

DISCUSSING THE COAL SITUATION

SEVERAL MEETINGS WERE HELD YESTERDAY

Rumor That Roosevelt Has Appealed Again to Mitchell to End the Strike.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent had a long conference today with the President regarding the coal strike. Commissioner Sargent from long connection with labor organizations is fully informed on the subject, and it is understood that he will work along the lines of the plan that is now being considered for bringing the strike to an end.

As stated in these dispatches, the plan is to have the miners return to work with a pledge from the President that he will appeal to congress to examine into the justice of their complaints and remedy them so far as lies in their power, also that it is suggested to Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, that he cause the Pennsylvania legislature to make a similar inquiry.

Stone Will Not Talk.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Governor Stone will neither affirm nor deny the report from Washington that he has been asked by President Roosevelt to call an extra session of the general assembly to settle the coal strike. He still declines to discuss the strike or the prospects of its early settlement.

Met Labor Commissioner.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 9.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, slipped out of town before dawn this morning for Philadelphia where he met Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative in matters pertaining to the anthracite coal strike.

Troops Called Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Governor Stone late to-night ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to do duty in the anthracite regions. The soldiers will be in the field to-morrow.

Coal Owner's Action.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 9.—C. M. Holman, of this city, who is a part owner in coal mines in Pennsylvania, of which the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. is lessee, is considering the question of making application to the courts for an injunction to compel the coal owners to open the mines and to resume operations at once.

Prices in New York.

New York, Oct. 9.—Nine dollars a ton is the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite has no fixed price. One lot of five tons was sold to-day for \$25 by a Columbus avenue dealer, and 65 cents a bushel is now being asked in some places. This is at the rate of \$32 a ton. The cargo of the city of Chicago, Welsh coal, was put on sale to-day at \$16 a ton.

The Tribune will say to-morrow.

"There is an abundance of bituminous coal at the mines ready for shipment to this city. The trouble is in transportation. The soft coal operators say they can supply all the demand if they can get the cars to carry it, and the locomotives to haul the cars."

The Detroit Conference.

New York, Oct. 9.—Mayor Low sent a telegram to-day to Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, declining to appoint delegates to a coal strike conference at Detroit. Early to-day the mayor received the following telegram from Mayor Maybury: "In view of the failure of the President's efforts to settle strike difficulties, what do you now say to sending delegates from your city to the Detroit conference on October 9th."

To this Mayor Low replied as follows: "In view of the failure of the President's effort at mediation, and because of the vagueness of your programme, we have determined not to send delegates to the conference at Detroit."

In England.

London, Oct. 9.—The increase in the American demand is appreciably raising the price of coal to the English consumer. House coal of all grades has advanced \$1 since October 1st. A prominent dealer on the coal exchange said: "While we are selling every ton of hard coal we can spare to America, the increase in price is affecting us adversely in another way. We have spent \$5,000 yearly during the past ten years to popularize anthracite for house use in England, we have kept up stoves, stores and agents in London and elsewhere, and now we are just beginning to make headway, and now this big jump in prices threatens to put back our crusade for several years at least."

A representative of a big Swansea anthracite company said.

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Reports from Cardiff say that 25 steamers have been secured for sailing from South Wales ports for New York and Boston, and United States purchases during the past week at Cardiff alone totaled 100,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons were for New York. The purchases at Swansea last week totaled 20,000 tons. It is estimated that the Welsh sales of coal for America aggregate 200,000 tons since the rush began. Anthracite coal is now quoted at the highest price it has ever reached in this country.

The French miners' strike has not yet affected the market, but if it spreads, there will undoubtedly be a further advance in prices.

Ocean freights are also rising, although smaller shipments were taken at normal rates. Some of the steamer companies have had to cancel the sale of nearby big concerns, such as Elder-Dempster & Co., Leyland line and John. Some line, are loading coal at Cardiff and Liverpool. It is not expected that sufficient anthracite will be obtained to supply the American demand.

Will Petition Roosevelt.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 7.—Labor bodies of Montana are preparing a petition to be presented to President Roosevelt asking him to intercede in the anthracite coal strike. The petition recommends that as a preventative against a recurrence of such labor troubles, congress shall enact legislation looking to the purchase or lease by the Federal government of all coal fields.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of a mass meeting at which funds will be raised for the strikers. It is the intention to have every organized labor body in the United States join the movement.

Demand For Anthracite.

London, Oct. 7.—The Scotch coal masters are in receipt of numerous urgent inquiries for the prompt shipment of coal to New York and Philadelphia, and are arranging freightage for 40,000 tons. The most urgent demand is for anthracite, for which American buyers now have to pay \$4.12 per ton against \$3.12, which they refused to pay a month ago. The demands for steam coal are also numerous that some of the masters have withdrawn their current price list.

The steel trade fears that there will be prejudicial effects on business from the higher prices created by America's wants.

PRISONER DISMISSED.

Magistrate's Decision in the Case of W. H. Brown, of Collingwood.

Collingwood, Oct. 8.—W. H. Brown, charged with conspiring to murder his mother in order to obtain \$1,500 insurance on her life, was dismissed this morning by Magistrate Nettleton, who considered that Brown had been a weak tool in the hands of Rose, the informant.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Captain of Schooner and Three of Rescue Party Lost Their Lives.

Kincardine, Ont. Oct. 8.—The schooner Anna Marie, of Alpena, Mich., loaded with coal for the waterworks here, was wrecked last night. Captain Gordon and three of the crew, with Mr. Ferguson, of the rescue party, were drowned.

SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS MADE

MANUFACTURERS WILL MEET THE OPERATORS

The Negotiations for the Settlement of the Coal Trouble—The Troops Assist Strikers.

Buffalo to-day and the rank and file of miners, it was found that the sentiment is strongly against accepting the President's proposition in its present form. As to the other feature of the situation as it exists to-night, opinion is divided and will remain so until the real test comes. The President's message to Mr. Mitchell became known here this afternoon, and it was earnestly discussed by the striking miners and citizens generally. It is positively known to those who are close to the officers of the union that President Mitchell and his district presidents have all along been opposed to the men returning to work without some concessions, but whether they are still so inclined with the President appealing to them cannot be officially stated. It is reasonably certain, however, that they are still opposed to such an action.

Officers of the union now in the city who do not care to be quoted in the absence of President Mitchell for fear that it would be construed as being official, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day:

"The anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike in the interests of the entire country, and they have only words of praise for him. However, they feel that after sacrificing everything for the last five months they consider it unfair for anyone to ask them to return to work without a single concession, especially when the miners see victory almost at hand. The hard coal diggers of Pennsylvania have gone into the fight to win, and they would not be doing justice to themselves or to the great body of organized workmen throughout the country, and other persons who have and are financially assisting them in the present struggle, if they returned. The meetings of the locals throughout the entire coal region will be held to-morrow, taken in accordance with President Mitchell's statement issued last night, will bear me out."

This is the tenor of the remarks of most of the mine workers in this region. The calling out of the entire military force of the state did not cause a sensation in the Wyoming valley, Wilkesbarre city and the surrounding country were about as quiet to-day as any previous day since suspension was inaugurated. Coal company officials were bright for the resumption of mining under the protection of the military.

The strikers received the news in a matter-of-fact way, and in line with the comment that their national and district leaders say the presence of the soldiers will have no effect on the strike. Citizens outside the controversy are also divided in their opinions. There is one noticeable thing and that is the strikers now show a firmer stand than they did before Governor Stone acted last night.

The general comment that it is up to the operators to mine coal now that they have the entire military protection which they have been asking for is not shared by all the officials of the companies. It is claimed, the state has yet to show what it proposes to do. Several hundred of the 3,000 National Guardsmen now in the field are strikers, and they propose to turn a portion of their pay from the state over to the relief fund of their fellow workers.

Aid For Miners.

London, Oct. 7.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, meeting at Southampton to-day, voted \$5,000 from the central fund for the relief of the striking American miners, and passed a resolution in favor of the executive board and the different districts making further donations for the same purpose.

To Obtain Fuel.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Action was taken by the city council last night in an attempt to meet the exigencies resulting from the coal strike. A resolution was passed requesting "The mayor, city controller, city treasurer, commissioner of public works and city clerks, constituting a committee, to ascertain as soon as possible the lowest cost at which Illinois or Indiana coal could be delivered in Chicago in quantities of 500 and 100 ton lots, to the end that coal may be brought to the city as cheaply as possible, and sold to consumers at its actual cost for delivery."

TORONTO NOTES.

Speculators Have Lost Nearly \$500,000 Through Slump in Market—The Coal Situation.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Mayor Howland has prepared a petition to the Dominion government asking that the government take measures for acquiring a sufficient portion of the coal mines in Canada in order that the present coal situation may be met. The petition also requires that the duty on coal be removed. B. Wilde, aged 62, of Tomdorn, fell on a horse near his home yesterday, and broke his neck, dying instantly. The losses sustained by Toronto speculators during the past ten days, as a result of the slump in the stock market, are estimated by those who claim to know to total from \$400,000 to \$500,000. Two prominent brokerage firms acknowledge that between their clients have dropped over \$200,000.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

New York, Oct. 8.—One man was killed and twelve persons were injured in a rear end collision between passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railway near Menlo Park, N. J., to-day. The trains were the western express, known as No. 6, east-bound, made up of Pullman coaches and a postal and baggage car, and a local passenger train from Philadelphia.

STATE TROOPS IN STRIKE DISTRICTS

THREE THOUSAND WILL BE ON DUTY TO-DAY

Miners Voting on Question of Remaining Out—Mitchell and President's Proposal.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8.—The entire first brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General John W. Schall, will be in camp in the anthracite coal regions here by sunset to-night. The First City troop, the last of the command to get under way, left here this morning for the Panther Creek valley. The First and Second Regiments, accompanied by details of Light Battery A, departed for the coal fields at midnight.

The First Regiment will camp at Hazleton, Luzerne county, and the Second will be quartered at New Philadelphia, Schuylkill county.

The Third Regiment, First City troop, and a portion of the Sixth Regiment, left this morning for the anthracite region. The additional battalions of the Sixth, which are located in Montgomery and Chester counties, will join their regiment en route. The Third Regiment will be quartered at Minersville, Schuylkill county, while the Sixth Regiment and First City troop will be scattered through the Panther Creek valley, in Schuylkill and Carbon counties. The first brigade numbers nearly three thousand men.

Stoning a Train.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—The First Regiment from Philadelphia, in command of Col. Bowman, arrived here this morning from that city. The only incident of the trip was the stoning of the train bearing the second section of the command, near Bethelton. Several cab windows were shattered, but no one was injured. The regiment will be concentrated at a central point and details will be sent by railroad or trolley to collieries where their services may be required.

Miners Voting.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—National President Mitchell, of the miners' union, and three anthracite district presidents returned to this city from Buffalo to-day. Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say regarding yesterday's trip, and also declined to discuss the results of the propositions made. He will not even indicate when he will answer the President, but it is not probable that he will do so until after he has received the reports of all the local unions, which will meet to-day in accordance with his instructions and take action upon the question of whether their members desire to remain on strike.

Several of the locals met yesterday, and all of them voted to stay out, and it is predicted that when the complete returns are in, it will be found that the vote to continue the strike will be nearly unanimous.

Under Instructions from Mr. Mitchell, the results of the meetings, which are called for 2 o'clock this afternoon, must be telegraphed to headquarters immediately after the adjournment of the gatherings.

When Mr. Mitchell was asked to-day if he thought any men would return to work after the entire National Guard was in the coal belt, he said: "The best answer to that question will be the action of the local unions to-day."

The mail matter received at the strike headquarters is increasing as the thermometer goes down. Many letters are received from persons who want the strike ended, so that they can get coal. One most recent reached the headquarters from Canada. On it was written: "Please take the advice in third chapter, 14th verse, St. Luke's Gospel, and let us have some coal."

GENERAL WOUNDED.

Zola's Death the Indirect Cause of Duel Fought Near Paris.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The death of Emile Zola was the indirect cause of a duel to-day between General Dreyfus, chief of the cabinet of the ministry of war, and Gaston Pollonais, a well-known Nationalist writer, who was responsible for the statements that General and shook hands with him. The general, in his letter replying to the question of Count Boni de Castellane on the subject, described M. Pollonais as a "Renegade Jew," and also told the Count he did not admit the latter had any right to judge his actions. M. Pollonais then challenged General Dreyfus, and they fought with swords near St. Cloud this afternoon. The general was slightly wounded in the hand.

IRRIGATION.

National Congress Now in Session at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 6.—The tenth National Irrigation Congress opened this afternoon. Great significance attaches to the congress this year because the irrigation movement is not merely a propaganda now, but has been given national importance by the action of the United States congress in passing a bill authorizing that the proceeds from the sale of state lands shall be used for irrigation purposes in the several states.

SAILED FOR PANAMA.

Colombian Gunboat Bogota Left San Francisco Last Night—The Vessel's Armament.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The Colombian gunboat Bogota left here last night for Panama to encounter the insurgent war vessel, the Padilla. The Bogota has an all-American crew. The Bogota's crew is about forty strong. Twelve of her sailors were with Dewey at Manila, and several of them should now be serving the Uncle Sam on the battleship Oregon. The Bogota, before sailing, mounted a 14-pounder in her bows. She has four rapid-fire 6-pounders on her quarter deck, two Maxim Nordenfledts amidships, and two Colt automatic field guns mounted on her superstructure.

RUN DOWN DURING FOG.

Steamer Sunk—Mate and One Passenger Were Drowned.

London, Oct. 8.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New York, ran into and sank the British steamer Robert Ingham, during dense fog off Benchy Head to-day. The Robert Ingham went down about four minutes after the collision, but the Kron Prinz Wilhelm saved all of her crew of thirteen men, with the exception of the mate and the only passenger she had on board.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, POSTAGE PREPAID, \$2.50 PER YEAR, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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THE MINERS WILL REMAIN ON STRIKE

STONE DENOUNCED FOR SENDING TROOPS

Committee of Manufacturers Association Fail to Make Any Headway Toward Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—Unless President Mitchell's hurried visit to New York bears fruit, the end of the mine workers' strike seems long way off, and the prospect of sufficient coal being mined to satisfy the public demand is extremely poor. Every local union is extremely poor. Every local union is extremely poor. Every local union is extremely poor.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8.—The visit to the city of the committee representing the National Manufacturers Association for the purpose of conferring with the presidents of the anthracite coal carrying roads, who last week met at the Manufacturers' Club, was a complete failure. The committee arrived here this morning and spent the greater part of the day at the Manufacturers' Club, awaiting the appearance of the presidents, but none of the presidents arrived, in person at least, in compliance with the request of the committee for a conference.

Adrian Against Roads. Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Frank H. Thompson, of this city, began proceedings today in the United States Circuit court to have the Philadelphia & Reading railway, the Central railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and the Ontario & Western companies, declared an illegal combination, because they are engaged in an unlawful restraint of the anthracite coal supply.

Toronto coal dealers are making preparations to fight back and prevent the city arrangements for selling fuel at cost, from destroying their business. Dealers are now rushing in supplies of soft coal to head off the city supply.

SAILED FOR HOME.

The Premier and Lady Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding Left Liverpool Yesterday.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The Star's London cable says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, accompanied by Mr. Fielding and family and Hon. W. S. Fielding, sailed on the Lake Erie from Liverpool today after a most cordial reception. The Liverpool authorities express themselves well satisfied with the practical results of the Canadian ministers' visit."

"Though Mr. Chamberlain has regretfully been unable to pledge the British cabinet to tariff preferences in favor of the colonies, the Canadian ministers believe that public opinion is moving in the direction of an exemption on colonial wheat, flour and other products, as the British government tax them for revenue purposes only. In a word, they believe that the idea of the Empire as a trade unit is growing among Englishmen, and believe also that British ministers are gradually coming to realize that the United States and other foreign countries have any cause of complaint."

Fast Steamship Service. Liverpool, Oct. 7.—Speaking at the opening of the new produce exchange, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the problem of a fast steamship service between Great Britain and Canada has been under consideration ever since he had been premier. He hoped that Canada would be able to solve it, as she had solved others more difficult.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE. Insurance Agent Gives Evidence in the Collingwood Affair. Collingwood, Ont., Oct. 7.—One of the strange stories ever told in a Canadian court, was related here today by John Rose, insurance agent, at the preliminary investigation before Judge Nettleton, in a charge against W. H. Brown, charged with the murder of his mother. The story was that Brown, who is a freeman in the waterworks and electric light station, approached him with the proposal to remove Brown's mother and divide the estate between them.

Blindfold a woman and she loses all confidence in herself. Her step is slow, hesitating and uncertain. Her hands are raised to ward the imaginary blows which threaten her. When a sick woman seeks the means of health she is often like a woman blindfold. She has no confidence. She cannot tell what her feet are lead to. She turns now to this side and then to the other in uncertainty and doubt.

The sick woman who uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may do so with absolute confidence. It invites open-eyed investigation. There need be no hesitation in following the hundreds of thousands of women who have found a perfect cure for womanly ills in the use of this medicine.

With a heart full of gratitude to you for sending me and your wonderful medicine, I am sending these few lines, hoping that your poor suffering women will try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I am a mother of five children. I have been suffering from womanly ills for many years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and had not taken two bottles when I was able to go to work again in my own work with but little pain. Can you not see that it is a wonderful medicine? I have taken seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I am now as well as ever. I feel better every day. My husband says I look like a new woman every day. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headaches.

THE STEEL CORPORATION.

Earnings For Three Months Were About \$36,764,043. New York, Oct. 7.—The directors of the United States Steel Corporation today issued a statement of net earnings for the nine months of the year ended September 30th. Earnings for July, August and September, with the last month estimated, aggregate \$36,764,043. Total net earnings of the nine months, deducting each month's expenses for ordinary repairs, renewals and maintenance of plant, also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, aggregate \$101,142,506. The usual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, on the common quarterly, was declared.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The city council has practically cleared the way for the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a public library, a portion of which is to be used for the purchase of books. One element in the council demand that they should be passed by a board on which religious bodies should be large and representative, and that a very large number of books found in all public libraries would be excluded. A test vote taken today showed that the feeling was that a competent librarian and a board of trustees would be the competent to do all the censoring required.

TRIED TO RUN CARS. Non-Union Motormen Attacked by Strikers and Sympathizers. New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Violence started with the first attempt of the railway company to carry out the order of the mayor to run its cars to-day. The company started out three cars from the barns on Canal street. On each car manned by a non-union motorman, there was a large force of policemen. Large crowds of strikers and sympathizers were on the street. When the cars reached Monroe street, the tracks were blockaded and when the cars came to a stop the crowd made an attack. Wires and ropes were cut, and the cars were boarded. A pistol shot was fired and the non-union motormen attacked. One of them was badly cut, and the police seemed unable to cope with the situation.

Wheat Moving. At a meeting of the Grey Nuns today, Sister Dugas, of St. Boniface, was elected Mistress of Novices. This will necessitate her departure from St. Boniface.

Sudden Death. Geo. Baxter, a well-known city plumber, died suddenly this morning while dressing.

Forger. Jas. Scott, alias W. J. Kennedy, alias W. J. Austin, was found guilty of forgery on two charges this morning, and sentenced to serve three years on each charge in the penitentiary, the terms to run concurrently.

THE ATLANTIC LINE. Hon. Sydney Fisher on the Requirements of Canada. Montreal, Oct. 7.—Hon. Sydney Fisher was in the city today for the purpose of attending the banquet tendered to him by Charles Fitzpatrick by the Irish men of Montreal. Discussing the fast Atlantic service, he said he thought ship should be able to do 20 knots per hour and carrying 10,000 or 12,000 tons of freight, with accommodation for about 350 passengers, was about what Canada required. It was easy enough to get a ship, but it would require the expenditure of a lot of money, and he did not see that the country should be led by the nose for such ships.

NOT YET DECIDED. It is Believed That General Strike of French Miners Will Be Ordered. Paris, Oct. 7.—The National committee of the French Miners' Federation today is to decide whether an immediate general strike should be ordered, or agitation towards such a step having been in progress for some time. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow without arriving at a decision. M. Esly, a Socialist deputy, who represents an important district of the Pas de Calais coal fields, says he is confident that a general strike will be ordered, and that 70,000 out of 100,000 miners will follow the orders.

THE BOY MURDERER. Higgins Will Be Hanged in December For Killing a Companion. St. John, N. B., Oct. 7.—Frank Higgins, the boy murderer, was sentenced by Judge Landry this afternoon to be hanged on December 18th. Higgins, an English boy, brutally murdered a young companion, William Doherty, by shooting him in the most cold-blooded manner and then beating the dying lad over the head with a six-shooter. Higgins and another boy then covered the body with stones.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER TRIP. British Columbia Only Requires to Be Known to Attract Sportsmen of Europe. Toronto, Oct. 7.—Count Hage, of Paris, France, who has just returned from five months' hunting and fishing through British Columbia, is most enthusiastic in describing his trip, and declares that if sportsmen of Europe only knew what a magnificent country British Columbia is, thousands of them would travel thither every year for shooting, camping, mountaineering and other sports.

STOLEN WHILE HE SLEPT. Eighteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Diamonds Taken From Beneath Importer's Pillow. New York, Oct. 7.—Abraham Freeman, an importer of diamonds, whose place in his house is in Maiden Lane, reported to the police today that ten packages of unset diamonds valued at \$18,000, were taken from beneath his pillow while he was sleeping at his home some time between 9 o'clock last night and 3 o'clock this morning.

EVICIONS IN IRELAND. Lord De Freyne Granted 300 Ejectment Writs in Tenant Cases. Dublin, Oct. 8.—Lord De Freyne applied to the Castle Rock (Roscommon county), to-day for 300 ejectment writs in tenant cases. They are all unfounded. The friends and neighbors of those who have already been evicted are working for the homeless in outhouses and stables. All the tenants on the Rea estate at Aboe Falls (Limrick county) have decided to submit to eviction, and are building huts on land adjacent to the estates.

DOMINION DISPATCHES.

Woman Burned to Death at Calgary—Principal Carver's Jubilee. Calgary, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Jessie Chapman was burned to death on Saturday night about 8 o'clock in her house. The woman was completely burned up. She was aged 62, and lived alone. She went home shortly before 8 o'clock, and it is supposed was preparing for bed. In some way the lamp was upset, and the unfortunate woman was dead before an alarm had been given. Two boys saw the flames, broke into the house, put out the fire by pouring some water on it, and informed the police. Mrs. Chapman was at one time a nurse. She has two sons in Calgary and two daughters, Mrs. Sullivan, of High River, and Mrs. J. G. Motion, of Chicago.

Montreal's Library. Montreal, Oct. 7.—The city council has practically cleared the way for the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a public library, a portion of which is to be used for the purchase of books. One element in the council demand that they should be passed by a board on which religious bodies should be large and representative, and that a very large number of books found in all public libraries would be excluded. A test vote taken today showed that the feeling was that a competent librarian and a board of trustees would be the competent to do all the censoring required.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—Saturday's C. P. R. marketing reports show the receipts to have been 422,900 bushels and that 325 cars were loaded.

Sudden Death. Geo. Baxter, a well-known city plumber, died suddenly this morning while dressing.

Forger. Jas. Scott, alias W. J. Kennedy, alias W. J. Austin, was found guilty of forgery on two charges this morning, and sentenced to serve three years on each charge in the penitentiary, the terms to run concurrently.

Edinburgh, Oct. 8.—Andrew Carnegie begins a round of functions at Perth today, embracing the bestowal on him of the Freedom of five cities and the opening of several libraries. The tour will close with the delivery of his annual address at Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, on October 25th, on which occasion United States Ambassadors Choate and White will receive honorary degrees. The students of St. Andrew's University will present Mr. Carnegie with a joint address.

DISORDERLY MEMBERS. Reopening of Hungarian Parliament Marked by Tumultuous Scenes. Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 8.—The lower house of the Hungarian parliament assembled to-day and had hardly begun business before there was a repetition of the tumultuous scenes which marked the last session.

SHOT THREE SCHOLARS. Schoolmaster Became Insane and Began Shooting—Lynching by Infuriated Villagers. London, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from Vienna announces that a fearful tragedy was enacted at Drossyig, Bohemia, on Monday. A village schoolmaster, forty years of age, while talking to his class, suddenly became insane, rushed to his desk, drew a revolver from it, and ran amuck, shooting right and left among the terrified children. Three scholars were killed and three were dangerously wounded. On hearing the shots and screams the villagers quickly arrived at the school, and infuriated at the sight which met them, lynched the schoolmaster.

VENEZUELAN REVOLT. It Will Probably Terminate in Two Weeks—Trying to Catch Castro. San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 8.—According to advices received here to-day from Venezuela by the steamer Caracas, it seems certain that the revolutionists will triumph, probably in a fortnight, and that Laguarda and Caracas will capitulate.

GENERAL STRIKE. Has Been Decided Upon by Committee of French Miners' Federation. Paris, Oct. 8.—The national committee of the French Miners' Federation has decided to declare a general strike, to begin to-morrow morning. It is now estimated that forty-two thousand men have already struck in the northern coal fields, and that five thousand men have struck around St. Etienne.

SENTENCED TO DEATH. Henry Rose Found Guilty at Nelson of the Murder of John Cole. Nelson, B. C., Oct. 7.—At 2.30 this morning the jury brought in a verdict against Henry Rose for the murder of John Cole. He was sentenced to be hanged at Nelson on November 21st next.

NO SCHOOL FOR CREED, FOR COLOR OR RACE. Superintendent of Education Outlines Conditions on Which New Buildings Can Be Constructed. The regular meeting of the city school trustees was held last night, when all members of the board, except Beaumont Boggis, the busy secretary of the Agricultural Association, were present.

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It's Disgusting! It's Repulsive! IF YOU HAVE A COLD OR CATARRH, CURB IT FOR YOUR FRIENDS' SAKES. DR. WOOD'S CATARRH POWDER RELIEVES IN 10 MINUTES. One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Wood's Catarrh Powder, relieves the irritation over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently, colds, coughs, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis, and deafness. Use Dr. Wood's Catarrh Pills, 40c. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co., 10.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 1st to 7th October, 1902. The week just closed has been remarkable for the prevalence of the westerly wind...

Local News.

The annual Harvest Home services in connection with the Victoria West Methodist church will be held on Sunday and Monday evenings next. Special music will be provided...

The death occurred yesterday of William Macdonald, at his residence, "Highlands," Rock Bay avenue. He has resided in this city since 1880...

Quamichan reservation near Duncan has been the scene of a double suicide during the last few days. The first was that of an Indian woman who hanged herself on Sunday last...

Henry Gant, a colored man of this city, was killed in Seattle last night by a Columbia & Puget Sound switch engine. The accident occurred at Sixth avenue and Weller street...

At the residence of the bride's father, the marriage took place last evening of Mr. George A. Neith and Miss Nellie S. Anderson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Anderson...

Henry Leewin Dempster, a retired captain in the Royal Artillery, and a resident of Oak Bay avenue for the last year, died suddenly of heart disease this morning...

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Mr. Sprague. Gifts of books, magazines or interesting papers are always gladly received. The matron of the Chemunus hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to that institution during the past month...

Accompanying Hon. Mr. Blair as private secretary is J. L. Payne, who is not a stranger to British Columbia, having visited the West with Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1895...

Blake Nelson was conveyed to the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday, his foot being injured to such an extent from the accidental discharge of a gun, that as yet it is considered doubtful whether an amputation will be necessary...

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REFUSES TO CALL THE STRIKE OFF

MITCHELL'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Washington, Oct. 9.—President John Mitchell of the Coal Miners' Union, has refused to comply with the appeal of President Roosevelt to call the strike off. The text of his reply addressed to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt...

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HON. MR. BLAIR ON CANADIAN NORTHERN

PROPOSAL TO COME TO VICTORIA MERITORIOUS

Hon. Mr. Blair minister of railways, was seen by a reporter for the Times this morning and asked if he would care to say anything in regard to the Canadian Northern railway...

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LEAPED DOWN SHALF.

FELL TO HIS DEATH

A shocking fatality occurred this afternoon during the exhibition by the Pompiers ladder life-saving team of Spokane, in which J. F. Lynch was instantly killed, and E. M. Hooper injured. The two are members of the Spokane fire department...

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ADMIRE WAY LAWS ARE ENFORCED HERE

Chief Raymond, of Olympia, Pays a Tribute to British System—Discussion at Convention.

"I can't find words to express my admiration of the way laws are enforced on the British side," said Chief Raymond, of Olympia, during a discussion at the fire chiefs' convention this morning...

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THOUSANDS OF MEN IDLE

General Strike Ordered in Switzerland—French Miners Quit Work.

London, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to a news agency from Geneva, Switzerland, this morning announced that the Workers' National Committee has decreed a general strike throughout Switzerland, in sympathy with the strike of the street car employees here. Troops are held in readiness to deal with any disorder...

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ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Was the Verdict of Jury—Lynch's Funeral This Afternoon.

A coroner's inquest was held this morning in connection with the death of J. F. Lynch, who was killed yesterday afternoon during the demonstration of the Pompiers ladder life-saving method. The jury were: John Sexton (foreman), James H. W. Theodores, West, Horan, White, James Wilson and Geo. Brown...

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UNWORTHY TACTICS.

An article from the Ottawa Journal, a politically independent newspaper, printed in this issue of the Times, exposes the Tory plan of campaign and explains why the leader of the party in Quebec was not brought West on an educational tour with the other chief men. Mr. Monk's education is complete. He has been assigned the duty of stirring up Quebec against Laurier on the ground that the Liberal leader is an Imperialist, a pro-Briton, and has been false to French-Canadian ideals. The words of Sir Charles Tupper, "Laurier is too British for me," are to be taken as the war-cry during the campaign which has already begun, and will only end with the next Dominion general election. It would have been very impolitic to have brought Monk West into the midst of communitarianism in order that a home market may be speedily created for the products of the soil. Mr. Borden has not displayed a great deal of wisdom in his selection of a policy, but he was not bold enough to promise that his ideal mode of conducting a government would bring into Canada a sufficient population to consume the entire yield of a country which is capable of feeding, it is estimated, a nation equal in numbers to Great Britain and the United States combined when all the land is under cultivation. Under no circumstances, therefore, would it be possible to grant the agriculturists of the Northwest protection in their business, and it is not unreasonable that they should object to an increase in a tariff which not only cannot be of benefit to them, but which the higher it is raised the more burdensome it will become. Of course it is claimed that internal competition under a high tariff would accomplish that which external competition does under a low tariff or under free trade in regulating prices. The most effective reply to that argument is that internal competition has not, as experience proves, done any vast amount of regulating. The merchants of the West who purchase manufactured goods in the East know that the prices of their commodities are nicely adjusted to harmonize with the rates charged for the same class of goods on the other side of the line, with the duty and freight added. If the duties were increased, it is tolerably certain the prices would be correspondingly increased. Manufacturers are human, with the weaknesses of humanity, and one of the besetting sins of humanity is covetousness. We all want all we can get of the lucre that all the world is grasping after, and there is not one that would not take advantage of any opportunity to add to his stores. If the manufacturers did not think they beheld possible advantages for themselves in an increase of the tariff they would not be found in alliance with the Conservative party in this agitation. The Conservative leader has promised in a vague sort of way that he would confer "adequate protection" on the lead mining industry of British Columbia. One would naturally have expected him to have the support of the Manufacturers' Association in this programme, indefinite though it appeared. Instead the trait to which we have referred as being prominent in the Association manifested itself in a disagreeable way, according to the Halifax Chronicle and the Hamilton Times. The latter paper says: "The Nelson Board of Trade's representative went before the organized manufacturers assembled in Halifax and stated his case. He was received with small enthusiasm and could make no headway. At a later date he discovered and revealed to others the cause. Some of the most powerful and prominent of the 'protectionists' in the Association use lead in the manufacture of their products. Lead, therefore, is not in need of 'protection'; only the goods partly made from lead by these manufacturers call for tariff 'protection'."

Minister to attempt to prove to the residents of the Dominion, contrary to all the evidence in their possession, that the worst living in affluence. When the day of Canada's emancipation came her sons would realize the nature of the change simply by putting their hands in their pockets. That is literally true to-day. What Sir John Thompson said was that some mouldering branches had accumulated on the National Policy tree and at the next session of Parliament some lopping off would have to be done. The pruning was attempted by Mr. Foster, but when the revised schedules were presented to Parliament the chamber was invaded by manufacturers, the end being that the old rates of duties remained and the Finance Minister explained that the charges presented to the House were "clerical errors." That incident explains the relationship between the Conservative party and the Manufacturers' Association. No doubt it has also been noticed that the demand for increased protection proceeded simultaneously from the Manufacturers' Association and from the leaders of the Conservative party. There is another fact that binds the two organizations together. That of selfishness. One says: "Give us power to lawfully extract more money from the people than would be possible in an open market, and we will hand over a percentage of it to the treasurer of your party. We are ready to admit that one good turn deserves another."

A GREAT COMBINATION.

There is one important movement in the direction of unity and co-operation which Canadians can afford to regard with equanimity. That is a union of the forces which have for their object the uplifting of humanity through the direction of thought into clean and healthful channels, and the inculcation of the inflexible principles of truth and honor. Whatever opinions one may hold in regard to the creeds and dogmas of the churches—declarations of principles which are said to be ignored to a large extent now in the workings of all denominations—there can be no two opinions about the part the churches have played in the elevation of humanity—in the raising of human life to the level it has attained to-day. It is as true now as it ever has been that the most unselfish spirits are found in the ranks of the teachers and instructors of youth and adult in Sunday school and church. If the people who desire to understand our meaning will shut themselves up for a few beautiful Sundays within the walls of some building instead of proceeding upon their usual jaunts of pleasure they will comprehend the nature of the sacrifices which so many men and women make weekly. Of course the teachers have their reward in an approving conscience, which may be to them a greater pleasure than the enjoyment of the exhilarating atmosphere to one of less strict views.

If the churches can agree upon a plan for the conservation of their energies in their great work, therefore, mankind should rejoice, for it will be the gain. Speaking upon the question of inter-denominational unity in his church in Toronto last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Cleaver, well known and deservedly popular in Victoria, said he noted with pleasure the harmony which prevailed between the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, and he called attention to the remarkable similarity which existed between these two great bodies, both in matters of church polity and doctrine. In the point of church government the Presbyterians had their "Session," the Methodists their "Session," the Methodists their "Quarterly Board," the Presbyterians had their "General Assembly," meeting every year, the Methodists their "General Conference," meeting every four years—the difference being in time of meeting only. The most important difference was perhaps in the itinerancy system of the Methodist church and the permanent pastorate of the Presbyterian; but even this he did not regard as insurmountable, and pointed out that changes on the other side of the line were already breaking down this difference. As regards the differences of doctrine, Mr. Cleaver thought these were perhaps more theoretical than practical. It might be better if the church did not supply any dogmas of its own. He pointed out the energy and usefulness which would be conserved and increased by unity, and declared they ought to be united. He expressed the hope that the feeling of unity now prevalent would continue to extend.

A "BUSINESS" PARTNERSHIP.

The Colonist wants to know what on earth the ideas of the Manufacturers' Association have to do with the policy of the Conservative party. Although our contemporary poses as an expert, not to say a scientific, expounder of the doctrine of protection, we are really afraid it cannot be familiar with the history of what it, probably in derision, calls the vital principle, or it would not ask such a question. When the Conservative party was in power the manufacturers gathered at Ottawa, drew up the tariff schedules, and presented them to the Minister of Finance. Does our contemporary require proof of the power of the masters of the party to enforce their demands? Does it remember a time when there was a general conviction that the National Policy had not proved so stimulative in its effects as its advocates predicted it would prove? It had had a fair trial and the progress of the Dominion was woefully disappointing to all the people. A banquet was given by the Toronto Board of Trade, at which some prominent politicians of both parties spoke. Sir John Thompson was then Prime Minister and Mr. Laurier leader of the opposition. That was a historic occasion. The Premier made a memorable speech; the leader of the opposition had not an opportunity to say much, because there was an organized Tory attempt to monopolize all the time in laudation of the N. P. What Mr. Laurier said, was that when the Liberals came into power it would not be necessary for a Finance

TAXATION REDUCED.

Conservative papers are publishing figures to prove that the present tariff is higher than that in force previous to 1896. We do not know what their object can be unless it is to add to their own confusion, and goodness knows they are in a sufficiently muddled state at present. If it be true that the duties are higher than under a system which was perfection, why are the manufacturers clamoring for more protection; why does Mr. Borden say he would raise the tariff yet a little higher? Does not that prove that the experience of Canada under protection would be exactly that of the United States; that in a matter how high the altitude of the wall, there will be a demand that it be raised higher? It is notable that in all the "figurings" of the organs of the party, they ignore the British preference. That does not enter into their calculations, at all, although it must necessarily be a factor in the situation. We also notice that some of the more reckless of the party organs claim that more money is being taken out of the pockets of the people in the form of taxation than previous to 1896. If that be the case, it is perfectly apparent that the people do not feel the increased burden very seriously. But it is, not the case. More than that, the money paid into the treasury under the N. P. does not represent the full amount paid by the consumers in taxes. In the sugar industry alone, giving to the adjustment of the duties on the raw and the refined article, the treasury was robbed and the people plundered. The sugar business was specially pampered by Mr. Foster, and no doubt he and his party had their reward. The Toronto Globe points out that the assertion that the tariff of 1897 represented a general increase of the tariff is entirely wrong. It is contradicted by the declarations of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Minister of Customs. The matter can be easily tested. The imports have increased 80 per cent. in six years, and the revenue from taxation 60 per cent. The rate in 1896 was more than 19 per cent. on imports entered for consumption. This rate applied to the imports for consumption in 1902 would have yielded \$38,500,000, or \$6,000,000 more than was actually collected. The rate of duty on last year's imports entered for consumption was 16 per cent., as against 19.1 in 1896.

EFFECTS OF YELLOW TERROR.

A Halifax, N. S., boy of tender years, but whose disposition is sadly out of harmony with his age, has been sentenced to death for the brutal murder of a comrade. The youthful murderer is a degenerate product of the times. He was educated down below the level of the lower animals by the free press of this enlightened age. He was a diligent student of dime novels. He emulated the heroes of the dark pages too literally. If he had been a properly brought-up youth he would have been an other-boy who has devoured the same "literary" food without attempting to assimilate it. If his education had proceeded along the lines laid down by the state he would have been able to discriminate between true and false teaching. If he attended the public schools of the province the good seed sown was choked by the tares implanted by the school of the yellow terror. The boy organized a "gang," of which he became the leader. It was no make-believe organization, but a robbing, marauding, mischief-making band. The juvenile robbers proceeded by regular stages from petty pilfering to robberies upon a large scale. In order that everything might be in accordance with the standard from which they drew their inspiration, they had caves in which to meet and secrete their spoils, one of the places having a reputation of being "haunted." On occasions when special ceremonies were in order, the rendezvous was in an old burying ground in which the loyalists who gave up all they possessed in order to live and die under the British flag now sleep. Here high revelry was held on candy pilfered from a shop, the key of which was one of the prized possessions of the kindergarten for boys of robbers. The final chapter in the career of the band is thus described by a correspondent of the Montreal Star:

"The scene in court falls descriptively, the detective hurried through the crowded room with the red-faced boy. His mother was there, and as he passed she had only time to say: 'Freddy, boy, be good; be a good boy and tell the truth.' The boy took his seat, and his head was only up to the desk. The crowd was breathless. The coroner asked him if he knew the nature of an oath, and his age. He had replied: 'I was fourteen the last of August. April, I was 14. I know what an oath is. It means that you must tell the truth, so help you God.' Then in a clear, calm voice, without the slightest sign of a tremor in his voice, he told the story of the horrible murder of William Doherty by Frank Higgins on Friday afternoon, August 1st. He minutely described his actions, the part that he and his comrade Higgins and Doherty, with two other boys, in the old burying ground, and then going out to the park at the invitation of Higgins to get a 'feed of berries.' He described passing through the park, until they reached a lonely place outside of the boundary. He told how he and Doherty were a short distance ahead, and just as they were ascending a little hill, Higgins fired four shots from a revolver into Doherty, how the victim shouted 'My God, Higsey, you've shot me.' That Doherty ran up the hill, and Higgins chased him, and tried to hit him with the revolver. That Doherty snatched the revolver out of Higgins' hand and tried to hit back. Then Doherty sank down on his back and said: 'Go away and get a doctor. So help me God, I'll swear it is an accident.' Next Goodspeed described how Higgins hit Doherty five times with the butt of the revolver, how he was lying on his side with his elbow on the ground. With his hand to his head Doherty moved once and fell back dead. Goodspeed told how Higgins pointed a revolver at his side, and threatened to shoot him right there if he did not take a hand in it. He also told how Higgins had thrown some stones on the unfortunate lad's body. This story was told in a manner evidently as if the boy was reciting a lesson at school, and with as much indifference he told how Higgins threw the revolver in the creek, and how he was carrying the body of the man who had been shot. Both lads did not seem in the least to realize the enormity of the crime, for on the following Monday they went out to the park shortly after noon, and Higgins went to the place where the body was buried, and came back and told Goodspeed it was still there."

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FROM BEHRING SEA.

The First of Sealing Fleet Home From That Hunting Ground. Somewhat discouraging news has been received from Behring Sea through the return of the first of the sealing fleet, the Ocar and Hattie, which arrived last night. The schooner, towed in during the night, behind her own boats, and did not come to anchor until 1 o'clock this morning. She is reported to have been in the circuit of nearly all the hunting grounds, and though her catch for the year is a fairly good one, that representing the last few months' work of the vessel is very small one.

Behring Sea, the crew report, was very tempestuous almost from the beginning of the season until the time the schooner was wrecked. The final chapter in the career of the band is thus described by a correspondent of the Montreal Star: "The scene in court falls descriptively, the detective hurried through the crowded room with the red-faced boy. His mother was there, and as he passed she had only time to say: 'Freddy, boy, be good; be a good boy and tell the truth.' The boy took his seat, and his head was only up to the desk. The crowd was breathless. The coroner asked him if he knew the nature of an oath, and his age. He had replied: 'I was fourteen the last of August. April, I was 14. I know what an oath is. It means that you must tell the truth, so help you God.' Then in a clear, calm voice, without the slightest sign of a tremor in his voice, he told the story of the horrible murder of William Doherty by Frank Higgins on Friday afternoon, August 1st. He minutely described his actions, the part that he and his comrade Higgins and Doherty, with two other boys, in the old burying ground, and then going out to the park at the invitation of Higgins to get a 'feed of berries.' He described passing through the park, until they reached a lonely place outside of the boundary. He told how he and Doherty were a short distance ahead, and just as they were ascending a little hill, Higgins fired four shots from a revolver into Doherty, how the victim shouted 'My God, Higsey, you've shot me.' That Doherty ran up the hill, and Higgins chased him, and tried to hit him with the revolver. That Doherty snatched the revolver out of Higgins' hand and tried to hit back. Then Doherty sank down on his back and said: 'Go away and get a doctor. So help me God, I'll swear it is an accident.' Next Goodspeed described how Higgins hit Doherty five times with the butt of the revolver, how he was lying on his side with his elbow on the ground. With his hand to his head Doherty moved once and fell back dead. Goodspeed told how Higgins pointed a revolver at his side, and threatened to shoot him right there if he did not take a hand in it. He also told how Higgins had thrown some stones on the unfortunate lad's body. This story was told in a manner evidently as if the boy was reciting a lesson at school, and with as much indifference he told how Higgins threw the revolver in the creek, and how he was carrying the body of the man who had been shot. Both lads did not seem in the least to realize the enormity of the crime, for on the following Monday they went out to the park shortly after noon, and Higgins went to the place where the body was buried, and came back and told Goodspeed it was still there."

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HOME the House Colds.



DOWN, PA. I also writes many years; suffered much and kidneys. I but none could care know what ailed me. I saw me said that I long. I began to take after every day. The stomach have disappeared well and have a good twenty years old and without getting tired. Best medicine in the Your good Peruna and my husband's...

of my head all I took Peruna until I am eighty-three and feel as young as...

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OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION CEREMONY PERFORMED BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR

Victoria's Fair Is Now in Full Swing—Live Stock Judges Are at Work.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The second annual exhibition of the B. C. Agricultural Association was formally opened this afternoon by Lieut. Governor Joly in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Unfortunately King Sol, so much in evidence the past few days, was disposed to remain behind an obscuring cloud, but it is hardly likely he will continue to be as unpropitious throughout the entire exhibition. The gates were thrown open to the public at 10 o'clock, but the morning was occupied with putting on the finishing touches and completing the preparations for the official inauguration of the big industrial event this afternoon.

In declaring the exhibition open, Sir Henri Joly, who was accorded a hearty reception, said: "I think the value of such exhibitions as these is not sufficiently understood. Many consider that they are so much money wasted and are no public benefit. Others complain that the prizes are all taken by the same people, generally those whose superior wealth enables them to distance their less fortunate competitors. For its being money wasted, I do not think that any other public matter is so profitably spent in proportion to the amount expended. It is the means of showing to the thousands who visit the exhibition what can be done by patience and perseverance, and how great are the resources of our country, and the rich reward they offer to all those who will avail themselves of them."

"As for the same people always getting the prizes, if they deserve them, who will find fault? But is it so? The competition is open to all, rich and poor. Who are those who carry off most prizes, for agriculture, horticulture, butter, cheese and everything produced by women's work and industry? Is it only the wealthy who carry off these prizes? They are the reward of patience and industry, very often in some of our humblest homes. And if prizes are given to those who are able to import valuable cattle from abroad, are they not given for the improvement of our breed? We ought to be glad that there are men to do that work and run that risk, and we ought to rejoice in the opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by them."

"But, Mr. Mayor, I have already kept you too long, and I now declare this exhibition opened."

These words started the machinery of the exhibition, which will continue uninterrupted in motion until Saturday night. The crowd, the cheering, the entrances and the inspection of the exhibits occupied the entire afternoon, even the great lacrosse match failing to divert some from the main building.

A. T. Coward, the manager of the Times representative that the Street Railway Company will operate all its available rolling stock on this run, and will be able to handle the largest crowds satisfactorily.

This afternoon one of the biggest attractions of the week is in progress, and doubtless the handling capacity of the fair ground is being fully tested. As noted in another column, the Shamrock lacrosse team last night and the match commenced on the Bowker park grounds at 2 o'clock.

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In honor of the opening, this afternoon is semi-officially recognized as a half holiday. The public office of the city hall are closed. The schools, however, are open by the teachers, and pupils will have their lessons in the week. They will have two holidays, Thursday (Children's Day) and Friday (Thursday will be a public holiday throughout the city. The big event of to-day is of course a lacrosse match.

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The stock exhibited is very representative of the province, and side by side appear prize-winning animals from the Mainland and from Vancouver Island. In the poultry and pison department is a splendid showing. Nanaimo poultry is well represented, their large breeders having brought down a very large contingent of birds. The best of the breed are J. S. Jones, Wm. Stonehouse and Wilkinson Bros.

But there is a good showing of Red Polled cattle. The dairy breeds are well represented, and the berds of Jersey, Ayrshires, and Guernseys and their grades occupy a very considerable section of the sheds. Breeders from all over the province have taken occasion to bring their dairy stock here, and the result is a most gratifying exhibit.

The horse sheds are crowded, and all classes well represented. Among the draught horses the Clydesdales are as usual shown in great numbers, and the German coach horses are also represented among other breeds. The thoroughbreds have a very important place in the collection, while roasters, carriage horses and general purpose stock is well represented.

Among the sheep there is a very full exhibit, embracing worthy representatives of the various coarse woolled and fine woolled varieties. The judging of these commenced early this morning. In the building set aside for the minerals is a very valuable collection of ores. Different camps in the province are well represented. Pellev Harvey, Bryant and Gilman have a most interesting collection of Island ores, including M. Sider, West Coast and other camps. S. M. Okell exhibits his porcelain salmon jars. Brown & Cooper have here an exhibit of smoked fish, and Peter McQuade & Son have an exhibit of their...

The vegetable exhibit is a very fine one, it being difficult to conceive of a better representative display. E. G. Prior has a full exhibit of agricultural implements etc. in his usual space. In the main building the scene is a very pretty one. Immediately upon entering the exhibition the Dominion experimental farm at Agassiz is met with, and the arrangement of all to the grounds to view. Its arrangement reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Sharpe, who has charge of the farm. Three district exhibits are also models in brick and ornamental brick and tiles, the "Islands," "North and South Saanich Agricultural Society," and "Kent County."

The number of commercial displays on the ground floor of the main building is larger and more representative than last year. They give a fairly accurate idea of the principal industries of Victoria, and in the arrangement of all to the grounds to view. Its arrangement reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Sharpe, who has charge of the farm. Three district exhibits are also models in brick and ornamental brick and tiles, the "Islands," "North and South Saanich Agricultural Society," and "Kent County."

Besides the district exhibits and that of the experimental farm at Agassiz, displays on the ground floor are exhibited by the Victoria Class Works, Anchor Fence Co., of Vancouver; Okanagan Flour Mills, Thorpe & Co., B. C. Mills, T. & Co., Brickman & Ker, F. Norris & Sons, M. R. Smith & Co., James Baker (pressed brick and ornamental brick and tiles), B. C. Saddlery Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Borden's Eagle Milk, Carruthers, Dickson & Howes, Fletcher Bros., Weller Bros., J. T. Higgins, Chris. Moorley, G. H. Wilkinson, Victoria Nursery, Okell & Morris, R. Layritz, Hinton Electrical Co., and B. C. and Nesbitt companies. There is also an excellent display of flowers by professional and amateur florists of the city. F. Knies, cut roses and dahlias are especially well represented and the exhibit in all classes is most commendable.

On the second floor the exhibits attracting most attention are the art and women's departments. The latter is particularly noticeable. The exhibits are very numerous and arranged in such a manner as to set before the eye a most attractive display. The ladies are to be complimented upon their success in arranging a display which, while being representative is also a tribute to their decorative taste. The general arrangement is also on the floor is also the bread and those of the Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association. Fred Foster, taxidermist, has an attractive exhibit, while an excellent display of Oriental rugs and other wares is made by Geo. Carter.

The manual training and Girls' Central school exhibits are situated on the top floor. The former is one of the features of the fair, in that it does the present of the boys who have been benefited by the training for the past two years. The exhibit is arranged in years, the first showing the simple introductory work, the second the more difficult, while the third year, which has not as yet been reached, some models are displayed showing what the students will be expected to do this term. Clay modelling is represented in this exhibit. Apples, maple leaves etc., all modelled from nature, are exhibited. A display of brush drawing done by the teachers of the different schools is also shown.

The exhibit from the Girls' Central includes artistic and English history, specimens of writing and drawing by the pupils. A change has been made in the arrangements for the annual meeting which was to have been held before the banquet. It has now been decided to have this meeting held immediately after the banquet at 8 o'clock, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place and other business will be transacted. Tickets for the banquet are now on sale by members of the committee. Provision is being made for at least one hundred and fifty at this function.

Among the attractions to-morrow will be a series of lectures to be given by Eastern experts. G. W. Clemons will speak on dairy stock; Duncan Anderson on best cattle; John Garbouse on draft horses, and G. R. Cottrill on preparation of poultry for market. These lectures will be very practical in their character, as the several speakers will have before them animals, and will demonstrate the various points touched upon. In the case of Mr. Cottrill, the birds will be killed and prepared for market in full view of the audience.

Following are a number of the prize winners: SHEEP. Class 26—Leicester. Ram, two shears or over—1, J. S. Shopland, 2, Kirkland Estate. Ram shearing—1 and 2, Kirkland Estate. One ewe, two shears or over—Kirkland Estate. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Kirkland Estate. Two ewe lambs—1, Kirkland Estate; 2, G. W. Beebe. Pen of Leicesters—1, Kirkland Estate; 2, G. W. Beebe. Class 27—Southdowns. Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros. Ram shearing—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros. One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros.

Class 28—Cotswolds. Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. Richardson. Ram lamb—2, J. Richardson. One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. Richardson. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, J. Richardson. Pen of Cotswold—1 and 2, J. Richardson. Class 29—Shropshires. Ram, two shears or over—1, E. A. Kipp; 2, Kirkland Estate. Ram shearing—1, G. Sangster. Ram lambs—1 and 2, E. A. Kipp. One ewe, two shears or over—1, G. Sangster. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, E. A. Kipp. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, E. A. Kipp. Pen of Shropshires—1 and 2, E. A. Kipp. Class 30—Oxford Downs. Ram, two shears or over—1, J. Richardson. Ram shearing—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, J. Richardson. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Shannon Bros. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Shannon Bros. Pen of Oxford Downs—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, J. Richardson. Class 32—Hampshire Downs. Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. Richardson. Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. Richardson. One ewe shears or over—1 and 2, J. Richardson. One ewe shearing—1, J. Richardson. One ewe shearing—1, J. Richardson. Class 33—Lincolns. Ram, two shears or over—1, Kirkland Estate. One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, Kirkland Estate. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Kirkland Estate. Class 34—Dorset Horned. Ram, two shears or over—1, T. J. Maynard. Ram shearing—1, T. J. Maynard. Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. One ewe shearing—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Pen of Dorset horned—1, J. T. Maynard. Class 35—Suffolks. Ram, two shears or over—1, J. Richardson; 2, Jos. Thompson. Ram shearing—1, J. Richardson; 2, Jos. Thompson. Ram lamb—1, Jos. Thompson; 2, Jos. Thompson. One ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson. One ewe shearing—1, J. Richardson; 2, Jos. Thompson. Two ewe lambs—1, J. Richardson. Pen of Suffolks—1, Jos. Thompson. Class 36—Fat Sheep. Two fat sheep, ewe or wethers, two shearings or over—1, Wilkinson Bros.; 2, E. A. Kipp. Two fat lambs, ewe or wethers—1, E. A. Kipp. Class 37—Wool-bearing Goats. Buck, over 1 year and under 2—1, G. W. Beebe. Ewe, over 2 years old—1 and 2, G. W. Beebe. Pair buck kids—1, G. W. Beebe. Specials. Presented by the American Oxford Down Record Association—For best yearling ram—1, Shannon Bros. For best pen of four lambs, either sex—1, Shannon Bros. Presented by Farmers' Institute—For best pen of Southdowns, winners in section 188, 1, Wilkinson Bros. For best pen of Shropshires, winner in section 202—1, E. A. Kipp.

Class 38—Roadsters. Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, shown in harness—1, James Richardson, of Vancouver; 2, J. Jordan, of Ladner. Brood mare, 3 years old and upwards—1, E. J. Wall; 2, J. Johnston. Gelding or filly, 3 years—1, J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson; 2, R. J. Jennings. Gelding or filly, 2 years and under—1, J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson; 2, J. T. Wilkinson. Gelding, filly or entire, 1 year old—1, R. L. Johnston; 2, J. T. Wilkinson. Foal of 1902—1, E. J. Wall; 2, Wilkinson Bros. Pair of matched horses (mares or geldings), in harness to vehicle—1, Bishop & Clarke; 2, W. Craig. Single driver (gelding or mare), in harness, to vehicle—1, W. M. Le Poer Trench; 2, W. G. Ross. Class 2—Standard Bred Trotters. Stallion, any age, shown in harness—1, James Richardson; 2, G. Marshall. Brood mare—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros. Class 3—Thoroughbred. Stallion, 3 years old and up—1, J. W. McLaughlin; 2, J. W. McLaughlin. Under 3 years—1, Molmoot Stock Co.; 2, J. W. McLaughlin. Brood mare, 3 years old and up—1, J. W. McLaughlin. BEES, HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES. Best 20 pounds of comb honey, in sections, in most marketable shape—1, C. G. Stephens; 2, H. M. Vasey. Best 10 pounds of liquid extra honey, in most marketable shape—1, N. Fisher, of Metcosh; 2, C. G. Stevens. Best 10 pounds of comb honey, in sections, in best shape for retailing and display—1, E. F. Robinson; 2, H. M. Vasey. Best 2 pounds bees wax—1, C. G. Stevens; 2, E. F. Robinson. Best hive of Italian bees (docility and purity of race to government)—1, E. F. Robinson. Best apiarian display of an educational nature—1, E. F. Robinson. BREED. Presented by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for best loaf of home-made bread, made exclusively of flour of the Woods Milling Company's Lake by any lady, non-professional—1, Mrs. A. Cunningham; recommended, 3 Mrs. F. O. Siddall. Presented by the Okanagan Flour Mills Company, of Armstrong for best loaf of home-made bread by any lady, non-professional—1, Mrs. C. Corbett; 2, Mrs. M. Cunningham; 3, Mrs. F. O. Siddall. Presented by the Okanagan Flour Mills Company, of Armstrong for best loaf of home-made bread by any lady, non-professional—1, Mrs. C. Corbett; 2, Mrs. M. Cunningham; 3, Mrs. F. O. Siddall. SHOT BY ROBBERS. Denver, Col., Oct. 7.—Two masked men held up and robbed four saloons in a many different sections of the city, within an hour and a half last night, and at the last place they were shot by Billie Chas. Blicken, who started to run as they made their appearance. The entire police force was put on the trail. The robberies all occurred in thickly settled parts of the city.

RELATIVE MERITS OF ALARM SYSTEM

FIRE CHIEFS DISCUSS MATTER THIS MORNING

Divergence of Opinion Between Experts as to Telephone and Gamewell Devices.

Most practical benefit is derived from meetings of fire chiefs such as the convention now in progress in this city. The delegates don't saw the air with violent gestures as accompaniments to ancient platitudes or efforts to be eloquent, but they talk business, the business of fire fighting, and formulate plans to improve the facilities at their disposal for waging war on the fire king. Last evening an excellent paper was read by Mr. Bringham, of Seattle, on "Hydrants and Water Supply." The writer pointed out that disastrous fires had occurred there were large bodies of water in the vicinity, but not available for use. He instanced such fires as Chicago, Boston, in the East, and Seattle, Vancouver and New Westminster in the West. He alluded to the necessity of sufficient hydrants being established and less dependence placed upon long lines of hose. Hydrants would be of permanent use, while the life of the

Tacoma; Smart, of Calgary; Parkin, of Nanaimo; Kelly, of Idaho, and others described the telephone systems operated in their respective cities. A general discussion followed, and an effort was made to evolve a plan by which the telephone system could be rendered more satisfactory. Chief Carlisle, of Vancouver, said a generally satisfactory telephone service existed in the Terminal City. Chief Watson, like the Vancouver chief, also handed out a bouquet to the Victoria telephone central operators, and said that very few mistakes could be attributed to them. Chief Lillie, of Nelson, held that there was no comparison between the telephone and box alarm systems, the latter being more prompt and accurate. Chief Raymond was also a champion of the advantages of the Gamewell alarm system over the telephone. After some further discussion on this question the morning session was terminated. This afternoon the visiting chiefs are taking in the sights of the city. The following delegates are now here: E. B. Raymond, chief, Olympia, Wash.; H. W. Lillie, chief, Nelson, B. C.; H. E. Roberts, chief, Ballard, Wash.; H. W. Bringham, chief, Seattle, Wash.; Gardner Kellogg, fire marshal, Seattle, Wash.; J. H. Carlisle, chief, Vancouver, B. C.; M. Fox, chief, Baker City, Ore.; E. E. Sherwood, chief, Whitcomb, Wash.; F. P. Sheagreen, chief, Corvallis, Ore.; James Smart, chief, Calgary, Alta.; John Parkin, chief, Nanaimo, B. C.; R. Langill, ex-assistant chief, Nanaimo, B. C.; M. Liddell, chief, Harrison, Idaho; Thos. Watson, chief, Victoria, B. C.; E. L. Rowland, chief, Anacortes, Wash.; E. G. Brunner, assistant chief, Tacoma, Wash.; H. P. McPherson, assistant chief, Victoria, B. C.; Chief Watson, of New Westminster; N. Brown, of Sapperton; chief Multon, of Wallace, Idaho. Messrs. Lynch and Huffer, of the

MR. MARTIN EXPLAINS HIS CURRENCY BILL

A Large Attendance at the Trades and Labor Council Meeting Last Night.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening when J. J. Martin, editor of Fairplay, explained his bill for the acquiring of transportation facilities by the government. He said in part: "The production of gold—the basis of our present currency—requires a large expenditure of both labor and capital. As a result of that expenditure, we have a product which, from a utilitarian point of view, is of little value, its use in the arts and sciences being comparatively limited. Gold possesses no inherent capacity to feed, clothe, shelter, or transport anybody. After it is mined, the bulk of it is hidden away in vaults in the shape of bullion as a guarantee of a paper currency. It is obvious, therefore, that its present commercial value is artificial, since it depends upon the attitude of the public mind in regard to it, instead of upon its inherent worth. This becomes more plainly evident when we consider that should the tons of gold now on deposit as security for our present paper currency suddenly fade out of existence, none need suffer, since all could be fed, housed, clothed and transported equally as well without it. Nothing essential to comfortable existence would have been lost any more than if so much brick-a-brac had been destroyed. These facts go to show that to regard gold as a real value is chimerical; and that the labor spent upon its production for use as a basis of exchange may be justly regarded as a waste of energy. "On the other hand, with the railroads as a basis of value, all effort put into their construction is of real use and value. The rails, once completed, they are not hidden away, neither do they lie idle and useless like bullion. On the contrary, the labor (capital) invested in them is greatly enhanced by their carrying capacity and unquestionable utility. In providing transportation to the producers of commodities, the roads actively assist in the feeding, clothing and sheltering of the people. Their existence is a necessity, and their incomparable value to the community can be best estimated by imagining the condition society would be in if existing railroads were suddenly to vanish from the face of the earth. A thoughtful comparison of these systems will reveal to the unbiased mind which of the two provides the safest and most substantial foundations for a currency issue. To these considerations must be added the advantages the transportation system affords in furnishing a substantial means of redemption in public paper currency, and in affording a mathematical standard by which other values may be correctly measured and exchanged. "The proposed bill provides for the issuance by the government of a legal tender currency based upon the cost value of the railroad and telegraph systems of the Dominion, the same to be redeemable in transportation at all railroads. With this currency the railroads are to be bought and paid for. The bill provides that: "These notes, when in the hands of the public, shall have the full force and effect of a government bond bearing no interest, and shall be receivable as a legal tender in all debts, public and private, within the Dominion of Canada. "The first series of these notes shall consist of an issue of a sum amply sufficient in amount to purchase and provide for the maintenance and working of the whole railway and telegraphic system of the Dominion of Canada, at present existing, the same to be estimated at a fair and equitable valuation; or of a sum amply sufficient to duplicate the present railway and telegraph system in the event that such a course should be deemed expedient or desirable. These estimates shall be made by the minister of finance, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. "Mr. Martin also pointed out that the necessary elements for the construction of railroads were possessed by the Dominion in abundance and that labor and skill would accept this currency in payment for their services, hence there was no reason whatever to give away the best lands of the Dominion to corporations nor to go into debt for their construction. "Questions were put and answered at the close of the address, a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker and responded to.

HON. A. G. BLAIR. Vancouver, Oct. 7.—Hon. A. G. Blair arrived here to-day, and will leave for Victoria after midnight on the Quadra. It is stated on the authority of Puget Sound cameramen that the Puget Sound Cannery Association have combined with the Alaskan Packers' Association in an offer to the Dominion government to establish traps on the Canadian side for salmon fishing. For the privilege of placing twenty-five traps between Race Rocks and Desolation Sound, the Island coast, the Americans offer \$250,000 in a lump sum and \$2,000 per year as rent for five years on each trap. This offer has been telegraphed to the government at Ottawa. Charles Windsor, a cameraman of Vancouver, representing a syndicate headed by Mr. Meyer, of Seattle, left by the Empress for the Siberian coast to look up the possible runs of sockeyes there with the intention of establishing canneries for the Japanese and Chinese markets. NO MEETING NEXT YEAR. Ottawa, Oct. 8.—At this morning's session of the Ontario Christian Endeavor convention, it was announced that there was no probability of another Dominion convention being held next year. CRUELTY TO BOY. Montreal, Oct. 8.—David Harrison, of 114 Centre street, is charged with beating his son with a buckle at the end of a rope which tied him up in the yard for five days with nothing on but a shirt.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

Hon. Mr. Blair and Party Arrive in Victoria To-Day.

The minister of railways and party arrived from Vancouver at 10 a.m. today on the steamer Quadra. The party consists of: Hon. A. G. Blair, Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Ottawa; Mr. C. Walter Clark, Halifax; Miss M. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.; Miss Brewin, London, Eng.; G. E. McCarthy, M. D., Ottawa, and J. L. Payne, Ottawa. Immediately after arrival the party took carriages and enjoyed a drive through the city. In the afternoon a call was made at Government House, and subsequently the exhibition was visited. At 5:30 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Blair will meet the members of the Victoria Board of Trade, who have asked for an interview to discuss railway questions, at the Dryden. This morning the party will return on the Quadra to Vancouver, where the minister's private car is in waiting, and it will then proceed to San Francisco, and thence to Ottawa. A discussion followed the reading of this paper, which was resumed this morning when the fire chiefs assembled. Before the paper was taken up, however, some routine business was transacted. Satisfactory reports were read from the treasurer and secretary. The secretary's report dealt with the desirability of the associations of the North Pacific and of California amalgamating, alternating conventions to be held in the north and south. He had received a favorable reply from California. Both the secretary's and treasurer's reports were referred to the auditing committee for report. The relative merits of the telephone and box alarm systems were then discussed at length by the convention. Chief Parkin, of Nanaimo, said that the telephone system was unsatisfactory, that it could not always be depended upon. The alarm box system was far superior. Fire Marshal Kellogg said that Seattle was deficient in the number of alarm boxes, and they had to depend a great deal on the telephone service, which was entirely unsatisfactory. A little better, either, that the box system was altogether satisfactory unless operated intelligently. It all depended on the intelligence and judgment of the operator. Marshal Kellogg illustrated his points with incidents in his own experience. The chairman also described the telephone service as unsatisfactory. Chief Liddell believed that a little better, either, that the box system was altogether satisfactory unless operated intelligently. It all depended on the intelligence and judgment of the operator. Marshal Kellogg illustrated his points with incidents in his own experience. The chairman also described the telephone service as unsatisfactory. Chief Liddell believed that a little better, either, that the box system was altogether satisfactory unless operated intelligently. It all depended on the intelligence and judgment of the operator. Marshal Kellogg illustrated his points with incidents in his own experience. 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