The Warriors' Apotheosis

Weird Ceremony Performed in Tokio in Memory of Those Fallen in Battle.

Solemn Rites Admitting Shades of Dead Heroes to Circle of the Gods.

Curious and Pathetic Service Witnessed By the Colonist Correspondent.

SPECIAL FROM THE COLONIST CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Tokio, May 14.—I attended a gathering of the spirits of the soldiers who have fallen in Japan's wars a few days ago, a weird ceremony at which the fallen soldiers who have lost their lives in the war with Russia were admitted to the ranks of the "kami"—initiated into fellowship with all those who had previously died with their faces to the foe, to live in the silent halls of the Shakonsha as gods to be worshipped by their fellows. To die for Japan on the field of battle is to be translated into the ranks of the gods—and twice a year the gods meet.

In 1869 the Shakonsha temple at Kudan was erected for the worship of the spirits of those who fell fighting for the Mikado in the war against the Shogunate, and since that time the names of other heroes have been added to the ghostly company who sit unseen on the mat-covered floors of the quiet, unlit Shinto temple. Those who fell in the Saga troubles of 1873 were admitted to the ranks of the gods housed therein, those who died in the Satsuma rebellion—the last stand of the Samurai—and the dead of the China-Japan war of ten years ago, were all admitted with ceremonies such as that which took place a few days ago. And now the soldiers who fell before the Russians have been admitted to live in the god-house in fellowship with the soldier spirits.

The Shakonsha is a Shinto temple, built according to all the tenets of Shinto architecture. Carving, overhanging roofs, profuse beam work and unpainted wood, polished by the weather, it is as many other Shinto temples I have seen. The mats are bare, devoid of furniture, only the mirror which is to suggest the purity of the soul, and the plain benches for the few admitted to this strange festival, are beneath the roof. The inner shrine stands in a great courtyard, with a palisading all about. Now the palisading is draped with a long white cloth—white cloth—white is used for mourning in Japan, not black—adorned with the Emperor's crest, the sixteen leafed chrysanthemum. There is an outer shrine, which is built in the palisade, and there the common crowd may worship. There thousands have been worshipping during the past few days, honoring the soldier dead.

It was early in the morning of May 9th that the soldiers, new fallen over seas, were admitted to the ranks of the kami—to fellowship with the gods. The Emperor was represented by two princes of the blood, the war department by the war minister, General Terauchi, the naval department by the minister of marine, Baron Yamomoto, the state by the premier, and there were few others. A Shinto priest, robed in flowing gowns of pure white, lead the ceremony. In a corner some priests were going through all the motions of playing musical instruments, but they made no sound. The quietness was the great feature of the ceremony. Altars of plain, unpainted wood had been set up, and on these stores of fruit, vegetables, saki and other good things had been placed. Then, with his hands moving steadily to and fro the old priest mumbled the mystic incantations which only the initiated know. He was calling down the spirits of the dead soldiers. He placed sakaka leaves—the sprays from the holy tree of Shintoism—on the altars, and with the boughs he laid scrolls, bearing the names of the soldiers and sailors who had fallen in the fighting against Russia. As he recited his mystic chant, the manes of the dead were thought to be waiting close by, ready to join in fellowship with the waiting spirits who had long since lived at the Shakonsha, or rather assembled there twice a year to hear the incantations of the priest and feast on the good things the worshippers brought, and hear the mumbled prayers of the thousands as the hands were clasped and the coppers rolled in on the temple steps.

The ceremony was soon over, and those present left the shrine. The priests barred the gates behind all, and the shrine was left to the spirits—and they alone. Not a human footfall disturbed the ghostly meeting. Outside at the outershrine crowds came in thousands, in ones and twos, in groups and crowds, the worshippers came all day long, from early morning until after dusk. Soldiers were plentiful. During the invocations of the spirits, which takes place twice a year, from May 6th to 8th and from November 5th to 8th, all the soldiers in garrison attire themselves in their dress uniform and proceed to the shrine, sailors and civilians also go, the latter in their holiday garb. For, it is not to mourn—it is to celebrate.

'East is East and West is West. We of the West go to the graves with flowers, solemnly and with mourning, grieving for those who are no more. Not so in Japan. Here it is considered the greatest honor that can befall a man when he dies for his country, and it is to celebrate the deaths of the soldiers that the people come to Shakonsha. All day they come; all day you can hear the wave of sound as the "geta" clatter along the stone pavement, and you can hear the clapping of brown hands, the murmured prayers and the tinkle of the coppers that fall on the piles already scattered on the matting which the priests had spread over the stairs. The worshippers seemed earnest for the most part, though to some the hand-clapping, prayer and the offering of a tenth of a cent thrown on the matting, seemed to be more or less mechanically done.

When the worshippers left the shrine it was to stare through the palisade at the silent shrine within, a great building with its doors thrown wide, and still, without the slightest movement other than the flutter of the purple cloth with the Emperor's crest stenciled thereon, disturbing the stillness. Were the crowds who stared at the still halls endeavoring to make out the spirit forms? Undoubtedly they believed the hall to be filled with shades; the manes of the dead soldiers. Perhaps they were staring with the half-held belief that the dim outlines of the departed fighting men might be seen. No one had seen the dead ones journeying to the Shakonsha; no one could see them there, no matter how long they peered through the bars of the palisade. Yet, all believed they were there; believed that the ghostly company were enjoying themselves in a soldierly communion beyond the grave.

Nowhere is the thought of life after death more strong than in the mind of the average Japanese, and, if you asked many of the worshippers at the Shakonsha regarding the soldiers who had come to foregather for the spirit invocation holiday, they would probably tell you that the Samurai who fought in the old mail and whalebone armor, with their two polished swords were marching side by side with the men in the foreign-styled uniform of dark blue cloth with pipings of yellow and facings of blue uniforms that were now invisible, as all else is beyond the grave. However this may be, it is a fact that the government has decreed that four days of the year, two in May and two in November, shall be set aside for the invocation of the spirits of the soldiers "who have died in battle facing the enemy"; and, now that the nation is at war, the semi-annual festival attracts thousands to the temple, which lies beyond the massive bronze torii—it is sixty-five feet high of solid bronze forged seventeen years ago at Osaka arsenal—on Kudan hill.

It is a religious ceremony, this invocation of the soldier dead, but it is more of a holiday. In the temple grounds at one corner, the wrestlers have their amphitheatre, and I sat with 20,000 people, including a large number of soldiers, to watch them; then there were the performances elsewhere, the museum of arms—the Yushukwan—to visit. There was the ceremonial dances in the small shrine in amongst the cherry trees at one side of the temple yard, the boat of the steamer Tomoyama, which had been used in the blockading expedition in which Commander Hirose lost his life, the shot-torn ventilators of the Varyag, the rent flag of the Koriets, and other trophies of the war, all placed outside the museum of arms, which holds many thousands of trophies of war, guns in hundreds, ordnance of all kinds from the brass dragon-wound cannon of old China to the new model Krupp, or cauet guns, rifles, swords, revolvers, saddlery—all sorts and conditions of arms and of all ages.

But the place which attracted the most people was the Coney Island a la Japanese, which was arranged in the race course on either side of the lines of stone lanterns, between the monster bronze torii at the temple gate and the old stone beacon whose fires in old days guided the junks up Yedo bay. There were booths at which all manner of things could be bought, from fresh-made cakes and ice cream to second-hand clothes; from paper fag flags and imitation flowers to bronze ornaments. There, too, were canvas tea houses and small restaurants, theatres and side shows. The theatres were very interesting. Great canvas houses, with their

(Continued on page three)

British Critics Condemn Move

The Russian Decision to Relieve Port Arthur is Deemed Incredible.

Reliable Estimate Places Garrison at About Thirty Thousand Men.

London, June 3.—Telegrams from different points seem to confirm the rumors that General Kuropatkin is attempting a diversion in the direction of Port Arthur. Russian reinforcements, according to a despatch from Tientsin, are moving southward from Kaiping towards Wafangtien, under General Stalkenberg. They comprise a battery of artillery, four Siberian regiments and a company of Cossacks, aggregating 12,000 men. Another brigade is following, the intention being to engage the Japanese now attacking Port Arthur.

The Standard's correspondent at Tientsin, sending the same news, says: "The Russian force in the region of Wafangtien, May 30, is supposed to have been formed of four Siberian regiments, which were reported to have left Tachichao May 28, being the first portion of a relieving column for Port Arthur. The railway is intact from the north to Wafangtien, but is completely destroyed from there to Pulandien. The Japanese are unconcerned over this demonstration, being convinced that it will be impracticable for the Russians to move a sufficient force to prove effective."

These reports are received with a certain measure of scepticism in London. The belief here is that if General Kuropatkin is undertaking such a desperate move, he can only be doing so in deference to the strongest political pressure and against his own better judgment. No further news of any kind has been received about the movements of the Japanese forces. Both Generals Kuroki and Oku are working in the utmost secrecy.

The Daily Telegraph's well-informed Tokio correspondent estimates the total defending force in Port Arthur at 30,000. "It is a most formidable army," he says, "and it will be a marvelous achievement to carry by assault such a place with more than a score of great landward forts disposed at a distance of fifteen miles from the harbor. Still the reduction of the place can be undoubtedly accomplished."

According to the Chronicle's Tokio correspondent, the Russians have completed eleven fortresses at Liaoyang and are laying mines at a distance of 5,000 feet around them.

DERBY CAPTURED BY ST. AMANT

Baron Rothschild's Horse Captured Blue Ribbon at Epsom Yesterday.

London, June 1.—The race for the Derby stakes at Epsom today was won by St. Amant.

The result in detail was as follows: Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant, Cannon, first; Sir J. T. Thursby's John O'Gaunt, second; St. Denis, third. Eight horses started.

St. Amant led all the way and won by three lengths. Another three lengths separated second and third. Andover was fourth. Gouvernant, a French horse owned by M. Blanc and the favorite, was not placed.

The victory of Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant was exceedingly popular, especially as it was generally thought that Gouvernant was a certain winner. King Edward, who was present, was the first to congratulate his old friend De Rothschild.

Rain fell heavily all the morning, which greatly diminished the size of the crowds. The King reached the course by train, and was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duchess of Devonshire and the Duchess of Portland. Queen Alexandra was not present owing to the rain.

The betting was 5 to 1 against St. Amant, 4 to 1 against John O'Gaunt, and 50 to 1 against St. Denis. The French crack Gouvernant started 7 to 4 against. The race was run in a thunderstorm and occupied 2 minutes 45 4-5 seconds.

It is said that M. Blanc, who made his fortune out of the casino at Monte Carlo and paid a record price of $196,705 for Gouvernant, stood to win in the neighborhood of $250,000 in bets on Gouvernant.

"Miss Bright," said Mr. Sloman, "I don't think May Jenkins is a very good friend of yours." "No?" replied Miss Bright, yawning ostentatiously. "No. She told me if I called on you I'd only be wasting my time." "I see she doesn't consider my time worth anything."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Dominion News Notes

Public Appeal to Be Made For Aid For Montreal's Destitute.

Further Evidence Taken at the Investigation Into Grand Trunk Engineers.

Dominion Steel Company Decide to Close Down Mills Owing to Strike.

Montreal, June 1.—The Charity Organization Society is to issue an appeal to the public for aid for the starving Italians, one hundred of whom arrived in the city this morning. In the meantime Mayor Laporte has written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier complaining that government immigration agents are not doing their duty in allowing all these people to enter the city and bring a burden upon the citizens. The agents at Halifax and St. John are named as among those who are held responsible. In the meantime it is coming to light that the newcomers are not as anxious for work as they are reported to be. The superintendent of a prominent manufacturing industry sent to the Italian immigration agency asking for a number of men to whom he was willing to pay the same rate as he pays home labor, $1.25 per day, but was much surprised when he was told that none of the men out of work would be allowed to work for less than $1.50 per day. It is also understood that a great many of those who claim to be destitute in reality not only have sufficient funds to provide them with food, but to take them out of the city did they wish to go. As a matter of fact the men will only accept the kind of employment to which they are accustomed, pick and shovel work. A large proportion of them do not come direct from Italy, but from different United States centres, where they have been employed for some time. The problem is worrying the city authorities.

ALIEN ENGINEERS.

The feature of Judge Winchester's inquiry into the charge that Canadian engineers were being discriminated against in favor of Americans by the Grand Trunk Pacific, was the evidence of Mr. Hays, who testified that his instructions were that, as the project was entirely Canadian, Canadian engineers should be given the preference, other things being equal, when men were being engaged. He had experienced a great deal of difficulty in finding Canadians looking for employment, as most of those qualified already possessed situations which they were not desirous of giving up. Mr. Hays also stated that he was perfectly willing to give employment to any engineer who came to him recommended by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Stephens was further examined and stated that he had made attempts to get several Canadians, who were employed on American lines. He had offered one, Alex. H. Stuart, a Canadian, in the employ of the Great Northern, the same wages, but he had not got him as the Great Northern immediately raised his salary to $5,000 per year. Several of the engineers were Canadians who had been employed on American lines.

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

It was stated today that the directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, in view of the strike at their work at Sydney, had unanimously decided to close down for the present. Discussing the matter, Senator Forget, who is one of the board, said: "This strike is the best possible thing for the company. We have been running along not making a dollar, the plant being operated chiefly in the interest of the men and with the hope that the Dominion government would see fit to give us the benefit of a protective tariff indefinitely."

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Change Decided in Mechanism of New Service Rifles Before Issue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, May 20.—Another delay in the issue of the new rifle has been caused by the decision at the last moment to provide it with a "cut off," by which it can be used as a single loader and the magazine charged with ten cartridges reserved for a supreme effort in fire effect. The small arms committee found that the absence of the "cut off" would prove a powerful source of danger on the ranges and elsewhere, as the "charger" system of loading and closing the bolt throw a cartridge ready for firing into the breech-chamber—hence the necessity for a "cut off" as in the long rifle. The admiralty, wiser in its generation as is usual than the war office, saw and provided for this difficulty in the naval short rifle. The experimental rifles, 1,000 of which were sent to various military stations throughout the Empire to be tested in use, have been reported on favorably.

The parliamentary return on the navies of foreign countries, just issued, conclusively shows that England's fleet is far ahead of the "any two-power" standard. Our fleet is particularly strong in armored cruisers of high speed, which other nations apparently found too costly, and we are still building them. It is only in the matter of the dubious submarine that we are behind the times.

The third-class cruiser Pelorus was commissioned at Devonport the 19th inst. by Commander T. L. Barnardiston to relieve the second-class cruiser Retribution on the North American station. The Pelorus carries a crew of fourteen officers and 205 of other ranks.

The mobile 4.7 inch gun, which was the outcome of the Boer's "Long Tom's," which was rather hastily condemned last year, is to get another chance. Last year it was condemned for want of the absolute essential of mobility. It will be tried at the coming manoeuvres under more favorable circumstances. This "fourpoint seven" has an effective range of 7,000 yards.

The King of Portugal has appointed a committee of naval experts to inquire into the state of naval stores, munitions of war, etc., and where these cannot be supplied locally they are to be procured in England. It is understood that this is in connection with the possible contingency of the allied Anglo-Portugal fleets acting in conjunction against a common enemy. The fleet of Portugal consists of about forty ships, many obsolete, but some new ships are in construction or contemplated.

"What's that line of people in front of your house?" "Oh, they're neighbors who have heard our cook was going to leave, and they're waiting for a chance to engage her."—Chicago Post.

REPORT UNFOUNDED.

Burlington, Va., June 2.—After a long investigation today the officials at Fort Ethan Allen announced tonight that last night's report of the discovery of a man's body on the fort's rifle range, cut in half, has been found to be untrue.

ESCAPING PRISONER KILLED.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 2.—Two military prisoners at Fort Snelling made an attempt to escape today, and one of them, Tony Wisch, was shot dead by Private Kennedy. Wisch had tried to throw Kennedy into a river.

Columbus, O., June 2.—John A. Manning, a prisoner at the United States barracks, was shot and killed here today by Private Speck, one of the sentries at the garrison. Manning had deserted twice and re-enlisted three times and was awaiting trial by court martial. Today he attempted to escape. Failing to stop at the command he was shot through the head, dying instantly.

Still Another Army.

Vanseales, Manchuria, June 1.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Japanese are reported to be landing another army of 50,000 men at Takushan. Japanese posts were withdrawn today from positions near Vafangow, destroying the bridges as they retired. They were busy during the night removing the wounded from the battlefield and burying the dead.

Record Real Estate Sale

A Phenomenal Price Paid For Small Sized Lot on Government Street.

Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars Given For the Brown Jug Corner.

Meldram & Maloney Acquire Property From Mrs. Macaulay.

If any evidence were needed that Victoria is in the eyes of real estate speculators one of the most promising points on the Pacific coast, and that the future greatness of the city is assured, it is furnished in the circumstance that yesterday a transaction in Government street property was completed which is easily the most important and significant of the kind ever taking place in the history of the city.

It will come in the nature of a huge surprise to even the most optimistic Victorians to be told that Government street is valued at the rate of $1,750 per front foot, a rate which would mean the astounding valuation of $105,000 for a full-sized city lot, 60 by 120. Yet yesterday that was the transaction of yesterday limpid.

The deal in question is one by which Messrs. Meldram & Maloney, proprietors of the Brown Jug saloon, on the corner of Government and Fort streets, secure the possessors of the lot on which the one-storey brick saloon building stands. They paid for the same the sum of $35,000, the vendor being Mrs. Norman Macaulay, and the agent who negotiated the transaction, Mr. E. M. Johnson.

The lot has a frontage of 20 feet on Government street, runs back a considerable distance on Fort street, with a narrow "L" at the rear of Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell's premises. The entire area of this piece of property is a little more than one-half the size of a city lot—to be exact, it is in area six feet more than one-half a city lot.

It is thus a simple mathematical proposition to demonstrate that $70,000 would be the price of a full-sized city lot, 60 by 120. At the rate of $1,750 per front foot, 60 feet would involve a frontal foot value of $105,000—truly a phenomenal showing for Victoria, and one of which the city may be justly proud and take as a happy augury of future large transactions.

E. M. Johnson, who is responsible for having successfully closed the big deal, yesterday congratulated on all sides for an achievement which is of especial interest, establishing as it does, a high-water mark for real estate values in Victoria.

MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Omaha, Neb., June 2.—C. L. Saylor, office manager for the Armour Packing Company at South Omaha, committed suicide at Hanscom today by shooting himself through the head. The act was committed an hour before the time set for Mr. Saylor's departure for an Ohio sanitarium where he was going for treatment of his nervous system.

FOUR FISHERMEN'S FORTUNATE FIND

Board Abandoned Herring Catcher and Reach Port After Many Days.

St. Johns, N. F., June 2.—The American herring catcher A. M. Nicholson, of Bucksport, Me., adrift in an ice flow all winter, sailed safely into Bonne bay yesterday. The Nicholson's crew abandoned her January 29th, and made their way over the ice to the mainland near the Bay of St. George. Five Newfoundland fishermen boarded the vessel April 5th forty miles from Bonne bay, and, after a trying experience of 57 days, four of the fishermen brought her into port. The fifth had grown weary of the close confinement and left the vessel May 29th and walked across the ice towards Portland creek. He has not been heard of since.

The fishermen had very little to eat. They lived most of the time on bread and water and flour boiled in a ventilator cover, the only thing left on board that could be utilized for cooking. They arrived in Bonne bay [illegible] and exhausted.

Lectures for Farmers.—The various Farmers' Institutes throughout the province will shortly be afforded an opportunity of hearing some instructive addresses. Prof. Shutt, chemist at the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa, is expected in the province some time in June. He will make a tour of the province in company with the deputy minister of agriculture, J. R. Anderson, and will lecture before a number of Farmers' Institutes. Prof. Shutt will make a study of the conditions of the farming sections of the province at the same time.

Day's Doings At the Capital

Lively Time in the Commons With Ralph Smith Over a Speech.

Rubbers For Geisha Girls at Osaka Figures in Mr. Fisher's Department.

Lord and Lady Minto Will Vacate Government House in October.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 2.—Mr. Borden urged the government to endeavor to bring the great Sydney strike to an end. Hon. Mr. Fielding acknowledged that intervention was necessary.

The opposition had a lively time today with Ralph Smith over a speech made by D. J. O'Donoghue at Nanaimo when the latter was out on the Coast on the business of the department of labor. Mr. Smith claimed that Mr. O'Donoghue's presence at a political meeting was accidental. At any rate that he was taking his holidays at that time.

There was great fun with Hon. Sidney Fisher tonight over the purchase of two cases of whiskey for the Wolverhampton exhibition and fifty pairs of ladies' rubbers for the Osaka exhibition. It is claimed that the latter were presented to Geisha girls.

The British Columbia lumber delegation is still waiting an appointment. It is stated now that their representations amount to naught as far as the government is concerned.

The report current today is that Lord and Lady Minto will vacate Government House and leave for England the second week in October. Their excellencies will return to their country home, Minto House, Hawick, Roxburgh, Scotland; afterward they will take two months' holiday in the south of France. No official announcement has yet been made at Rideau Hall of Lord Minto's successor. The name mentioned for the position is that of Lord Cuslon. A definite announcement is expected within a fortnight.

The Countess of Minto, accompanied by Lady Eileen Elliott, left for Montreal, en route for England, today.

Mr. Lemieux, solicitor-general for Canada, will go to England on June 17th to represent the government before the privy council at the hearing of the appeal of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick as to the number of seats they are entitled to by the census.

On Casgrain's bill to amend Yukon Territory representation act to give only qualified voters the right to vote, Sifton said the government in office was to vote down the bill according as the measure stood.

Kootenay Central Railway bill, Pacific Northern and Omineca bill, Boundary, Kamloops and Cariboo Central Railway bill passed the Senate railway committee today.

The militia department issues a warning to militia officers not to allow untrained men to handle rifles without instructions; also stated that detachments of foreign troops of friendly power, bearing arms and in uniform which desire to enter the Dominion must previously secure permission of the Canadian government to do so. The requisite permission should be applied for on behalf of the visiting troops through their respective governments.

William Sloan left for home today.

Mayor Keary and Messrs. McGuigan, Flumerfelt, Watson and British Columbia members will probably see the government tomorrow regarding lumber duties. The resolution of Mr. Blain's, calling for specific duties on fruit and vegetables was defeated by 76 to 41.

In the Senate today Mr. Macdonald protested against the government acceding to the request of the Pacific cable, a revision of the Behring Sea sealing regulations. Mr. Scott said the government had not received any communication in the matter, but could give assurances that the interests of the Canadians would be protected.

BUSY PREPARING FOR LABOR DAY

Trades And Labor Council Anticipate Biggest Event of Kind Ever Held.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The regular meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening, President Coldwell in the chair. Credentials from their respective unions were presented by the following: J. H. Carmichael, Boilermaker Helpers; Joseph Basso, Iron Moulders; Oswald Margison, Printing Pressmen.

The executive committee reported that the grievances of the Tailors' Union had not been laid before them, as expected, and consequently they could not report a settlement.

The Labor Day celebration committee reported that steps had already been taken to notify all labor unions in British Columbia and Puget Sound regarding the Victoria celebration. They confidently assured all concerned that it would be on a grander scale than any Labor Day celebration ever held in British Columbia.

A communication from Vancouver assured the council that they would be here in full force.

Tacoma Trades and Labor Council sent a communication inviting the Victoria council to visit them on July 4. It was decided to send a delegation, as the whole council could not attend.

A letter from George Riley, M. P., assured the council that he would use his vote and influence in having Ralph Smith's union labor bill passed by the Dominion parliament. Regret was expressed by the council that the bill in question had already been "killed."

A letter from P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Labor Congress, asked the council to recommend a man whom the congress would commission as official organizer for the congress in Victoria city and vicinity. William McKay was recommended to the congress, and will no doubt receive his commission without delay.

The secretary was also instructed to write the American Federation of Labor and say that this council desired to recommend William McKay as one of the federation organizers in place of Mr. T. H. Twigg, who was unable, through illness, to attend to the affairs of the organizing committees.

A. R. Sheirk and H. Carmichael were appointed to fill vacancies on the finance committee.

President George Coldwell was appointed permanent chairman of the general Labor Day celebration committee, which will be composed of the entire council, together with two extra members from each of the unions.

The following committees were then appointed:

Parade and Sports—Messrs. Greenwood, Sheirk, Scott and Elliott.

Reception and Platform—Messrs. Coldwell, Watters, Gilligan, Kermode, Johnson, Siverts, Greenwood and Marion.

Music and Dancing—Messrs. Meiss, Keown, Pointer, and Miss Tolmie, Miss Gregg, Miss White and Miss Sweeney.

Printing and Advertising—Messrs. Coldwell, Gilligan, Keown, Ditchburn and Ryan.

Finance—Messrs. Ryan, Sheirk and Carmichael.

The meeting then adjourned.

A FORGIVING COUNT.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff refuses to make a complaint against Prince Dolgorouky, who committed a personal assault on the Minister Monday evening. The latter is under arrest.

A MURDEROUS SWAIN.

Chicago, June 2.—Frank Sessler, a rejected suitor, has shot himself and Miss Estella Rooney, daughter of the assistant superintendent of the South Chicago ship yards. The girl will recover. Sessler's wound is fatal.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Norton, Kansas, June 2.—A tornado, which struck the little town of Seldon, demolished a church, five dwellings and much farm property. A funeral service was being conducted in the church at the time, and 300 persons were in attendance. A dozen persons were hurt, none seriously. No loss of life is reported.

TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES.

Vienna, June 2.—Dr. Baern Reith, former minister of commerce, and Count Mervelft, former minister of the province of Tyrol and Silesia, will sail from Cherbourg, June 10th, for New York. They will tour the United States and Canada to study educational institutions and visit chief industrial centres.

PREPARE FOR CONVENTION.

Elmer Dover Begins Work of Assigning State Delegations.

Chicago, June 2.—Elmer Dover, secretary, and A. E. Fisher, a member of the Republican national committee, arrived in Chicago today and were in conference with W. F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms for the convention. Tomorrow they will take possession of the headquarters at the Coliseum annex and begin the work of assigning state delegations to quarters and preparing a roll of delegates.

A Plea From Rossland Mines

Federal Government Urged to Extend Scope of Silver Lead Bounty.

Unreasonable Stand of Ottawa Likely to Work Hardships.

Rossland, B. C., June 2.—The sentiment here in respect to the proposed amendment to the federal lead bounty regulations is explained in the following, published in the Rossland Miner: "The outcome of the application for the extension of the Dominion lead bounty to include and apply on ore mined in excess of the capacity of Canadian smelters, is awaited by all classes and interests in the West with keen interest. Everybody at all familiar with the situation must admit that failure on the part of the Dominion government to increase the scope of the bounty to exported ores will work a great hardship in Kootenay mining circles. The request is most reasonable, inasmuch as it makes no demand for an increase of the present appropriation, but simply seeks to have it applied so as not to curtail development and output. Seeing that the appropriation has been made, it would be only right to have it disbursed with due regard for the welfare of all interested, and this would surely result if the government accedes to the latest recommendations of the silver lead miners in this country. The ministers at Ottawa should appreciate the fact that unless they adopt the recommendations now before them on this question, several hundred miners will be thrown out of employment. At this particular juncture there is scarcely enough work for miners in the Kootenays. The government's refusal to allow the lead bounty to apply on exported ores means idleness, and, in this instance, would be attributed to the government's shortsightedness, and as considerable distress would follow, the situation might become extremely serious. It is therefore, hoped that the federal government will enlarge the scope of the lead bounty without a moment's unnecessary delay."

TO IMMORTALIZE CANADIAN WORTH

A National Monument to Perpetuate Great Men's Memory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 1.—Premier Laurier announced today that it was the intention of the government to erect on Parliament Hill a monument to the great characters in the history of the Dominion, including Thomas Darcy McGee.

A lively discussion took place regarding the production of papers relative to the transcontinental railway.

Mr. Borden, to the great chagrin of the Liberals read from a speech by Mr. Charleton last session, in which the member for North Norfolk mentioned the subsidy demanded by Messrs. Cox, Hays and Wainwright for the Grand Trunk railway. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not account for Mr. Charleton's information, and said he only communicated it to members of his cabinet.

The exact figures of the customs revenue of the Dominion for the eleven months ending May 31st were $36,757,069, an increase of $3,747,097 over the same time last year. The receipts for the past month were $3,400,000, an increase of $358,760 over May, 1903.

Special Prizes.—Following are additional special prizes for the fall fair: $15, first prize, Ogilvie's Four Mills Company, for best loaf of homemade bread from Ogilvie's Royal household flour; $10, second prize, Ogilvie's Flour Mills Co., for best loaf of homemade bread from Ogilvie's Royal household flour. Box Rowney's Water Colors, value $2.50, J. N. Hibben & Co., for best water color drawing by girl or boy under 16. One set mathematic instruments, value $2.50, T. N. Hibben & Co., for best map of the Dominion of Canada by a boy or girl under 16. Daily Colonist for one year and Semi-Weekly Colonist for one year, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company. Two cases sfumding powder, value $12.50, Hamilton Powder Co.

Lever's Y-Z (Vise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

Through the Jap's Lines

Officer From Port Arthur Succeeds in Reaching Mukden Safely.

Japanese Loses at Kinchou Are Placed at 20,000 By Russians.

Order to Fortify Harbin Was Only Given After Long Debate By Czar.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Lieut.-Colonel Gourko, who passed through the Japanese lines has reached Mukden. He succeeded in eluding the Japanese on the Liaotung peninsula, and reaching the Russian headquarters at Mukden and was attached to the staff of General Fock. He was the bearer of important information regarding the fighting at Kinchou and the situation at Port Arthur. A long despatch is now being deciphered at the war office.

According to information in possession of the general staff the enemy has five divisions, and five reserve corps of about 6,000 on the Liaotung peninsula, and at least seven divisions and seven reserve corps, in all about 125,000 men, in southern Manchuria. Although the impression prevails among the members of the general staff that General Kuroki's purpose is to make feints to prevent General Kuropatkin from moving, but not to attack him until the result of the campaign against Port Arthur is determined, there is now apparently more inclination to think he will try a demonstration in force, which might result in a decisive engagement. The Japanese commander is constantly shifting his columns back and forth to conceal his real purposes, the latest reports received being that he has again abandoned Saimatsza, north of Fengwangcheng. All the reports drifting into General Kuropatkin's headquarters from the Kwangtung peninsula are increasing the extent of the Japanese losses at Kinchou, one today making the number at about 20,000 men.

It can be safely predicted that the Russian squadron at Port Arthur will not wait until the last moment before going out. The admiralty seems to entertain no fear of the situation there becomes desperate that the squadron will be caught like rats in a trap. "Rear Admiral Wittsoeft's despatch given out yesterday gave assurance on this point. A portion of which that was not made public, said that every ship except the Pobeida was now ready to go to sea at a moment's notice and that the channel was clear.

The following telegram from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor dated June 1st has been received: "Quiet prevails in the direction of Fengwangcheng. The town of Calmatsza, which was evacuated by the Japanese May 31st has been reoccupied by our troops. Our patrols, May 31st, had a skirmish at Laolin pass, ten miles south of Slayen, with a Japanese detachment composed of two companies of infantry and half a squadron of cavalry. We had one Cossack wounded.

"There is no change in the situation at New Chwang or Kaichou."

The Czar did not consent to any preparations for a retreat to Harbin until after he received a detailed report from General Kuropatkin, showing that it was impossible to hold the southern portion of Manchuria. He then agreed to accept the situation and consent to the formation of an impregnable position at Harbin which the Russians could finally hope to hold, while preparing to begin an offensive movement.

It is therefore believed here that the Russian official boasts that Mukden and Liaoyang will be held are entirely for home consumption, and that a retreat to Mukden first will gradually be made. The Japanese advance will be contested as much as possible, but a general engagement will be avoided.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM.

This Trouble Is Caused By An Acid In the Blood, and Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood. That is a medical truth every sufferer from the trouble should bear in mind. Liniments and outward applications cannot cure what is rooted in the blood—the disease must be cured through the blood. That is the reason rheumatism yields almost like magic to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This new blood builder and nerve tonic sweeps out the painful poison, soothes the nerves, loosens the muscles and banishes rheumatism. Mr. Robert Morrison, one of the best known and most esteemed residents of Guelph, Ont., gives striking testimony to the truth of the statements made above. He says:—"My trouble came gradually and was pronounced muscular rheumatism, and was located chiefly in my neck and shoulders. I can hardly tell you how much I suffered. I was confined to my bed for fifteen months. A great many friends came to see me during that time and I thipk I am safe in saying that most of them had very few hopes that I would get better. I tried a great many remedies without any lasting benefit. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am thankful to say that through the use of these pills and the indefatigable nursing of my wife I am again on my feet. My neck is still somewhat stiff, but the pain is gone. I can now in my seventy-ninth year and I feel that I owe much to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills have cured thousands of the very worst cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backaches, and they can do the same for you. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CHINAMAN'S ODDITIES.

"What a very curious person the Chinaman seems to us," says the London Daily News, and then goes on to point out these differences.

When he meets a friend he shakes his own hand, not his friends.

He keeps out of step while walking with anyone.

He puts his hat on, instead of taking it off, when he wants to be polite.

He whitens his boots, instead of blacking them.

He rides with his heels, instead of his toes in the stirrups.

His compass points south.

Often he throws away the fruit of the melon and eats the seed.

And his idea of a good time does not seem to include making himself drunk.

The Rush to Canada.—J. N. Grieve, a Canadian government agent whose headquarters are in Spokane, who is now in Seattle, said in an interview with the Post-Intelligencer: "One would be surprised at the number of Americans who are going into Canada this year in order to purchase agricultural lands at a reasonable figure. From my office I issue on an average of 150 certificates for settlers, representing some 500 persons, per month, and many months I go way over that number. Last April, for instance, I issued 203 settlers' certificates. As many of those issued were to families, I suppose they represented 600 people. Last year, at a conservative estimate, 7,000 homesteads in the Canadian Northwest, and particularly in Alberta, were disposed of to Americans."

Nanaimo Taking On a New Life

Important Building Operations to Be a Feature of the Summer.

Electric Light Co. to Utilize the Water Power at Millstream.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 2.—Important building operations, aggregating in cost a quarter of a million, will be the feature of the summer in Nanaimo. As already reported, the Western Fuel Company will at once reconstruct the pithead destroyed last Sunday. Already every vestige of the pithead proper has disappeared and the ground about the shaft is clear in one direction as far as the engine-room, where the big engines are being dismantled, and in the other as far as the picking tables, which will have to be taken apart by the slow process of cutting with cold chisels. Clearing is also going on at the site of the burned sawmill, large forces of men being employed at both places. Nanaimo, however, is not only to have a new pithead, on which $100,000 will be expended, and a new sawmill which will cost a large sum, to say nothing of the other pithead which is already going up at Departure bay, but a new electric light works also.

Assessing the recent conflagrations at their true value as mere temporary set-backs, and retaining the faith they have always had in the future of Nanaimo, the Electric Light Company will proceed at once with the erection of the new power house and plant which are to supersede the present structure and machinery on Fraser street. Hitherto the company has used coal in order to obtain its power, driving the big dynamos by means of a steam engine. In the dark days of last fall and winter, however, the murkiest succession ever experienced in this country, the fuel bill soared away up until it reached nearly four figures for the calendar month. Meanwhile over in Vancouver the electric light people were turning the water into their turbines from Lake Beautiful and getting on without any fuel bill at all, and the same time a quarter of a mile from the local works the Millstone river was roaring down its falls without turning a wheel of any kind. It is true that the river does not roar much in the dry months, but there is very little doing in the light business at that time anyway and a few tons of coal would meet the deficiency of water power. Pondering on these things, Mr. Joseph Hunter, the head of the company, decided that the stream should be made of service and that a new plant should be erected below the falls, the water, which has a fall of 167 feet in little over a mile, being diverted into turbines by which the dynamos could be driven most of the year.

The necessary powers for this undertaking were secured a few days ago by an order of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, and negotiations were opened for the purchase of certain lands and rights of way. These have been satisfactorily completed and work will be begun next week. The power house will be constructed on a low-lying piece of property bought from Mr. John Alty and situate just below the falls. From a point further up the stream a big flume will be commenced, which, when completed, will be about 6,500 feet long, five feet in width and 3 feet 6 inches in depth. This, it is estimated, will give the company two thousand inches of water. The cost has not yet been worked out in detail, but when the contracts are let they are expected to aggregate $35,000.

Whether the present plant will be allowed to stand as an emergency plant, or whether it will be incorporated in the new plant, has not been decided. The new plant will, however, be of a capacity which will amply supply Nanaimo's present needs and her