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Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1900.

NO. 19.

To Blockade Naval Ports

Russians Will Take Action Because of Hostile Attitude of Chinese Fleet.

And Is Also Massing Her Troops Around Kirin, in Manchuria.

Earl Li Ordered the Evacuation of Pei Tang and Lu Tai Ports.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The Russian naval staff announce that it is proposed blockading all Chinese naval ports in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai, and to send fast cruisers from the allied squadrons to protect transports.

The general staff announces that Russian troops are massing around Kirin, in Manchuria, where there are 5,000 Chinese.

Notes From Consuls.

Peking, Sept. 21, via Taku, Sept. 25.—All the foreign ministers have addressed notes to Prince Ching suggesting the return to Peking of the Empress, Emperor and court.

The notes were informal and were not written in a diplomatic capacity. The writers do not consider them binding upon their respective governments.

Prince Ching undertook to deliver the notes.

The outcome is a matter of speculation, the doubtful element being the influence of Prince Tuan and Tang Fuh San, who may restrain the court.

General Chaffee discussing the probabilities to-day said: "I do not believe that any European monarchy would enter the camp of his allied enemies, and I doubt that the Empress Dowager will do so. It is generally conceded that the restoration of the Chinese government is essential to have favored the withdrawal of the main allied force to Yang Tsun and Tien Tsin, leaving 2,000 mixed troops to guard the legations."

Chung and the Boxers.

Peking, Sept. 22, via Taku, Sept. 25.—The American legation has in its possession a subscription list of the Boxers which shows the name of Prince Ching as having made three subscriptions. The list was discovered by Missionary Wherry. The friends of Prince Ching declare that he was coerced into giving.

It is reported by the French that a patrol has been fired on outside the east gate of the city. Otherwise everything is quiet.

Chinese Evacuated the Ports.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 25.—Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived at Taku on September 22nd, and is expected here to-morrow with Count von Waldersee. General Gaselee is expected on Thursday.

The reason assigned for the small number of casualties among the Chinese at the taking of Pei Tang and Lu Tai ports is that Li Hung Chang had ordered the evacuation of the forts.

Von Ketteler's Murderer.

Peking, Sept. 22.—The Manchu assassin of Baron von Ketteler was tried by court martial yesterday. No new evidence was presented and the court decided that it would be unjustified in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner. He will be held in the hope that further information may be obtained.

The Russian and German legations are still awaiting developments which are firm in the belief that war is imminent between Germany and China is reflected in the unusual number of applications which have been made to a life insurance company in this city for policies on their lives. Hundreds of applications have been received through a Berlin agency. Information which came from Berlin was of such a character that the declaration of war was believed to be close at hand. With each application there was a request that it should be issued at once and the risk be made binding.

London, Sept. 28.—The following dispatch from Dr. Morrison, dated Peking, September 21st, appears in the Times: "The recent punitive expeditions have had an excellent effect in increasing security and facilitating the entry of supplies, but nothing can be counted as effective until Pao Ting Fu has been razed and the foreigners and the refugees of the generals, are rescued."

M. De Giers has addressed a memorial to the Empress Dowager, offering her the protection of Russia; and requesting her to return to Peking. Party chief Chi-hong officials sent a memorial to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, beseeching her to return.

The conflicting interests of Russia and Great Britain prevent a systematic at-

May Soon Be Settled

Striking Miners Will Probably Be Offered an Increase of Pay.

An Effort Is Being Made to Bring the Strike to an End.

Representatives of Big Coal Companies Are in Session at Wilkesbarre.

Hazleton, Sept. 27.—President Mitchell stated to the Associated Press to-night that he believed the mine operators have agreed to make the striking mine workers an offer of a ten per cent. increase in wages.

Negotiations Pending.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—The towering feature of the coal strike situation to-day and one which attracted attention of all interests involved was the widely circulated report that negotiations are pending and a rapidly nearing completion for an amicable settlement of the strike.

While the identity of the person or persons who are said to be at work endeavoring to bring about the immediate adjustment of the differences between the employers and employees has not been disclosed, it was openly admitted in authoritative circles that such an endeavor was in progress. President Truesdale of the Lehigh region is quoted as making such an admission, but in what manner and by whom they were being conducted he declined to state.

President Mitchell, the head of the striking miners' organization, expressed the belief that the operators had decided to offer the miners an increase of wages, but he too declined to admit that he possessed any information on the subject.

From Scranton came the statement in a conference of the coal operators of that section the opinion was prevalent that the influence at work were of a strong political nature, and that the operators would be obliged to offer the men at least the concession of an increase of wages. The information upon which the operators based their conclusion that the working influences were political could not be learned to-night.

Coupled with nearly all the reports of a probable early settlement of the trouble came the announcement that the men would be offered an increase of pay, but that the mine owners positively decline to arbitrate the differences through President Mitchell or in any manner to give recognition to the union mine workers' organization. This refusal of recognition, however, will not prove a difficult obstacle to overcome, President Mitchell in his open letter to the public having expressed his willingness to accept a settlement through conferences of committees of the employees and their direct employers.

If the railroad presidents and others who control the mines would accept this proposition, he said he would waive all claim to recognition of the union. One condition he exacted, however, and that was that these various conferences should be held the same day and in the same city.

Matters were quiet throughout the

Strike Regions to-day, and the strikers' forces were increased by the closing of a few mines.

Cardinal Gibbons May Arbitrate.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons has been asked to act as arbitrator between the striking miners and the operators of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. While admitting that he has been approached on the subject, he said to-night that he had heard from only one side of the parties in the controversy, and must decline to discuss the question of arbitration until all had been heard from.

Will you consent to act if both sides do approach you? The Cardinal was asked.

"In that case I will take the matter under consideration," he replied, "but I would be glad to do anything in his power to help solve the problem, which affects so many souls. It is said on good authority that the Cardinal had practically agreed to arbitrate, and it is thought that various interests concerned will decline to have the settlement of their dispute to the head of the Catholic church in the United States. Cardinal Gibbons will go to Philadelphia to-morrow or Saturday, and it is believed this trip will be in connection with the strike situation."

(Associated Press.)

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 28.—Contrary to expectation of the strike leaders most of the employees of North colliery, at Trevorton, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., reported for work this morning under the protection of a big force of deputies and the coal and iron police. Everything was quiet and orderly as the colliery resumed at 7 o'clock.

Working in Markle Mines.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 28.—All is quiet and orderly in the Hazleton region this morning. General Superintendent Smith, of the Markle mines, said, in response to an enquiry, that the collieries were working today.

John Markle, managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., left here early this morning for New York. Mr. Smith assured a reporter that Mr. Markle was merely attending to private business and that his trip had no connection whatever with the strike.

No Nearer a Settlement.

New York, Sept. 28.—Nothing could be learned at the New York office of the various anthracite coal and railroad companies this morning to indicate that the miners' strike was any nearer a settlement than it was yesterday.

President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, who said yesterday that negotiations for ending the strike were in progress, was at his office this morning. He said he had nothing whatever to give out concerning the situation.

John Markle, one of the most prominent of the independent operators, arrived here from Hazleton this morning. It was said he had come to attend a meeting of directors of the Sprague Electric Company. An afternoon newspaper said the object of his visit was to take part in a conference of independent operators to be held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

At the Morgan banking house it was denied that a meeting of independent mine owners was to be held there, and it was said the firm had not heard of such a meeting.

Situation to-day.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28.—The mine operators had the following to say in their daily statement to-day: Everything is quiet in the Wyoming colliery. The West End colliery at Monacaqua is working a good force. In the Lehigh valley region everything is working the same as

Three Towns Re-Occupied

Heilbron, Reitz and Lindley Are Again in Possession of the British.

Boers Made a Determined Attack on Paget's Force at Pienars River Station.

But Were Repulsed After Three Hours' Fighting—Buller at Macmac River.

HOME NEXT MONTH.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Lord Roberts cabled this afternoon as follows: "Pretoria, Sept. 28.—Steamer 'Idoko,' with the first portion of the Canadian Regiment, should reach Halifax about October 24th."

(Signed) Roberts.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 28.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under the date of Pretoria, September 27th, as follows: "The Boers attacked a portion of Page's force at Pienars river station this morning, but were beaten off after three hours' fighting."

"Buller occupied Macmac river and the eastern side of Burgers Pass on September 26th, after slight resistance. "Heilbron, Reitz and Lindley have been re-occupied."

Canadiana at Rustenberg.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 28.—In concluding a letter, after intimating that they were besieged in Rustenberg and placed on half rations for a month, Corp. Hilton, of "C" battery, says he does not think many of "our fellows will ever soldier any more. We have had nearly enough of it now."

Strength of Contingents.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Reports have been received from Col. Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent, Col. Drury, commanding the R. C. A., and Col. Evans, commanding the second battalion of mounted infantry. The strength of the first contingent is 685. Drury reports no serious illness among his force. Evans reports 167 men on parade, 119 sick and five missing out of a total of 370. The strength of the first battalion, C. M. R., to August 28th, was 129 of all ranks on parade, 130 sick and one missing, out of a total strength of 367.

The reports cover the unimportant periods during June, July and up to August 20th.

Col. Sam Hughes.

Quebec, Sept. 28.—Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., is returning home on the Dominion liner Cambroman, which is expected to reach this port to-morrow or Sunday.

A Patriotic Canadian.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Application was made to the registrar-general's department to-day by a man in Lambton county for permission to have the names of three children, born many years before the present Boer war broke out, changed to Redvers, after Gen. Buller, Roberts, after Lord Roberts, and the third, after the Victoria, after Her Majesty the Queen. The application will be granted.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Messrs. Penn and Smith Re-elected to the Imperial House of Commons.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 28.—Mr. John Penn, Conservative, had the distinction of being the first member returned for the new parliament, having been re-elected to-day for Lewisham, which he has represented since 1891, without opposition.

Mr. Smith, son of the late W. H. Smith, who was first lord of the treasury, and a partner in the great news business, a Liberal-Unionist, was also re-elected to-day without opposition, to represent the Strand district of London. He was first elected for the Strand in 1891. A few days ago Mr. Smith was threatened with opposition on curious grounds, namely, the so-called prudish literary censorship exercised by his firm, which several times has refused to sell well-known works on its bookstalls owing to their alleged impropriety. The Independent Conservatives, however, eventually decided that sufficient enthusiasm could not be worked up on this basis and the son of a millionaire, who started as a newsboy, once more represents the Strand in the Liberal-Unionist interests.

BANK ROBBERY.

Thieves Got Away With Ten Thousand Dollars.

(Associated Press.)

Centerville, Mich., Sept. 28.—Walt Brees' bank was robbed last night of \$10,000. The thieves gained an entrance to the building by prying and springing the double door with a large file. The outer door to the vault was blown open and then the inner door to the cash drawer, where about \$10,000 was stored.

AMERICANS MISSING

Capt. Shields and Fifty Men Are Supposed to Have Been Captured by the Filipinos.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 28.—Gen. MacArthur cables the war department from Manila that on September 11th Captain D. Shields, with 51 men of C. Company, 29th volunteer infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos. Nothing had been heard from him since, and it is supposed that the entire party, including Captain Shields, has been captured with many killed and wounded.

RAILWAY WRECKS.

Three Persons Killed and Sixteen Injured—Names of the Dead.

(Associated Press.)

Durand, Mich., Sept. 28.—A fast train collided with a switch engine to-day on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway here. Two men were killed and one wounded. The dead—Engineer Rhos, Hamlin, of Detroit, and Fireman Jno. Linden, of Ionia. Twenty-four loaded cars were burned and both engines demolished.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Ogden, Utah, says: "A wreck occurred yesterday on the Utah-Nevada line train, No. 4, due to arrive at Ogden at 8 o'clock last evening, went into a ditch, and a Mrs. Towell, of Trenton, Mo., was killed, and about fifteen others more or less injured."

WILL ABDIGATE.

King of the Belgians Intends to Retire in Favor of the Prince of Flanders.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 28.—"From a source worthy of confidence," says the Courier Du Soir, "we learn that the King of the Belgians intends to abdicate before the close of the present Belgian parliament in favor of the Prince of Flanders."

"King Leopold counts confidently upon the result of his action being the sinking of quarrels of the rival parties, which would then unite to observe the conditions of the new regime."

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Marquis Ito Entrusted With Task of Forming a New Ministry.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 28.—It is reported that Marquis Yamagata has resigned his position and been followed by the remainder of the cabinet, says a Herald Tokyo dispatch. It is added that the Marquis Ito has been summoned to court and entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet.

LORD STRATHCONA'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Sept. 28.—A cablegram was received to-day from Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal saying that he was leaving for this city to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK MYSTERY.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 28.—In the hunt for facts in connection with the mysterious death of Peck, real estate dealer, whose body was found on the street yesterday morning, the head and face being mangled, the police found a negro employee in a Broadway place, where Peck was seen on Wednesday night, who said he had found Peck in the lavatory trying to wipe some blood from his face which had been cut by a fall. Captain McCuskey does not believe that Mr. Peck was murdered, but is certain that he was robbed. He may have been murdered, but he thinks it was simply a case of getting intoxicated and falling heavily.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Text includes: 'Greatest in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further. Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never caused a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs. With finer food and a saving of money comes the saving of the health of the family, and that is the greatest economy of all.'

ard Hitting

Campaign in Great ... Has Failed to Re- ... Among Irish ...

Details of Massacre

Cossacks Showed No Mercy to Defenceless Chinese on the Amur.

Renewed Fears of Conflict Between Russia and Japan—Military Preparations.

The following details of the wanton massacre of Chinese by the Russians at Blagovestchensk recently were received from a copy of the Kobo Herald, which arrived by the Hioquo Maru from the Orient a few days ago. Mr. W., an American, some time ago, arrived at Nagasaki by the steamer ...

out of which she wants to provide herself with ample ready money. "We thus come to a second question: What Russia intends to do with the money she will have raised in Paris? The question may be answered in diverse ways, but most people will agree in holding that most probably Russia will use it in extending her influence in the Far East. Now, it appears that she has little intention of enlarging her territory in Manchuria and North China. At least, for the present, she appears to be contented with what she already possesses. Our special London correspondent has just wired that "Russia has announced her intention to quit Newchwang," and this is also confirmed by Reuter. Supposing, then, that Russia does not want to advance her influence in China, it may be surmised that it is with the object of preparing herself in a war with this country that she raises a big loan. The Russian statesmen may have deemed a Russo-Japanese war inevitable after the Chinese disturbances are settled, and may have thought it advisable to strike us with a view to showing themselves ready for any contingency. If they have really any such designs, we may tell them that Japan is also prepared to fight for her prestige and independence. We are not so hard up as to be compelled to prostrate ourselves before a haughty and insatiable foe. We can put half a million well-trained men on the field, and we have a powerful fleet of above 200,000 tons."

Good Roads Association

Has Been Organized—Meeting to Be Held in Victoria Shortly.

Interesting Letter From the Road Commissioner of Ontario—List of Officers.

The Good Roads Convention called by the Kamloops Inland Board of Trade assembled in Raven's hall on Thursday. There was a very good attendance, all things considered, and the utmost interest was evinced in the proceedings throughout. N. J. Hopkins, president of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to order, and upon motion was unanimously selected to act as chairman. J. W. Pearce was appointed secretary. Among those present was J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, from Victoria.

ACCIDENT TO LINER

Breaking of a Thrust Shaft Delays the New York Over-Scotteen Hours.

Southampton, Sept. 28.—American liner, New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York September 19th for Southampton, arrived here last evening at 10 o'clock, about 17 1/2 hours late.

Capt. Roberts reported that the steam engine had broken her starboard thrust shaft on Tuesday at 2.30 a.m. The accident will not interfere with her return voyage. Mr. William Harper, of Philadelphia, who was a passenger on the liner, made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "After a fair passage it was discovered very early Tuesday morning that a shaft was broken, but it was Wednesday morning before the passengers were aware of the nature of the trouble. The steamer was then proceeding slowly until the broken shaft could be disconnected. At this time we were about 370 miles from the Lizard. There had been a considerable sea all night, and the New York was rolling heavily. On Wednesday night the sea increased and the weather became so thick that while we were passing the Lizard, Capt. Roberts decided to put out to sea and not attempt to go up the Channel. The steamer remained from 18 to 20 miles offshore until evening, when the weather cleared and she proceeded for Southampton. While the break proved a very serious one, it was fortunately discovered before any worse breakages occurred. This prevented a grave disarrangement of the machinery. The engineers declare that had the actual breakages occurred while the steamer was going full speed, very serious results might have ensued. All the passengers speak in the highest praise of the conduct of the captain and of the crew."

DEATH AND DESOLATION

Sights Presented on Beach at Nome Since Recent Big Storm.

A harrowing story of death and desolation as seen on the Nome shore since the storm of mid-August swept that bleak coast is told by A. Howie, a pioneer of this city who has just returned from having spent three years in the north. He was one of the arrivals on the steamer Portland at Seattle last Saturday, and now is quartered comfortably at the Dominion.

Speaking of the scenes of distress at Nome, he said: "After last month's storm fully 2,000 people, including natives, were on the streets of Nome wandering about sad and dejected, many without those more necessities required for the sustenance of life. They were in want of clothing, of food and of a place in which to seek protection from the cold wintry blasts now setting in and carrying many to an untimely death. "They were dying off by the score," continued Mr. Howie, who counted on the beach as many as six bodies uninterred and with nothing but canvas thrown carelessly over them. In fact it was a common thing to run across such a gruesome sight where the death roll had not been so large. Prospectors were bent on leaving the country, and in their mad efforts to look out for self were overlooking all respect for the dead. "In regard to the richness of the beach, Mr. Howie states that he took out as much as \$44 in one day, but he knew of hundreds who have labored with exactly the opposite result, taking out practically nothing. He advised anyone who is thinking of trying his luck in the north to go to the Klondike country, as he thought that district had infinitely more resources and a person was far more likely to make a fortune there than in Nome. "In speaking of the prospects of mining with hydraulic machinery at Nome, Mr. Howie said that several firms have already made the attempt, but have failed, as the surf would invariably knock the machinery out of order. The gold savers, which many of the Americans took along with them, were absolutely useless, as they would clog up with sand and were always in need of repair. After two or three perhaps three days' use most of them were thrown away or broken up."

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, 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. They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dysentery, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

attended to enable you to organize. Your experience will be different to that of other provinces if you succeed in having a very large gathering. A movement of this kind can only be expected to receive the active support of a few of the more enterprising and progressive people, but after once properly started, interest will rapidly grow, and you will then receive a full measure of credit for the laudable effort you are now putting forth in the interests of the people of your province. "At some future time I may be able to attend a few meetings with you to further the cause in British Columbia. I would like to hear from you as to the result of your convention. "Yours truly, "A. W. CAMPBELL, "Engineer of Highways and Colonization Roads. "F. J. Deane, Esq., Kamloops, B.C."

It was then moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Tatlow, "Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention, a representative gathering from all sections of the province, it is desirable to form for the province of British Columbia a Good Roads Association, having for its object the betterment of the highways of the province and the dissemination of information on the best methods of road making, and the promotion of local societies in all parts of the province; and to promote the discussion and consideration of all subjects having reference to the construction and maintenance of highways, taxation and expenditure, and the best system of maintenance and supervision, and the advancement of legislation tending to secure the object desired, namely, good roads."

The resolution was unanimously adopted and a number of interesting speeches were delivered appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen: J. R. Anderson, Victoria; Dr. Reynolds, Ashcroft; J. C. Brown, M.P.P., Kamloops; F. J. Deane, M.P.P., Kamloops; G. R. Raven, Louis Creek; D. Murphy, M.P.P., Ashcroft; C. W. Sarel, Kamloops; R. G. Tatlow, M.P.P., Vancouver; and Thomas Taylor, M.P.P., Revelstoke. A constitution for the new association was adopted, after which the following officers were elected: Hon. F. J. Deane, vice-president at large; J. R. Anderson, secretary-treasurer; E. T. W. Pearce, president.

The appointment of vice-president for the various districts occasioned a good deal of discussion. It was decided to elect from those present and others who had already expressed a desire to assist in the movement, a sufficient number of temporary district vice-presidents to form, with the chief officers, a committee with power to arrange for the appointment of permanent district vice-presidents, the understanding being that upon the formation of a district association the president thereof shall, by virtue of his office, become a district vice-president of the provincial association. The following vice-presidents were named: J. C. Brown, M.P.P., Vancouver; R. G. Tatlow, M.P.P., Victoria; D. R. Kerr, Ashcroft; W. Pearce, Kamloops; F. J. Deane, M.P.P., Revelstoke; T. Taylor, M.P.P., Quesnelle Forks; T. J. Hunter, Nicola; G. B. Armstrong, North River; G. R. Raven; Salmon Arm; A. J. Cummins, M.P.P., Kamloops. On motion of F. J. Deane, seconded by C. W. Sarel, the following self-explanatory resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that, whereas, it is generally believed that there is great room for improvement in the condition of the public highways throughout the province, and that such improvement, if it could be brought about, would, by facilitating the means of communication and transportation at all seasons of the year, result in large pecuniary and social benefits to the people; and "Whereas, it is the opinion of this convention that better results might be obtained from the expenditure of money and labor now made upon our highways, and it is the object of the Good Roads Association to acquire and disseminate knowledge as to the best methods of making and repairing highways, and discuss among practical men the best means of bringing about the desired improvement; Therefore Resolved, That the provincial government be respectfully petitioned to make a grant to this association to aid it in carrying out its objects, as set forth in the constitution and in this resolution. The convention adjourned sine die.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks here on Wednesday, October 3rd. Hamilton, Oct. 1.—Hamilton's population is 51,561, an increase over last year of 1,104. Toronto, Oct. 1.—The population of Toronto is 199,048, an increase of 6,136 over last year. The Tip Top Copper Mining Company and the Kitchie-Gannu Gold Mining Company, each with a capital of a million dollars, are seeking a charter from the Ontario government. St. Louis de Beauharnois, Oct. 1.—G. Cook, aged 95, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, is dead. London, Oct. 1.—A valuable case replacer or wrecking frog has been invented and patented by Ed. Best, auxiliary car foreman of F. R. in this city. By actual test, in presence of General Manager McNichol and Thos. Tait, manager of the eastern lines, on Friday last, six cars which were thrown off the track were replaced on the rails inside of 15 minutes by use of the new invention. Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Thirty or forty merchants here were victimized on Saturday night by being introduced in them bogus \$10 bills of Molsons Bank. Sherbrooke, Oct. 1.—Hon. J. MacIntosh, M. P., has again been nominated by Sherbrooke Conservatives to contest the riding at the forthcoming general elections. More cases of sick headache biliousness, constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine and for less money by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Exhibition Concluded

Record Attendance at the Final Day's Show at Saanichton on Saturday.

A Good Programme of Sports Provided For Entertainment of Visitors.

The thirty-third annual fall exhibition of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, which was brought to a conclusion in the usual happy manner on Saturday evening, has gone on record as the most successful show ever held in the district. During the evening a very largely attended dance was held in the agricultural hall, for which the Rochoch orchestra provided the music. Horse racing and various other sports were provided during the day, the programme which commenced at 3 o'clock, lasting until late in the evening. But one misfortune occurred, and that was in the form of a runaway in which Mr. Few was severely injured. During the morning the live stock was judged, the results being as follows:

CATTLE. Durhams. Bull, two years and over—1, X. Marcotte; Bull, 1 year and over—1, F. Turgoose; 2, G. Sangster. Cow—1, S. Fairclough; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench. Yearling—1, J. Bryce. Yearling Calf—1, S. Cadman; 2, S. Fairclough. Jerseys. Bull, two years and over—1, J. Watt; Cow—1, W. M. LePoer Trench; 2, G. Sangster. Heifer, two year old—1, Haldon Bros. Yearling Heifer—1, J. Bryce; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench. Heifer Calf—1, Haldon Bros. Holsteins. Bull, two years and over—1, Davies & Buttery. Bull, one year and under—1, J. Hagan; Cow—1, Davies & Buttery; 2, F. Turgoose. Heifer, two year old—1, F. Turgoose. Grades. Best Milch Cow—1, Mr. Trench; 2, J. Richardson. Heifer, two year old—1, Mr. Trench; 2, Haldon Bros. Heifer, yearling—1, J. Brooks. Heifer Calf—1, Haldon Bros; 2, S. Cadman.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds. Ram, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. Richardson. Ram Lamb—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. Richardson. Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, Haldon Bros. Two Ewe Lambs—1, Haldon Bros; 2, Haldon Bros. Southdowns. Ram, any age—1, J. Shopland; 2, J. Shopland. Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Shopland; 2, F. Turgoose. Two Ewe Lambs—1, J. Shopland; 2, J. Shopland. Oxford Downs. Ram, any age—1, J. Richardson. Ram Lamb—1, J. Richardson. Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, Haldon Bros. Two Ewe Lambs—1, J. Richardson. Shropshires. Ram, any age—1, W. Grimmer. Ram Lamb—1, W. Grimmer. Two Ewes, any age—1, J. Richardson; 2, W. Grimmer. Two Ewe Lambs—1, W. Grimmer.

HORSES.

Draught. Stallion—1, J. Bryce; 2, J. Bryce. Span Horses—1, J. Bryce; 2, W. J. Taylor. Single Draught—1, J. Bryce; 2, J. Erskine. Three year old Gelding or Filly—1, J. Bryce. Two year old Gelding or Filly—1, J. Bryce. Brood Mare—1, J. Bryce. Sucking Colt—1, J. Bryce. Roadsters. Span Horses—1, J. Brooks. Saddle Horse—1, A. G. Wrigley; 2, J. Erskine. Three year old Gelding or Filly—1, G. B. Dyne; 2, F. Turgoose. Two year old Gelding or Filly—1, I. W. Young; 2, W. M. LePoer Trench. One year old Gelding or Filly—1, S. Fairclough. Brood Mare—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, Mark Hewitt. One year old Gelding or Filly—1, S. Fairclough. Sucking Colt—1, W. J. Taylor; 2, J. Sluggett. General Purpose. Team—1, F. Neaves; 2, Simon Bros. Mare and Foal—1, S. Fairclough. Two year old Gelding or Filly—1, X. Marcotte. Yearling Colt—1, F. Neaves; 2, J. Erskine. Sucking Colt—1, S. Fairclough; 2, X. Marcotte.

SWINE.

Berkshires. Sow, under 12 months—1, A. G. Wrigley. Chester Whites. Sow, under 12 months—1, Haldon Bros. Brood Sow—1, Haldon Bros. Sow, under 12 months—1, X. Marcotte; 2, G. Sangster. Sow, under 12 months—1, G. Sangster. Poultry. Cochins—1, Mrs. Dyne; 2, X. Marcotte. Brahmas—1, X. Marcotte; 2, Milton Shelton. Barred Plymouth Rocks—1, Milton Shelton. White Rocks—1, Mrs. Dyne. Langshans—1, Mrs. Dyne. Wyandottes—1, Rev. F. G. Christmas. Game Fowls—1, J. Camp. Brown Leghorns—1, Haldon Bros; 2, Mrs. Dyne. Black Minorcas—1, Mrs. Dyne; 2, Milton Shelton. Bantams—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, Mrs. McKenzie.

Black Spanish—1, X. Marcotte. Dorkings—1, Rev. F. G. Christmas. Pekin Ducks—1, X. Marcotte; 2, Jos. Rule. Other Ducks—1, X. Marcotte; 2, H. Simpson. Geese—1, H. Simpson. Pigeons—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, S. Cadman. Rabbits—1, Master Wolf; 2, Mrs. Dyne. Mrs. Dyne's Special Prize for Dry Picked Poultry—Mrs. Hewitt. LADIES' PRIZES. Silk Patchwork Quilt—4, Mrs. J. W. Winslow. Patchwork Quilt, ordinary—1, Mrs. J. Bell. Knitted Hose—1, Mrs. W. R. Armstrong; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow. Pair Stockings, Darned—1, Mrs. J. S. Feld; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow. Beella Work—1, Mrs. W. Copeland. Crochet Lace, Cotton—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Miss C. Marcotte. Crochet Work, Wool—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. J. W. Winslow. Lace Work—1, Mrs. W. Copeland; 2, Mrs. Brethour. Embroidery, Silk—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour. Fancy Knitting—1, Miss C. Marcotte. Plain Knitting—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow. Assortment Tatting—1, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; 2, Mrs. W. Copeland. Outlined Cotton Work—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Miss M. Brethour. Rag Rug—1, Miss Brooks; 2, Miss S. Brethour. Button Holes—1, Mrs. McKenzie; 2, Mrs. Pollard. Aranese, Chenille and Ribbons—1, Mrs. S. Brethour. Canary—1, Miss M. Camp; 2, Miss M. Turgoose. Painting—1, Miss B. Stewart; 2, Miss B. Stewart. Drawn Work—1, Miss Blisset; 2, Miss E. John. Girls' Prizes. Fancy Needle Work—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour. Plain Needlework—1, Miss Georgie Brethour; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour. Tatting—1, Miss Pearl Harrison. Crochet Work—the most elegant Brethour; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour. Drawn Work—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Miss Joyce Brethour. Penmanship—1, Michael Fletag (Indian); 2, Miss M. McKenzie.

A VICTORIA HERO.

Capt. David Kurtz, Formerly of This City, Blasted His Life to Save Another's. The residents of this city will read with pleasure the following from the Nelson Miner of September 14th, being an account of a heroic rescue performed by a former Victorian recently on Kootenay lake: "James Steers, of the tug Procter, narrowly escaped drowning in Kootenay lake yesterday afternoon. Only because of the heroic action of Captain D. George Kurtz he would have lost his life. The tug was taking a barge of fifteen cars to Kootenay Landing, and as it neared Rhinoceros Point the barge was struck by a heavy sea and management became exceedingly difficult. The crew was forced to draw the barge by a tow line, and while getting the tug into position Steers was caught by the cable and thrown into the water. In a desperate struggle, and although incapable of swimming, he caught the tow line which kept his head above water. Captain Kurtz plunged to his rescue. There was only one man left on the tug, and at the cries for help from the men in the water, he lowered the life boat, but in the heavy waves it was washed away and lost. He could do nothing to help as he had to steer the tug and keep it running full ahead to keep the cable tight and the men out of the water. Captain Kurtz lashed Mr. Steers to the cable and pushed him along until the barge was pushed. Several times during their stay in the water of over an hour, Steers cried to the captain to let him die. After the men were freed from their perilous position there was only one man on the tug to run and steer it. Other serious accidents might have happened had not the 'Morley' which was passing at the time, gone to their rescue. Those who saw the affair say that Captain Kurtz did a heroic deed and should be presented with a humane medal." Capt. Kurtz is a son of the late Carl Kurtz, and a nephew of ex-Mayor Redfern, of this city. He is well known among the younger generation here, having been raised and educated in Victoria. It will certainly prove a source of much gratification to his many friends to learn that he has distinguished himself so nobly.

DISMISSING LIBERALS.

A Serious Charge Against the Provincial Government. Revelstoke, Sept. 25.—Political matters are booming in Revelstoke and members of the Conservative "machine" (open nutters) are being elected and dismissed. They are scoring a point. They are getting an efficient gold commissioner (a Liberal) discharged on some pretext or another, and having a good, staunch Conservative appointed in his place. Seeing the present government is supposed to be a non-partisan government, and seeing they have outwitted the Liberal members and adherents of that government, no wonder they are elated. But success sometimes leads to pride before a fall, and they are going to get it sooner or later. Not content with getting Courneau dismissed, they are working plans to get Mr. F. Frazer also dismissed. He is the mining recorder here, and is also a Liberal in office, with Mr. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, a Liberal, in office, with Kidd, Munro, Hall, Booth, Smith, Murphy, Neil and other Liberals supporting the government in office. Changes are proposed to knife Liberal office holders and put the nominee of the Conservative machine in their places. Yes, Mr. Editor, they are a smart lot. The present administration is composed of Liberals and Tories. Like the Lion and the Lamb, they lie down together, but the Tory lion will soon be inside of the Liberal lamb. Such is life in the political arena in the wild and woolly west. When the dismissals take place there will be some startling revelations made of the inner workings of officialdom. OBSERVER.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

London, Sept. 28.—Alderman Frank Green was formally elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year at the Guildhall to-day. Mr. Green is a native of Maidstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His wife died last winter, so the duties of lady mayors will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter.

RALPH SMITH A CANDIDATE.

Our Vancouver correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Ralph Smith, who has just returned from the East, has stated that he will respond to the unanimous resolution of the Trades and Labor Congress and the request of leading citizens of the electoral district of Vancouver Island by at once placing himself in the field as a candidate for the House of Commons as an Independent Labor candidate.

THE ISSUES.

Naturally the Colonist is not satisfied with the present condition of the political atmosphere in Victoria. It is afraid the Liberal candidates do not propose to discuss the issues which it would like prominence given to. We are told the proper course to pursue would be to avoid federal questions altogether and confine ourselves to local matters.

that their judgment was good. The merchants and consumers of the West have derived great benefit from this reduction of the tariff as well as the farmers of the East, therefore we say that it will be the paramount issue in the campaign.

AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is the desire of the present administration that it shall be truly representative of the people. On that account a department of labor has been organized and placed under the charge of Mr. Mlock, the Postmaster-General.

That the president of the Trades and Labor Congress is not without honor in the East his present position and the following from the Toronto Globe prove: That Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. P. for Nanaimo, is held in the highest respect by his fellow-delegates.

DELUSIONS.

It is well known that the leaders of the Conservative party were stupefied by the result of the elections in 1896. They could not understand it at all. Many of them would not believe they were beaten.

and that any departure from the path of her destiny is one of those inscrutable mysteries which no Tory fellow can understand. But there are others who are more willing to profit by the political lessons of the day.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The charge made by "Observer," a Revelstoke correspondent, which is published in to-day's Times, is one calling for an answer from the Premier, Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir.

It is not the best policy to close our ears to rumors of this kind, for even though untrue they are apt to increase in importance as they travel.

INTRIGUING.

It is said there is not perfect harmony in the local government. Certain wire-pullers thought the absence of the Premier furnished them with an opportunity to execute a movement which has been in the air for some time.

Mr. Wm. McNeill has been appointed secretary in the department of lands and works and assistant to the chief commissioner. Mr. McNeill is highly spoken of by all who have had business with the department since Mr. Wells assumed control of the lands and works.

Mr. Sifton has ordered the government officials in Dawson to close up all disreputable places of resort. This will give Sir Hibbert another chance.

Conservative talent must be scarce in Vancouver. Mayor Garden seems to be the only man who can be depended on to carry anything at the polls.

Divorce must be more difficult to secure in Arizona than in the majority of American States. A rascal lately informed all whom it concerned by means of a notice posted on a cottonwood tree that:

The Colonist remarks in an aggrieved tone that Ralph Smith was nominated at Ottawa by the Trades and Labor Congress. Perhaps the election of Mr. Smith as the representative of the Vancouver Island district will be a salve to our disconsolate neighbor's woe.

With the Liberals and the labor men united on a candidate with the strength and abilities of Mr. Maxwell, the cause of the government is quite safe in Vancouver.

Great numbers of very desirable settlers are arriving at Ladysmith. They will have votes next year, and voters from Lanark are always on the right side.

Ralph Smith Will Run

Has Decided to Contest Vancouver District For the Dominion House.

President of the Congress in the Field as an Independent Labor Candidate.

Vancouver, Sept. 28.—Ralph Smith, M. P. P., arrived last night from the East. To the Times correspondent he said the session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, just closed, had been most successful.

"I have definitely decided to run," he said. "I received the unanimous endorsement of the Congress, asking me to run, and I have finally decided. Some time ago Mr. Sloan came to me in Nanaimo and wanted my support, and I believe now he has many names of friends of mine, on his requisition paper.

Speaking of the report that the charge was made against him at Nanaimo that he had consulted Mr. Robins and not Mr. Dunsmuir regarding the possibility of his contesting the district of Vancouver, he replied that he had never spoken to Mr. Robins about it, and had not even been in Nanaimo to consult him had he wished to do so.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

Norwegian Steamer Sank in Collision With a Japanese Vessel—Forty-Five Persons Drowned.

Nagasaki, Sept. 29.—The Norwegian steamer Calanda, 965 tons, and Japanese steamer Ise Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwo Shima. The Calanda was sunk, and 45 of the passengers and crew were drowned.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Civil Service Examinations at Victoria and Vancouver—Nominations of Liberal Candidates.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Civil service examinations will be held at Victoria and Vancouver on November 13th. At a meeting of the executives of the Liberal Association it was decided to call a convention to nominate candidates for the city on October 16th.

TORN DOWN AMERICAN FLAG.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 29.—United States Consul W. W. Mills, at Chihuahua, Mex., has sent a note to the Federal authorities here and also to the state department at Washington detailing an insult to the American flag over his consulate on September 16th.

NEVER WORRY.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them.



BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of Perfumes, that will surely ensure an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of sweet flowers, bottled and sold for a right price.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST, 68 GOVERNMENT STREET, Near Yates Street.

A Lively Campaign

As Polling Day Approaches, British Politicians Warm to Their Work.

Personalities Are Introduced, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Is Bitterly Attacked.

Rewards For Service—Lord Kitchener, It Is Said, Will Be Promoted.

London, Sept. 29.—The election campaign is developing unexpectedly, but chiefly due to the vigorous efforts of the Liberals to show a united front. Personalities are figuring more than usual in the contest.

Winston Churchill, in Oldham, has been so vigorously attacked that General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant-general, has had to come to his assistance with a letter declaring there was nothing dishonorable connected with his resignation from the army.

Some of the Liberals of Oldham apparently make more serious insinuations against the young candidate. But, like his father, Churchill seems to revel in a fight, and is said to stand a good chance of being elected.

Church associations are figuring actively in the campaign. The Imperial Protestant Federation has received promises from thirty-two candidates to oppose to the utmost any movement tending to bring

England and the Vatican in closer touch, or towards "Romanizing" the Established Church. On the other hand, the leading Roman Catholic papers almost unanimously support the Conservatives, believing that if they are returned with a solid majority they will achieve the project of giving Ireland a Catholic university, and in other ways see that the educational interests of Catholics in England do not suffer.

The annual Church Congress, in progress at Newcastle, was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and nearly all the other Episcopal and lay dignitaries, including several American and Canadian clergymen.

The Queen now has a long list of names submitted to her as those of persons worthy of honors for service in South Africa. The identity of those who figure in the list is already causing keen speculation in certain circles.

JAPANESE TEA CROP.

Shortage May Result in the Price Being Raised.

New York, Sept. 29.—Owing to the shortage in the season's crop of Japanese tea, the price will be higher than usual this fall. It is estimated that the shortage at the end of the season will be four million pounds, or ten per cent. of the entire crop.

NOMINATIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Pontiac Conservatives have chosen G. H. Brabazon, of Portage La Fort, to contest the riding in their interest at the general elections.

Waterbury, Que., Sept. 29.—The Liberals of Compton County have chosen A. Galt, of this place, to oppose R. H. Pope, M.P., at the general elections.

James Smith, motorman of the Toronto street railway, accidentally shot himself while shooting ducks. He died at the general hospital.

ENGINEER FOUND DEAD.

Is Believed to Have Committed Suicide, As Gas Jet Was Turned On.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—W. T. Casgrain, a civil and contracting engineer, a man of distinguished Canadian family, was found dead in his room yesterday. A gas jet was turned on, and it is believed death was wittingly sought.

Returned Unopposed

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Among Those Whose Election Was Not Contested.

Fifty-Eight Members of the British Commons Have a Walk Over.

London, Sept. 29.—One hundred and sixty-seven constituencies, returning one-fourth of the membership of the House of Commons, made their nomination today. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon's members had been elected unopposed, comprising 43 Conservatives, 8 Unionists, 5 Liberals and 2 Nationalists.

Among the interesting personalities on the government side returned today without opposition were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, West Birmingham; Mr. G. Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, Dover; Mr. Chas. Y. Ritchie, the presiding magistrate, Glasgow; Mr. John O. O. Colohan, Great Yarmouth; Mr. Jesse Collings, under secretary for the home department, Bordesley division of Birmingham; Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, Wigan; Mr. Jas. P. Williams, the financial secretary of the war office, South Birmingham; Mr. Chas. E. H. Vincent, the founder of the United Empire Trade League, Central Sheffield; Mr. John Henniker Cotton, Canterbury; Mr. Chas. Bally Stuart Wortley, formerly secretary of state for the home department, Hallam division of Sheffield; and Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, Hythe.

The five Liberals returned unopposed include Mr. Wm. Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, Carlisle, and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, former under secretary of state for the home department, and secretary for India, East Wolverhampton.

An interesting feature of the elections is the intervention of the colonies for the first time in the elections of the Motherland. A dispatch from Hobart, Tasmania, this morning, announces the adoption of a resolution by the Tasmanian assembly proposing a joint Australian cablegram of congratulations to Mr. Chamberlain on the British successes in South Africa, and hoping the electors of Great Britain will emphatically insist on the fruits of victory being effectually secured.

Paris, here from France and China stores.

New York, Sept. 29.—The official for Co. and Co. position as one of the most successful firms in the city.

London, Sept. 29.—The official for Co. and Co. position as one of the most successful firms in the city.

London, Sept. 29.—The official for Co. and Co. position as one of the most successful firms in the city.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Pre Report And Is P vate adv the sou tain and China as surrende eign un such an accoys country's ware anx laril. Meanv being se province the vice Emper edict th his dect troops 7 his own orial cat you Ked ister to It is al sou ordered capital immedil Pov Wash of the p to make leaders tions m Great B with the propositi cupies a to follo powers as of powes, dom and with Ge the alterned to be Tien 26, via Chang chief d hostile Chinese initiative fidence States, governi using it hling of whole of He is tion minist stoo d that a couzle At th is haste Pekin. A Br miles to occupie tion. A me brings Swedish part of New garding Tuan, Fang, re kept in States, China the act subject peror, Washing he make th the pri peace th his han or's, at States, leaves those of lute. Paris here fr France and China stores. New the He learned that the Kun Y Kal, in Kwang a mon London pooden "An gramm France be a sub will be propos will ac The official for Co. and Co. position as one of the most successful firms in the city. from a that the pear in favorin becom The Stand

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The adjourned inquest in connection with the death of J. Johnson, who was found dead on Craigflower road about ten days ago, is being resumed this afternoon.

The little son of G. Moss was run down by a lady bicyclist on upper Yates street the other day and was badly hurt. The lady was also more or less injured, having been thrown from her wheel.

John Bryden, who was nominated by the Conservatives of Vancouver district at Nanaimo last evening, as a candidate in the coming election, is at present in the North, and will probably not return for a week or ten days.

John Sarga, the murderer of Louis Ballie near Dawson some time ago, has been captured. He was located at Nome and on being charged with the crime confessed his guilt and on September 18th was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by Judge Craig.

It is announced that President Shaughnessy and the C. P. R. officials, who are on a tour of inspection of the company's lines in the West, will probably not reach Victoria until Wednesday next, as they have decided to stop at the principal places on their way out.

Cheng Yin Huan, whom press dispatches announced the other day had been beheaded at the instigation of the Empress Dowager because of his friendliness to foreigners, was known to a number of Victorians as he who some years ago strongly opposed taking a bath at the quarantine station on arrival from the Orient on one of the Empress liners.

As a precautionary measure, it is altogether probable that the remainder of the Indians who arrived from the Sound hop fields a few days ago, will be sent to Albert Head, where they can be more securely guarded. The provincial health officer has also determined to have all the Indians on the local reservation vaccinated.

The annual exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society is now in full swing, and a large number of Victorians took advantage of the opportunity to attend the opening to-day and inspect the potentialities of the rich Island district as represented in the various departments now exhibited at Duncan's. Those desirous of attending may take the 9 o'clock train from the E. & N. station to-morrow and be on the grounds in ample time to witness the sports and other attractions provided by the committee in charge. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance to-morrow, and in all respects the outing should be most enjoyable. The fare for the round trip will be \$1.

A large number left on the train for Saanichton to-day to attend the opening of the annual show of the Saanichton Agricultural Association. The weather is particularly favorable, and every effort has been made by those in charge to make this event eclipse those of the past. The sports will be held to-morrow afternoon, and will include horse-racing, log chopping contests, sawing contests and bicycle races. In the evening there will be a dance, and the band will be in attendance. Trains will leave Hillside station at 7 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Returning trains will leave Saanichton at 8.25 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and 11.30 p.m. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Forty officers and three hundred and eighty bluejackets and marines are on their way to Esquimalt from England. They are expected to arrive at Montreal on the steamship Carthagenian.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jenkins, whose death occurred last Wednesday, took place at 2.30 p. m. this afternoon from the family residence, 46 Douglas street. Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the religious services both at the residence and grave. The following acted as pall-bearers: C. Booth, B. Carter, J. T. Hopper, G. Robertson, J. Smith, sr., and J. Boyd.

The inquest to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of James Johnson, who was found dead on Craigflower road about a fortnight ago, yesterday resulted in a verdict of "death from unknown cause." The inquest had been adjourned from last week in order to allow the physician time to complete an autopsy to ascertain whether or not there were any indications of poison.

About twenty Indians, who recently came over to Victoria from the Washington hop fields, where smallpox had broken out among them, and who yesterday were driven out of the city by the health authorities, were to-day rounded up and taken to William Head, as a precautionary step against the possible outbreak of sickness. They were taken in tow by a launch belonging to Captain Dan McIntosh; a second canoe being attached between them and the steamer. Dr. Higgins went down on the launch to see that the health regulations were carried out, while Sergt. Hawton witnessed the departure from shore.

A French woman, who had been employed at the residence of Mrs. R. Stuart, Colwood, has given the provincial police considerable trouble during the last few days. She complained of being annoyed by some man living in Esquimalt, and on Thursday last removed all her personal effects to a chicken house on Mr. Stuart's place. Here she also took up her quarters for a time. She did not remain there long, and for a time it was feared she might have been drowned. The police were communicated with and they, after considerable difficulty, located the woman in a barn at Rod Hill. The woman is now in their charge and her case is being investigated this afternoon.

(From Monday's Daily.)
A new post office has been established at Gordon Head, about four or five miles from Victoria, and Mrs. D. S. McRae has been appointed postmistress. The office, which will be opened at once, will be a great convenience to the residents of that locality.

Along the Waterfront.

(From Friday's Daily.)
Steamer Tacoma arrived at Seattle from Nome at noon yesterday. She left the north on September 17th, and had on board 525 returning Nome passengers, many of whom were "on their uppers" without a cent. The passengers report that the condition of many of the storm sufferers at Nome is pitiable in the extreme. Hundreds of them had previously been reduced to just enough provisions to live on and this in many cases was all swept away by the torrent of sea water that covered the sand spit. Hundreds of people, it is said, are walking the streets, without a place to sleep and depending entirely upon the charity of friends to secure enough to eat to keep from starving.

On Thursday or Friday of next week, the Alaska Steamship Company's palatial steamship Dolphin will arrive here from the Sound with a large excursion aboard from Seattle. The vessel has been chartered by the Seattle chamber of commerce to make four of the cities on Puget Sound, Victoria and Vancouver. Probably half a day will be spent by the excursionists in this city, and then the visitors will proceed to Vancouver. The idea of such a trip was only suggested a few weeks ago, and the scheme has become so popular that the Seattle chamber of commerce has been left unsold aboard. The Dolphin is now on her way North.

Because of the failure of the steamer Robert Dollar to reach St. Michael in time to catch the last boat up the Yukon with her consignment of potatoes, onions and other fresh vegetables to the amount of about 900 tons, for the winter use of the garrisons at Fort Egbert and Fort Gibbon, a new consignment of vegetables was shipped north from the Sound on the steamer Humboldt last night, and an effort will be made to rush it through to the forts before the closing of the Yukon.

The big battleship Wisconsin, the latest acquisition to Uncle Sam's navy, has arrived on Puget Sound from San Francisco. As a fighting machine the Wisconsin is ranked among the best in the navy. She is a twin screw vessel, has 10,000 horse power engines and carries eighteen guns. Her displacement is 11,525 tons. The feature about the armament of the vessel is the height of the batteries from the water line, which adds greatly to her effectiveness.

On and after October 2nd the steamer Victorian will leave the inner wharf instead of the outer wharf, as at present. The change has been made because of the stage of water in the harbor, being made to correspond to the level of the steamer to come inside.

Collector Milne has imposed a fine of \$100 on the C. P. N. steamer Magde for carrying passengers without a license. The vessel was chartered to carry the Walla Walla passengers in front of the anti-me, and it was for this that the vessel was fined.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Steamship Tacoma on her arrival from Nome at Seattle the other day was promptly seized by the United States marshal on the libel of 122 former passengers, whose claims aggregate \$31,000. The vessel was valued at \$750,000. The libel, which is a document of about 200 pages, is devoted to a recapitulation of the alleged wrongs suffered by the plaintiffs and each of them. Two pages are devoted to the sufferings and contentions of each party. It is alleged that the Tacoma was chartered to sail from Nome for Seattle last August, and that the libelants took second-class passages at \$40 each. When the voyage was commenced they were compelled to sleep and live in the steerage and received improper food, served in an uncleanly manner. They also allege that the vessel was not properly loaded, and a great amount of suffering ensued because of the rolling which was experienced. They claim further that the Tacoma had 200 passengers more than are allowed her by law, and for these and other reasons they claim \$40 each for these passengers and \$10 additional as a fine for each. It is stated that payment was refused, and he now commences an action to collect. These libels bring the total against the Tacoma to more than \$100,000. The steamer is a large and well equipped one.

Sealers were disappointed on learning that H. M. S. Icarus, which arrived at Esquimalt yesterday afternoon, brought no later news from the fleet of schooners which have been operating in Behring Sea than was received by H. M. S. Pheasant a week ago. The Icarus left the sea on the 15th inst., and only reports one vessel. She was the Aurora, and was in Dutch Harbor. She had only 40 skins. Her skipper was disgusted with his miserable luck, and declared he would return home from Dutch Harbor. The report of heavy weather in the sea this year is corroborated by the news brought by the Icarus.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE
Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If you are nervous or despondent try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cures you nervous and nervousness makes you despondent either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Resolutions Which Were Enthusiastically Carried at the Vancouver Liberal Convention.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier closed his great speech at Montreal with the following notable words: "How can I sufficiently thank you for this immense demonstration? In vain I should seek adequate language. I see here every class of the population represented—men who are at the head of commercial houses, working men, professional men, all the population of Montreal. But if there is a thing which gives me pride and satisfaction it is to see about me the young men, who are the hope of our country; the students of Laval, the students of McGill. They belong to different races. They cherish the memories of their ancestors, but there is one thing they cherish still more than the past, and that is the hope of the future. These young men are our hope. In twenty years hence they will be here then, I shall be delivered from the cares of politics; but let me remind them of this: patriotism should never be based on hatred; to love one's own country one need not hate others. Let them remember always this truth, proclaimed by Premier Lafontaine, that the men of this country are united in union, peace, friendship and fraternity. That is the last word I say—union, peace, friendship and fraternity. That device I submit to you, my friends, my fellow-citizens and my compatriots. I have no right to appeal to your patriotism, perhaps, but yes, I have the right. I have been placed by the head of affairs in your hands. I have no doubt of the result if you will remember that the device I submit to you is union, peace, friendship and fraternity. And remember always our motto will be, "Canada above all and at all times."

At the Vancouver convention on Friday Mr. James McGee created some amusement by saying that he had passed the day and had seen two Chinamen playing lawn tennis on the front lawn. The Nanaimo correspondent of the Province says the Conservative convention at Nanaimo last week was a small affair, barely fifty delegates being present, including Col. Prior. It is probable that Mr. Bryden will decline the nomination. He is at present in the northern country, but is expected home soon.

The resolutions carried at the Vancouver Liberal convention cover the ground pretty fully. They were as follows: "We, the Liberals and representatives of the Labor party, from all parts of the constituency of Burrard in convention assembled, wish to pledge our united and enthusiastic support to the government of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the following reasons, among many others:

"1. That his government succeeded in settling in less than six months, after a long and arduous struggle, the land selection question, which has been the school question—a question which same well nigh disrupting Confederation, and which for six years baffled the skill of Tory administrators. For obtaining a settlement so fair and reasonable, the late Dalton McCarthy, the champion of the Liberal party, expressed his entire approval and commended the bold and statesmanlike course of Mr. Laurier, who was willing "to brave the anathemas of the bigoted class among his own people from a racial and religious standpoint." We condemn the Conservative party for again trying to resurrect this question in the present campaign in the province of Quebec, as witnessed by pamphlet No. 6.

"2. We commend them as worthy of our heartiest support because they have redeemed the pledge contained in the first plank of their platform of 1896, which promised freer trade (not free trade, as Tories persist in reading it) by the abolition of unnecessary duties on all other necessities, so that to-day the duties of Canada are about 12 per cent. lower than under the National Policy. We heartily approve this government for abandoning the Tory unpatriotic fiscal policy, which discriminated against Great Britain, and for inaugurating preferential trade, under which one-fifth of the countrymen in Great Britain are given a preference of 33-1-3 per cent. over all others in our markets, thus forging an important link in the federation of the Empire, and also redeeming the pledge of the party as contained in the resolution of Sir Louis Davies, moved in the House of Commons, in April, 1892, as well as in the first plank of the Liberal platform adopted in 1893 at the Ottawa convention.

"3. We enthusiastically support them because they have redeemed their pledge, as contained in plank No. 2, by getting enlarged markets for Canada in the West Indies, Australia and other South Sea Islands, and making an honest endeavor to obtain a fair reciprocal arrangement with the United States, which we believe will yet be crowned with success.

"4. We approve the fulfilment of plank No. 3, by their determined stand against corruption and by their punishment of corruptionists whether in the Liberal or Tory party in contradistinction to the manner in which the Tory party whitewashed corruptionists in their own party, even when the guilty boldly stated on the floor of the House of Commons that they had been guilty of corruption, and would do it again to help the Conservative friends.

"5. We approve the fulfilment of plank No. 4 by enforcing strict economy in the controllable expenditures as seen in every department, where deficits of \$900,000 have been wiped out, notwithstanding the reduced postal facilities in the railway department, where surpluses take the place of Tory deficits and in the public works department.

"6. We commend them for fulfilling plank numbers 5 and 6 by granting commissions to enquire into the conduct of ministers, when they are charged with offences, though we aver that the Tory party have shown their cowardice by making the place of Tory deficit and in the public works department.

"7. We commend them for their refusal to give railway companies any land suitable for settlement. "8. We heartily support and approve their action in doing away with the old, iniquitous and expensive Franchise Act, as they promised in plank No. 7. "9. We deplore the fact that though they made a patriotic effort to get rid of the iniquitous Gerrymander Act by adhering to county boundaries and placing the power to divide the counties, where necessary, in the hands of three Supreme court judges, thus guaranteeing absolute fairness to each party, the act was thrown out by a partisan, effete senate, which also prevented the fulfilment of plank No. 8. "10. We approve them for the very active and effective interest they have taken in labor by passing legislation preventing the sweating system on government contracts, and securing fair pay to the laborers thereon, and showing its good faith by appointing well-known labor leaders to see that the various laws dealing with labor are enforced; by refusing to accept the amendment inserted in an amendment to the criminal code by the Tory senate, and is now law owing to the action of that body; by passing an act for the settlement of trades disputes by arbitration; by establishing a labor bureau and offering to place the control of it in the hands of such a well-known and respected labor leader as Ralph Smith, and also by establishing a labor gazette for the dissemination of information relative to labor and defraying the expenses thereof out of the public revenues of Canada, and while the results of legislation regarding the Chinese question is not satisfactory, we recognize the fact that it is much more than could be got from the Tory party, who introduced the Orientals into this province and broke their promise by not sending them back. "11. We approve without measure the stand the Laurier government has taken in reference to the war in South Africa, this being the first time Canada has ever sent aid to the Mother Country in her wars; and we condemn in unmeasured terms the unpatriotic efforts that Sir Charles Tupper and the Tory party generally have made and are making to set race against race, and creed against creed in this our beloved country, by stating in Quebec that Laurier was 'too British,' and in Ontario that he is 'too French.'"

Mining News.

Slocan Mineral Field.
The Enterprise is making preparations to resume regular shipments. The Sovereign is taking out ore, and will make a shipment over the Noble five train. Work on the Emma group, Goat Mountain, is proving very encouraging to the owners. The Bosun keeps up its extraordinary reputation as a steady shipper, and the property shows satisfactory improvements.

The Trade Dollar has recently shipped two cars of ore, and packers are taking 40 tons more to Coquille, which will be shipped from there in one lot. Twenty tons of ore was shipped last week from the Arlington. This property is one of great promise and will be a heavy shipper this winter.

Four men are getting the camp ready at the Monitor, Three Forks. The force will soon be increased to 14 men and stopping will commence in December. Fifteen men are employed at the Howett, and this force will be increased to 30 when the wagon road now building is completed and shipments of ore can be made. Seventy tons of ore has been shipped from the property this season.

The Last Chance is putting on men daily and shipping a car daily. The tunnel is being pushed through the Granite to tap the ore on claim at a depth of 1000 feet. Air drills are being used and power obtained from the Noble Five.

The Ivanhoe concentrator will commence running next week. This mill cost \$35,000. The tram cost \$22,000 and the furnace \$5,000. The No. 8 tunnel on the Noble Five, which is being driven to determine the size of the ore body struck on No. 7 tunnel last winter, came into ore last week. No. 8 is now in 750 feet and has 4 inches of clean galena and 8 inches of concentrating ore in sight, and they are seemingly on top of a large ore body. Since March, 1898, 6,100 feet of tunnel has been driven on the Noble Five. Stopping will soon commence if ore body holds out.

The Mountain Con lead exists on the Granite group, on the south fork of Kaslo creek, seven miles from Coquille. This summer 100 feet of tunnel at a depth of 50 feet have been driven to get under the ore body exposed on the surface. About 25 feet from the mouth of the tunnel two feet of steel galena and grey carbonates were struck, and in ten days they expect to strike the large ore body. A permanent camp will be established next summer.—New Denver Ledger.

Personal.
(From Monday's Daily.)
D. R. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Company, arrived home on Sunday from a trip through the Shuswap and Okanagan countries, where he reports that large and excellent crops have been harvested this year. While away he made arrangements for the first shipment of "east of the mountains," which because of its special nutritious properties, is greatly in demand for the northern trade. It is grown on irrigated lands east of the Cascade mountains, is of a fine, clear color, and is free from dust. Up till the present, Mr. Ker says, Washington dealers have shipped a large amount of this hay north, and because local merchants did not have it in stock they have lost considerable business. From now on, however, the Brackman & Ker Milling Company hope to be able to cope more successfully with their competitors to the south.

Harry J. Conlin, formerly of Vancouver, relates a story of the recent voyage of the steamer Roanoke from Cape Nome that has not heretofore been told. He says the big storm which wrought such great destruction along the coast at Nome struck the Roanoke so forcibly on the vessel's return that the steamer's plates were crushed in and the water rushed into the hold at a very rapid rate. The pumps thereafter had to be kept going at full capacity until the ship reached port.

R. M. Palmer, government fruit inspector, leaves to-morrow morning for New Westminster to attend the annual exhibition which opens to-morrow. Mr. Palmer returned last Thursday from a visit to the exhibitions at Vernon and Kelowna. He reports excellent exhibits of fruit at both these shows, but the stock exhibit averaged somewhat below the standard.

Chas. O'Neil, Indian agent for Northern British Columbia, is paying a brief business visit to this city.

BIRTHS.
HELYOKEN—On the 26th inst., the wife of Dr. J. D. Helmecken, of a son.
RUNNALLS—On the 25th inst., the wife of W. Upton Runnalls, of a daughter.
WALLACE—At Nelson, on Sept. 25th, the wife of Henry Wallace, Gore street, of a son.
FROST—At Nelson, on Sept. 25th, the wife of Edward Frost, Mill street, of a son.
ROYDON—At Nelson, on Sept. 25th, the wife of Thomas Roydon, Hume addition, of a son.

MARRIED.
WALSH-HAWKES—At Vancouver, on Sept. 26th, Rev. R. B. MacBeth, Patrick Walsh and Miss Ada Hawkes.
HAYES-ORAN—At Rossland, on Sept. 26th, by Rev. H. Morden, John T. Hayes and Miss Jennie J. Oran.
RADOLFF-HENDERSON—At Nelson, on Sept. 25th, by Rev. J. H. White, Jackson Radloff and Mrs. Anna B. Henderson, of Slocan City.
O'BRIEN-M'LEAN—At Rossland, on Sept. 25th, by Rev. D. M. Grant, Barney E. O'Brien and Mrs. Sarah A. McLean.

DIED.
BRODERICK-WOOD—At Vancouver, on Sept. 26th, Leo Broderick and Miss Florence Wood, daughter of Mrs. Wood, of Robson street, Vancouver.
FOSTER-ALTON—At Trail, on Sept. 19th, by Rev. John S. Pyle, Ernest Edward Foster and Miss Mina Alton.
HALEY-HUBBARD—At Nelson, on Sept. 26th, by Rev. J. H. White, Harry Haley and Miss Viola Hubbard.
ABEL-WOHLGEMUTH—At Vancouver, on Sept. 25th, by Rev. G. Maclellan, Ernest Abel and Miss Thille Wohlgemuth.

DIED.
JENKINSON—At the family residence, No. 3 Douglas street, on the 26th inst., Miss, relict of the late George Jenkinson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 76 years.
KING—At Vancouver, on Sept. 26th, Mrs. King, wife of Duncan King, aged 42 years.
COLE—At South Vancouver, on Sept. 26th, Miss Barbara Cole, aged 70 years.
GIBSON—At Vancouver, on Sept. 26th, Miss Ruth Gibson, aged 20 years.

Local News.

Captain of the P. E. The local direct company will be the approved here being the purchase of Nelson. option on of Baker. Confined again, which is establish immediate present of way line formed a future. building so that can be obtained to that to \$30,000. one, will half-mile the base track. The recre baseball, which is the north hotel is—Miner.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Carter*
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Before After *Wood's Peppermint Cure*
The most English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. The packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of Alcohol or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please send your name, Pamphlets free on address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

APOLI & STEEL PILLS
FOR LADIES.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS, COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., 100, WATERLOO STREET, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PURE BRED STOCK.
A carload of Pedigree Dairy Stock imported from Ontario by the Dairyman's Association of B. C., will be sold at auction at New Westminster, on the Show Grounds, Oct. 4 and 5. Best chance for securing really good stock ever offered in B. C. Apply for catalogue. G. H. HADWEN, Sec. Treas., Duncan Station.

For Sale by Tender.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1906, for the purchase of the westerly 100 acres of lot 81, Alberni District, B. C. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Trip to the Porcupine

Mr. Cassidy Tells the Times His Impressions of the Great North.

Favored Country Blessed With Fine Climate, Minerals and Grand Scenery.

Robert Cassidy, the well-known barrister, returned yesterday by way of Vancouver, having taken passage from the Gateway City on the Danube. Mr. Cassidy accompanied Mr. Justice Martin on his trip to the Porcupine. While in the great North he observed minutely the various points and features along the route, and is thus in a position to intelligently discuss the possibilities of a great fraction of that portion of the continent which now occupies such a prominent place in the eyes of the world. He left this city on August 24, a few days before Mr. Justice Martin and other members of the special commission.

Upon arriving at Skagway, Mr. Cassidy was forcibly impressed with the vast amount of freight and passenger traffic which passes through the Lynn Canal port. He made the trip to White Horse and was greatly struck with the scenery on the way, which he characterized as wonderful. White Horse, in Mr. Cassidy's opinion, had every indication of becoming a substantial town. The White Pass Railway Company had erected one of the largest freight sheds on the coast, fully 750 feet in length, and which was constructed of corrugated iron.

Before leaving this point Mr. Cassidy paid a visit to the copper mines in the vicinity. Although admittedly no expert on matters mineral, he stated that it was plain there was a great amount of ore there.

At Atlin, where the district assizes were held, he was surprised to see five members of the British Columbia bar present. These were Messrs. D. G. McDaniel, J. C. D. Mason, W. P. Grant, and C. W. Sawyers. He made the sixth.

The most important cases to come before Mr. Justice Martin were, as before mentioned in these columns, that of W. Partridge vs. Lord Hamilton, and Wise vs. Christopher in regard to the Yellow Jacket claim. In the first case Mr. Cassidy appeared for the plaintiff, and in the second for Mr. Christopher. Decision was reserved in both cases.

The voyage along the lakes from Atlin was particularly enjoyed by the members of the commission. The atmosphere was wonderfully clear, and it was quite possible to perceive comparatively small boulders on the sides of the mountains, and distinguish the outlines of the various cliffs at a distance which in other localities would be impossible. The nights also contributed to the glory of the tour ensemble, real darkness being unknown.

Before the commission had started for the Porcupine country, Mr. Cassidy said that they had been almost frightened by the unfavorable accounts they had received regarding the district. They were told that it was extremely inhospitable—cold, dreary, and barren. They consequently made every arrangement for such contingencies as a rigorous climate, scarcity of food and other unfavorable details. But upon arrival at their destination they were agreeably surprised, for provisions were plentiful, and the weather was so warm that the members were desirous of doffing their heavy clothing for flannels, and straw hats would have been appreciated.

The journey from Skagway to the Porcupine country was replete with delightful experiences. After making the portage at Haynes Mission, the party crossed the Chilkat river in a canoe. They then proceeded along the Dalton trail, a distance of about thirty-five miles. This portion of the journey was undertaken on horseback, and occupied a couple of days. The scenery along the Dalton trail between Murphy's Flats and the Porcupine was the grandest of the entire trip. The trail rose from the river along foothills, and Mr. Cassidy was of the opinion that an elevation of more than one thousand feet was reached.

Between the foothills and the mountains there was a narrow valley, and the mountains rose abruptly from the side, varying from four to six thousand feet. On the foothills and in the valley there was every description of trees and shrubs, which grew luxuriantly. There were also, Mr. Cassidy stated, herds of all sorts. The party also saw a great deal of game, but owing to the fact that the only weapon on hand was a five-chambered revolver, no records were established. The guide, who carried the weapon, succeeded in laying low four partridges early in the trip.

Along the Chilkat and Klahaena the party made twenty-five fords, the water at some places running with great speed. In fact at some places the party had considerable doubt of their ability to make the ford in safety. The guide, Mr. Woods, who was acting for Jack Dalton (who seemed to be the proprietor of a great portion of that country), gave the party careful instruction about crossing the stream. He said, "now, gentlemen, if your horse is carried off its feet, whatever you do, don't let go. Just stay with it, and you will be all right." In consideration of the rather rigid fact that the water was glacial, rigid comfort was derived from this injunction, which was volunteered in the nature of an encouragement.

The animal Mr. Cassidy rode had evidently a high appreciation of his own discretion and well-developed principles of independence. He consequently endeavored to make the passage according to his own conception of the route, and as a result stepped in a hole, flattening his rider into the mysteries of waters which take their source from glaciers.

Porcupine city, the destination of the party, consisted of a dozen small houses and tents. The party made their headquarters at the only hotel in the place,

and rather expected inferior living and exorbitant prices. They were agreeably surprised, however, for the proprietor, Jack Lindsay prepared breakfast, lunch, and dinner in a manner that would delight the fastidious appetite of an epicure, for the reasonable rate of seventy-five cents.

The majority of mining in the country, said Mr. Cassidy, was being done on Porcupine creek, which was in the American territory. But Glacier creek, which was equally rich was, under the modus vivendi, in the Canadian territory. Under the American law claims were 1,500 feet, under the Canadian law 100 feet. These referred to placer diggings of course. Mr. Cassidy pointed out that the effect of the larger allowance on the American side was that it was worth while to miners to bring in machinery and inaugurate water power to work the properties. The holders of claims on Glacier creek under the American law will retain their rights in all respects. Mr. Cassidy said that in this connection everybody appeared agreed that owing to the character of the surface and the distance from bed rock, 25 feet and over, individual holders of 100 foot claims will be unable to work them at all. The same point was present in Atlin city. Gold of any consequence from the creek was being taken by capitalists, who had a number of 100 foot claims adjoining each other, and they were working them as hydraulic propositions.

Mr. Cassidy saw the British flag raised over the new territory, and was present at the opening of the commission by Mr. Justice Martin. Up till the time he left no applications had been received. Mr. Cassidy's impressions were that some vitally interested parties had brought pressure to bear upon the American claim holders in the newly acquired territory, to ignore the commission. He explained that his idea was that this action on the part of these parties was largely influenced by politics. The Democratic party in the United States were making capital out of the assertion that McKinley was giving away the country. They promised that if they were returned to power they would alter the situation, and perhaps secure a new delimitation of the boundary, which would place the Porcupine district under the Stars and Stripes. Consequently, should the American claim holders on the Porcupine now recognize the commission, such a step would commend itself to the Democrats as impolitic in view of their intention to alter matters should they be successful at the polls.

While at Porcupine Mr. Cassidy visited the camp of the N. W. M. P., where Capt. Rant was stationed as mining recorder. This was also the Canadian customs station.

Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Cobb, a prominent Junction barrister, left Porcupine city in an Indian canoe, and their trip out was a most exciting experience. The current ran from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and the journey of forty miles was accomplished in the splendid time of five hours. Large quantities of trout and dog salmon were noticed in the rivers, and all the streams in that part of the country abounded with trout.

In regard to the prospects of the Klondike, Mr. Cassidy said that in conversation he had with men from the Klondike metropolis, it was the general belief that the Klondike mines would not by any means be worked out in ten years, but that, including the claims on known paying ground, which have not been worked, owing to their being government claims, or through other reasons, the camp was good for a decade. There was also a reasonable expectation of other gold areas being discovered, apart from quartz claims.

One circumstance struck Mr. Cassidy very forcibly, which he did not consider creditable to the enterprise of British Columbia shipping men. Over 90 per cent. of the whole of the goods sent to the Yukon country through Skagway was shipped from Victoria and Vancouver. And naturally a similar proportion of the passenger traffic followed the freight unless something unusual arose to prevent it. Yet in spite of this he found that nearly the whole of the passenger traffic, and a great proportion of the freight, were carried by American steamers. This was the general observation of travellers in and out when speaking on the subject of transportation.

It would certainly show more enterprise on the part of shipping men of Victoria and Vancouver if they placed on the northern run more attractive appearing and faster boats. The American steamers Queen, Dolphin and City of Seattle, were always crowded, and at times a great difficulty was experienced in securing passage, the desire to travel on these steamers being so prevalent.

It was curious, in Mr. Cassidy's opinion, that Mr. C. E. Peabody and his associates in Seattle were able to put a steamer like the Dolphin on the run and make it pay, while Victorians and Vancouver men, who could control the traffic, were unable to place a superior class of boats on the route, to those now plying in and from the North. These would undoubtedly pay their owners enormously.

Mr. Cassidy enjoyed a splendid trip down, and his impressions of the northern country are roseate in the extreme.

HAMILTON TRAGEDY.
Young Man Says He Murdered His Sweetheart—They Had Decided to Die Together.

Hamilton, Sept. 24.—George A. Pearson, a young man who shot and killed Miss Annie Griffin while driving in a rig to Waterdown yesterday, and attributed the shooting to two unknown men, has confessed to having committed the deed. Being closely questioned, he broke down and confessed he was the guilty person, remarking: "I kissed her goodbye, then shot her, but the reason no one will ever know."

He admitted that the girl and he had made up their minds to kill themselves, and that he shot her and tried to shoot himself, but that his nerve failed him. The murderer was employed by Lampe, a butcher, and bore a good character. He is 20 years of age. Miss Griffin was of respectable parentage and also bore a good character. She was only 17 years of age.

From the Far North

Fort McPherson Missionary on His Way East—Journey Cut Is Perilous.

Five Years Spent Four Hundred Miles From a White Settlement.

"Rev. C. E. Whittaker and wife, Fort McPherson, McKenzie River," was an inscription which appeared on the register at the Dominion the early part of the week. It attracted no particular attention, and those who come and go little thought that there was a story connected with the names. Fort McPherson is one of the most northern points in Canadian territory, where an Episcopal mission has been established, and it was as a missionary that Rev. Mr. Whittaker spent five years in that place.

Rev. Mr. Whittaker is a native born Canadian. After graduating at school in Ontario he entered the service of the G. P. R., and in the freight department of that road he worked in various offices between Toronto and Winnipeg. In 1893 he finally concluded to quit the railroad service, and then he entered the college at Toronto, to prepare himself for the ministry. In 1895 missionaries were needed in the great Northwest, which was then attracting considerable attention, and among those chosen to make the rough and perilous trip was

now the book of common prayer and the hymnal in the Takudhi, which is the language spoken by the Indians. This language is spoken from McKenzie river to Dawson City.

The accompanying cut is from a photograph taken by Stephen Jones, of the Dominion hotel, and kindly loaned to the Times. It shows Mrs. Whittaker attired in her "hulky" suit, which she wore on her way out. It is a very handsome costume made from furs of different colors, but it is just a trifle warm for this climate.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker left on Tuesday for Toronto. They will visit relatives in Eastern Canada during the winter. Mr. Whittaker will deliver lectures on the North and the proceeds will go into the mission fund of the Episcopal church. In the spring they will return to Fort McPherson. The journey is made via Edmonton, from there to Athabasca landing and then down the river by boat. The couple have grown accustomed to their surroundings and both of them say that they would not really care to live away from the land of the midnight sun.

FILIPINO ACTIVITY.

Attack on United States Outposts Twelve Miles From Manila.

Manila, Sept. 25.—On Monday night vigorous insurgent attacks were made upon the United States outposts in the districts near Las Pinas, Paranaque, Bacoor and Imus, 12 miles south of Manila, the scene of fighting last October. It is estimated that the rebels numbered 400, and they were armed with rifles. The inhabitants took refuge in the churches.

The Americans have since energetically dispersed the enemy, killing and wounding 50.

It is reported that an American scout-

Nature's Treasures

Bodies of Ore That Will Be a Factor in the Future of Victoria.

Interesting Experiments at Farming Made on Queen Charlotte Islands.

"Five years hence and you will see on the west coast of this Island a mining country that will surprise some of our pioneers of staid ideas and pessimistic opinions. There is plenty of mineral to be found—gold, iron and copper principally; the mineralized ledges extend in most cases right to salt water, thus affording the easiest and cheapest transportation facilities, and for a distance of 150 miles there is found more claims staked off and in readiness for development work than in any other quartz section of coast line in America."

Thus prophesied a prospector yesterday who has been all along the Coast, and who for good and sufficient reasons does not care to have his name appear in print. While his remarks are very applicable to the West Coast, they could apply with equal force to the East Coast, where even more tangible evidence of prosperity is to be seen, especially at Mount Sicker and on Texada, not to speak of the coal mines now shipping thousands of tons annually. And Salt Spring Island will also have its day ere long. Coal deposits are known to

found the black sand placer diggings, which are making Wreck bay famous all along the Coast. The gold here taken out of the beach is obtained in greater quantities each successive week, and on the return of the steamer Wiliapa from her present trip down the Coast a very substantial shipment of the precious metal is expected to arrive. Deer creek lies not far beyond Wreck bay and a number of copper prospects have here been struck, a promising claim being owned by Mr. Thompson, an assayer of this city. Down the Coast still further is Bear river, which possesses several copper properties, which, it is said, for lack of capital are not receiving a great deal of attention. At Sidney Inlet, but a short distance beyond, Hon. Edgar Dowdney and his company own a rich copper proposition on which they but recently made a second payment, demonstrating their good faith in the mine. Around Kyugnot numerous claims are staked off, Mr. Fakir, a storekeeper at that point, owning one which the prospector says is looking rich.

But it was over the Quintano prospects that the prospector grew most enthusiastic, and he says the finest showing of ore for the work done on it belongs to a company of Swedes. An effort is now being made to organize a company in this city for the working of six of the mines under one management. As to the coal deposits, the prospector had nothing to say.

After leaving the West Coast, he went to Queen Charlotte Islands, a country still less known than the West Coast, where agriculture has only been attempted in but one or two instances. About three miles from Masset, a lone farmer resides, in the person of Rev. Mr. Harrison, who, retiring from missionary work, went to mixed farming on a small scale and is doing well. He took seven head of stock to the island and has now considerable land under cultivation. An experiment in raising stock on the island was also tried by Mr. Alexander, a magistrate at Port Simpson, and Mr. Hall, of the Hudson Bay Company, and then again someone tried to raise rabbits on the island. The latter, however, have since been all exterminated by the Indians. The cattle, of which there had been probably 300 head, were placed on Rose Spit, and have also been reduced greatly in number. Both experiments were failures. The cattle remaining are now perfectly wild, and it is said will attack all coming within sight. The northern end of the islands is quite level, the mountains becoming higher and more abrupt as one journeys south. In the north also are many coal formations, while about Masset the best cedar and spruce can be found in great quantities. This timber belt, however, is not accessible, and therefore is of little service to commerce as it is at present. In British Columbia.

The climate of the island is more wet than in Victoria, but vegetation, so far as grasses along the shore are concerned, is very rapid, a great deal of the wild pea plant being found.

Halibut, cod and dog fish are most abundant.

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ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 25.—Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Christiania, have agreed to undertake a joint expedition into the North Pole regions.



REV. MR. WHITTAKER AND WIFE—MRS. WHITTAKER IN TRAVELING COSTUME.

Mr. Whittaker. He went in over the Edmonton trail, and it was on this journey that he met the lady who is now his wife. Mrs. Whittaker was direct from London, and she was on her way to visit a sister who had married and moved to Fort Chipewyan a few years before. On the journey the couple became well acquainted, and the acquaintance ripened into love. They were married three years ago, and the lady then took up her residence at Fort McPherson. Accompanying them is their infant daughter, who is also an interesting mite of humanity and bears the distinction of being the first white child ever born in that section of the world.

The couple have many interesting experiences to tell of their life in the wild region lying on the waters of the McKenzie river. It took five weeks to make the journey out from the mission to Fort Yukon, and the trip was made in an Eskimo skin boat. The rivers are a continual succession of rapids, and in sixty miles over three hundred of these dangerous obstacles to navigation were encountered. The couple lived for thirty days in an open boat, while coming down the Pel and Porcupine rivers.

It was not long after the spiritual welfare of the Eskimoes that Mr. Whittaker was sent to Fort McPherson; when he went there Indians were not at all numerous in the vicinity, but now there are a number of them around the place, and he has also to deal with them. The heaviest white settlers are 400 miles away, and Mrs. Whittaker does not make many afternoon calls. The Eskimo race is slow to embrace the doctrines taught by the Christian churches, so that few converts have been made. But the work of the missionaries has not been in vain, and the natives are far more intelligent than they were a few years ago. A hard worker in the cause of religion is Bishop Reave, of Fort Simpson, and Ven. Archdeacon McDonald is translating the language so that there is

ling party encountered a body of insurgents in the province of Nueva Ecija, two skirmishes ensuing, in which 12 of the natives were killed.

Similar brushes have taken place near Ludang and Silang, in Cavite province, and near Iba and Subig, in Zamboanga province, the Americans having two killed and three wounded.

Advices from the island of Leyte say that Gen. Mojica's bands have been scattered and demoralized by Major Henry T. Allan, of the Forty-Third Infantry, who has vigorously pursued the insurgents into the mountains, capturing many and taking a quantity of money, rings, ammunition and stores.

DESTRUCTIVE WATERPOUT.

Four Persons Killed and Several Persons Severely Injured—Heavy Loss of Property.

(Associated Press.)

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 26.—Four people were killed and several others severely injured in a waterpout and tornado at Ferguson, Marshall county, last night. The station agent and the telegraph operator were badly hurt. The railway station was badly wrecked, several cars were blown from the tracks and more or less damaged and many houses were destroyed. Wire connections with Ferguson are interrupted, and it was impossible to learn the names of those killed and injured.

Several waterpouts and much wind and rain are reported from the vicinity of Redfield and Madrid, where tracks are washed out in many places. Towns along the Great Western road also report hard wind and rain on this side of Marshalltown. From all sections of this quarter of the state a heavy property loss is reported, but no loss of life is known except at Ferguson.

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In the Boer Camp

How Punishment For Offences Is Awarded—Standing on an Anthill.

Bridling a Nuisance—Tossed in an Oxhide—Flogging With the Sjabbok.

It is an article of faith with many people that a Boer commando is a mere mob, that its leaders exercise no control over men in laager or on the field, and that punishment for crimes is a thing unknown. But this is far from being the case. It is quite true that a Boer soldier does not know how to click his heels together, turn his toes to an acute angle, stiffen his back, and salute every time an officer runs against him. He could not properly perform any of the very simplest military evolutions common to all European soldiers if his immortal welfare depended upon it. That is why he is such a failure as an attacking agent. Still, in spite of these things, the Boer on commando has to submit to very rigid laws. The penalty for outrage or attempted outrage on a woman is instant death on conviction, no matter what the woman's nationality may be. For sleeping on sentry duty the punishment is unique; it is a punishment born of long dwelling in the wilderness. It is of such a nature that no man who has once undergone it is calculated ever to forget. When a clear case is made out against a burgher by trial before the commandant, the whole commando in laager is summoned to witness the criminal's reward. He is taken out beyond the lines to a spot where the sun shines in all its unprotected fierceness. He is led to an anthill full of busy, wicked, little cavers; the top of the anthill is cut out with a spade, leaving a honey-combed surface for the sleepy one to stand upon (not much fear of him sleeping while he is there). He is ordered to mount the hill and stand with feet close together. His rifle is placed in his hands, the butt resting between his toes, the muzzle clamped in both hands. Two men are then

Told Off to Watch Him. They are picked men, noted for their stern, unyielding sense of duty, and love for the cause they fight for.

These guards lie down in the veldt twenty-five yards away from the victim. They have their loaded Mausers with them, and their orders are, if the prisoner lifts a leg, to put a bullet into it; if he lifts an arm, a bullet goes into that defaulting member; if he jumps down from his perch altogether the leaden messenger sent from both rifles will cancel all his earthly obligations. The sun shines down in savage mockery; it strikes upon the bare neck of the quivering wretch who dare not lift a hand to shift his hat to cover the blistering skin. It strikes in his eyes, and burns his lips until they swell and feel like bursting. The barrel of his rifle grows hotter and hotter until his fingers feel as if glued to a gridiron. The very clothes upon his body burn the skin beneath. He feels desperate; he must shift one arm for the anguish is intolerable. He makes an almost imperceptible movement of his shoulder and glances toward his guards. The man on his right front lays his pipe quickly in the grass and slyly lifts his Mauser to his shoulder. The wretch on the antheap closes his eyes with a groan, and stands still as a Japanese god carved out of jute wood. The guard lays down his rifle and picks up his pipe.

Straight Into the Anthep; the scorching heat penetrates into the unprotected cells and engages the dwellers inside. They swim out full of fight, like an army, lusty for battle. Their home has been ravished of the protection they had raised with half a lifetime of labor, and in their puny way they want vengeance. They find a foe on top, a man ready to their wrath. They crawl into his scooped boots, over his baked feet, guiltless of stockings; they charge up the legs, on which the trousers hang loosely, and as they charge they bite because they are out for business, not for a picnic. The very stillness of their victim seems to enrage them. The first legion retreats at full speed down into the antheap again. They have gone for recruits. In a few seconds up they come again, until the very top of the heap is alive with them. They climb one over another in their eagerness to get in their individual moist of revenge. Down into the veldtschoon, up the bare hairy legs, over the hips, round the waist, over the lean ribs, along the spine, under the arms, round the neck, over the whole man they go, as the Mongolian hordes will some day go over the western world. And each one digs his tiny prongs into the smarting, burning, itching poor devil on top of their homestead. He shifts a leg the hundredth part of an inch. The guard on the left gives his bandolier a warning twist, and glances along the long barrel that nestles in the hollow of his left hand.

The commandant comes out of the circle of burghers, looks at the victim, sees that his eyes are bloodshot, and protruding far beyond the normal position. He is not a hard man, but he knew that the culprit has endangered himself and liberties of all. "You will not again sleep when it is your turn to watch." "Never, so help me God," gasps the prisoner. "Stand down then; you are free." Quicker than a swallow's flight are the movements of the liberated man. He drops his rifle with a gasp of relief, tears every stitch of clothing from his body, throws the garments from him, and pets his veldshoon after them. Some sympathetic veteran who has possibly, in earlier wars,

Been Through the Ordeal himself, runs up with a drink of blessed water. He does not drink it, he pours it down his burning throat, then sits on the grass, drawing his breath in long, sobbing sighs, all the more terrible be-

cause they are fearless. From head to heel he is covered with tiny red marks, like a schoolboy who has had the measles; in three days there will not be a mark on him, but he won't forget them, all the same, not in thirty-three years, or three hundred and thirty-three, if he happens to have a memory of any kind at that period.

This mode of punishing recalcitrant persons was picked up, I am told, from one of the savage tribes. I do not know if this is so or not, but there is no doubt that the niggers know all about it, because one day, when I found that one of my niggers had been helping himself lavishly to my tobacco, I promised to stand him on an ant-heap as soon as I had finished shaving. Five minutes later my other nigger, Lazarus, came in to my tent and informed me that "Johnnie" had bolted. I went out, and the aid of my glasses I could just espy a black dot away out on the veldt, making a rapid and direct line for the land of the Basutos, and that was the last I ever saw, or heard, of tobacco-loving, work-judging, traditio-nist "Johnnie."

There is a distinctly humorous side to the Boer character, which crops out sometimes in his methods of dealing out justice to those who have done the thing that seems evil in his sight. If there is a fellow in laager who is not amenable to orders, one of these meek contents who desires to have everything his own way—and there generally is one of these cherubs in every large gathering of men all the world over—the commandant first calls him up and warns him that he is making himself a pest to the whole commando and exhorts him to mend his manners. As a general thing the commandant throws a few slabs of Scripture appropriate to the occasion at the disturber's ears, and mixes it judiciously with a good deal of worldly wisdom, all of which tending to teach the fellow that he is about as desirable a comrade as a sore eye in a sandstorm. The exhortation not have the desired effect, and the offender continue to stir up strife in laager as a lame mule stirs up mud in midstream, then the commandant sends a guard of young men to gather in the unruly one. He is captured with as little ceremony as a nigger captures a hog in the midst of his mealy pind. They strip him bare to the waist and

Put a Bridle on His Head; the bit is jammed into his mouth and firmly buckled there and then the circus begins. One of the guards takes the reins, usually a couple of long, thin, rawhide; another flicks the human steed on the bare ribs with a sjabbok, and he is ordered to show his paces. He has to walk, trot, canter, gallop and "tripple" all around the laager several times, amid the badinage and laughter of the burghers, and he gets enough "chaff" during the journey to last the biggest horse in England a lifetime.

It is bad enough when there are only men there, but when there are, as is often the case, a dozen or two of women and girls present, his woe is served up to him in full measure and brimming over. The men roar with laughter and pelt him with crusts of rusks, but the women and girls make his life an agony for the time being. They smile at him sweetly, and ask him if he feels lonely without a cart, they pull up a handful of grass and offer to him one of a lot of sticks, making a lot of "stage aside" remarks concerning the length of his ears the while, until the fellow's face crimson with shame.

They are wonderfully patriotic, these Boer girls and women, and are merciless in their contempt for a man who will not do his share of fighting, marching and watching cheerfully and uncomplainingly. The hardships and privations they themselves undergo without murmuring in order to assist their husbands, brothers and lovers is worthy of being chronicled in the pages of history, where they are the Spartans of the nineteenth century. They are swift to help those who need help, but unsparing with their scorn for those who are unworthy. The treatment meted out to the grumbler and mischief-maker is usually of the more of the elements of comedy that anything else, and it is his own fault if he does not get off lightly. But if he cuts up rough, tries to kick or strike his drivers or tormentors, or if he goes in for a course of sulks, and snopes himself down, refusing to be driven, then the comic element disappears from the scene.

Out Come the Sjabboks, and he is treated precisely as a vicious or sulky horse would be treated under similar circumstances. As a rule it does not take long to bring a man of that kind to his proper sense. Should he talk of deserting, or of avenging himself later on, he is watched, and a deserter soon learns that a rifle bullet can travel faster than he can. As for revenge, the sooner he forgets desires or designs of that kind the better for his own health.

For minor offenses, such as laziness, neglecting to keep the rifle clean and in good shooting order, attempting to strike up a flirtation with a married woman, to the annoyance of the lady, or any other little matter of the kind, the wayward one is "tossed." Tossing is not the sort of pastime any fellow would choose for fun, not if he were the party to be tossed, though it is a beastfall for the onlookers. They manage it this way. A hide freshly stripped from a buck, smoking, bloody, and limber as a bowstring, is requisitioned, the hairy side is turned downward, two strong men get hold of each corner, cutting holes in the green hide for their hands to have a good grip; they allow the hide to sag until it forms a sort of cradle, into which the unlucky one is dumped neck and crop. Then the signal is given, the hide swings to and fro for a few seconds, and then with a skilful jerk it is drawn as taut as eight pairs of strong arms can draw it.

If the executioners are skilful at the business, the victim shoots upward from the blood-soaked surface like a bullet's hat in a gale of wind. Sometimes he comes down on his feet, sometimes on his head, or he may sprawl face downward, clutching at the slimy surface as eagerly as a politician clutches at a place in power. But his efforts are vain; a couple of more swings, and another jerk, and up he goes, twisting and twisting like a soiled string on a wire fence. This time he comes down on his hands and knees and promptly commences to

Head for Pity, but before he can open his heart a neat little jerk sends him out on his back

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Suffering From Lockjaw

Serious Result of an Accident by Which a Young Man Lost a Finger.

Lieut. W. C. McLean, of the First Contingent, Has Returned From Africa.

(Associated Press.) Hamilton, Sept. 25.—The most interesting death of Annie Griffin, murdered by her lover, George Arthur Pearson, who was driving on Sunday night, opened yesterday. No evidence was taken and the inquiry was adjourned till tomorrow.

Harry Stead, while fixing a printing machine in the Herald printing office last week, got his hand caught and one finger taken off. Today he was taken to the city hospital suffering from lockjaw, and his condition is serious.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—The following nominations for the Dominion House took place in Ontario yesterday: East Simcoe, W. H. Bennett, M.P., Conservative; West Bruce, John Tolmie, M.P., Liberal.

After a trip through the Northwest George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, expressed the opinion that there is no reason for a gloomy forecast of Canada's wheat crop in the West.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25.—D. Scriber, tobaccoist, was killed at Hampton today by being thrown from a carriage. Deceased was a prominent farmer and an officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge. He was 83 years of age.

Lieut. W. C. McLean, of the first Canadian contingent, arrived here last night and was given a great reception. Ten thousand people and two bands were at the station to meet him. The town was decorated and public dinners were given in his honor.

Belleville, Sept. 25.—George A. Zeffelt, whose back was broken in a collision some weeks ago, is now able to sit up in bed in the hospital.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Hugh John Macdonald has completed a political tour through Ontario and has returned to Winnipeg.

The total subscriptions to the Methodist mission fund will show an increase of \$10,000 for last year, which indicates that giving to the Century fund has not interfered with the mission fund.

London, Sept. 25.—South Essex Conservatives have chosen Lewis Wigle, ex-M.P., to contest the riding in their interest at the general elections.

Quebec, Sept. 25.—Premier Marchand is not so well this morning.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Charles Tupper leaves for Quebec tomorrow to confer with the Conservative leaders of that city.

Halifax, Sept. 25.—The immigration authorities here are taking measures to prevent powerful rat poison on the water front with a view to destroying all rodents in order to prevent the possibility of an outbreak of bubonic plague.

It is brought here from Glasgow and carried into the city by rats.

THEY TELL THEIR SIDE. Trading Stamp Company Director Contends That the Business is Entirely Legitimate.

C. H. Hubbell, one of the board of directors of the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, is registered at the Grand Hotel. He is here on his regular official tours of inspection of the various branches of the concern throughout the West. The headquarters of the company are at Toronto.

In regard to the recent action of the city council in imposing a monthly license of \$100 upon the trading stamp institutions here, Mr. Hubbell stated he believed the municipal body had exceeded all power. The trading stamp business was a legitimate one and had been so denominated by the highest court of Ontario. It had been established three years ago and was conducted in all the principal cities throughout the Dominion.

In one of the eastern communities the authorities endeavored to restrict the company under the Transient Traders' Act. The particular case in question was Regina vs. Langley, and the litigation occupied considerable time. The matter was ventilated in three courts, the first being the Supreme Court of Ontario, which expressed its opinion that the trading stamp pursuit was a legitimate enterprise.

Although Mr. Hubbell did not make any direct statement there was a veiled suggestion in his remarks that might be interpreted to mean that the company will not allow the matter to remain as it stands. At the same time he pointed out that the company were distinctly on the defensive. The municipal council had assumed the aggressive and the company intended to defend its rights.

Miss Murphy, manager of the Victoria branch of the Dominion Trading Stamp establishment, is responsible for the statement that the imposition of the heavy license tax will not prohibit the continuance of the concern in this city. She stoutly claims that no illegitimate gain is realized by the company here, and she maintains the system here by the imposition of the license. She further stated that the business would be continued despite the new order of things.

MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS. What is regarded as next to a decisive reason why there must be European peace is the calculation that the mobilization of the French, German, and Russian armies would cost \$200,000,000, and their maintenance in the field would cost \$40,000,000 a month. A war of six months' duration would therefore use up, for these three countries alone, the sum of \$200,000,000. Besides that, every nation in Europe including Great Britain, would have to arm and hold itself ready, which would cost millions more.



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A French Opinion

On the Exhibits in the Canadian Section of the Paris Exposition.

"A Complete and Excellent Collection"—Fruit Growing and Exportation.

Following is a translation of an article appearing in the July number of Le Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, published in Paris:

It is the unanimous opinion that the Canadian exhibit may be regarded as typical of a very complete and excellent collection of a country's various products. The spacious and well lighted buildings containing it are situated in the garden of the Trocadero, near the Algerian pavilion. At the entrance the attention of the visitor is attracted by a kind of trophy adorned with bundles of cereals of all kinds—wheat, rye, oats, barley—and presenting a striking appearance. All around, on circular shelves, are arranged samples of the many varieties of Canadian fruits.

The intention of Mr. Perrault, the commissioner, who is in charge of this excellent exhibit, is to advertise the fact that Canada is above all an agricultural country, and that the great wealth of her province is chiefly derived from the productions of the soil.

Let us examine some of the various products here displayed. We find in large open cases samples of that red shining wheat which is being exported in increasingly large quantities to Europe, particularly to Great Britain. Close by is an exhibit of honey and maple sugar, the latter being a special product of Canada, which is obtained in the following manner: In the spring the Canadian farmer goes into the sugar bush, which is generally to be found near the habitations, and makes a small cut at the foot of each maple tree, as the peasants of France do in the bark of the maritime pine, and places under each a small can to catch the sap which flows out. This sap is collected and afterwards boiled in large boilers. After having been boiled for some time it turns into a sweet syrup, which in turn crystallizes if the boiling is continued. This sugar is used for domestic consumption. But the exhibit which commands special attention and interest is that of fruits, which are being grown by Canadian farmers in order that they may be in a position to meet the conditions of the international market. The exhibit is an interesting one and the fruits are preserved in the fresh state. Although it is now July the apples of the 1896 crop are as firm and taste as well as if just plucked from the tree, thanks to the system of cold storage, by means of which the fruit has been kept in such an excellent state of preservation, and to the manner of packing. As in the case of eggs for shipment, each fruit is isolated in a cardboard compartment, thus preserving it from damage.

In some parts of Canada large orchards are maintained for the purpose of supplying apples for export to Europe. In Nova Scotia, for instance, 400,000 to 500,000 barrels of apples have been exported during the past two years, the bulk of this quantity having been sent to the great cities of Great Britain.

In Ontario there are 388,000 acres of gardens and orchards, and in the Niagara peninsula there are 10,802 acres of vineyards, and over half a million peach trees. Peaches are exported to Europe preserved in cans, or in the cut or dried state. Samples of fruit in these forms are also to be found in the exhibit.

At last we come to the space where the cheese and butter from Canada are on exhibition, being kept in a well preserved and fresh state by means of ice. These products, more than any others, show the great progress which has been made in agriculture in Canada. In fact, the exportation of butter and cheese has increased wonderfully during the ten years from 1889 to 1899, as may be seen from the following figures:

Cheese, 1889, \$8,915,648; 1899, \$16,776,704; butter, 1889, \$331,958; 1899, \$3,709,873.

Last year Canada exported to England more than 200,000,000 pounds of cheese. At different times in this journal we have dealt on the always increasing importance of the dairy industry, especially in the old provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

If we go farther up, to the galleries on the first floor, we still find excellently arranged samples of Canadian productions from the western, eastern and central provinces. Specimens of wheat, oats, barley and Indian corn are to be found in abundance put up in the form of bundles, bouquets of heads of grain, etc., and in the middle of all bundles of timothy (heolo)—the grass which is so much prized by the Canadian farmer on account of its value as fodder—bags of beans, peas, sunflower seeds, etc., illustrating the many varieties of plants cultivated in Canada to provide stock with abundance of feed in the green state or in the form of ensilage.

These are the products of ordinary farming, but at the experimental farms trails of new varieties are made with the object of acclimatizing cereals and other plants which have proved to be the best elsewhere. Some of the results are excellent, judging from the samples of wheat and oats from the experimental farm at Ottawa.

Large paintings and photographs set before the visitor the various aspects of Canadian agriculture. At the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where the climate is temperate and stable, are to be seen there are immense ranches on which cattle and horses are raised. The cattle are of fine type, having been bred from choice animals imported at great expense from England.

Now we come to Manitoba. The black soil of the province is exceedingly fertile having been formed by the decomposition of the prairie grasses for centuries. Each year the settler increases, if possible, the area of his wheat land. The farm buildings in this province are generally quite primitive. Besides the output of the new immigrant or the more comfortable home of the old settler, there is usually a stable for horses and a shed

for the ploughs, drills and other farm implements, but no barns. The wheat is threshed on the field and the grain at once carried to the elevators, which are to be seen at different points along the railway lines.

In the East (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces) farming is more complicated, the products being more varied. Dairying is now perhaps the most paying branch of agriculture in the East.

The impression one gains from an inspection of this exhibit of agricultural produce is that it represents the labor of a people who are rapidly progressing. Their agricultural products are becoming more varied, and it may be said here that the government of Canada is making every effort to develop the art of agriculture, which is widely taught in all its branches. The number of publications issued specially for the farming community is proof enough of the government's endeavors in this regard.

But if till now Canada has been only an agricultural country, it will soon be known as an industrial one. The snow which covers its immense territories during the winter months supplies its innumerable brooks with an abundant and regular flow of water. Many of the streams, especially those coming down from the Laurentides in the province of Quebec, have series of waterfalls which respectively almost the limit of hydraulic power. Till recently this power had not been utilized to any extent, but it is now better understood what extraordinary resources it offers for the development and carrying on of almost every kind of industry. We will mention one, and that is the wood pulp industry which flourishes in the province of Quebec. The works at Grand Mero, on the St. Maurice, which have a very fine exhibit in the Canadian pavilion, alone produce every day 40 tons of cardboard and the same quantity of paper, valued at \$4,750.

DEWEY'S REPLY.

Does Not Think Hobson Meant to Say Anything Unkind.

New York, Sept. 20.—Admiral Dewey, who is stopping at Sayville, L. I., talking to-day of the Hobson interview, saying:

"I hardly think the young man meant to say anything unkind, and perhaps he did not say what I said there. The three vessels he referred to are the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria. They were the least injured of the ten or twelve ships sunk at Manila. Naval Constructor Capps, a very able man, was with me, and he and divers and experts from Hongkong, made an examination of all the Spanish ships, and decided that these three were worth saving; three out of a dozen. They were raised, and temporary repairs were made at Cavite. The vessels proceeded under their own steam to Hongkong, and had been there for some time, undergoing repairs, before Hobson saw them.

"As a matter of fact, I never claimed that we sunk the ships. I reported that we destroyed them. I did see, with my own eyes, an 8-inch shell strike the Reina Maria Christina, Admiral Montecito's flagship, and that destroyed her. The statement that the vessels were not much injured below the water line, was probably true. Everyone knows that it is impossible for shells to do much execution below the water line, or for anything but torpedoes to do much damage there. A few inches of water is a great protection. And torpedoes are not carried much below the water line, the water being protection enough from a shell.

"I hardly think it worth our while to pay much attention to this. You know it is human nature to depreciate what others have done, and Mr. Hobson may not have been quoted correctly, or in full."

CYCLONE AND FLOODS.

Sixteen Persons Killed in Minnesota—Colorado River Rising.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Sixteen persons are reported killed in a storm at Morris-town, Minn., Sept. 24.—Word was received here to-night that a cyclone struck Morris-town at 6 o'clock. Eight men were killed and a large number more are missing. The report is meagre. A large tree was carried over a house-top and deposited on a brick building used as a saloon, which was completely wrecked, and from which the bodies of eight men were taken. The report does not say how much damage was done to property.

Feared Loss of Life. Austin, Texas, Sept. 24.—Governor Sayers wired to-night to all points in the south of here warning notices that the most terrific flood in the history of the Colorado river, which flows by this city, is now surging down through the mountain gorges to the northwest of here, and it is expected at this place by midnight. The warning was sent out by Governor Sayers in response to the following telegram of warning:

Goldthwaite, Texas, Sept. 24.—To Governor Sayers: Notify all towns on Colorado river, and have towns notified country points, that river is ten feet higher than ever before known and is still rapidly rising. Very urgent. (Signed) Phil H. Clements, State Representative.

A telephone message was received here last night by the chief of police from Llano that Sansaba, 40 miles north of that place, containing about 1,000 people, was partially swept away by the flood of the Sansaba river, which was still rising. All the bridges had been carried off. No news could be had from Sansaba people to-night, the wires all being down. It is feared there has been great loss of life in the bottom, as the rise was in the night and came without warning.

CURZON SUCCEEDS TO PEERAGE.

(Associated Press.) London, Sept. 23.—Earl Howe, Richard, Peet Curzon Howe, is dead. As his son, Viscount Curzon, who is a candidate for parliament in the South Buckinghamshire district, succeeds to the peerage, the Conservatives will nominate Mr. William Henry Grenfell, the celebrated sportsman, for South Buckinghamshire.

FAVOR FEDERATION.

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 26.—The Puff Islands are taking steps to federate with New Zealand.

Empress's Flight

Further Particulars of Departure of the Royal Family From Peking.

She Bade Farewell to Imperial Palace—Englishman Murdered in Corea.

Upon the arrival of the Empress of India the Times was enabled through an Oriental exchange to give an interesting narrative of the capture of the capital of the Chinese Empire and the relief of the legations.

The special correspondent of the North China Daily News writing in a recent issue of that paper, received by the Ryojun Maru this morning, describes the events succeeding the relief of the legations. He says that whilst the legation was being relieved, the 24th Punjab and the 1st Sikhs, after a little street fighting, captured the Temple of Heaven. Later on the 24th Punjab, with four guns of the 12th Field Battery, captured and captured the south gate, which was held in force. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 1st Sikhs, after a little fighting, captured the Ch'ienmen. For some reason the Japanese, although a day ahead of the other forces on the march, waited before the city after bombarding it, and followed the British when they arrived. Other- wise the honor of first entering would have been theirs. Probably there was some arrangement between the various forces. The Americans, after bombarding another part of the city, entered by the same gate as the British, but later in the evening. Throughout, the weakness of the Chinese position was inescapable. Today the Americans bombarded lightly the Imperial city, but withdrew later, presumably as the result of overtures from the Chinese. After what has happened, and in face of recent Imperial decrees, it is impossible to imagine the foreign ministers listening to such appeals. If a strong lesson is to be taught the punishment of her perfidy, and it will be represented that the foreigners are too weak to do anything.

China is now trying to shelter herself under the plea that the foreigners are only fighting Boxers; as a matter of fact, all the serious fighting on the Chinese side has been done by regular troops, led by high officials. The reports of these leaders, minimizing their defeats, have been printed in the Peking Gazette together with intensely anti-foreign decrees. Among other things the ministers' actions during the siege are elicited. The Chinese frequently endeavored to induce the foreigners to capitulate under promise of safe escort. Unfortunately they were unsuccessful, as massacre would undoubtedly have followed the leaving of the legations. Heavier attacks than usual always followed these overtures. In order to support the statement that the Chinese government was protecting the legation and feeding its inmates, two or three paltry presents of melons were sent to the ministers.

The Osaka Asahi's correspondent at Peking, writing to his journal recently, gives some particulars of the flight of the Empress of China and the Dowager Empress which have not so far been published. He says that the Empress and the Dowager Empress were taken down by the Chinese while the Chummin and Tonpen gates were captured by the allies. The Imperial palace was about to be raised by the foreign troops. The Empress had to make ready for flight and the Dowager who had come to the palace to bid her two grandsons to go likewise. Their Majesties set out from the palace early on the 15th. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager were accompanied in separate coaches. General Ma Yui Kon was in attendance on the Emperor, and the Empress Dowager took the Crown Prince in her arms to the palace. Under these circumstances, the report attributed to Russian military sources and the statements contained in the Port Arthur journal are obviously incorrect. But it remains to be seen whether Lieut-General Linievitch forwarded any such report.

It is to us (Japan Mail), quite incredible that a Russian lieutenant-general can be guilty of any intentional misrepresentation. Certainly these incidents are most regrettable. The Russians have fought splendidly and suffered heavily. They have done all that could have been done under the circumstances, and the Peking community at least owes its salvation to them. They were unfortunate on the whole, since they found themselves inevitably in positions which prevented them from pushing into the first fighting line, and they seem to have made at Peking an essay to "get even" which was very comprehensible. But the thing to be remembered is that they were comrades with our own people in an arduous and sanguinary campaign. The fact should suffice to rob all petty jealousies of their sting."

SHIPPED TO CHILI.

A Market for British Columbia Concentrates of Lead.

(Associated Press.) Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 26.—M. P. Morris, Chilean consul-general to Canada, with headquarters in Vancouver, is here on a tour of the Boundary district. He proposes visiting other sections of British Columbia, and will report to his government on the mining industry of the province.

Mr. Morris stated that eighteen hundred tons of concentrates of lead from the St. Eugene mine at Mayie have been shipped to a copper smelter at Antofagasta, Chili. The British Columbia product is used for fluxing purposes. Mr. Morris added that there was an unlimited market in Chili for concentrates of lead.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby smelter, stated to-day that the returns of the first shipment of matte from Grand Forks have been received from New York. "They are quite satisfactory," he added, "and I also include the value in gold and silver. Our company purposes installing a converter next year, when we will be in a position to ship metallic copper."

MACHINE SHOP GUTTED.

(Associated Press.) Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25.—The Iron Mountain shops, located at Barring Cross, were totally destroyed by fire early to-day. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment and their personal effects on tools will be probably \$100,000. The shops were the largest in this section of the country and were the main shops of the Iron Mountain system. The loss will reach \$250,000.

Gen. Dewet's Escape

First Detailed Story of the Long Pursuit—Eluded British For Weeks.

Correspondent Tells of the Various Movements Made to Entrap Him.

The following is the first complete account of one of the most exciting incidents of the war—the chase and escape of the Boer general Christian Dewet. It is written by F. H. Howland, correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who took part in the pursuit from start to finish, and who has just arrived in England to find that nearly all the dispatches which he forwarded from the front during the progress of the chase have failed to reach their destination.

On the night of Sunday, July 15th, the Boer commandant, Christian Dewet, accompanied by his brother Piet and by the ex-President Steyn, with some 1,500 men, a dozen guns and a convoy of over a hundred bullock-wagons and Cape carts, forming a column several miles long, slipped out of the hills to the south of Bethlehem, in the Orange River Colony, on the border of Beaufortland, got safely through the cordon Sir Archibald Hunter had drawn around him, and started northwards.

A month later, near Rustenberg, in the Transvaal, 250 miles north of his starting point, with a force double in strength, he joined Commandant De la Rey.

With one of the keenest of the British generals on his heels throughout the march, he kept his lead, successfully circumventing several large bodies of troops on the lookout for him, crossed Lord Roberts's lines of communication twice, cutting them in both cases, and captured two trainloads of soldiers and supplies.

A Typical Story.

This extraordinary march of Dewet's in his miniature story of all our disasters in this war. It says that Lieut-General Linievitch, keenly anxious to succour the foreign legations, hurried forward a brigade of troops, who after a night's march lasting 30 minutes, blew up a gate of Peking and forced their way into the city. On the following morning, the main body of the troops arrived and entered Peking."

It would be exaggeration to say, as many have said, that every British disaster in the war can be traced to the incompetence of some British commander. But it is true beyond question that many disasters can be traced to that source, and that many victories, won in spite of bad generalship, would have been disasters if Tommy Atkins were not the unconquerable and incomparable fighter that he is.

Co-operation Lacking.

Christian Dewet should not have got away through Slabbert's neck practically unscathed as he did. The blame for his escape is to be divided. How and why will come out in due course. It is true that General Hunter, hampered as he was by the difficulty of getting supplies drawn his cordon about Dewet quite tightly as he wished. But his forces and his resources were sufficient, if all his subordinates had properly co-operated with him, to maim Dewet seriously before he could break free.

Dewet, in escaping through Hunter's nearly-completed cordon, detached some 500 men to his flank. It was these with whom Paget was engaged that Sunday. They kept the latter busy while Dewet's main column, which was slipping off quietly and unobserved, came in to contact with Little a few days later. This same flank guard created another diversion which also met with complete success.

Broadwood's Stern Chase.

When Hunter heard that his quarry was safely away he sent Broadwood and Ridley, with the Household Cavalry and the mounted infantry about 1,200 men and a dozen guns in all, off on Dewet's trail. He could not have made a better choice. Dewet, with all his consummate skill, doubled and tried every trick in vain to throw off his pursuers. Each of the Boers had a horse besides his mount, and as each of the picked bullocks grew tired Dewet's knowledge of the country and the friendliness of the inhabitants provided the best to replace it. Broadwood's force had barely enough mounts to go around, and the strain speedily told on these. And while Dewet, with perfect knowledge, took his conveyance along the best roads, Broadwood's conveyance was hampered on those which, though parallel, were heavy. But in spite of all, Dewet could never shake Broadwood off. At Palmfontein, on July 19th, Broadwood got in touch with his rear guard and hustled it along six miles in two hours; and at Vaal river, near Vrededorf, he ran Dewet down again.

Dewet reached Palmfontein by a course in the form of the letter "S," which led him around Lindley from the southwest to the northeast. The fight at the former place began at about two in the afternoon and ended at sunset, nearly the whole of Broadwood's force being engaged. The enemy, seeing that we were drawing up to their conveyance, posted their rear guard in an excellent position along and below a low range of kopjes, where stone kraals, a few farm houses, and a dorga provided satisfactory cover.

The Boer Regains His Lead. Broadwood called up his guns, and in a few moments the Boers were scattering from all their advanced positions. Colonels Legge and De Lisle were then sent around either flank, and without much loss succeeded by dusk in clearing nearly all the ground of the enemy. Their last positions were evacuated during the night, and the track resumed. Broadwood and Ridley rested on the ground they had won; but Dewet moved on in the dark, as he always does, and by next morning had regained his lead. Broadwood forced to halt at the railway for supplies, did not again catch up with Dewet, until he found him, on July

24th, entrenched on the Vaal just outside Vrededorf.

Dewet has succeeded in doubling his force, which was now 3,000 strong, more than double that of his pursuers. Crossing the railway near Rooderol, he cut the line and captured a supply train, with its hospital and convalescent, which had been conveniently sent to greet him, and then hurried on to Vrededorf. Broadwood had time to get to the Vaal, he entrenched himself and sat down to draw breath.

Broadwood was up with him again on the following day.

His persistence and dash were this time rewarded by the capture of six wagons, handsomely made, after an exciting chase, by a portion of Ridley's Mounted Infantry. Under Col. Legge, who snatched them up under the enemy's nose, Col. Legge, pushing on to the far, became heavily engaged with Dewet's strongly-posted right flank, and Broadwood, noting their strength, and finding it impossible to reach him on a general action with a force much larger than his own, ordered a general retirement to a ridge a mile back. This was accomplished, but steadily accomplished, losing heavily in the open.

Whole force then fell back four miles and encamped in face of the enemy, prepared to contest any effort he might make to cross the Vaal. The incidents of the next few days are plain in part how it was that Dewet was not captured then and there.

Broadwood reported that the enemy was too strong to be attacked by his inferior force, knowing the position of his headquarters and asked for reinforcements. Judging that the enemy was sorely in need of rest, he saw that if a force was sent down from the north to block the drifts across the Vaal from that direction, and sufficient troops sent to him from the south, the Boer might be cornered yet. But the intelligence officers at headquarters had received information that Dewet intended to cross the Vaal without delay. Assuming that the Vaal drifts could not be blocked in time, they contented themselves with ordering Gen. Hart and Col. Little, with two of the 47 naval guns, to reinforce Broadwood.

As a matter of fact, Dewet retained this position on the Vaal until July 23rd to August 7th, thereby any justifying Broadwood's assumption. Dewet was very active during most of this time, making several attempts to seize positions commanding Broadwood's and Ridley's camps, which a brave force would soon have done.

But by increasing waterfalls the Boers were kept at bay. Reinforcements from the south came slowly up, and the advent of Lord Kitchener on August 3rd, and the order to move down to the Vaal from Potchefstroom, were for some reason a delay occasioned, and this, in the end, gave Dewet his chance.

His Final Escape.

On Sunday, August 5th, Broadwood extended his line, and two days later Dewet's escape to the south was effectually cut off. He found a hole to the north, however, and on August 7th successfully crossed the Vaal and slipped round Methuen's front. He was never in danger after that. The time he had spent in resting and replacing his animals had repaired his forces, whereas Broadwood's transport had suffered seriously owing to the unhealthiness of his camp and to the necessity of sending constant convoys back to the railway.

Lord Methuen hung on to Dewet's left rear guard with a persistence which, if he had found an earlier opportunity of displaying it might have borne fruit, and Lord Kitchener, relying on the fact that his mules and bullocks at a killing pace crossed the Vaal at Lindlip's drift on August 10th, and sought to overcome this latest lead Dewet had gained.

But it was a hopeless task. Dewet trooped at night, when but little time during the day to let them feed and rest at will. The result was inevitable. Dewet joined De la Rey, and went to the front, and the result was that he is back again in the Free State nam. Lord Kitchener, relying on the fact that his own sweet will, Lord Roberts will doubtless succeed in catching him in the end, but he can hardly do so until he has made sure that his plans will be more exactly executed.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

High Tenders for Canadian-Australian Cable—Verdict of Murder Against G. W. Purson.

(Associated Press.) Ottawa, Sept. 26.—It is learned here that the Pacific cable committee will have to leave the matter of the Canadian-Australian cable in abeyance on account of the excessively high tenders for construction.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—J. N. Fulton was this morning sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for having defrauded Mrs. J. J. Coristine out of over \$12,000 worth of Merchants Bank of Canada shares in June, 1899.

Hamilton, Sept. 26.—Minnie Saxton, who murdered her sister-in-law, Nettie, on August 23rd, 1896, by shooting her through the head, and was afterwards adjudged insane, died in the insane asylum here yesterday.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of murder against G. W. Purson for having shot Annie Griffin, his sweetheart, while out driving near Waterdown last Sunday.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Denison, widow of the late Col. Denison, and mother of the late Major Septimus Denison, of Lord Roberts's staff in South Africa, is dead, aged 84.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

General Diaz Will Be Inaugurated Next December.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Record from the City of Mexico says "Mexico's congress last night declared the result of the Presidential election. General Porfirio Diaz was unanimously elected. He will be inaugurated next December. The president has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition."

INVESTED IN A COPPER MINE.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Sept. 26.—Pat Burns, the cattle king, has returned from a trip to Mexico where he invested fifty thousand dollars in a copper mine.