally, after some further discussion it was decided to receive and file the communication and inform Dr. Hall that in view of the fact that the provincial department, with headquarters in this city, was in possession of the appliances in question it was unnecessary for the city to purchase the plant.

Regarding the matter of a semi-annual school children inspection, Dr. Fraser was of the opinion that this was somewhat too philanthropic. As a general rule parents usually summoned their

family physicians when their children became ill. If he was called upon to undertake the work of inspection he would ask for an increase in salary, as he would take considerable time to examine about 2,500 children at present attending the city schools.

In reply to a question from the mayor, the doctor said that it would take an hour to thoroughly examine one child. At the rate of ten children a day it would occupy 250 days to examine all the children.

In regard to this clause it was decided that in the opinion of the board the duties of examining children fell to the province of the parent and family physician, and the board of health did not feel called upon to shoulder the responsibility in the matter.

Referring to that portion of the communication regarding the advisability of securing sterilized swabs, Dr. Fraser said there had been very little trouble up to the present time in making diagnosis of diphtheria. As he stated before, physicians as a rule went by the appearance and symptoms.

The letter was received and filed and Dr. Ernest Hall will be informed of the decision of the board.

Dr. Fraser reported as follows:

Victoria, Oct. 8, 1900.  
The Local Board of Health, Victoria:

Gentlemen—On Saturday last, in company with His Worship the Mayor and the city engineer, I visited Alpha street and Burnside road, a locality in which there have been several cases of diphtheria recently. The residents attribute the disease to an open drain or stream on Alpha street, but in my opinion the cause in at least one family (Mrs. Carter's) is the use of water from a well so situated as to be sure to be contaminated. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that this well be closed, and all other wells in the city limits so situated as to be dangerous to health, be examined, and that some method be devised for the frequent thorough flushing of all surface and box drains.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. L. FRASER, M. D.,  
Medical Health Officer.

The report was adopted.

Another communication was read from Dr. Ernest Hall, as follows:

Victoria, Oct. 10, 1900.

To the Board of Health of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen—I beg to call your attention to the fact that laxity still exists, regarding the fact that child has already died from diphtheria, at No. 23 Taunton street, Spring Ridge. The physician in attendance, I am informed, gives him a certificate of death from causes other than diphtheria. I call your attention to this fact to emphasize the necessity of the reforms mentioned in my former correspondence.

ERNEST HALL.

Being asked for his opinion, Dr. Fraser said that this certainly was a very strongly worded letter, in regard to the case in question he was satisfied that it was not diphtheria but pneumonia, as certified by the physician in attendance. He could not see that the administration of the health department had been lax. He examined the child after its death and saw absolutely no indications that it had died from diphtheria.

The mayor said that there had been so much talk in connection with this case and the public became so greatly alarmed that he had directed Sanitary Inspector Wilson to go to the McMillan residence the day after the funeral to make inquiries and report to him.

In reporting to the board the inspector said that when he visited the residence Mrs. McMillan told him that Dr. Ernest Hall had rushed into the house, and before he had seen the child exclaimed: "There's diphtheria in this house, you are all quarantined." She took the child in her arms and immediately endeavored to open its mouth with a teaspoon. Falling in this way he made use of a small hammer to drive the spoon into the child's mouth, and thus open it. The mother would not allow him to continue this, and took the spoon from him when it was withdrawn it had blood on it. Dr. Hall then left, saying he would procure a hack in which to take the child to the isolation hospital.

In reply to a question from the mayor, the inspector said that the child was eventually induced to open its mouth by the mother, but that it would not do so for the doctor. In that way Dr. Hall must have made his examination. She further told the inspector that the doctor had not left the house ten minutes before the child died. Mr. Wilson continuing, said that while he was at the house a neighbor who had been on the scene at the time of the doctor's visit fully corroborated Mrs. McMillan's statements.

Dr. Fraser said that the father had told him that he had been blaming himself

# Insane Passengers

### Vessels Reach Honolulu, One From British Columbia, With Curious Tales.

### Strange Story of a Madman on United States Transport

Captain Morse and crew of the ship Fort George, which reached Honolulu with coal cargo from Oyster Harbor on the 27th of last month, report an exciting time during the latter part of their journey with a crazy negro, who tried to clean out the vessel and succeeded in injuring the captain so that he was laid up for several days. The crazy man is R. George, a native of the West Indies, 26 years old and a giant in stature. He is six feet four inches in height, and when he started with a club to clean out the forecastle it did not take him long to finish the job.

George's first signs of insanity were shown on the 17th, when he attacked the man at the wheel in the morning, declaring that the man tried to shoot him. Then the negro went to his bunk and a pipe and announced that he was not going to do any more work this trip.

"I thought he might have been imposed upon by the whites," said Captain Morse, "and went forward to sympathize with him and see that he got fair treatment. He shouted that he would do no more work. I think you will, I said, and I took the pipe away and with the help of several men we put him in jail, not using irons. He seemed to become all right, and I released him. In a short time he had the ship in a state of panic. He began throwing things over and he chased members of the crew with a razor, and naturally none of them wanted to tackle him. He is a man of tremendously powerful physique, and he would have thrown everything that was loose overhead if we left him alone, so I went for him. In the fight he gave me a blow that struck my breast over a spot where I had two ribs broken a few years ago, and the effect of the blow put me on the shelf for three or four days."

The irons were used on the negro this time and as he seemed to have very strong objections to going below, he was chained to the main hatch, and there he spent the last ten days of the journey. He was given his bed on deck.

Still another remarkable story is told in connection with the voyage of the U. S. transport Thomas, which arrived at Honolulu about the same time as the Fort George. The Hawaiian Star says: "Yesterday the Thomas carried a stowaway in irons, for in addition to being insane the man was suspected of being guilty of murder. His name is James Hughes, and he was turned over to the Hawaiian police for an investigation of his career."

"The same night that the Thomas sailed Hughes was discovered aboard with another stowaway. Both men were put to work, but Hughes was considerably under the influence of liquor, and he finally refused to perform the task assigned him. He was put in irons and given a diet of bread and water for two days. At the end of that time he was seized with delirium tremens and it was necessary to put him into the hospital under the surgeon's care. Hughes raved wildly and in his rambling gave the details of a murder which he claimed to have committed. According to his story he took a man named O'Brien to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, about two weeks before the Thomas sailed and stabbed him to death with a knife. Several other men were concerned in the crime, and one of them was captured. Hughes kept continually crying that his pal had peached on him or was about to do so."

"These statements aroused the suspicions of the men on the transport, and when several recalled such a murder as Hughes described, it was decided to keep the man in irons and turn him over to the authorities in Honolulu in order that he could be held until Chief of Police Sullivan of San Francisco could be acquainted with the arrest."

"Hughes was interviewed at Honolulu, and disclaimed all knowledge of such a murder. He said that he had not been to Golden Gate Park within six months, and knew nothing of any murder there where anybody named O'Brien had met death. Hughes said he was in the saloon business with Al Connors at the corner of Eighth and Folsom streets, San Francisco, and before that time had run a grocery store, corner of Natoma street and Harrison Court. High Sheriff Brown will hold the man if the commander of the Thomas will surrender Hughes on an order as a stowaway. Hughes will, in this event, be held until word will have been received from the San Francisco authorities. High Sheriff Brown says that he recalls no such crime as was alleged by Hughes."

**OPERATION FOR CANCER A FAILURE.**  
Fully Eighty-Five Per Cent. of Cancerous Growths Operated On, Return Within a Year.

That operation for cancer has been a signal failure will be admitted by the best surgeons in the land. Dr. J. C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a prominent surgeon, says: "I have operated in a considerable number of cases of cancer recently, and, with one exception, all have died within fourteen months after the operation." That, we have no doubt, is pretty much the experience of surgeons everywhere. The trouble is, cancer is a constitutional disease and removing the lump or growth does not eradicate the cause of the disease itself from the system. Why, then, will people submit themselves to the unnecessary and admittedly useless suffering of an operation, when they can be cured in an easy and simple manner by our Constitutional treatment? We have dozens of cases on record here, even after operations had been unsuccessful, a complete cure was effected by our remedy. Send 2 stamps to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars and the new treatise on "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure."

**TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.**  
Successful Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—Interesting Paper By Miss Cameron.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute took place yesterday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. rooms. A considerable number of teachers were present, and the meeting was certainly a successful one.

In the absence of A. B. McNeill, who was to open the meeting with a talk on "Accuracy in Arithmetic," Miss A. D. Cameron gave an address on "Accuracy in All Things." She divided her subject into four parts: (a) Accuracy, what is it? (b) Have we got it? (c) Do we want it? (d) How shall we get it? The weak point of Victoria schools is inaccuracy in pupils and teachers alike. The cause is a large number who failed to obtain teachers' certificates, and by the inaccurate reports sent to the superintendent of education. In her own bright manner she touched upon the various defects arising from inaccuracy in work, and suggested remedies to meet the evil. This excellent paper was followed by a lively discussion, participated in by Messrs. Gillis, Winsby, L. A. Campbell, J. A. Campbell, D. S. Tall, L. Tait, and Misses Stoeners and Williams, who complimented the writer and detailed their experience in endeavoring to attain the end desired. The meeting then adjourned till November 9th. Miss Cameron's paper will appear in its entirety in these columns.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."  
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."  
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

"Cocoon" or "Neat" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk.

Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk.

Sold Everywhere.

## COTTONS

Bleached and unbleached Cottons, Sheetings, Ducks, Drills and Cantons; also full stock in all other lines.

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## You Owe It

To yourself to purchase the best groceries that are offered, and to do this you should come to us, where the freshest and cheapest groceries are always in stock, and at the lowest market prices.

GRAHAM FLOUR (10 lb. sack) .....  
BOLLEED OATS (7 lb. sack) .....  
CONDENSED MILK .....  
ARMOUR'S SLEED .....  
BACON .....  
CROBAMERY BUTTER .....  
MORGAN'S EASTERN .....  
WAG'S FRESH AND RELIABLE.....

### DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Conservative Conclave.  
Police Will Guard Ottawa Club Room Doors During the Nomination of Candidates To-Night.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The Conservative Association has ordered four policemen to be at the doors of their rooms to-night, when it proceeds to nominate candidates for the Dominion house. The chief of police will comply with this order.

It is likely that Messrs. Birkett and Routhier will be nominated by the association, and Messrs. Champagne and McVeity will be Independent Conservative candidates.

The Liberal club passed a resolution last night endorsing Mr. Belmont's candidate.

STOP THE PAIN BUT DESTROY THE STOMACH.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums are porting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Cass's Peppermint Tablets are a pure vegetable peppermint preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any order of the digestive organs. 75 in a 35 cent. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks Hall & Co.—40.



# The trade of Canada during the last four years exceeded that of the previous four years by the sum of \$312,084,354.

## Phoenix Incorporated

Letters Patent in the Current Issue of the Official Gazette.

Large Number of Appointments—Horticulture Board Fixes New Inspection Fees.

The official Gazette published yesterday contains the letters patent for the incorporation of the township of Phoenix under a special act passed at the last session of the legislature. The following appointments are also gazetted:

James Ferguson Armstrong, of Port Steele, government agent, to be a stipendiary magistrate for the county of Kootenay.

William Bennett Weeks, of Republic, U. S. A., to be a commissioner for taking affidavits for the courts of British Columbia.

Francis Clarke Gamble, of Victoria, M. I. C. E., public works engineer, to be inspector of dykes for the Glen Valley dyking district.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, police magistrate, to hold a Small Debts court for the said city and within a radius of 15 miles therefrom, vice H. N. Coursier.

Edward J. Thain, of Atlin, to be mining recorder for the Atlin Lake mining division, vice E. W. Bickle.

F. G. Fauquier, of Nakusp, to be stipendiary magistrate, government agent, assessor and collector under the assessment act, collector of revenue tax, district registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and registrar under the Marriage Act, for the Revelstoke division of West Kootenay; gold commissioner for the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Lardreau and Atlin Lake mining divisions; clerk of the peace for the county of Kootenay; and district registrar of the Revelstoke registry of the Supreme Court, vice H. N. Coursier.

Walter Scott, of Illecillewaet, to be mining recorder and collector of revenue tax for the Atlin Lake mining division; and a provincial police constable, vice F. G. Fauquier, transferred to Revelstoke.

Robert Armstrong, of Illecillewaet, to be mining recorder and collector of revenue tax for the Illecillewaet mining division, vice Walter Scott, transferred to Nakusp.

William Clarence Brown, of Vancouver, barrister-at-law, to be a notary public for and within the province.

Albert Edward McPhillips, of Victoria, barrister-at-law, to be one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

John Bunman, of the Windermere mining division, vice George Goldie, transferred to Port Steele.

Hon. J. D. Prentice, provincial secretary, to be acting minister of finance during the absence of Hon. J. H. Turner.

R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria, to be secretary of the Bureau of Statistics.

The following have been appointed justices of the peace:

County of Kootenay—G. A. Rendell, of Eholt.

Counties of Victoria and Nanaimo—W. E. Green, Shawinigan Lake.

For the whole province—George Albert Malby, of Clayoquot; Hon. Edgar Dewdney, of Victoria; Hugh McPherson, of Trout Lake; Thomas McNaught, of Halcyon Hot Springs; George Fawcett Drabble, of Comox; Frank Fletcher, of Nelson; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Arthur Worcester, of Vancouver; Edward Benjamin Marvin, of Victoria; Charles Hayward, of Victoria; Arthur Reed Spaulding, of Pender Island; James Reginald Harris, of Whonnock; Michael Manson, of Hazelton; Henry Thomas Thrift, of Hazelton; Charles J. South, of Vancouver; Charles Frederick Lindmark, of Revelstoke; Thomas Cunningham, of Vancouver; William Stephenson, of Quesnel Forks; William T. Cookley, of New Westminster.

Hon. J. D. Prentice having returned to the city, the appointment of Hon. W. C. Wells as acting provincial secretary and minister of education has been rescinded.

next as Thanksgiving Day is published. Tenders are being called for, receivable up to October 20th, for the construction of a wagon road from Vancouver to Barnet.

A provincial court of revision will be held at Clinton on November 25th and a municipal court at Sandon on November 12th.

The city council of Vancouver have imposed a tax of \$1,000 a year on trading stamp companies, and \$500 a year on firms using such stamps.

A. A. Boak & Co., Limited, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated to take over the real estate and finance business of A. A. Boak & Co., Vancouver; and the Urban Mining Co., capital \$250,000, has also been incorporated, with the usual objects.

The British Columbia Finance, Trust & General Corporation, Limited, and the Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., have been licensed as extra-provincial companies.

David Lindsay, clothier and dry goods merchant, of Johnson street, has assigned to J. J. Sargison.

W. A. Dier gives notice of his intention to apply for the lease of oyster beds at Barclay Sound.

All places claims in Lillooet district will be laid over from November 15th to May 1st.

## Rests With War Office

Disposal of Canadian Regulars Here a Matter For Fall Mail.

Reasons Why "A" Co. Should Be Permanently Retained in Victoria.

This afternoon the board of trade is considering what action should be taken by that body in regard to the rumor that A Company, 3rd R. C. R., is likely to be removed to Halifax.

The members of the company mentioned, and their officers, have become such favorites in the city, that the hope is very generally expressed that the military authorities will see it to retain them here.

The growing importance of this point as a military and naval base as evidenced by the constantly increasing garrison which the war office is posting at Work Point, has stimulated the hope that one company at least of the special regiment raised to garrison Halifax would be retained here permanently.

As the Pacific station is rapidly becoming a rival in importance to the Atlantic one, it is doubtful if in some respects the regiment proper, stationed at Halifax, will have as good opportunities of imbibing military instruction as those at Esquimalt.

The men, too, have all been recruited in the West, and a better service men, and he courted the fullest inquiry into the matter.

The morning paper also published an interview with Dr. Fraser, who fully corroborated Dr. Hart's statements and maintained that the McMillan child had not the slightest symptoms of diphtheria.

Continuing, Dr. Fraser said: "As regards Dr. Hart's action in this matter, I consider it contemptible in the extreme. Not only is such conduct annoying to professional men, but it is calculated to needlessly alarm the public. Why, quite a diphtheria scare has been gotten up over the matter. For the past two days my phone has been ringing continuously and people have been telling me of diphtheria cases here, there and everywhere. When I asked how they knew they were cases of diphtheria, invariably the reply was: 'Oh, Dr. Ernest Hall says so.'"

Now, as a matter of fact, there are to my knowledge at the present moment in the city of Victoria only two cases of diphtheria, and in both instances they are under proper surveillance. They may be others of which Dr. Ernest Hall may be aware, but if he has knowledge of any, it is his duty to report them and have them quarantined.

"I received the following letter: Victoria, Oct. 10, 1900. Dr. Fraser, Medical Health Officer, City of Victoria: Dear Sir:—I have cause to believe that a medical certificate has been issued to the effect that the McMillan child (date and name) died from diphtheria. I deem that the cause of death be properly ascertained before the body is buried or I shall commence proceedings with reference to this matter. Respectfully, ERNEST HALL.

"Now that's a nicely worded document, isn't it? I simply treated it with contempt, as I knew the facts of the case. Dr. Ernest Hall was seen by a Times representative this morning in connection with this matter and in reply to the statements appearing in this morning's paper in the report of the interviews with Doctors Hart and Fraser, said: 'Yesterday a reporter of the Colonist requested an interview with me on this question, and I refused, as I preferred to have the entire matter dealt with by the proper authorities. Dr. Hart either speaks what he knows to be false or what he does not know to be facts. He says that my conduct is despicable. Well, my 'despicable conduct' as he calls it, is this: 'On Wednesday last, October 10th,

## Doctors Disagree

Regarding Cause of Death of a Child in Spring Ridge.

Dr. E. Hall Replies to Statements of Doctors Fraser and Hart.

A meeting of the board of health will be held this evening, when among the matters to come up for consideration will be a letter from Dr. Ernest Hall containing certain charges against Doctors Hart and Fraser.

It is that Dr. Hart neglected to report a case of diphtheria which he had under treatment and that the city health officer incorrectly caused a burial certificate to be issued attributing the cause of the death to pneumonia.

In interviews published in this morning's paper both physicians absolutely deny the truth of these charges, and in measured terms condemn Dr. Ernest Hall's action in the matter.

According to the report of the interview Dr. Hart said that on October 4th he was called to attend the child of Andrew McMillan, of Taunton street, Spring Ridge, and upon examination found it to be suffering from a bad attack of pneumonia.

He prescribed for the case and visited the child each day up till the 10th, when he found the child to be sinking rapidly.

Continuing, the doctor stated that after he left the house Dr. Ernest Hall called, without solicitation, and demanded to see the patient. Dr. Hart says that although the child's life was just ebbing away Dr. Hall made an examination which caused great distress and that the parents were annoyed. Dr. Hall immediately declared the child to be suffering from diphtheria and before he had gone a block the little one was dead.

Dr. Hart further averred that Dr. Hall came to his office and informed him that the child was suffering from diphtheria and asked him somewhat peremptorily to look after the case. He (Dr. Hart) replied that he would attend to the case and Dr. Hall left the office.

Continuing, according to the morning paper, Dr. Hart asserted that he went to Dr. Fraser's office and told him of Dr. Hall's visit and asked him to accompany him to the McMillan residence to institute an examination of the child. He did so and found the patient dead and the parents in great distress over Dr. Hall's actions.

Upon further examination they could find absolutely no evidence to show that the child had been suffering from diphtheria, and Dr. Fraser agreed with him that there could be no uncertainty in issuing a burial certificate attributing the child's death to pneumonia.

The doctor further informed his interviewer that he considered that Dr. Hall had acted in a grossly indecent and unprofessional manner, and he courted the fullest inquiry into the matter.

The morning paper also published an interview with Dr. Fraser, who fully corroborated Dr. Hart's statements and maintained that the McMillan child had not the slightest symptoms of diphtheria.

Continuing, Dr. Fraser said: "As regards Dr. Hart's action in this matter, I consider it contemptible in the extreme. Not only is such conduct annoying to professional men, but it is calculated to needlessly alarm the public. Why, quite a diphtheria scare has been gotten up over the matter. For the past two days my phone has been ringing continuously and people have been telling me of diphtheria cases here, there and everywhere. When I asked how they knew they were cases of diphtheria, invariably the reply was: 'Oh, Dr. Ernest Hall says so.'"

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Mr. McMillan, the father of the child in question, hurriedly called at my office about 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and wanted me to go to his house. I was at my residence at the time, but my assistant immediately telephoned to me the request that I proceed to the McMillan residence on Taunton street at once. At that time I was not aware that the case was being treated by Dr. Hart. I immediately repaired to the McMillan house, and found that the father had not returned. Consequently the statements of Dr. Hart, that I called at the house without solicitation, and that the parents of the child witnessed the operation, are false. Upon arriving at the McMillan residence I found the child strangling from an obstruction in the wind-pipe. I opened its mouth with the aid of a spoon, the mother assisting me to the utmost, and I perceived clearly considerable white diphtheric membrane on the inside of the throat. There was no painful annoyance. Dr. Hart so graphically describes, and I cannot understand how he can so speak so authoritatively on what he did not see. As soon as I ascertained that the case was Dr. Hart's, I went to his office, as was my duty, and told him that the child he was attending was suffering from diphtheria, and requested him to go up at once to the house. He replied that he did not think the child had diphtheria, and said that other doctors agreed with him. I assured him that it was, and asked him if he had the necessary instruments. He replied that he had, and I volunteered to accompany him to the McMillan residence and assist him to remove the obstruction. He immediately turned his back upon me, and proceeded into an adjoining room. "I then repaired to Doctor Fraser's office to report the case to him, but he was not in. I left a message for him on the slate and then returned to my office, having done my duty in the matter. "Now, in reference to the statement made by Dr. Hart that the child had died before I had gone a block from the residence, I left the patient's house not later than 2 p.m., and from what I can learn from reliable sources in the immediate neighborhood, the child died at least one hour after I left the residence, death occurring between 3 and 3.30 o'clock. "I am informed that both doctors did not arrive at the house until at least 4 o'clock. In fact I am prepared to prove these statements. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not incapable of making mistakes in diagnosis, although I have taken special courses in various institutions, and have seen more throat diseases than Drs. Fraser and Hart together. I have in nearly all cases of suspected diphtheria gone to the trouble of making bacteriological culture of membrane from the throat. "The other members of the family to which this child belonged were playing with another child, who is now a diphtheric patient of mine, at the event of the McMillan child became ill. My own patient was removed to quarantine and an operation was performed upon the throat and its life was saved. This case was admitted so by medical men. The symptoms in the case were similar. "It is a very significant fact that this morning the McMillan residence is vacant, an unusual course to pursue if the child had suffered from pneumonia. "In reference to Dr. Hart's statement that I have been guilty of grossly indecent and unprofessional conduct, I challenge him to name one act of such conduct on my part. The code of ethics of the American Medical Association to which Dr. Hart is subservient would not uphold Dr. Hart. I have no axe to grind with Dr. Hart, and I have been acting in the interest of the public of Victoria, and I deeply deplore the fact that I have been compelled to cast reflection, not personally upon Dr. Fraser, but upon the faulty administration of his department."

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE. Many Miners Reach Scranton for the Convention.

Scranton, Oct. 11.—The convention of the anthracite miners now on strike throughout the entire hard coal fields in Pennsylvania, will convene in this city to-morrow morning, for the purpose of considering the ten per cent. net increase in wages proposed by nearly all the mine operators in the region.

What the outcome of the convention will be is a matter of speculation, and the opinions expressed to-night by labor leaders are widely divergent. The belief is general that in the absence of any uniform instructions among the delegates, the chances of settlement by this convention are slight.

The organization of the convention will be the only thing done at to-morrow's session.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—The Pittsburg & Buffalo Coal Company has opened one mine near Glanville, Pa., and is arranging for the opening of two more at the same place. To-day the company let contracts for mining machinery aggregating over \$500,000. This machinery is to be placed in the two new mines. The Pittsburg & Buffalo Company is also developing coal territory at Whitecroft, on the Alleghany Valley railway.

FLOODS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. St. John, Oct. 11.—The entire province of New Brunswick resembles a lake at this time. It has rained steadily for 118 hours, and 10 inches of rain have fallen. No trains are moving on the C. P. R. between St. John and Vancouver, or the branch lines of the road to St. Andrew's. The bridge at Eglon, on the main line, was swept away. Between St. John and Vancouver and the branch lines there are 25 washouts—some 150 feet long and 25 feet deep. The condition is the worst in years. Thousands of dollars of damage has been done. The Shore Line and Intercolonial also suffered some damage.

## Czar and Manchuria

It is Reported That the Russian Troops Are to Be Withdrawn.

Triads Defeat the Imperial Soldiers—Operations Under Von Waldersee.

London, Oct. 9.—A dispatch appears in the Times that Emperor Nicholas recently decided to recall the Russian troops from Manchuria after Mukden had been occupied.

The Shanghai correspondent of the same paper, writing October 7th, says: "It is reported that French troops hold Lu Ko Shio, on the Lu Han railroad. The Russians and Germans hold the Pei Tang forts, and have also taken Tong Shan and the Kai Ping mines, thus monopolizing the coal supply in Northern China. It was expected that Count von Waldersee would maintain an even balance between the powers, whereas the actual result of the operations places all the strategic positions in the hands of other nations. A strong feeling prevails that the situation is daily becoming more gloomy."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Canton says: "Five thousand Triads have defeated the Imperial troops and occupied several places between Mire Bay and Deep Bay. They are now moving southward. The viceroy to-day dispatched Admiral Ho and General Tong to oppose them."

Occupation of Mukden. St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—The Russian general staff has received official dispatches confirming the occupation of Mukden. Lieut.-Gen. Subbotich entered the city on October 1st. He advanced from Niu Chwang on September 24th with 11 battalions of infantry, Cossack cavalry, and 40 guns, and after fighting two engagements routed the Chinese army on September 27th. Before withdrawing, the Chinese looted and fired the city. The Russians captured many modern guns and immense stocks of war material.

The Japs. Pekin, Oct. 8.—Gen. Yamaguchi will retain 10,000 Japanese troops—2,000 of them at Pekin. The Japanese are taking along the line of communications. Eight thousand Germans will winter in Pekin, and 1,500 Russians. The number of British troops who will be retained has not been received. Sir Alfred Gaselee will probably keep a brigade. The allies are storing supplies for six months. Count von Waldersee's headquarters will be in the buildings in the Imperial pleasure grounds, outside the Purple City.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—telegram received by Sheng Tao from Gen. Su reports that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of the Kwang Si province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger which is directed against them.

Salisbury's Reply. London, Oct. 11.—The officials of the foreign office say that Lord Salisbury answers to M. Delcasse's Chinese note with a reservation as to the methods of prohibiting the import of arms, and suggesting that each nationality garrison one place, instead of the proposed joint occupation of each locality.

Chinese Decapitated. Berlin, Oct. 11.—According to a dispatch received by the German Navy League, the situation in Southern China is exceedingly critical. The dispatch says that Ching Wei Hong, who advised the Dowager Empress to enroll the Boxers in the army, had been appointed governor of the new Chinese capital, Shin Fu. It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chin Kiang, province of Kiang Su; and that Gen. Yuan Shi Kai has increased his army to 40,000.

Count von Waldersee, in an official telegram, announces that he will start for Pekin from Tien Tsin next Saturday. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The semi-official press to-day admits that there is no development regarding the reported removal of the Imperial court to Si Ngan Fu. This admission is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Hsu's return to Pekin is now highly improbable, although his presence there is "absolutely necessary to effect lasting peace."

From President McKinley. Washington, Oct. 11.—The reply of the state department to the French note relative to the basis of Chinese negotiations was made public late to-day. It reads as follows: The Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires (sent to Mr. Thiebaut, October 10th, 1900): Memorandum.—The government of the United States agree with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past, and substantial guarantees for the future. The President is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiations forwarded in the memorandum of October 4th the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum, and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Pekin. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Pekin may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

2. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. If it is understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, the details of its regulations seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

3. Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is one object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

4. The organization in Pekin of a permanent guard for the legations. The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authority of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Pekin an adequate legation guard.

5. The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

6. The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard the legations in Pekin, and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required. The President believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

Department of State, Washington, D. C., October 10th.

Minister White's Opinion. Washington, Oct. 11.—Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany, had conferences with the President and Secretary Hay to-day, preparatory to returning to his post in Berlin next week.

Mr. White, in an interview, said that having been so long absent from Berlin, he could not give the latest phases of opinion there regarding the Chinese matter, but that when he left it was felt by some of the brightest people he met that the course pursued by the United States was wiser than that adopted by the European powers. One of the longest headed men in the diplomatic corps had congratulated him on the fact that the whole of the other powers almost universally had lost hope and were ready to proceed to the most extreme measures on the supposition that the diplomatic corps in Pekin, and indeed, the whole foreign population there, had been murdered. The United States government had been patient and wise, and it was due to this attitude that the United States had been first to communicate with Pekin, and was really the power which saved the foreigners there. Events since then, Mr. White pointed out, have justified completely this view.

The ambassador expressed the opinion that in spite of some friction between the various powers, an ultimate fair understanding concerning China was altogether probable.

C. P. B. PRESIDENT Has Returned to Montreal From the West.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, reached this city this morning after having travelled eight thousand miles in three weeks, inspecting that railway company's system in western Canada. He expressed himself well pleased with the condition of the railway and the activity noticeable in the West, especially in British Columbia. Asked if he took any interest in politics while out West, Mr. Shaughnessy laughingly said: "We have no politics in this company. For myself I have never changed my politics, but I have not yet found out to what side I belong."

THREE DAYS' FIGHT. British Column Engaged Dewet's Commando, Which Was Put to Flight.

London, Oct. 10.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Vrededorf, Orange River Colony: "The British column had a three days' fight, from October 7th, with General Dewet's commando, of a thousand men and five guns. It took place in a veritable sea of mountains near here. The Boers were demolished and dispersed, and they fled demoralized. "The British casualties were slight."

THE PACIFIC CABLE. Montreal, Oct. 8.—Lord Strathcona, who arrived this morning, expressed his pleasure at once more being in Canada. He was glad the Strathcona Horse had made such a good showing in South Africa. The Pacific cable, Lord Strathcona stated, will be built within a couple of years.

RIA

Castoria is a Regoric, Drops neither Opium, It is Pleasant, by Millions of allays Feverish Colic, Castoria Constipation and Food, regulates Children, giving the Children?

Castoria. It is well adapted to children. It is superior to any other medicine. M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATURE OF RAPPER.

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Sewing Silks of one hundred strands of silk.

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purchase the best grocery and to do this you should always buy in stock, and at market prices.

OUR (10 lb. sack) ..... \$7 (7 lb. sack) ..... MILK ..... Sliced Ham and Butter ..... BUTTER ..... EASTERN OYSTERS, FRESH AND RELIABLE.

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be Independent-Conservative club passed a resolution endorsing Mr. Belmont.

PAIN BUT DESTROY IT. This is a remedy for all the various forms of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. It is a powerful anti-inflammatory and analgesic.

be Independent-Conservative club passed a resolution endorsing Mr. Belmont.

# Outbreak Of Plague

### The Dread Visitant Again Appears at Osaka—Several Cases Reported.

### Grotesque Boxer Placard Translated Into English—Some Extravagant Rhetoric.

The Duke of Fife, which arrived at the outer wharf, brought the intelligence of a renewed outbreak of plague at Osaka. The Kobe Herald containing the information, says:

"It will have been observed that a serious outbreak of plague has again occurred at Osaka—almost concurrently with the dismissal of 80 of the doctors and inspectors specially employed in connection with the stamping out of the former outbreak. The total number of cases (suspected and proved) since the renewal is eleven, and in five of these deaths has already occurred. Three cases of the remaining six are genuine plague, while the rest are treated as suspected cases. They are in the Momoyama Isolation hospital. All the patients are from locality, Funadacho, Minami Ku, and the authorities have taken measures of inspection and examination in that neighborhood as well as the general cleansing of dwellings.

"The authorities attribute the renewed outbreak to young rats, easily infected by plague germs and passing them on to human beings. The Namba police station and the ambulance station did not take vigorous action for the extermination of rats while other stations were doing all that was possible. The authorities have decided to take the necessary preventive measures against the plague in Osaka, and will shortly commence a health inspection of the whole population.

"A curious incident is reported in connection with the renewed outbreak. Mr. Kikuchi, governor of Osaka, had issued invitations for an entertainment dinner to the medical officers of Osaka in token of his appreciation of their services in stamping out the plague on the 15th inst. The disease was of course supposed to have been wiped out, but it had reappeared before the day of the celebration, and of course after the issue of the invitations. But the banquet could not conveniently be cancelled though it was meant to celebrate the disappearance of the plague. It was therefore held, and the governor delivered a short speech stating that the dinner was merely an offer of some refreshments to the guests who were present, and not in celebration of the cessation of the epidemic. Mr. Tamura, mayor of Osaka, declined to be present, in view of the renewal of the plague, and the Japanese papers commend his action."

Perhaps one of the most grotesque placards alleged to have been promulgated by the Boxer leaders was recently discovered posted in the West City, Peking. Translated, it reads as follows:

"In a certain street in Peking some worshippers of the I-ho Ch'uan (Boxers) at midnight suddenly saw a spirit descend in their midst. The spirit was silent for a long time, and all the congregation fell upon their knees and prayed. Then a terrible voice was heard saying:

"I am none other than the Great Yu Ti (God of the unseen world) come down in person. Well knowing that ye are all of devout mind, I have just now descended to make known to you that these are times of trouble in the world, and that it is impossible to set aside the decrees of fate. Disturbances are to be dreaded from the foreign devils; everywhere they are starting missions, erecting telegraphs, and building railways; they do not believe in the sacred doctrine, and they speak evil of the gods. Their sins are numberless as the hairs of the head. Therefore am I wrath, and my thunders have pealed forth. By night and by day have I thought of these things. Should I command my generals to come down to earth, even they would not have strength to change the course of fate. For this reason I have given forth my decree that I shall descend to earth at the head of all the saints and spirits, and that wherever the I-ho Ch'uan are gathered to gether, there shall the gods be in the midst of them. I have also to make known to all the righteous in the three worlds that they must be of one mind, and all practise the cult of the I-ho Ch'uan, that so the wrath of heaven may be appeased.

"So soon as the practice of the I-ho Ch'uan has been brought to perfection—wait for three times three or nine times three, nine times nine or three times three—then shall the devils meet their doom. The will of heaven is that the telegraph wires be first cut, then the railways torn up and then shall the foreign devils be decapitated. In that day shall the hour of their calamities come. The time for rain to fall is yet afar off, and all on account of the devils.

"I hereby make known these commands to all you righteous folk, that ye may strive with one accord to exterminate all foreign devils, and so turn aside the wrath of heaven. This shall be accounted unto you for well doing; and on the day when it is done, the wind and rain shall be according to your desire.

"Therefore I expressly command you to make this known in every place."

"This I saw with my own eyes, and therefore I make bold to take my pen and write what happened. They who believe it shall have merit; they who do not believe it shall have guilt. The wrath of the spirit was because of the destruction of the Temple of Yu Ti. He sees that the men of the I-ho Ch'uan are devout worshippers and pray to him.

"If my tidings are false, may I be destroyed by the five thunderbolts."

"4th moon, 1st day (April 26th, 1900)."

"According to the Kobe Herald of September 10th, the body of Baron von Kettler, which it was stated that the Tungji Yamen had recovered and cared for, was discovered merely by chance, and as a result of current native gossip, enclosed in a Chinese coffin under a heap

of sand, close to the spot where the unfortunate minister was murdered. The body has, however, now been interred in the burial ground of the German legation. It is understood that rumors to the above effect reached Shanghai some time ago, but that only now full confirmation has come to hand. The horrors of the siege and the sufferings of the beleaguered foreigners, even without taking into consideration the subsequent massacre by the Imperial troops of thousands of unoffending Chinese, were already bad enough; and it is extremely painful to record the gruesome fact of the desecration of the European cemetery. Abominable as is such a crime from the foreign point of view, it is even more so from the Chinese standpoint, since the natives, as is well known, are accustomed to worship periodically at the tombs of their ancestors, and the fact that they can be inflicted upon by a Chinaman is the violation and destroying of such tombs.

Another exchange says that the true character of the Empress Dowager is one of the minor problems which complicate the Chinese puzzle. Her portrait has been painted in all the hues of the rainbow, the darker shades predominating. A very favorable view of her disposition is to be found in a letter, published in America, from Mrs. Conger, the wife of the United States minister at Peking. Mrs. Conger visited the Empress Dowager together with the wives of the other ministers. She was charmed with her hostess, who certainly did her best to please. Whatever hatred of the "foreign devils" the Dowager Empress may have been cherishing in her heart found no outlet in her countenance or words. "She seemed bright and happy," says Mrs. Conger. "Her face was aglow with goodwill. There was no trace of cruelty to be seen. In simple expressions she welcomed us, but her actions were all of freedom and warmth. She arose and wished us well. She reached both hands towards each lady, and said, with much enthusiastic earnestness, 'One family, one family.' She was very cordial, and when we were passed to the tea table she stepped forward and tipped each cup of tea to her own lips. She took a sip, then lifted the cup of tea to her own lips, and said again, 'One family, one family.'" The events of the last month were probably somewhat shaken Mrs. Conger's confidence in the sincerity of the Empress Dowager and in her methods of treating a "family."

A number of foreign ladies lately besieged in Peking have arrived in Japan. Lady Macdonald, wife of the British minister, is now in Tokio. She and her daughters are at present at the Hotel Hotel there. Miss Macdonald has been interviewed by the representative of a Tokio journal. In the report of the interview Miss Macdonald is represented as saying that the Chinese shelled the besieged at random day and night, and sometimes the shot penetrated the walls of the British legation—naturally to the great alarm of the besieged. They were driven almost to despair when the Su Ching-wan fu was set on fire and all determined to die manfully in the hands of the worst. On that occasion they did not expect to survive an hour. The defence lines were not broken however, and they were spared a cruel fate. It was unnecessary, Miss Macdonald said, to describe the brilliant services rendered by the marines; and the Japanese volunteers proved themselves to be most excellent soldiers. They had no drill, but they fought splendidly. The failure of several thousand Chinese to capture the legations might be partly attributed to the cowardice of the Chinese soldiers, but at the same time it was greatly due to the courageous service rendered by the volunteers. Mr. Murali, the Ashai correspondent, fought with particular gallantry when Chinese offensives were made, and he rendered valuable service in defence work. He was always able to assist in maintaining the cheerfulness of the besieged and behaved as a thorough gentleman all through the fearful time. Many of the volunteers were killed. Messrs. Kojima and Narahara and Capt. Ando, of the Japanese, were killed. They were wounded while engaged in the defence and succumbed to their wounds. Mrs. Narahara attended her husband's bedside with the most admirable tenderness after he was wounded. She attended her attendance for days without rest to herself. When at length he succumbed to his wounds she bore herself admirably, and all could not help deeply sympathizing with her in her great sorrow. When the armistice was declared the besieged, although it might seem strange, held a great feast. Of course they had a quantity of provisions left and they revelled in water melons sent them by the Empress Dowager. They ate and talked and had a jolly time, such as they were likely to remember all their lives.

According to an Oriental exchange, Professor Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, arrived in Hongkong by the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Munchen from New Guinea on 20th August. He is now on a visit to Canton. Dr. Koch was reported to have been in Canton a few days and then proceeded home by the Prinz Heinrich. The professor has been engaged in scientific investigations in the German colonies, specially with regard to the malarial mosquito. Professor Koch's fourth report on the proceedings of the German malaria expedition has just been published. It includes the work of the months of March and April. Dr. Koch again asserts that he is convinced of the possibility of a total extermination of the malaria. In Stephansort itself it has now been reduced to a minimum, and this also during a period of the year when, according to the experience of former years, the conditions are most unfavorable. Physicians must not rely simply upon the prophylactic use of quinine, but resolutely set themselves to the work of expelling the malarial parasites as far as possible. Dr. Koch regards it as practicable, by the adoption of the processes now discovered, to purge every house, and to keep it entirely free from malaria.

A correspondent writes to the Ceylon Observer: "The five German cruisers which left for the Far East would not have got away so early had it not been for the courtesy of Captain Horsky, of H. M. S. Europa, he having generously allowed the squadron to take the coal intended for his vessel, as they were in a hurry to get out to China. Had it not been for this act of courtesy, the squadron would have been delayed here several days longer, owing to the scarcity of Welsh coal in Colombo. When the squadron left, the Europa manned the yards and rigging and gave the Germans three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned."

# Merciless Boxers

### Details of the Dreadful Massacres in the Shan-Si District.

### Sufferings of Helpless and Defenceless at Hands of Cruel Persecutors.

Every liner that completes the chain of communication between the Orient and the Occident by traversing across the Pacific is waited with more than ordinary interest at the present time. The Duke of Fife, which arrived at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon, was no exception to the rule, and the budget of news brought by her justified the general expectations in this regard. Notably interesting is the narrative of the outrages in the Shan Si district, which is vouched for as authentic by the Oriental exchange and gives an idea of the revolting cruelties practised by the Boxers on their helpless victims. A recent issue of the Kobe Herald says:

A native Christian teacher, a graduate of the North China College at Tung Chow, who has been employed as a teacher in the Boys' school at Fen-Chou-fu, Shan-si, arrived in Tien Tsin on Saturday evening, September 1st, 1900, having escaped from the general massacre. He left Shensi on August 23rd, and after many vicissitudes arrived here safe and well. He is a very intelligent and energetic fellow of twenty-two, who, within the past two years, under the instruction of a missionary lady, has learned to speak English with great fluency and precision, and is well qualified to give an accurate account of the events in that language. His story is as follows:

"As far as is known at present it was on the 23rd of June that the first murders were committed. This was at Hsiao Yi Hsien, near Ping Yao, where two ladies of the China Inland Mission were living alone, Miss Whitechurch and Miss Sewell. Their deaths were reported long since by telegraph. On the day mentioned three hundred Boxers broke into the mission compound subsequent to the following incident. A few rough youths had attacked the front gate; the ladies sent to the district magistrate complaining and asking for protection. The official came himself, and finding only the gate injured, reproved the informant and struck him with his hand. This gave notice to the crowds that they could attack with impunity. The ladies at once began another appeal to the official, who replied that his underlings were intended to protect Chinese and not foreigners. Thereupon a large crowd entered the compound and attacked the two ladies. In their helplessness, they knelt before the crowd and begged for mercy, the only answer was to be beaten on the head at intervals with clubs. Some of the crowd took glass bottles and with them beat the ladies, and others, carrying the bottles in doing so. The ladies fled to the house after the first attack. Their clothes were stripped off and their watches carried away. The official on being informed of their death, sent over two boxes for coffins; these were placed in the new building. The next disaster of the order of things was upon the 29th of June, at Sheng Yang-Hsien, seventy miles east of Tai-yuen fu. This is the Mission station of independent workers under Mr. T. W. Mr. and Mrs. Pigott not being allowed to communicate with her husband. The news was brought to Tai-ku by a photographer who had fled, and was forwarded to Fen Chow fu by letter. On the 3rd of the sixth moon (June 26th) most of the foreign houses at Tai Yuan had been burned as already reported by Mr. Saunders's party. The missionaries escaped to the house of Mr. Farthing, of the English Baptist mission, with the exception of Miss Coombs, who was unable to do so owing to the hindrance of her native school girls. Five hundred Boxers and rough people had crowded into the houses, but several of the missionaries managed to fight their way through and escape, the one lady being left behind unnoticed. During the rioting many fell and were trampled upon, two girls thus meeting their death.

"Miss Coombs pleaded with the soldiers, who were sharing in the loot and helping in the burning, to save her life. Their reply was to seize her and throw her into the flames of the burning houses; later on nothing but a pile of ashes was found in the place where she fell. The refugees must have remained several days at the house of Mr. Farthing. On the 10th of July, the governor sent for a complete list of the names of the foreigners. On the 9th of July, Monday, he ordered them all to come to his yamen under the pretence that he intended to escort them in safety to the coast. On entering the first gate of the yamen they were surrounded by a guard of soldiers. This being completed, about thirty Boxers with drawn swords were allowed to enter the circle and each foreigner was cut to pieces by these invited guests. They were all beheaded, and the heads were placed in baskets which were hung upon the four gates of the city. About forty native Christians were killed at the same time. Next day the Roman Catholic priests were killed in the same manner. They were believed to be chiefly Frenchmen. The bodies of thirty-three persons thus killed were placed in signal for the attack upon the whole party. They were escorted by the soldiers to the village of Kai Shih, as

mentioned above, and at the given signal both companies of soldiers rushed on the helpless victims and cut them down mercilessly with their swords. Their bodies were then stripped and all burned together in a line by the road side.

"No such awful summary of deliberate wholesale massacre by government order has been known within the century. The prefect added one more atrocity; the poor dispenser was re-arrested and given another 300 blows to secure from him a list of the native Christian members, with the view of ferreting them out and killing them.

"The escaped teacher went as far as Ping Yao and returned on the second day to hear the fate of his foreign friends. He heard further that three Swedish missionaries at Yung Hang Chu had been sent away by the official to the Yellow river, their escape being uncertain. He learned that five women at Chieh Hsio Hsien had made an effort to escape, and that a Miss French and a Miss Palmer had fled to Hung Tung Hsien. The helper himself started for the coast with the above news on August 23rd, and arrived at Lai Yu. The terrible end of the mission there was told him. He passed through the mountains and at Hual Lu found the terrible governor, Yu Chien, with his assembled troops. He had gone as far as Hsiao Lo etc. of Peking, but having heard of the capture of the city he had returned to Hual Lu."

# TO DIVIDE THE INSURANCE.

### Detective Smiley Says Unger Was to Receive \$3,000, While Brown Got \$7,000—Charges Against Prisoners.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 10.—Detective Frank H. Smiley's confession of details, as he claims to know them, of the insurance fraud conspiracy that brought death to Marc Ad Defenbach, was made public yesterday at the county jail, where he is confined with F. Wayland Brown and Dr. August M. Unger, the other alleged conspirators.

In his confession Smiley says that Unger and Brown had arranged to gain the insurance, and that they were to divide it. Unger was to receive \$3,000, while Brown was to take \$7,000. Smiley asserts that he was only a tool in the plot, and that all he was to receive was \$1,000 from Brown for allowing himself to be known as the intended husband of Miss Defenbach.

Information has reached the prosecuting officials that a young lady stenographer, who had worked in the offices of a firm of insurance solicitors and had familiarized herself with their methods, was intimately acquainted with one of the three men now under arrest. She is thought to have carried considerable insurance on her life. She left suddenly for California seeking health, and 24 hours later word came to Chicago that she had died suddenly on the train. But before she died, as it developed later, she had made a good profit, and her close friend who is now involved in the Defenbach case, remarked to another young woman acquaintance that she had gone into a "decline," and that he feared she could not live long. As events proved, this was a good prophecy.

The three prisoners, Dr. A. M. Unger, Francis Wayland Brown and Frank H. Smiley, remained in the county jail all of yesterday anticipating an effort either to secure bail for them or to procure their release by means of habeas corpus. The prosecution swore out two additional warrants for the trio, one warrant charging them with conspiracy to get \$5,000 fraudulently from the Canadian Order of Foresters, and the other with the same activity in connection with the insuring Miss Defenbach for \$2,000 in the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

# A NARROW ESCAPE.

### Prompt Action on Part of Captain of Oceanic Averted Wreck.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Evening World has a copyrighted dispatch from Queens-town which says: "The giant White Star liner Oceanic, which arrived here yesterday, had a narrow escape from shipwreck off the coast of Ireland. While approaching the coast at 4 a.m. and trying to pick up the Fastnet light, breakers were suddenly crashing on the rocks ahead and the vessel touched bottom. Captain Cameron immediately reversed his engines, the watertight compartments were closed, the lifeboats were cleared away and the crew were at quarters at once. The big ship got back into deep water without being injured. There was no panic."

# GLACIER SLIPPING INTO SEA.

(Associated Press.) Tacoma, Oct. 8.—Engineer G. W. Gardise, who has returned to Juneau from the Taku inlet, reports that he found the appearance of things wonderfully changed by the slipping into the sea of half a mile of the big Window glacier. For a century this glacier has been dead and its terminal extended into the sea as a crescent shaped bar. Big trees grew on the bar, showing it had been there many years. The Gardise found all this changed. Instead an immense body of ice is floating about with huge icebergs, and a wide channel has been cut through the bar to the tide-water.

# THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

London, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here yesterday, the opinion was expressed that unless enough space is granted Canada at the Glasgow exhibition next year in order to present a fair showing, no exhibits of Canadian goods should be attempted. It was resolved to take energetic means to have parliament pass necessary legislation at the next session.

# TAVERNER EXONERATED.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—The jury in the case of J. W. Taverner, who died from injuries received in a drunken brawl on September 29th with Ed. Taverne, returned a verdict exonerating Taverner from the charge of manslaughter, declaring the deceased came to his death through a rough and tumble fight in which Taverner and others took part.

# Interesting Exhibits

### Forestry Building at Paris Exposition Contains Many Fine Canadian Specimens.

### Horticultural Display Attracts Many Visitors—Gold Medals For Machinery.

The same degree of excellence which is so prominent a feature of the Canadian exhibit of food products, minerals, agricultural, education, natural history, etc. (already described in these articles), is equally notable in the displays of forestry, horticulture, machinery and the various manufactured articles, whether exhibited by government or by private individuals.

From not all of these can it be expected that as striking results will follow as from the displays of minerals, foods and the products of hunting and fishing. The latter are producing a direct and immediate benefit which, in the simple nature of things, cannot be expected from manufactures, whether of wood or metal, or from the exhibits of fresh fruits and vegetables.

But what these last named may seem to lack in actual achievement is but a relative degree to the more noted Canadian resources, and are none the less to be ignored on that account. Indeed, it would have been much to be regretted had the government, in arrangements, paid less attention to these seemingly secondary features, and devoted its attention only to those which promised the more brilliant results.

More brilliant, for instance, Canada stood tall short by comparison with the mammoth exhibits of machinery from Germany, Great Britain, Russia or the United States, it would have been a grave mistake to have failed to make adequate provision for a representative display in these classes. The mistake has not been made, and it is satisfactory to note that not only have a goodly number of gold and silver medals been accorded to exhibits of various articles of Canadian manufacture, but an illustration has also been afforded of the advancement of manufactures in the Dominion and of the proficiency of Canadian labor.

In this comprehensiveness of the Canadian exhibits at Paris, then, has been obviated the possible danger that Europeans might have obtained a wrong impression of the country and its people. Had only the natural wealth of mine, forest and soil been represented at Paris, it might have been thought by those ignorant of our country that in the arts and sciences, in education and in the realm of industrial activity, the Dominion was not progressed in equal measure with the nations of modern Europe, or with her great American neighbor to the south.

Such an impression—and it would have been a mistaken and an unfortunate one—had only the natural wealth of mine, forest and soil been represented at Paris, it might have been thought by those ignorant of our country that in the arts and sciences, in education and in the realm of industrial activity, the Dominion was not progressed in equal measure with the nations of modern Europe, or with her great American neighbor to the south.

One of the most notable of the Canadian exhibits at the exposition is that of the products of the forest, comprising specimens of timber and sawn lumber, and various articles of wood manufacture. This exhibit is undoubtedly the best at Paris, from the point of view of its commercial value and the wide variety of the woods shown, and was the first to be officially announced as having received a grand prize from the exposition jurors.

The exhibits of forestry is wholly a Dominion government one, though several provinces have contributed special specimens, and many individuals have sent articles of wooden manufacture. Among the latter objects are a number which are quite new in Europe, and show that Canada makes some things out of wood that Europeans have not yet thought about. Baskets and berry baskets, made out of light thin strips of wood, so common in Canada, are an innovation here, and the illustration of their cheapness and convenience may lead to their adoption in this land of grapes and small fruits.

Quebec and British Columbia have contributed very largely to the joint exhibit, while Manitoba, which is not generally regarded as a timber producing province, ranks a close third in the number and variety of specimens shown. Not only have blocks of the natural trees been sent to Paris, and also sections of sawn lumber, but polished specimens of the woods of the various provinces have been added to the diversity of the display. Much of the natural trees provided exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, but many new features have been added.

The Ontario government did not contribute to the forestry exhibit, but much of the manufactured material shown is from mills and factories in that province. The Maritime provinces are not represented either by government or private exhibits, as is not surprising in view of the fact that they are not now in view of extent lumber producing localities.

In general, the forestry exhibit comprises (1) sections of the principal Canadian trees, some of the specimens being in the form of rough logs, while others are polished on one face; (2) six rough deals of the principal Canadian woods, one third of the various exhibits polished, another third mixed and a third in their natural condition; (3) samples of all the wood products of Canada.

The several national exhibits of forest products at Paris have been collected with great care by the various exhibiting countries, but the statement has not been challenged that Canada shows a greater variety than any other. The restricted space allotted to the Dominion (1,000 square feet) has, however, made it impossible to install the immense number of specimens to the same advantage as has been done with the much smaller exhibits of Russia and Austria. Among the features not already mentioned of the Canadian exhibit is the collection of polished sections of all Canadian trees, and a set of photographs

of Canadian forest growth framed each in its own wood. These are sent by the geological survey department at Ottawa. More than two hundred photographs showing the initial step in the cutting down of the tree in the forest and ending with the shipment of the lumber and square timber, form part of the wall exhibit.

### The Horticultural Display.

The building devoted to horticulture, which is situated along the northern bank of the Seine, overlooking the river, is one of the most generally interesting of all the special department buildings of the exposition. Freshness in the display which at all times pervades its well sprinkled interior, delighting in the sense of rustic beauty which it imparts, and enchanting the lover of natural beauty, the artificial stimulation somewhat of mother earth, the horticultural buildings are always filled with an abundance of interested visitors.

In all this display of orchard woods and garden profusion there is no more beautiful corner than that in which the Canadian exhibit has been collected and arranged. It is the most attractive display of fruit at the exposition, and has received a grand prize from the jurors. Apples, pears, grapes, peaches, plums, etc., etc., have been gathered here from all parts of the Dominion, and arranged with exquisite taste and care. The fruit is in its natural state, such as apples, and is renewed from time to time by fresh supplies preserved for the purpose in cold storage. Others, such as pears, peaches and grapes, are shown in glass jars, which have been arranged on stands, so as to give the best effect to the whole.

This exhibit is the collective contribution of two hundred and forty-two fruit growers in Canada. There are also special exhibits from the local governments of Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all of which have received gold medals. As already stated, it is the prettiest in the horticultural building, and the appropriate interspersing of British flags, with the designation "Canada" in prominent evidence, leaves no uncertainty for the most casual of visitors as to whom the exhibits belong.

### Machinery and Manufacture.

Much might be written if space permitted of the various other Canadian exhibits at Paris. They are all excellent, and have received many flattering awards. A brief reference to them, however, will have to suffice.

At Vincennes, a suburb of Paris, about six miles from the main exposition grounds, most of the agricultural implements, harvesting machinery, bicycles, carriages, etc., have been collected. This separation from the rest of the exhibition was made necessary by the limited space at the disposal of the exposition authorities.

The Canadian exhibit occupies a building by itself, the building of Great Britain, and is in every respect representative of Canadian manufacturing enterprise. Several gold medals have been awarded to individual exhibitors of different classes of manufactured goods, and while the quality shown is not so great as that from countries from which transportation was more easily effected, the showing made by the Dominion has been a great surprise to Europeans.

Coming back once more to the main Canadian pavilion, on the Trocadero grounds, there is a wide variety of manufactured goods of all descriptions which have won high awards for their exhibitors. Pianos of Canadian make, desks and office furniture, typesetting machinery, and machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, clocks and watches, fur goods, cottons, cigars and tobaccos, corsets and silks, etc., are among the objects exhibited, and which have received awards; some grand prizes, some gold medals and some silver medals.

The spirit of enterprise which has prompted the sending of these to Paris is not a little expensive on the part of the individual exhibitors, bears striking testimony to the determination with which Canadian manufacturers have entered the contest of world competition, and is an augury of the success which may be expected to crown well directed effort.

# GEN. BROOKE'S OPINION.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The board of ordnance and fortifications has been holding a protracted session in Washington, and adjourned to-day after taking an important action regarding disappearing gun carriages. The board has recommended to the secretary of war that no more disappearing gun carriages be made.

There has been much contention among army officers for some time, especially among artillery officers, as to the wisdom of disappearing gun carriages upon fortifications for coast defence. The consensus of opinion has been that the disappearing carriage was good for low sights, but the majority thought that it was not the best for high sights.

The action of the board, if sustained by the secretary of war, will be of far-reaching importance in the future of coast defences.

It is urged in the annual report of Major-General John R. Brooke, commanding the department of the East at New York, which was made public at the war department to-day, that a pressing necessity exists for the re-organization of the army on modern lines. "For many years past," says the general, "officers of the army have shown the necessity for an increase which will place the army on an efficient basis and enable it to perform its duties with credit to itself and to the satisfaction of the nation. The events since the commencement of the Spanish war have demonstrated beyond doubt the necessity for re-organization which will enable this nation to maintain the position in which it now finds itself placed, so that in case of war the army may form the bulwarks behind which the United States may be ever victorious as has always been done in our country, by organizing the people."

# MISSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kingston, Oct. 10.—The Methodist board of missions here yesterday decided to grant \$500 to Dr. Bolton, of Fort Simpson, B. C. The board also passed a resolution for over \$250,000 for work in Canada, China and Japan, included in which is \$9,184 for missions in B. C.

# Driven Out Of China

### Refugees on Duke of Fife Who Passed Through Siege of Peking.

### Story of Personal Experience—Compelled to Live on Repulsive Diet.

Complacent and as buoyant of spirit as though never attacked by the Boxers and driven from the Chinese capital at the experiences terrifying in the extreme, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and their little daughter arrived here on the steamer Duke of Fife yesterday afternoon, after having lived five years in that country and passed through the siege of Peking a few months ago. The trio have seen the most dramatic phases of the war in the Far East; they have known what it is to be bottled together for weeks isolated from the rest of the world with little hope of escaping from an infuriated horde; they have realized the weird sensation of having shells bursting almost continuously over their shelter during the siege; they have known the horrors of the most repulsive and now know the joy of most comfort and content of being once more where freedom's laws prevail. Yet Mr. and Mrs. Ewing say that they like Peking and will return to live in that city when order has been restored.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are Americans. The story of the siege of Peking is no longer a story of the past, but a story of the present. It is now revived because of the fact that the arrivals on the Duke of Fife are the first of those who have come through the Peking troubles to reach this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are Americans. They belonged to that little band, some seventy men, women and children, who sought protection in the American legation, and they attribute their miraculous escape to the poor marksmanship of the Boxers and to the excellent preparation of the missionaries.

Written in space between other Canadian papers, they are all exceedingly complimentary reference to them, and in every way re-Canadian manufacture.

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themselves busily in replying—at considerable cost of ammunition and life. They lost ten fighting men in one day, and this rude lesson showed them that such tactics would not pay. The total number of fighting men was 450—at that rate sufficient to last 45 days—and orders were issued that the defenders were not to be unless there was reasonable chance of hitting a man. How well these orders were carried out may be judged from the computation that during the siege they killed 3,000 Chinese.

Then came the work of fortifying and generally strengthening the defenses. This was done strongly and effectively, the ladies with their silk brocades and other stuffs making bags, which, filled with sand afterwards, form barricades for the defenders.

There is one amusing story in this connection. One of the guns used was an ancient piece, a relic of 1860, rescued from a brazier's shop, and this came to be called the "International Gun." It rested on an Italian carriage, it was worked by an American, the powder used was Chinese, the projectiles were Russian—the recital of the nationalities represented in its working would be tedious.

It was on August 14th that the siege was raised. The troops entered Peking after a forced march of the most fatiguing kind. They were twelve hours on the road, first in a scorching sun and then a blinding rain. Hundreds fell by the roadside completely exhausted. The climate is so different from that of the West that the Indian troops suffered as much as the Europeans. The first man to enter the legation was Major Scott, of the 1st Sikhs, followed by General Gaselee, a correspondent and several Indians. The reception they met with was indescribable. Food was terribly reduced, but as a portion of the commissariat train of the force followed soon, everyone was quickly provided with a hearty meal.

Mrs. Ewing says Peking has undergone a complete transformation. The busy streets are now no longer busy, and the place is one of the most desolate that could be found.

### CANADIAN NOTES.

Lord Strathcona in Montreal—Fatal Runaway Accident.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—In Conservative circles the impression prevails that the government will announce the dissolution of parliament either to-morrow or Wednesday. In Liberal circles, however, no indication is apparent as to when the government will reach this decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves this afternoon for Montreal and will address meetings in the province of Quebec on the four following days.

Pembroke, Oct. 8.—Mrs. R. Dickens, of this place, is dead as a result of injuries received by being thrown out of a buggy yesterday. The horse becoming unmanageable and running away.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, arrived in the city this morning. He expects to return to London soon.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Corp. Irgestrom, of the 7th Regiment, made 65 out of a possible 75 at the Queen's Own rifle shoot on Saturday.

Isaiah Warner, who it is alleged, was badly kicked in the abdomen by E. Taverner during a brawl at a hotel at Humber on September 29th, as to the respective merits of the parties, the case was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of catarrh, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain, the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living, that is, by begging, it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper.

Like everything else, "the practice of virtue" in China is laid down by rule, and if a foreigner ignores the regulations he does so at his peril. One of the sights of the Imperial Capital is the Bridge of Beggars, and in its dilapidated pavement there is an accumulation of filth and monstrosity that has no equal, even in Eastern Europe. Every deformity and every mutilation by which our mortal clay can be bent and beaten out of all likeness to the godlike type is on view, drawing attention to its peculiar horrors by unceasing lamentation and unheeded solicitation. In fact, it would be difficult for the most morbid and realistic of artists to conjure up a scene more repulsive to the modern eye and the modern stomach. Perhaps it is as well that M. Zola has never travelled to the Far East. Leprosy and smallpox are but ordinary incidents of city life, which neither attract nor surprise the native wayfarer, nor even, after a time, horrify the stranger within the gates. Beggars have their conventional costume, like all other grades of society. It is not that they are poorer than any others of the coolie class—probably there are less—but all must be habituated to the most sordid and uncleanly conditions of life. Their very hair must be matted and dust-begrimed.

Certainly, as I walked the streets of Peking, the very scent of the "begging fraternity" was a powerful motive of self-giving, that one might be rid of their various ills by the honest alms-giver of China. Besides the boisterous vagrant, male or female, there is the novice in course of training, and no device of an hereditary profession is neglected or forgotten. One child I walked over in the street of a city, wrapped up and covered from head to foot by the coarsest of reed matting. As the child was human in its bundle, that lay prone across the pavement was a small voice that was never still. Returning some days later I found the same bundle in the same place. How it had been fed, how it had breathed, was an unfathomable mystery; but there it was and there, I imagine, it is even unto this day.

A people is to be judged not only by its way of living but by its way of dying. If it cannot be said that nothing becomes the Chinese so well in life as the leaving of it, at least it is true that they lay down their life passing well. Quiet, dignified, and resigned is the Chinese manner of meeting death, the hour and place of which they accept to foretell with strange exactitude. As revivals would say, they have their warnings, and a Celestial will take leave of his employer, round of his duties, and start on a far journey to his home the instant he expects to behold death's awful visage, and this expectation is seldom disappointed. In the classics of the Three Kingdoms it is laid down that of the three thousand crimes there is no one greater than disobedience to parents, and of one hundred virtues filial conduct is the chief. To provide a father or mother with a fit and proper funeral is the whole duty of man, for which any sacrifice is excusable. More than probable it is that the body of a father or mother, lying in possession of a coffin, presented to him by his son, and euphemistically called the "boards of old age," or "the clothes of old age," but if he be not thus blessed a dying

# Begging In China

### It Is a Highly Organized Institution and a Perfectly Respectable Calling.

### In Addition to Other Privileges They Levy Tolls on Shopkeepers

Individualism has no place in China, and the Chinese variety of mankind must be regarded not in the individual so much as in the group, the guild and the brotherhood, writes H. W. Lawson, in the London Daily Telegraph. To look at the Chinese world through our own glasses, made after the latest pattern of western science, is to insure that misunderstanding of the Chinese people for which Europe is to-day paying so terrible a toll. Nothing in China is as it seems, and to judge by outward appearances is simply to court disaster. In the Far East, however, there is always some analogy, and even some similarity, between the middle ages of our civilization and the latter days of theirs. Begging in the Chinese empire is a highly organized institution, and a perfectly respectable calling. Like all other industries, it has its trade society, and the king of the beggars is a local power of no mean order. The mendicant has his appointed place in the ordered scheme of benevolence, which the Chinese have made the first of the Five Constant Virtues. In Peking and in other walled cities the guild of beggars levies a local rate on all shopkeepers and well-to-do residents, which is in the nature of compounding for the "free gifts" that would otherwise be exacted according to custom day by day. Supposing that a trader were so ill-advised as to refuse to pay the recognized rate, he would be surrounded by a crowd of rogues and vagabonds—of the class aimed at by our own medieval statutes—would soon reduce him to charity and reason.

The Rev. Arthur Smith tells an amusing story to show the dangers of unregulated and casual benevolence: "A missionary living in an interior province was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of catarrh, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain, the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living, that is, by begging, it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper."

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man will go and order his own coffin to make sure of its being of standard make.

Most of the cherished nostrums of the western reformer, as a head-trick, has been found wanting in China in the course of the ages. As the Chinese proudly point out, competitive examination has been the means of recruiting the public service for a thousand years, but the results are hardly such as to recommend the system, as it is worked there, for general adoption. It has been said that the Chinese mandarin resembles no English type so much as the university don, and allowing for the difference of environment, there is a grain of truth in the pleasantry. The Chinese graduate has a supreme contempt for the illiterate world, which he holds to include not only the coolie crowd of his own blood but all the barbarians who live beyond the four seas. He believes in no learning that is not founded upon the Chinese classics. What he does not know, to paraphrase the Oxford tag, is not knowledge. All he values is the literary finish that is gathered from fecundity of quotation from the sacred books and the power and facility of versification and elegant style of prose-poetry that are borrowed from his model. His memory is prodigious, his imitativeness of surprising accuracy, but of original ability or love of fact and science he has none. The old learning is a cast-iron bar to all intellectual progress, and, in proportion to its use and disuse, it is the times more stultifying than was the pedantry of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages in Europe. When people talk of the young mandarin turning to reform, they must recollect that he has been bred upon this diet, that it is all in all to him, and that the class to which he belongs depends for their existence upon the maintenance of the system of examination and subsequent selection as it now stands. Some writer on China has said that no face ever wore a more contemptuous expression than that of the young mandarin as he passes along the street or looks out from that latticed window of the tea-house. Seated in his official chair, and surrounded by a crowd of retinue of attendants, bearing the insignia of office or making a discordant clang of sounding brass, the mandarin appears the very incarnation of human arrogance. He seems insensible to all that the vulgar herd are doing or saying, and he hardly deigns to notice the sweltering crowds who block the way about his servants and attendants. He is a patrician of old Rome could have frowned upon the plebs with more insolence than is shown in the blank stare of the young literati as they glance from the long seats that fringe the princely guest room, set apart for them in the tea house, and watch the anti-like workers, bearing their pails and the long poles, with their broken, neglected crockery, are the greatest ornament of the filthy city.

As with manual labor in the middle kingdom, so it is with the mental. Nothing in the world can exceed nor excel the monumental industriousness of the budding scholar, engaged, perchance, at the age of four years, in the long drama of preparation to obtain the undying honors of the academic degree—literally undying, for they are continued and held in high esteem, even unto the third and fourth generation. It is not only a question of honorific title or as at every grade of the alphabet. Every graduate has the traditional right of planting a bamboo tree in front of his family mansion, no matter how humble it may be, and the number of square, inclined cressets on the tapering pole proclaim the nature of his degree—one for the prefectural, two for the provincial, and three for the national. Some towns are dotted over with these poles, like forest of burnt trees; in others but one or two have been distinguished. Because a house is fronted by a pole it does not follow that its owner or occupant must be a graduate. It may well be that the galaxy must have been obtained by the talents of a remote ancestor, but like a coat-of-arms, the precious examination papers never lose their virginal sheen of to-day, they are not certain to the supernatural diligence of the classical heroes, the King Alfreds of Chinese literary history, who prosecuted their studies by the light of a glow worm or tied their books to the horns of the ox that they were ploughing with, but their admirers and imitators are to be reckoned by thousands.

Dr. Smith mentions that in the province of Anhui there recently competed five students over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety. To those who, in early life, have faced the schools at Oxford or Cambridge, it is petrifying to think of logic papers following one to the brink of the tomb, of undergraduate with one foot in the grave and the other in the examination hall. These degrees of merit are those of first, the cultivated talent, i. e., Smalls, secondly, the raised man, i. e., Mods., and, third and last, the promoted scholar, i. e., Finals. To the supreme honor not one candidate in a thousand ever attains, for the entrance to the Han Lin, or national academy, is a pearl of much price, that few can obtain by favor, or by worth. All Chinese education leads up, and is intended to lead up, to the examination hall. One curriculum includes the four books, which contain the teachings and maxims of Confucius and Mencius, and the five canons of changes, of history, and of poetry; the record of rites, and spring and autumn. No better title to the literary tastes and traditions of the people, with a perfect illustration of national life, can be supplied, than is contained in two charming volumes of stories from a Chinese studio, being a free translation of portions of the works of Pin Sung Ling, a novelist who lived two centuries ago, at the commencement of the Manchu dynasty, and himself a disappointed scholar.

Mr. Giles, of Her Majesty's consular service, to whom we owe them, thus defines the classics. The Book of Wisdom, attributed to Confucius, is a disquisition upon virtue and the moral education of the people. The Chung Yung, or gospel of Confucius's grandson, traces the source the ruling motives of human conduct. The Confucian gospels are discourses of the sage with his disciples. The gospels of Mencius are a collection of moral maxims. The Canon of Changes contains a fanciful system

of philosophy based upon the combination of eight diagrams said to have been copied from the back of a tortoise. The Canon of History—which, by the way, is the practical guide of the politics of the day—embraces a period extending from the middle of the twenty-fourth century B. C., to B. C. 721, edited by Confucius. The Canon of Poetry is a collection arranged by the same teacher of lyrics in vogue among the people in the earliest ages. Spring and Autumn is a history written by the teacher concerning the kingdom of Lu, from 722 to 481 B. C. On these dry bones Chinese youth and talent are nourished and suckled. Small wonder is it that if the memory be forced to an abnormal restlessness and activity, the reasoning powers are woefully sterilized. One of Her Majesty's consuls told me that he had looked at several of the papers set for the provincial examinations. Three or four of three days each are given for this contest of the intellect of young China, and all the candidates are occupied months beforehand in trying by hook or by crook to square their examination. The kind of question set in these papers would be: "Write an essay upon the words, 'He went from Lu to Wu in three days.' A successful answer involves, first of all, a prodigious effort of memory in placing the 'hero' of this moving episode, and then an elaborate series of ingenious inferences, showing by what system of carriage he must have covered the distance in the time, what must have been the state of the kingdom to cause him thus to gallop and so on ad infinitum. With such a scheme of education it is not surprising that those who are ploughed in the schools are able to earn a pittance in the modest and universal trade of fortune-telling and soothsaying. At Canton, for example, a whole square of the city is big as a European market, and given up to the tables and stock in trade of the prophet, and no class of public servants is more necessary than that of the fortune tellers to the happiness and comfort of a Chinese community. They warn of 'bad joss' from the family hearth, they turn paper money into taels, they relieve the wretched tollers of the wayside, the sport of wind and weather, and they prophesy that their ghosts will be well and truly laid, near the ancestral dwelling place, in a tomb which no 'foreign devil' shall disturb.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—G. A. Lebaron has been chosen as Liberal candidate.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—The following nominations have been made: West Hastings, S. J. Young, Liberal; West Toronto, James Kennedy, Conservative; East Bruce, Carlgill, Conservative; West Durham, R. Beith, Liberal.

Kingston, Oct. 8.—E. M. Britton has accepted the nomination for the city.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 8.—At the convention for Westmoreland county, Premier Emmerson was nominated as a Liberal candidate.

London, Oct. 8.—The West Middlesex Conservatives to-day nominated Richard C. Dunlop.

The forthcoming colonial election in Newfoundland promises to be the most hotly contested in the history of Newfoundland. The government organs assail Mr. Morine's admission that he is and has been counsel for Reid, the railway contractor, alleging that Mr. Morine's success at the polls would mean taking a hold of absolute control of the legislature, and be able to obtain such legislation as will permit him to transfer his numerous franchises, of immense importance to the colony, to a limited liability company.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Robert Bickerdike, M. P., St. Antoine division, of this city, has accepted the Liberal nomination for the House of Commons for St. Lawrence division.

Ald. Duimet has been unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidate for Maisonneuve.

Windsor, Oct. 11.—The Liberals of North Essex yesterday selected Mr. E. F. Sutherland to contest the riding.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—It is understood the Liberals are endeavoring to induce Stephen Caldwell, the well known dry-goods merchant, to run in Centre Toronto. West Bruce Conservatives have nominated John Gentry. In Cornwall and Stormont, R. A. Pringle is the Conservative candidate. At the West Toronto Liberal convention this evening, Ald. William Burns was J. D. Allan were nominated as candidates for O. T. Tallon is the Conservative choice for Bagot. Thomas Murray is the Liberal candidate for Pontiac.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—The following nominations took place yesterday: Nova Scotia—Halifax city and county: W. Roche, M. P., and W. B. Wallis, M. P. Liberals; Pictou: Hon. V. Fielding and Jas. D. McGregor, M. P. P., Liberals.

Quebec—Two Mountains: Jos. Girouard, Conservative; Megantic: George Turcotte, M. P., Liberal; Labelle: S. R. Pontreil, Conservative; Henry Bourassa, M. P., Liberal; Bonaventure: E. G. Elley, Conservative; Temiscouata: Dr. Grandbois, Conservative.

Ontario—North Hastings: A. W. Carscadden, M. P., Conservative; East Northumberland: Rev. R. D. Denton, Liberal; North Essex: Sol. White, Conservative.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—The following nominations for the Commons are announced today: Provencher, S. A. D., Bertrand, Liberal; Lunenburg, A. McLean, Liberal; Capt. Berton, Alex. Johnson, Liberal, and Dr. Arthur Kendall, Liberal; North Lasalle, R. Rosemond, Conservative; Prescott, H. J. Cloran, Liberal; Iversville and St. John's, Tarte, Liberal.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Robert F. Sutherland, Q. C., was elected to-day as Liberal candidate for North Essex.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—E. G. Elley has accepted the Conservative nomination in Belchasse.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Thomas Fortin, M. P., has been recommended by Laval by Robert Mackay, chairman of the harbor commissioners, has consented to oppose Dr. Roddick, M. P., Conservative, in St. Antoine division, in the Liberal interests.

D. J. MUNN MARRIED.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, B. C., was married to-day to Miss Lockery in St. Andrew's church. The happy couple will take a trip to Europe before going to their future home at New Westminster.

### SATISFACTORY RESULT.

### Friday's Convention Will Probably End the Miner's Strike.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—It is the general expectation that the decision of the miners' convention on Friday will be to accept the increase and return to work. Quietness prevailed throughout the anthracite regions to-day, the call for the convention being generally accepted as a signal for cessation of hostilities all come here to-morrow night, and the probability is that the headquarters will be maintained in this city until the strike is over, as this is the metropolis of the anthracite region.

### The Convention.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 8.—Music Hall, a theatre adjoining the district headquarters and capable of seating 1,000 persons, has been secured for Friday's convention of the United Mine Workers. The national headquarters will be at the St. Charles hotel, a block and a half away. President Mitchell and his staff will come here to-morrow night, and the probability is that the headquarters will be maintained in this city until the strike is over, as this is the metropolis of the anthracite region.

The big demonstration of Wednesday afternoon being concluded, the work of arranging the preliminaries of the convention will be attacked. It is generally believed here that a complete programme will be mapped out at a conference on Thursday, and that this programme will be mapped out at a conference on Thursday, and that this programme will be followed at the convention on the following day.

The general feeling here is that the 10 per cent. offer will be accepted as it stands, and that the matter of substituting a fixed scale for a sliding scale in the lower districts will be left to the affected miners themselves to settle when they come to treat with their employers under the provisions of the offer guaranteeing adjustment of any grievances the employees may present. The matter of yearly conferences to fix a new scale may also be dealt with in the same manner, each set of employees sending a committee to their employer and then reporting back to a convention conducted under the auspices of the United Mine Workers.

### CANADIAN TIMBER.

Trade journals, representing every branch of the timber industry, have praised the Canadian forestry and timber exhibition at the Paris exposition. The most important of these journals is the Timber News, of Liverpool, which has just issued a magnificent supplement entitled "The World's Timber Operations as Seen at the Paris Exposition." Four pages are devoted to Canada. The Canadian exhibits are described and a careful comparison is made between Canada and other timber producing countries. Though it is quite true that "Canada has come to Europe to show us that she is, after Russia, the greatest timber-producing country in the world," Canada's undeveloped timber resources will place her even before Russia as the timber-producing country in the world.

Referring to the specimens exhibited the Timber News says: "The reader will have gathered that there is much to see and much to learn concerning the Canadian timber trade at the exhibition. Cabinet makers will find this an interesting place, and Paris timber merchants have expressed their surprise at the beautiful varieties of wood displayed. In the first rank we place maple in its various kinds, also some of the birch timbers, of which there are beautiful samples. The faultless specimens of some of the large pine and spruce, white oak boards from Ontario have attracted much attention."

After describing the exhibits of spruce the article continues: "Timber merchants on this continent will see the strong resemblance between this timber and the North European whitewood which they know. Up to now there has been a prejudice in Holland and Germany, judicially, which it is time removed. Let those timber merchants in these countries who may be visiting Paris this summer, carefully go over the samples and judge for themselves. There is nothing like polish to show the texture of timber, and there they will be able to examine spruce closely."

Referring to the fact that Canada has timber resources equalled by no other country the Timber News says: "This is a fact that we in England knew before, but it is only now dawning on the Continent. She has timber in vast quantities which is now being cared for in a very different way than formerly. She will, within a time not far ahead, share with Russia the distinction of being the principal supplier of soft woods to the world's markets."

### SOLDIERS' HOME DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 10.—The Idaho Soldiers' Home was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of \$40,000. There were 800 inmates. Thos. Hayes was suffocated in his room. The old men will be housed in buildings in town, some being taken to the state house. The house was erected in 1883.

### VIA LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Carnegie Steel Co. has taken the first step towards the building up of all-water transportation of export steel and iron from Lake Erie ports to Europe, in chartering four vessels to load with steel at Conneaut, Ohio, and steam through via the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence to Liverpool.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Robert F. Sutherland, Q. C., was elected to-day as Liberal candidate for North Essex.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—E. G. Elley has accepted the Conservative nomination in Belchasse.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Thomas Fortin, M. P., has been recommended by Laval by Robert Mackay, chairman of the harbor commissioners, has consented to oppose Dr. Roddick, M. P., Conservative, in St. Antoine division, in the Liberal interests.

### PANIC IN A MONASTERY.

### Four Men and Thirty-Six Women Crushed to Death.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander monastery in the Porokh district, for a religious festival. During the night of the upper floors collapsed, and many of those sleeping there fell upon the floor. A panic was caused by false alarm of fire, and four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death, many others being seriously injured.

st growth framed each. These are sent by the department at Ottawa, including plating operations, the cutting in the forest and endment of the lumber and part of the wall-cultural Display.

devoted to horticulture, along the northern, overlooking the river, department buildings. Refreshing in the coolness pervades its beauty which it conveys, simulated that of the horticultural world, filled with an admiring visitors.

placid and as buoyant of spirit as though never attacked by the Boxers and driven from the Chinese capital at the experiences terrifying in the extreme, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and their little daughter arrived here on the steamer Duke of Fife yesterday afternoon, after having lived five years in that country and passed through the siege of Peking a few months ago.

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# Escape From Manchuria

### How a Party of Russians and Missionaries Fought to Safety.

### Every Point Contested by the Ho Ch'uan—Casualties and Other Details.

A copy of the North China Daily News which arrived by the ocean greyhound Olympia yesterday, contains the details of the escape of a party of missionaries from the Boxers in Manchuria.

It appears that after the destruction of the Protestant and Roman Catholic buildings at Mukden, the missionaries in the vicinity decided to leave at once. An attack had also been made on a Russian station a few miles from a place called Tieling, and the situation was serious in the extreme. One day a copy of the Pekin Gazette discovered in the letters of a runner captured by a Cossack containing a proclamation from the Empress exhorting faithful citizens to rise against the foreigners and his religion. This caused the chief engineers and military officers at Tieling, as well as the other foreigners, to leave. The narrator says:

"At that time Russian troops, horse and foot, that had gathered to this centre, numbered about 200, but they had then not a large supply of cartridges. Under cover of night we made a selection from our belongings, threw aside the rest, moved out at early dawn, and set fire to the settlement behind us.

"A remarkable feature of this retreat was the presence in our caravan of some 200 Chinese Roman Catholics. Pere Lamasse of Tieling had taken refuge with the Russians, and had brought a large part of his congregation with him to a house, kindly lent him by the chief engineer, M. Kasignery. For the flight 20 or so small carts had been secured. A large proportion of the Chinese Christians was composed of women and children. In order to save the Christians, the chief engineer decided to sacrifice half a million roubles (say \$50,000). Carts that otherwise might have been filled with silver were given to the Chinese Christians. The journey was difficult for the poor women. More and more carts were required for the wounded soldiers. After about nine days hardly any of this party remained with us. "During a march of some 600 li, occupying 11 days, we had at least five battles, besides attacks averted by the caution of our leaders, or speedily dispersed by the rapid movement of our troops.

"The first fight was on the second day after the start to the N. W. of Kaiyuan. One could see the Chinese swarming on the hill tops in our rear. Their shooting was not nearly so accurate as that of the Russians. The range might have been 800 to 1,000 yards. A soldier near me was hit in the legs. Only about three were wounded on our side. I heard from a Chinese source that a comparatively large number of the enemy was killed. Meanwhile the caravan hurried on. When the Cossacks rear-guard followed shortly after, the Chinese continued their pursuit for a time, but they allowed us a quiet night at the Russian settlement or Sahetzu.

"Next morning we reached Shung-miaoze, the highest station yet reached on the southern section of the line. Like bad strategists, the Chinese allowed us ample time for breakfast before they began operations. I was rudely awakened from a doze by the scurrying around me in the backyard of a native compound. Bullets whizzed in the tall trees overhead. Our rushed horse and foot. Some farmsteads near at hand were set on fire by our troops, to break the enemy's cover. Beaten in one direction, the Chinese changed their point of attack in such a way that all the vigilance of the defenders was needed to checkmate them. Towards evening the Russians withdrew to the three compounds of the little hill that formed our temporary fortress. From roof and mud wall embankment the deadly metal of marksmen on the watch proved too much for Chinese valor. After dark, with a confused noise of whistling and many voices, they abandoned the attack for the night. With us the day's work had left some 10 wounded men.

"We did not wait for dawn. Shortly through a hole in the wall, the file of carts and riders slipped away. We had gone some distance when, from the flank and then from the front, came the sound of musketry. At first, being in an open field, we sheltered behind the growing millet-stalks and ploughed furrows and carts. But by and by we hurried on into the friendly cover of a steady gully. We waited. Once more victory gladdened our hearts. It was said that in one volley 50 Chinese were killed. If proof were wanting as to the nature of our opponents, we had it that day in the shape of two colors that were taken, the one being an ensign of the Imperial regular troops, and the other having the words, 'Ho Ch'uan Yung' (Boxer Braves). "We were drawing nearer to Kuanchengtzé, and we did not know what was ahead. On the next day (14th) a small reconnoitering party was sent forward to find out. The following day they brought back the disquieting news that the large Russian settlement was in the hands of Chinese soldiers. Along with this grave intelligence, that morning we had the severest fight of any yet. The Chinese and selected their ground well. Houses, trees and crops sheltered them while our carts at one point had to make a dash across an open space under steady fire to reach the cover, a clump of trees. Again we halted, anxiously awaiting the return of our brave defenders from their charge. The crackle of the rifles ceased, but not before our losses reached three killed and five wounded. On a hillside of waving millet a grave was dug. A tattered book was produced, and in a solemn, mournful chant, the Greek church burial service was conducted by the Cossacks themselves, bringing tears to the eyes and a quiver to the lips of strong, rough men. Led by Pere Lamasse, the French priest, earth was thrown in by the surrounding group. "A council of war was held to consider the route. Via Kuanchengtzé was impossible. So we gave that city a wide

berth and turned away westward toward Mongolia. Till the 18th, except heavy rain, nothing special occurred. We were about 50 li from the Sungari river, where we hoped our trial would end. Here was the last encounter, resulting in one Cossack killed. This evening, a great cheer arose among the vanguard. What had happened? Our fears were disappointed? We were safe. For a company of 140 Cossacks had come to meet us. A steamer was on the river, and the railway was still intact from Second Sungari to Harbin. How could soaking ground and a little straw for a bed make one miserable now? "The total cost of the expedition had been eight killed and 24 wounded. The fight, however, did not end here, though for our party the fighting did. On the 20th we arrived at Harbin (the Russians abandoning all south of the Sungari) to be welcomed by a military band, and a banquet.

"Yet another fight. Late on the 22nd came word from the Chinese Governor, General of Tzishar that all non-combatants were to leave Harbin. They were guaranteed a safe pass on condition they went unarmed. As the hospital could not be defended in case of attack, the wounded were nearly all taken out and placed on a barge. Two steamers and six barges, with about 3,000 men, women and children, prepared to leave for Habarovsk on the Amur. The order was to start at 10 a.m. on the 23rd. So great was the trouble of embarking with such goods and chattels as could be got away, that we did not actually start till dawn on the 24th. It was well for us that this delay occurred, for had we been a day sooner, the fort near Sanshing would not have been destroyed, and we, defenceless as we were, should almost certainly have been received by the guns of the fort. As it was, on the 25th we met the Russian fleet of steamers and barges conveying an army of 3,000 men (according to report), which after two hours' fighting had taken the fort, shortly before we reached the spot.

"On the barge on which I travelled there died about 120 wounded, of whom three died on the way and seven-odd their reason. We cast anchor at Habarovsk on the 29th. At the top of the steps of the landing place, in a down-pour of rain, two priests held a thanksgiving service, and certainly never was thanksgiving to God more appropriate."

# Oom Paul's Little Ways

### Throughout the War He Deceived the Boers by False Messages.

### All of Which Reported That the Operations Were in Favor of Burgers.

London, Oct. 11.—The Times has received the following dispatch from its Pretoria correspondent:

"From an English telegraphist, who was in control of the telegraphs for the Transvaal, I learn that there was a systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war, in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers.

"He says that Mr. Kruger was constantly wiring to the commanders in inquiries as to how many of the British had been killed, and that Gen. Cronje, after the fight at Magerfontein, wired Mr. Kruger that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield.

"Early in the campaign, Commandant General Joubert appealed to Mr. Kruger to stop the Boers' looting, but received no reply. Later on he wired from Colenso, advising the President to sue for peace. Mr. Kruger replied: 'Have you lost all faith in God?'

"On another occasion, when the Boers were suffering reverses, Mr. Kruger wired to all the generals that ten thousand men were coming to their assistance from the Cape."

### King Williamstown, Oct. 11.—The Boers have torn up the railway north of Bethulie and captured a British outpost. Sails Direct to Holland.

Paris, Oct. 11.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the suggested disembarkation of former President Kruger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to the Hague. On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Kruger is expected to land directly in Holland.

### MINERS' WAGES.

Two Additional Firms Have Offered Ten per Cent. Advance.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 9.—The A. S. Vanwick estate, operating the Coleraine and Milnesville collieries, and Garvin Pardee & Co., owners of the Lattimer mines, posted notices to-day offering the ten per cent. advance in wages to its mine workers. The notices are similar to those posted by other local companies. There are only about four other individual operators in this region that have not yet offered the increase, among them being G. S. Markle & Co. These firms, however, are expected to make the wage concessions within the next few days.

There was no march this morning but the usual crowds gathered in the vicinity of the collieries that are still working for the purpose of getting the men to refrain from going to work. There were no disturbances reported.

### PANIC ON VIENNA BOURSE.

London, Oct. 10.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, the panic on the bourse there yesterday was the most disastrous known in years. It was due to the decline in Berlin and the general situation in China.

London, Oct. 10.—The officials of the Anglo-Vienna bank declare the stories of the panic on the Vienna bourse yesterday are unfounded. Industrials, it is added, have been falling considerably, but improved to-day.

# Designs Of France

### Said to Be Looking Covetously on the Province of Yunnan Fu, China.

### Murderous Attacks on Missionaries in Making Escape From Inland China.

Oriental exchanges received yesterday by the steamship Olympia are full of thrilling stories of the persecutions of missionaries. In fact exciting events are continually occurring but do not come to light sometimes until months after they have happened. Not the least interesting of these are told incidentally by Rev. Mr. Dymond, who, during the course of an interview in the China Mail describes the little game France is playing in the Yunnan province. He says:

"It is an open secret that the French have designs on the Yunnan province. Last year the French determined to make a strong forward movement. After many attempts they induced a priest by the offer of a large sum of money to rent a temple. A lot of excitement in the city and the people vented their spite on the French, fearing serious consequences. The priest was beaten and the French gave up the temple and retired. From that time they recovered, and when the French came for them to attempt the acquisition of the whole of the Yunnan province this loss of face will add immensely to their difficulties. Not long after this episode the Governor of Tonkin came up in state to Yunnan-Fu. As a kind of compromise they the French consul, and from time to time till the other day the French flag waved over the city.

"Some time afterwards events grew even more serious. The French consul kindly invited and also urged the Protestant missionaries to take shelter in his Yamen, where he said he had the means of protecting them. He promised, too, if necessary, to conduct them safely over the borders in French territory. The curiosity of the people was too strong and hostile to permit that. The appearance of the cavalcade was the sign for the gathering of the people. The drivers were unable to repress their anger, and the suit was the looting of the Yamen, and all that was carried besides. This small success roused the fury of the mob to white heat. The first place they made for was the French Yamen, but this attack was frustrated by the foresight of the mandarins in putting a cordon of Chinese soldiers round the Yamen.

"Banked in their attempt on the French consulate, the rioters next made for the house of a French railway engineer, which they looted and destroyed. The fine Roman Catholic cathedral next engaged their attention.

"The escape of the C. I. M. party (three lay and one gentleman) was very marvellous. Their house was difficult of access. The way to it lay through a narrow lane and a precipitous flight of steps led up to the door. When the rioters forced their way into the houses the missionaries took shelter on the roof. A Mandarin, who had come with soldiers to repel the rioters, saw this man on the roof and ordered him down. He replied by throwing a brick which struck the Mandarin on the face. For this terrible vengeance was taken. The soldiers dragged the man down and then there cut off his head. Towards the evening the cathedral was set on fire.

"As soon as order was restored the officials arranged for the departure of the French. An escort of 500 Chinese soldiers conveyed them to the borders of Tonkin."

The Kwang Ming district, in the western part of the province of Kwangtung, which has hitherto been quiet, became the scene of tumultuous disorder and bloodshed during the early part of last month, says the Hongkong Daily Press. This information was gleaned by us from a few refugees who have been fortunate enough to reach Hongkong in safety, after a perilous journey of over one hundred and fifty miles. They tell the same tale of pillage, incendiarism, personal torture and murder, horrible to contemplate, much less describe. As if by a murderous signal raised at the four cardinal points of the district, soldiers and the poorest and the richest of the residents rose as one man, and gave the cry of "Death to the foreigners." Unfortunately only a few could successfully flee from the fury of the almost instantly aroused populace, who, in their eager desire to carry out what to them was a long expected edict, slaughtered and tortured others till a cruel, lingering death put an end to their sufferings.

A correspondent at Hohow writes: "The magistrates have been busy hunting down the Triads, decapitating some and 'caging' others. In this district, suspended by board and neck so high that the chin and back of the head rested on the board, and hands and feet tied down and the whole enclosed in a bamboo cage. Three of the poor wretches who were thus condemned to death in Kiangchou city were placed in the cage in the morning, and endured the slow agony until about 11 o'clock the next morning, when the scorching sun helped to end their sufferings."

Seventeen Japanese war coolies, while on their way to Tientsin in a transport, presumably from a China port, are reported to have been murdered by foreigners. These coolies, who possessed a large sum of money, though how they obtained it is not known, and their murder was perpetrated for the purpose of robbery. The story, as published in Japanese papers, is delightfully vague, and lacks details. Certainly it requires confirmation. The defence of the lection males, says one of the besieged, before the defence

of the Peitang, or Roman Catholic mission, at Pekin. There were there Bishop Favier, six or seven priests, some twenty Sisters, and some 2,000 native converts, men, women and children, with 30 French and 10 Italian guards, only 40 French left. When one of the guards felt his rifle was handed to a native convert. The enemy exploded five mines altogether under the besieged, in one of which some 80 persons, principally women and children, and five Italian guards were killed. The Italian officer was buried in it for three-quarters of an hour, and was got out almost unharmed. After the relief, another large mine was discovered under the church itself, whose explosion would have caused a tremendous loss of life. Electric conductors were found in this mine. The Peitang beat the legations in one thing; in that the converts succeeded in capturing one of the enemy's guns with its ammunition and in making ammunition for it when the captured supply came to an end. For two months there was no communication between the Peitang and the legations, and neither knew how the others were faring. At the end the rations at the Peitang were reduced to two ounces of rice per day a head, with a little horse meat for the fighting men, and if the relief had not come when it did, the priests and the sisters must have died of starvation.

### PROPOSED TRIP TO ANTIPODES.

The following article, containing complete information regarding the proposed trip of a Canadian lacrosse team to Australia, appeared in a recent issue of the Montreal Star:

Australia will guarantee half the expenses of a Canadian team to visit the Antipodes and play six games with Australia's best teams in July, 1901. The guarantee of six hundred pounds sterling is all but assured to H. H. Allingham, of Vancouver, formerly of Montreal, who has for the past year been corresponding with prominent lacrosse enthusiasts in Australia with the idea of bringing such an international event off.

At a conference held at the conclusion of an intercolonial lacrosse match for the Australasian championships recently the following resolution was passed: That this conference is of the opinion that it is desirable that a Canadian team should visit Australia, during the summer months, and that the associations interested should endeavor to their utmost to secure this object. After further discussion it was moved and seconded, and unanimously carried: That it be a recommendation to the associations of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and to the Lacrosse Association of Vancouver, be informed that the conference is of the opinion that the six matches would, under favorable conditions, yield a net profit of £1,000, but the associations interested are not prepared to guarantee more than £600, being half the estimated cost of the trip. The whole of the net profits will be handed over to the visiting team. A further resolution was carried that if the foregoing was not satisfactory to Mr. Allingham that a committee be appointed to negotiate with some club or individual to finance the scheme.

Since this conference was held Mr. Allingham has received several communications by mail, stating that the lacrosse world of Australia has taken it as a foregone conclusion that the Canadian team would be fully armed, with one Maxim gun, and placed sentries along the Bund of Amoy. The landing party are quartered in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's godown, where they have very comfortable and clean quarters. The officers are housed in Butterfield & Swire's junior mess, where they have been made comfortable through Mr. Cummings, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's agent at this port, who has done all in his power to make officers and men welcome. The British ensign is now flying over the Butterfield & Swire office, and will likely continue to do so for some time to come, pending preparations made on shore for the comfort of the men landed.

The Nippon gives currency to a story which we reproduce for what it is worth. It says that the Standard Oil Company, of America, proposes to start a petroleum enterprise in Echigo province on a large scale. For this purpose Mr. Edwin Dunn, formerly American minister to Japan, accompanied by Mr. Omlia, proceeded to Naoyetsu last month and is still staying there. Three Japanese cabinet ministers (whose names are mentioned) have arranged with the Standard Oil Company either to become shareholders in its new enterprise or to obtain commission for the convenience afforded it by them. One of the ministers recently gave instructions to the Governor of Niigata prefecture to give special facilities and conveniences to the agents of the company in the purchase of mines, etc. The Governor, however, declined to comply with the order of his superior, and refused to afford any convenience to the agents outside the proper limits. He has in consequence incurred the displeasure of the three ministers, who demanded his removal from the minister for home affairs. The home minister communicated to the governor his intended transference, but this the latter has refused to accept.

A most distressing event is reported from Fukuoka prefecture. A theatre holding many thousand people caught fire and many were burned to death. The prospects of the rice crop this year are fairly reassuring. According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the crop is estimated at 44,540,000 koku, an increase of 12.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, and of 1.3 per cent. as compared with ordinary years.

### MEMBER ASSAULTED.

English Conservative Kicked by Roughs While Addressing a Meeting. (Associated Press.) London, Oct. 10.—Sir Robert Fitzgerald, the newly elected Conservative member for Cambridge city, was brutally assaulted and kicked in the head by roughs, and badly injured, while addressing a country meeting yesterday evening.

### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the executive of the Presbyterian Home Mission committee it was stated that Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann were presenting free church sites along the whole line of their railway to Prince Albert as a personal gift. It was decided to send Dr. Robertson to Great Britain, and, if necessary, send him to the Continent also, to secure additional laborers for mission work among Doukhobors, Galicians and other foreigners in Manitoba and the Northwest.

### CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Welland, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Fannie Jones, colored, aged 102 years, died here yesterday. She and her husband, who died here a few years ago being over 100 years old, were slaves up to the American civil war, when they made their escape to Canada and have resided here ever since.

# Europeans Massacred

### Protestants and Catholics First Humiliated, Then Executed by Official Order.

### British Marines and Blue Jackets Landed at a Point in Amoy.

Stories of massacre continue to arrive from China. Papers brought by the Olympia on Tuesday tell of the massacre of European missionaries at Talyuanfu. According to a correspondent of the L'Echo de Chine, the Governor, Yu Hsien, formerly of Shanghai, invited to appear before him on the 9th July all the Europeans, both Catholic and Protestants, sending soldiers to reassure them, and to bring them by force if the ruse did not succeed. The correspondent has these details from a soldier who was present and who escaped by deserting from the 10th July. Five hundred Chinese soldiers were present, and when the Europeans arrived, the Governor, assisted by the prefect and the sub-prefect, who remained standing, held a solemn audience. He began by compelling all the Europeans to kneel before him, and then reproached them with the evil which had befallen them, and Chinese adults and children. Then he gave the order for execution. Five, probably two bishops and Catholic missionaries, were decapitated on the spot by the soldiers. The others were conducted into the courtyard, before the audience chamber, and there beheaded. These missionaries were all in Chinese costume, which rendered it impossible for the informant to distinguish Protestants from Catholics. The women and children were also executed; and all met death with a courage which excited the admiration of their executioners. Several soldiers secretly opened the bodies of the victims in order to inspect the hearts of the Europeans. The bodies were exposed on the western side of the city in order to be eaten by dogs, but the native Christians surreptitiously secured them for private burial. On the 14th of July converts at Talyuanfu were killed on account of their refusal to recant. The women and children of the orphanage were spared in order to give them time "to purge themselves of the poison of Christianity."

The substance of the negotiations with the Viceroy of the Yangtze valley has already been made public, but the text of the engagement entered into by the Viceroy of Nanking and Wuchang is of interest. It is as follows: "We, the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and Liang Hu provinces, undertake to hold ourselves responsible for the security of foreign life and property within our respective jurisdictions, as well as in the province of Chekiang, so long as the treaty powers do not land troops in either the Yangtze valley or the province of Chekiang. (Signed) Lieou Kun Yih, Chang Chitang."

Under date of September 6th, a correspondent writing from Amoy says: The British cruiser Isis arrived from Hongkong on the 28th August, and landed on the island concession 40 marines and 20 blue-jackets, fully armed, with one Maxim gun, and placed sentries along the Bund of Amoy. The landing party are quartered in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's godown, where they have very comfortable and clean quarters. The officers are housed in Butterfield & Swire's junior mess, where they have been made comfortable through Mr. Cummings, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's agent at this port, who has done all in his power to make officers and men welcome. The British ensign is now flying over the Butterfield & Swire office, and will likely continue to do so for some time to come, pending preparations made on shore for the comfort of the men landed.

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# MANILA CIVIL COURTS.

Filipino Magistrates Utter Failure—Scandalous State of Affairs.

Manila, Oct. 9, via Hongkong, Oct. 11.—The administration of Manila civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, now attracts public attention more than ever, mission's attention, with requests for rectification.

The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and of five primary magistrates. The magistrates are all Filipinos, and have proved that the administrators of justice in the Philippines are utter failures as administrators of justice. Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office.

The magistrates were suspended on account of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly salaries of four magistrates are estimated at \$6,000. The amount received by the primary courts for the same period is much greater.

The eight magistrates ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of committees, and are held responsible for the accountability of money. They are held less than a hundred dollars monthly, and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the police in compromising offences on the police in cash for freedom, and that in many instances magistrates committed themselves to a year ago without trial. The designation of a special officer to investigate the cases resulted in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. Charges of favoritism against the Manila Supreme court.

The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute American magistrates.

### ON THE RESERVE LIST.

Baseball Players Who Have Been First On the List to Play Next Year.

The president of the National League, N. E. Young, recently announced that the following players had been recommended by the league clubs for the season of 1901:

Boston—C. A. Nichols, V. C. Willis, W. Dineen, E. N. Lewis, C. R. Pittinger, H. Bailey, John Barry, C. Stahl, John Freeman, Hugh Duffy, W. R. Hamilton, W. J. Clark, Wm. Sullivan, John Clemens, Fred Tenney, R. I. Lowe, Herman Long, Jas. Collins.

Brooklyn—Jcs. Kelly, Thos. P. Daly, H. Howell, W. H. Keller, Joseph McElhinny, J. Anderson, F. Gatins, Jos. Yeager, J. Hughes, L. N. Cross, E. Demontreville, H. Jennings, W. Kennedy, J. T. McGuire, W. E. Donovan, C. J. Harris, Joseph Corbett, J. McJames, W. E. Danen, C. A. Farrell, F. A. Jones, F. R. Kite, J. T. Sheekard, D. I. Fultz, E. Steelman, Dew. Alex. Smith, Thos. F. McCarthy.

Chicago—T. C. Donahue, F. L. Chance, A. P. Nichols, Chas. Dexter, Clark C. Griffith, James J. Egan, E. C. Cunningham, E. J. McKeever, John Taylor, John Meneffs, Virgil Gorman, E. C. Childs, E. K. Harvey, John Gandel, C. I. Childs, E. J. McCormick, W. J. Bradley, James Ryan, Sam Mertens, Dan Green, John A. McCarthy, W. M. Thornton, W. A. Lange.

Cincinnati—Frank Hahn, Ed. Scott, H. Peitz, J. P. Beckley, Robert Watt, W. Corcoran, W. C. Phillips, Sam Crawford, L. P. Geler, Geo. H. Magoon, Mike Kahoe, F. J. Newton, Harry Steinfeldt, Chas. E. Irwin, E. Smith, James E. Barrett, Theodore Epstein, A. G. McBride, T. F. Hartzel, Richard Westcott, New York—William Gleason, Chas. Gettig, John J. Doyle, J. J. Warner, C. F. Foster, C. E. Van Halten, Wm. Joyce, W. B. Mercer, Albert Selbach, C. Hickman, E. H. Taylor, M. W. Grady, Geo. S. Davis, E. R. Doherty, Wm. G. Beck, J. R. Seymour, Amos Rusie, Huyler Welch, F. E. Bowerman, E. P. Hawley, Elmer Smith, C. Matthewson, Dan Murphy.

Philadelphia—E. J. Delahanty, Monte Cross, J. F. Single, Elmer Flick, Jos. DeLoan, Chas. C. Fraser, Wiley Platt, H. S. Wolverton, Wm. J. Duggles, Bert Conner, N. Lakole, Roy Thomas, E. McFarland, W. Douglas, F. Donohoe, Wm. Bernard, Albert Orth, J. Dunn, F. Jackits, Sam Thompson, R. Becker, P. Chiles.

Pittsburg—J. Chagelero, S. Leever, E. Tannehill, C. Zimmerman, Wm. Schriver, C. Ritchey, T. Leach, J. Warner, Thos. McCreary, C. Boyle, C. Phillips, G. Waddell, J. O'Connor, T. O'Brien, W. F. Ely, J. Williams, C. Beaumont, F. Clarke.

St. Louis—G. J. McGraw, W. Robison, L. E. Chicago, D. E. Young, J. Powell, E. Jones, W. Keister, H. Wallace, E. McFarper, J. Hughes, W. Sudhof, F. Ebeow, O. Krueger, C. Knepper, M. Griffin.

The following is a list of players whose names have appeared twice on the reserve list of the Eastern League: Toronto—C. G. Carr, H. W. Lynch, J. Bannon, T. Bannon, H. Bemis, W. Williams, A. Alloway.

Montreal—P. J. Moran, Al. Johnson, E. Henry, F. Schlegel, H. Sanders, H. Felix, F. W. Odwell, Geo. Winters. Rochester—L. Phelps, Wm. Morse, S. Bowen, F. McPartlin, H. O'Hagan, G. H. Smith, Joe Beam, C. C. Campau, W. Leah, A. Householder, G. O. Barclay.

Syracuse—M. Pfarmiller, W. Harratz, Springfield—H. Dolan, J. Pappalau, W. J. Curley, F. Shannon. Hartford—P. D. Gatins, G. E. Humbling, W. H. Massey, B. Meyers, R. D. Miller, William Shindle, M. A. Turner, W. O'quhart.

Worcester—F. Klobendanz, J. H. Sharrott, E. B. Horton, W. E. Bransfield, Geo. Wrigley, J. Rickert. Providence—T. Leahy, F. Dunkle, B. Evans, Wm. Brown, F. Corridon, P. F. Cassidy, J. G. Smith, H. H. Davis, J. A. Walters.

Released: By Hartford to Brooklyn—Harris, Collins, Donovan, Steelman. By Marion to Worcester—G. A. Greston. By Montreal—Jas. Gagny. Suspended: By New York—J. B. Seymour, for balance of season 1900. Contracts, 1901: With Chicago—Sam. Strang, J. Kling, T. Hughes, M. Eason, Helmer. Players selected: By Boston—Pat Dougherty, J. Connor, Ed. Bridgeport. By Cincinnati—D. A. Davis, of Milwaukee; J. G. Dolson, of Union; Hoke Paris, of Northampton; Frank Horton, of New London; E. Becker, Toledo. By Pittsburg—Charles Buelow, of Cleveland.