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PROSPERITY AND GROWTH OF CANADA

INTERESTING FIGURES IN STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK

The Increase in Population — Unprecedented Expansion of the Northwest - Other Topics.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The prosperity and growth of Canada are topics of vital interest to every Canadian, irrespective of race or political party, and it is most satisfactory to know that the latest edition of the "Statistical Year Book of Canada," published by the Department of Agriculture within a few days of the prorogation of parliament last month, taken in conjunction with other official returns, proves that the Dominion is still growing as rapidly and steadily as it has done since 1896.

The Year Book is full of most interesting information, but unfortunately for the generality of readers this information is conveyed in statistical tables of figures, which, to the ordinary mind, convey merely a confused sense that the columns show larger figures all along the line as the years roll on, and whilst some 8,000 copies of the book are printed and distributed, even that edition is all too small to enable all who would obtain access to its contents. In this paper it is proposed to look at the question: "How rapidly is the population and occupation of new and large areas advancing in the country?"

At the beginning of the "Year Book" is placed a table headed "Statistical Summary of the Dominion of Canada, etc.," which gives at a glance the details of the larger departments of the public service and so serves as a chronological record of the

Growth of the Dominion.

The first column of this table is devoted to the figures of the **population**, and contains the figures obtained at the various censuses from Confederation down. In 1881 the population is placed by the census at 4,324,810; in 1891 it is **represented** as having increased to 4,833,239, whilst in 1901 the census showed that there were 5,371,315 people in the Dominion. Taking it as granted that one-half the increase which the census of 1901 shows over its immediate predecessor, took place between the years 1891-6, an altogether too liberal allowance, because only some 74,000 immigrants settled in Canada in those years, whilst 100,000 settlers entered between 1897 and 1901, whilst the exodus of Canadians to the United States was stopped in the latter period, the population of the Dominion in 1896 may be placed at 5,102,277, showing an increase of 777,467 in the sixteen years, 1881-1896. The census of 1901 gave the population as 5,371,315, or 269,038 over the estimated population of 1896, but to these figures must be added immigrants to the number of 521,589 who have settled in Canada since 1901, and the natural increase in population, which would make Canada's population to-day about 6,100,000 souls, or an increase since the accession of the present administration to power of 1,000,000. Here, then, we have the startling fact that since the change of government in 1896 the

Population Has Increased

344,062 more than it did in the sixteen preceding years. It may also be pointed out that a very large percentage of these half million immigrants are the cream of the European settlers, being from the nations of northern Europe, and far more than the average proportion of them in an ordinary country are able-bodied young men or women. This, it may be pointed out, is the true way to increase the wealth of the country, and it is almost impossible to estimate how much the placing of more than 500,000 of them in the great Northwest will add to the national income and increase the volume of trade, both domestic and foreign.

Hon. George E. Foster, speaking on the address in the House on January 6th last, acknowledged these signs of prosperity. Having admitted that the country was prosperous and said that the Conservatives admitted that fact and maintained and rejoiced in it, he proceeded: "Another note is that the population is increasing. We are glad of that. The population is increasing by virtue of immigration, the attraction of those without; and population is also increasing by virtue of retention, that is, attraction of the people who are born within the country and who are kept within the country." It is true that Mr. Foster goes on to claim credit for all this to the Conservative party, but, apparently, if his claims are justified, the Conservative policy resembles many people's charity and is entirely posthemous, becoming only efficacious when the party being dead and out of power is no longer a working factor in the matter.

As to area occupied and likely to be brought

Under Cultivation,

one finds under an adjacent column that in the period from 1897 to 1904 (31st December) there were 18,591,929 acres of Dominion lands dealt with by the government, as against 14,298,340 in the 16 preceding years, being an increase of nearly 4,300,000 acres of land dealt with. It is a pregnant and significant fact that of this immense quantity of Dominion land dealt with nearly the whole went into the hands of homesteaders. In the period of 1897-1904 the number of homestead entries was 112,289, as against 34,574 in the 16 preceding years, or in the years that have elapsed since the change of government, more than three times the number of settlers than there was during the 16 preceding years, have taken up land in the Northwest. These settlers have occupied, with the prospect of

Immediate Cultivation

of a large portion and the early cultivation of the whole 17,965,920 acres of land obtained from the government.

The significance of these figures can be seen by comparing them with the last census returns for the province of Ontario. These showed that in 1901 there were only 21,349,524 acres of land occupied in that province, of which only 13,268,335 were improved, so that since 1897 the settlers in the Northwest who have taken up land have homesteaded 4,700,000 acres more land for early cultivation than there is improved land in the province of Ontario.

The story of the occupation of land does not stop here, however, for in addition to the 18,591,929 acres of Dominion lands dealt with the Hudson's Bay Company and the railway companies which have received land grants from the government have sold 10,100,741 acres of land to settlers, making a grand total of 28,692,670 acres of land disposed of since 1897, almost all of which is new and virgin soil passed into the hands of actual settlers. This immense extent of land is only 1,473,363 acres less than that returned in the last census as being improved land throughout the whole Dominion.

Anyone studying these facts and figures with fairness must be forced to the conclusion that not only is Canada rapidly increasing in population, but that the effect of this increase is to bring under cultivation large tracts of land and thus increase the material wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

The growth and volume of the trade and of the revenue must be left to the future letter for consideration.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Small Pleasure Steamer Run Down by Ferry Boat on the Hudson River.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Four young women, two of whom were returning from their father's funeral, were drowned in the Hudson river here to-day when the small pleasure steamer Young America was run down and sunk by the ferryboat George H. Power. The dead: Mary C. Bedell and Jennie L. Bedell, New York; Sarah Brown, Brooklyn; Margaret C. Kay, Coxsakie, N. Y. The bodies of Mary Bedell and Margaret Kay, both young women 20 years of age, have been recovered, and search is being made for the other two.

The two boats were attempting to pass in a narrow channel of deep water. The swiff current threw the boats together heavily, and the lighter craft, the Young America, sank almost immediately. Before aid could be rendered from the ferryboat the small boat had entirely disappeared below the surface, carrying the four young women passengers to their death. There were three others on board the Young America, including the captain and engineer, who managed to keep afloat until they could be pulled out of the water. All are in the hospital here, but are in no danger.

FLEEING IN TERROR.

Volcanic Upheaval Threatens the City and Valley of San Lucas, Mexico.

Mexico City, Sept. 5.—News from the state of Michoacan, Mexico, says that a great volcanic upheaval threatens the city and valley of San Lucas. The people are fleeing in terror. The entire side of a precipice on a mountain called Cerro Dolores, about 200 feet square, suddenly took an upward movement and great masses of rock, broken loose by the upheaval, fell into the valley with a thundering noise. For some days the movement was plainly discernable. It was accompanied by rumbling subterranean noises. For two months slight local earthquakes have been of daily occurrence. People who have arrived recently from there declare that the precipice continues perceptibly to raise and portions of the rock to crumble and fall. Of late the stones have been hot, and a volcano is believed to be in process of formation.

PRINCE LOUIS' VISIT.

Elaborate Preparations For His Reception at St. John's, Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 5.—Prince Louis of Battenberg is expected to arrive here to-morrow for a week's stay. The cruisers Drake and Bedford, of the Prince's squadron, passed Cape Ray this morning and are due here to-morrow forenoon.

Elaborate preparations for the Prince's reception have been adopted. The British cruisers Scylla, Latina, Sapho, Calypso and Ring Dove are assembled in the harbor, and the French cruisers Chasseloup and Troude will arrive tomorrow.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Liuo She Shun, first secretary of the Chinese legation here, succeeds Soueng Packi as Chinese minister to France.

PEACE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED

Text of Treaty Between Russia and Japan---Manchuria to Be Evacuated Within Eighteen Months

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—Both Russian and Japanese misions on their arival at the navy yard were received at the entrance of the building by Adj. Meade, while two companies of marines commanded by Major Moses rendered military honors. A salute from the navy yard signalized the signing of the treaty. It was announced that the official time for the signing of the treaty was 3.47 p.m.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan desiring to close the war now subsisting between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1 stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant influence from political, military and economic points of view of Japan in

The Empire of Korea

and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article 3. It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situation should be absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4. The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of

Port Arthur and Dalny

together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5. The governments of Russia and Jaapn engaged themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6. The Manchuria railroad shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tchengtse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of the railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch lines which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty

Remain Absolutely Free

to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated grounds.

Article 7. Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tchengtse.

Article 8. It is agreed that branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstructing.

Article 9. Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalien island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Parouse and Tartare.

Article 10. This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalien island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11. Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan, giving to Japanese subjects

The Right to Fish

in Russian territory or waters of the Sea of Japan, the Straits of Okhotsk and Behring Sea.

Article 12. The two contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article 13. Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping them. Such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14. This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of intrepretation the French documents to be final evidence.

Article 15. The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50 days after signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediates between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1. The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be

Complete Within 18 Months

from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway 15 soldiers per kilometre.

Article 2. Boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalien island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limit or graphic commission.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR SIGNING OF TREATY.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.—The closing act of the peace conference promises to be a very tame affair. There will be no spectacular features. Final arrangements have been made for the signing of the "Treaty of Portsmouth" at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the conference room of the naval stores building. Besides the plenipotentiaries, only Assistant Secretary Pierce, representing the President, Governor McLane, the mayor of Portsmouth, Admiral Meade and Commander Winslow will be present. The ceremony will be brief.

A special train bearing the priest and choir of the Russian Orthodox church in New York is en route here. After the treaty is signed the Russian plenipotentiaries and attaches will proceed to Christ church, Portsmouth, where a service of thanksgiving will be held.

JAPS CONTINUE PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE.

Lidziaputzu, Manchuria, Sept. 4.—3 p. m.—The Japanese are continuing preparations for a battle. This has caused astonishment, coming at the moment when the treaty of peace is on the eve of being signed at Portsmouth. The Russian advance posts report that the Japanese troops are very much dissatisfied with the peace agreement.

The terms of peace are the subject of discussion everywhere. In the Russian army the prevailing spirit is one of satisfaction and even of joy, although the feeling is expressed that the Russian troops would be victorious if they had to fight another battle.

The feeling of many of the officers may be summed up in the words of an eminent commander: "As a soldier, I am greatly chagrined, but as a citizen I rejoice at the conclusion of peace."

RUSSIANS CRITICIZE MANAGEMENT OF WAR.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, Sept. 4.—The situation, especially as affecting the newspaper correspondents, admits of saying little. The army organ publishes a statement to the effect that a furore exists in Japan, and though news is vague it is the impression here that there are complications abroad hostile to peace. The Russian army's antagonism to recent events takes the form of criticism of the management of the war, and also of "bureaucratic meddling."

The Chinese have exhibited wide appreciation of the importance of the peace negotiations, but the prospects under conditions such as set forth in the agreement outlines published here promise small amelioration of their burdens, and are regarded with forebodings. For days passing trains have been besieged for newspapers by the soldiers at such stations as Kuanwanchengtzu, Gunshu Pass and Kochiatun, otherwise this vicinity is unusually quiet.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The following note was picked up at the corner of Sparks and Kent streets this morning by C. Divite, of Ottawa: "Tired of life; threw myself in the river. Jack Armstrong, Montreal, 1121 St. James street."

THE ELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

Number of Modifications Will Probably Be Made When Members Are In Session.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The project of the National Assembly is being taken up for careful study and consideration, and much criticism is wearing away and the talk of boycotting the assembly by the Liberals is no longer heard. Public discussion of the assembly and steps that are being taken to put it into effect are bringing to light minor defects and impracticable provisions in the project and the ministry of the interior is busy answering questions and furnishing interpretations of doubtful points. It is apprehent that modifications, either by imperial direction or by the Douma itself, will be necessary before the assembly gets a practical working body. Some of the

Principal Complaints

that the border provinces were not to be represented in the first assembly have been removed by the action of the Solsky commission for elaborating a scheme in these districts in which the system of local organization prevails in the governments of Russia proper and the machinery of which was appropriated by the Bouligan commission for election purposes is non-existent. Reports are without foundation.

The elections in the entire empire must be ended by December 15th. Since the work of canvassing the vast journeys of distant representations to St. Petersburg will occupy the month before the date fixed by the Emperor for convening the assembly, the work of preparation of electoral lists is actively under way in the various cities and the country districts, and telegraphic orders have been sent to the dilatory heads of a number of governments to proceed immediately with the work.

Accusations which are frequently circulted in many parliamentary states that the government intends to manipulate elections are heard here concerning the Douma, and, indeed, with numerical predominance of peasant electors and the peasants' awe of the prefects and other local officials, the government is undoubtedly in a position to do so. This undoubtedly will be the desire of many provincial authorities, who have been accustomed to wieiding

Arbitrary Authority,

with little more reference to the wishes of the central government than to the desires of the people of this district, but the provisions of the project and election regulations and special orders issued since show that the government is acting ing in good faith and is doing its best to make the elections independent.

A limit is put on the activity of the provincial adminstrative authorities and the elections are placed in the control of authorities popularly elected or appointed. The bureaucracy has no voice in the arrangements and no voie in elections.

Computations have been made by enemies of the project for showing the peasants in the majority in the Douma; but these prognostications are groundless, as it is not known what combinations the three classes of electors will form among themselves in the various governments, and the inclination of the present electors is to use the plurality colleges to secure an undue share of representation and force the city and nobility electors to combine in self-defence.

The project is received with satisfaction by the Jews in Russia, primarily because it is the first general law promulgated in Russia in thirty years not containing a clause discriminating against Jews as a race. This is more than they had hoped for. They are granted political rights under the Douma equal to those of all the other races of the empire, but they are still without a large proportion of the civil rights enjoyed by other Russians. The logical outcome of this condition must be, of course, that the civil rights of the Jews will be increased and broadened, and recognition of this also causes them satisfaction.

It can be safely said that the establishment of the Douma means the dawn of an

Improved Condition

of the Jews, but to what extent this amelioration will be carried out it is impossible now to tell. The settlement of many details of the Jewish problem will rest with the Douma itself, but the Jewish representation in the Douma will be small. The soldiers who fought in the war will be permitted upon mustering out to settle anywhere in Russia except Moscow and the Caucasus. This permits the settlement of about 50,000 families outside the pale. The zone of residence is very gradually extending, and the authorities say that further extension is contemplated.

A te deum was sung yesterday at the synagogue in St. Petersburg for the granting of political rights to the Jews, but there was no public attendance whatever. Te deums were also sung in one or two other cities, but with no greater public enthusiasm. The Jews exchanged congratulations among themselves on the granting of political rights, but in Vilna, Odessa, Gomel and other places where spontaneous expressions of satisfaction might be looked for, strong anti-Jewish sentiment prevailing served to prevent them, it being feared the demonstration would be attended by disorders.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE.

Thanks President Roosevelt For His Efforts in Interests of Peace and Humanity.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt received to-day from the Emperor of Japan the following message of thanks and appreciation, for the part played by the President in the negotiations which resulted in a cession of hostilities in the Far East:

"Tokio, September 3rd, 1905.

"The President: I have received with gratification your message of congratulations conveyed through our plenipotentiaries and thank you warmly for it. To your disinterested and unremitting efforts in the interests of peace and humanity I attach the high value which is their due and assure you of my grateful appreciation of the distinguished part you have taken in the establishment of peace, based upon principles essential to the permanent welfare and tranquility of the Far East. (Signed) Mutsihito."

THE BIRTH OF SASKATCHEWAN

IS NOW NUMBERED AMONG THE PROVINCES

Inaugural Ceremonies at Regina—Perfect Weather Favored Celebrations Which Lasted Until Midnight.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 4.—To-day's inaugural celebration officially marking the birth of Saskatchewan as a member of Canadian provinces, was one of the most successful ever held in the West. The day was perfect, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures and ceremonies arranged from early morning to midnight.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, over two hundred strong, and Ninetieth Regiment of Winnipeg, made a fine parade. The guns used by the police were of '85, and were left in the Northwest by "A" and "B" batteries. These guns that twenty years ago were used to preserve the integrity of the Dominion were very appropriately utilized to herald the first official ceremony in the entry of Saskatchewan into confederacy.

The battery fired the salute, and after Lieutenant-Governor Forget had taken the oath of office seven guns were fired, followed by a feu de joie by the 90th. The regiment then presented arms and gave three ringing cheers for His Majesty. The troops were then inspected by Earl Grey.

Addresses were presented to the Governor-General and new lieutenant-governor by the Regina town council, to which both made brief speeches. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also made a happy speech in addressing the school children of Regina, who joined in the parade.

Military sports were held in the afternoon, and were witnessed by a large crowd.

To-night a state ball was held at government house.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Delegates Will Probably Be Able to Reach an Agreement.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—It is expected that the negotiations between Norway and Sweden will soon result in a full agreement on the subject of dissolution. Well informed persons presume that Sweden will give up her claim for the razing of the fortress on the Norwegian frontier, being satisfied the forts are not armed. The Swedish court favors the candidacy of Prince Charles of Sweden, but it is not certain that the riksdag will accept the Norwegian offer of 700,000 crowns yearly as an allowance for the eventual king.

King Oscar's Attitude.

Stockholm, Sept. 3.—The semi-official Dagbladt in strong terms says that the Swedish King has changed his mind and declares that he is still in opposition to any prince of the house of Bernadotte ascending the Norwegian throne. King Oscar has expressed himself as deeply wounded at the reports that he is in favor of the candidacy of a Swedish prince, despite his repeated statements to the contrary.

MARRIED IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 5.—Marshall Field and Mrs. Arthur Caton, of Chicago, were united in marriage at noon to-day at St. Garret's church, Westminster. Canon Herbert Hensley Henson, of St. Paul's cathedral, assisted by Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum, of St. Margaret's, performed the ceremony. The church was closed to the general public, and only a small congregation composed of immediate relatives of the couple, and Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the staff of the American embassy witnessed the ceremony.

V., V. & E. RAILWAY PLANS APPROVED

COMPANY GETS FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF BUILDING

The Rights of Similkameen & Keremos Road Will Be Protected—The Fisheries Commission

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Before leaving for Port Arthur at noon to-day the railway commission approved the plans of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway. A reservation was made in regard to the Similkameen & Keremeos railway, for which Mr. Aylesworth appeared yesterday, to the effect that when their proposition and plans came before the board they would be considered and the commission might give them also a line at the points asked for. In other words their rights, whatever they are, will not be taken away by the building of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, which, however, gets the first opportunity of building, which is all that it asks for.

Fisheries Commission.

The British Columbia fisheries commission will likely meet on September 19th at Victoria. The commission will endeavor to first take up international issues with the commissioners appointed by the state of Washington. The commissioners will endeavor to frame concurrent regulations between both countries.

Withdrew From Parade.

In the Labor Day parade yesterday the 43rd band refused to play in the parade, and withdrew because the champlain guards band had non-union men in their band. The committee refused to interfere with the non-union men, and the 43rd withdrew.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Two Powers Guarantee the Status Quo in Asia—New Programme in India.

London, Sept. 3.—Great Britain and Japan are in league for the supremacy of Asia. Two great points stand out conspicuously in the Asiatic policy of Great Britain now that the mists have rolled away from the Portsmouth conference. One is the enlarged alliance with Japan and the other the new programme in India. Perhaps the two should be considered in solidarity, since each is a factor distinctively anti-Russian in origin and teudency.

By the alliance in its new form the contracting powers guarantee the status quo in Asia, each pledging to defend the other if its interests are attacked by any power or combination of powers. Russia is the state whose aggressions they most fear in that part of the world, for she will take the earliest opportunity to recoup herself for the loss of Manchuria.

At the collapse of the Russian military bubble the Afghanistan ruler changed his tune and sent flattering messages to Calcutta. But he could not deceive the grim Kitchener. The latter has no confidence in the Ameer, and the "Buffer State" is no longer regarded as likely to help check the Cossacks should they try to descend upon the fertile plains of India.

As illustrating the international effect of the proclamation settlement, the Paris press points complacently to the Morocco Sultan's complicance, under German prompting, with the demand of France for the release of a French-Algerian citizen in whose behalf a military demonstration was threatened. The Matin considers Buelow's course significant of a change of heart. Other journals would not be surprised if the Kaiser, "imitating the magnanimity of the Japanese," were to adopt the whole programme of Rouvier and bid the French go ahead in Morocco.

This line of comment is irritating to Berlin, but William and his chancellors have profited by experience, and to conciliate France is the order of the day.

"Nicholas sent an effusive message to Mr. Roosevelt and the world knows the text of it," says a week-end review. "What the world would rather see is the text of the communication he sent William thanking him for the advice that stormy night off Bjorkoe to refuse indemnity. But that did not go by wire."

TWO VESSELS LOST.

It Is Believed Thirty-Nine Men Perisheh —Several Boats Missing.

Pequaming, Mich., Sept. 5.—The steamer Iosco, of Cleveland, which had the unfortunate Olive Jeanette in tow during last Sunday's storm, probably will be added to the list of ships which foundered on Lake Superior during that gale. She carried a crew of 10 men.

It is certain that the Olive Jeanette is lost. The lighthouse keeper on Huron island saw the big schooner on Sunday afternoon. There is no question but what the Iosco has been lost, and her owners have given up all hope. The loss of the crew of the Iosco brings the total of those who lost their lives in the storm to 39, which number may be increased as several boats known to have been out have not yet reported.