War Plans Peace Talk.

British Government Commits Itself to Redress of the Uitlanders' Grievances.

Kruger Said to Be Ready to Come Down Though Still Breathing Defiance.

Arbitration Schemes Puzzling Peace Conference—German Press Shows Irritation.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.— The Transvaal situation is still the all-absorbing topic for discussion in Great Britain and even the Continent has caught the disease, though in a less virulent form. Outwardly the question seems to have advanced but little, though those who are inside think the cause of the Uitlanders has gone up several points. The publication of the Transvaal blue book with the emphatic denunciation of Transvaal methods, setting forth in measured paragraphs the alleged political, financial and judicial incompetencies of the administration of President Kruger, and adopting as part of the government's own programme all the grievances of the Uitlanders, constituted a step of the highest importance. It was an unmistakable warning to the Transvaal as well as an indication to the people of South Africa generally, that the government has arrived at a fixed decision impossible to recede from; and there are not lacking indications that the hint has not been lost at Pretoria.

Although it is difficult to separate fact from fiction in the multiplicity of the conflicting stories it is the general impression of those in a position to know, that the conciliatory despatch which Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, received June 14 represents the true situation for home consumption. The opinion is now growing that the delay necessitated in awaiting Sir Alfred Milner's report of the Bloemfontein conference will make for a pacific settlement. As an official in the close confidence of the government declared, it will give President Kruger "time to get his house in order." But unless the talked of concessions should be speedily inaugurated momentous consequences are predicted.

The Arbitration Problem.

The Hague, June 17.—It is important that the present situation regarding the board of arbitration question be clearly understood. The work of the peace conference has been virtually suspended in this point and probably will not be resumed for some days. On semi-official authority it is said the situation is practically this. The German government was opposed in principle to an organized arbitration court and it is found these views existed prior to the conference and instructions to that effect were given the German delegates, and the belief in Berlin was that other powers, notably France, were instructing their delegates similarly. As the conference proceeded the spirit of conciliation advanced and a desire to accomplish important permanent results was manifested. With this grew up schemes for an organized arbitration board, notably the British proposals to which nearly all the delegates rallied with the authoritative support of their respective governments. This at once left the German delegates in a peculiar condition. The difficulty was not at The Hague, but at Berlin. In order to relieve the situation Count Von Munster, head of the German delegation, after a long conference yesterday with his colleagues, decided to despatch Dr. Zorn and Baron Von Stengel to inform the Emperor personally of the condition of affairs. In the meantime efforts had been made to find a conciliatory scheme by the suggestion of a limited board established at The Hague under the ordinary representatives of the powers which was proposed by Mr. Andrew White, head of the American delegation. This plan Dr. Zorn and Von Stengel, have been commissioned to plead to Emperor William. The question therefore, is what His Majesty will reply. The most important fact is that the German delegation to Berlin were accompanied by Mr. Holls, secretary of the American delegation, who was able to explain fully the American plan.

In the meantime the delegates of the great powers here have been merely marking time. The delegates of Russia, Great Britain and France, have held several meetings concerning which the delegates preserved a silence probably because no definite decision had been reached. There is a growing belief, that Emperor William is favorable if the other powers will accept the new plan as the basis of discussion and will at once proceed to discuss a definite plan for an arbitration board.

The sub-committee on the extension of the Brussels convention met to-day under the presidency of Prof. de Martens and adopted several clauses. The report will be presented to the drafting committee with immaterial changes.

Germany Feeling Sore.

Berlin, June 17.—The recent developments at the peace conference are generally commented upon here and the statements of the foreign papers particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague are opposed to arbitration, have been noted with displeasure. Almost the entire press of Germany give indignant voice to what the papers term "English intrigues in order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions." An important foreign office official said to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The incomplete and usually distorted partizan reports of the doings of our representatives at The Hague which have appeared for weeks in the foreign, notably the English and French press, are calculated to create false impressions. It was on account of this Count Munster proposed that full reports of the transactions from day to day be given out officially. As regards England's proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, this goes beyond the Russian proposal. Aside from this we miss several seemingly essential features, such as rules providing for absolute impartiality. As soon as guarantees of such impartiality are given, Germany will be able to consent to propositions going beyond the scope of the original Russian propositions. Some method will probably be found to improve on the incompleteness and unfairness of the reports of the meetings of the conference now in vogue, even if complete reports have to be printed in the official organ of the German government."

The snub administered to Germany by rejecting her minister's proposition at The Hague has been bitterly commented on by the press here.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dalton Trail Boundary Post Before the Cabinet—Official Decision to Let Perrier Hang.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 17.—The cabinet had under consideration to-day the case of Donald Perrier, the New Westminster murderer. It was decided to let the law take its course, and Perrier will be hanged on the 30th instant. The papers are now in the Governor-General's hands.

Lord Minto has telegraphed sympathy to the families of the men who were killed in the Glace Bay, N. S., colliery explosion.

The Governor-General attended a cabinet meeting to-day in connection with a cablegram he had from Mr. Chamberlain regarding the Alaskan boundary. It referred to a provisional boundary on the Dalton trail which has been arranged for. Some minor details are being settled.

SLOANE AND THE WAITER.

Says Attempt Is Being Made to Blackmail Him by Man Pretending Injuries.

Berlin, June 17.—Tod Sloane, the American jockey, who is alleged to have assaulted a waiter at Ascot Heath, made a further statement on the subject today. He said the reason he took the blame and did not deny the affair at the time was to protect the man who was with him. He added that he had letters asking for compensation and said he heard a number of men say to the waiter: "Go to the hospital and there is a chance of getting money from him." He absolutely refused to give the waiter under the circumstances five cents to save his life. He absolutely denied striking the waiter, who, he says, is not seriously hurt.

TAKES SHARKEY IN OCTOBER.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Already Offered for Great Heavyweight Contest.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—James J. Jeffries, champion pugilist of the world, and "Sailor" Tom Sharkey were this afternoon matched to fight for the heavyweight championship. The battle is set for October 13, and will take place before the club or organization offering the best inducements. Twenty-five rounds will be the limit and Queensberry rules will be observed, each man to protect himself in clinches and breakaways.

The details of the match were agreed upon, Bill Brady acting for Jeffries and Tom O'Rouke handling Sharkey's interests. Brady insisted on an 18-foot ring and the only important point remaining unsettled is the size of the ring. This will probably be settled on Monday when the representatives of the pugilists will again meet and put up $2,500 to bind the match. Al Smith will be stakeholder. The club securing the match must deposit $5,000 with Smith as a guarantee.

After the preliminary details had been arranged Billy Brady acting for the Coney Island Athletic Club offered a purse of $50,000. O'Rouke refused to at once accept, saying he was assured the Lenox Athletic Club would do better. The offer, however, was allowed to stand open.

Brady this afternoon posted $3,000 with Geo. Considine to cover the bet of P. J. Dwyer, backer of M. Morrissy. Brady agrees that Jeffries will stop Morrissy in four rounds and that the contest takes place in Denver on July 30.

VANCOUVER'S FACTIONS.

Counter Petition For Removal of Attorney-General—Appeal to Mr. Ludgate's Financiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 17.—Petitions are the order of the day. The news in the Colonist that a petition was to be circulated praying the Lieutenant-Governor to ask Mr. Cotton to resign, is followed by the statement made in Vancouver to-day that another petition would be circulated requesting the Lieutenant-Governor, not to ask Mr. Cotton to resign, but to request Attorney-General Martin to step out.

Still another petition is to be circulated to Wells & Stuart, Chicago, Ludgate's backers, who withdrew their financial support, causing Mr. Ludgate to throw up the sponge, to re-consider the matter, and the petitioners in turn would give their moral support to fight the matter to the end and establish the mill on Deadman's Island.

TURKS CARRYING ON.

Serious Conflicts on the Frontier—Posts Plundered and Burned.

Belgrave, June 17.—Serious conflicts are reported to have occurred on the Turkish frontier. According to the advices received the Servian post at Propachtitdah has been plundered and burned and several strategic positions are occupied by the Turkish troops and Albanians. Great excitement prevails here.

HOPED McKINLEY WAS WELL.

Madrid, June 16.—The newly appointed United States minister to Spain, Mr. Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent to-day. There were no speeches; only a few cordial words were exchanged. The Queen Regent was amiable and complimentary toward Mr. Storer and inquired cordially concerning the health of President McKinley.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, June 16.—The board of regents of the University of California to-day selected Benj. I. Wheeler, of Cornwall, as the president of the university to succeed Martin Kellogg, resigned. The salary of the president was fixed at $10,000.

Wants a Sure Thing

Germany Will Not Risk Losing Anything by Arbitration Scheme.

Delegate Returns From Berlin Without Conferring With the Emperor.

Conference May Endorse a Plan Subject to Kaiser's Approval.

By Associated Press.

The Hague, June 19.—Dr. Zorn, the member of the German delegation to the international peace conference who was despatched on Friday by Count Von Munster, the chief German delegate, after a conference with his colleagues, to inform Emperor William personally of the condition of affairs in regard to the board of arbitration question, returned to Scheveningen to-day from Berlin. It is said, however, that owing to the absence of the Emperor, Dr. Zorn was only able to consult with the officials of the German foreign office. Dr. Zorn is reticent regarding his mission, but it is understood he obtained the impression at Berlin that all hope need not be abandoned of effecting an understanding regarding the organization of an arbitration board by amalgamating the various schemes. It is understood that Emperor William will reach a decision this week. Matters therefore remain unchanged and the committee will not meet until the Kaiser's decision is known.

The general desire of the conference favors an established arbitration tribunal, recourse to which shall be open. It is believed that if Germany declines to participate, the other powers will still achieve some success before dispersing. They may decide upon a draft scheme pending Germany's decision.

The Berlinger Tageblatt says it understands that Dr. Zorn's instructions involve a concession regarding the arbitration question. Government circles desire some positive result if there can be an absolute guarantee that the scheme will not harm German interests.

A REPUTATION INVOLVED.

Mining Man Says Reuter's Correspondent Cannot Have Posted Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 17.—Mr. J. D. Kendall, representing large British interests, and widely known in the mining centres of the world, was interviewed to-day respecting the criticisms on the mining laws of this province, made by Major Halder, now on his way to Yukon as representative of Reuter's news agency, and published in the Colonist a few days ago. After stating that he had some hesitation in accepting the report as a correct statement of what Mr. Halder said, he added:

"I know that he has only just come into the province, and has not had an opportunity of informing himself on any of the matters about which he is said to have expressed himself so positively. I know that people from the Old Country very often allow themselves to criticize before they have had time to understand, and I have a very vivid recollection of the severe rebuke that was administered by the director of the Ontario bureau of mines to an engineer of this class from the other side of the Atlantic, who had scarcely arrived in Ontario when he began to criticize the mining laws, etc., of the province and compare them unfavorably with what he knew of South Africa. The director in his report for 1898, after showing that the would-be critic could not have read the mining laws he seemed so anxious to criticize, concluded with these words: 'A man who will not qualify himself by information to express an intelligent criticism is not one to be depended on as counsellor or guide in the business affairs of men.'

"But I cannot imagine that anyone occupying the responsible position of Reuter's correspondent could be guilty of any similar act of rashness, and until I see Mr. Halder's signature appended to the remarks attributed to him, you will excuse me if I decline to express an opinion on them."

ROUSSEAU HAVING TROUBLE.

Paris, June 17.—M. Waldeck Rousseau waited upon President Loubet this evening and asked to be allowed until tomorrow to consider the situation.

TRANSVAAL'S FAKE PLOT.

Another of the Dire Conspirators Released For Want of Excuse to Hold Him.

Pretoria, June 16.—Chris. Butler, who has been in custody on the charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg to promote a rebellious outbreak, was discharged today.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST
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ATLIN'S GOLD IN EVIDENCE.

Every Claim Worked Paying Well and Some Remarkable Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 15.—The steamer Capilano which arrived to-day, brings great news of the Atlin mines. Now that summer has come, the claims are being worked very satisfactorily.

Bert Farrer took out seven pounds of gold from his claim in four days and found one nugget weighing three ounces over a pound. J. H. Wright, a reliable man, says that wherever any one is working in Atlin gold is being taken out, but the majority of the claims are tied up with red tape. John Stanley took out one pan from bedrock which went $13. W. Bell, No. 2 above discovery on Birch, had $62 to show for four men working half a day. Samuel McAulay rocked out $27 in half a day on his Pine creek claim. Nuggets are so frequent at this point that it has the name of Nugget Point. A nugget has been found in No. 7, weighing 13 ounces 14 pennyweight.

'FRISCO GAMBLER'S CRIME.

Slew His Wife For Separating From Him and Then Shot Himself.

San Francisco, June 13.—Gustave Frey, a gambler, to-night visited the home of his wife, who had separated from him, in the rear of 446 Natoma street, and demanded that she live with him again. Upon her refusal he dragged her into the street and shot her through the head with an old-fashioned Colt's navy revolver, inflicting a fatal wound. Frey then shot himself, causing almost instant death. The murderer was 44 years old and his wife ten years younger. They leave a six-year-old girl named Nida.

After the couple separated about a year and a half ago, Mrs. Frey earned her living working in a cannery. Her husband frequently threatened to kill her if she would not become reconciled. Last week he said he proposed to murder their child, and on Sunday Mrs. Frey applied for a warrant for his arrest, which, however, was not issued by the police authorities. It is presumed that this attempt to cause his arrest, coupled with his anger at her repeated refusals to take him back to her home, were the direct cause of to-night's tragedy.

THE C. P. R. PROMOTIONS.

Several Changes Officially Announced—Van Horne's Transfer Affects the Shares.

Montreal, June 14.—In consequence of the recent changes in the Canadian Pacific railway, the following changes have been made, taking effect July 1: Robert Kerr, Winnipeg, to be general manager of passenger traffic at Montreal, to succeed D. McNicoll, appointed assistant general manager; W. R. McInnes, Chicago, to be general freight agent west of Fort William; W. A. Kittermaster, freight agent at Detroit, succeeds Mr. McInnes as freight agent at Chicago; M. H. Brown, chief clerk of the freight traffic manager at Montreal, to be freight agent at Detroit; C. E. MacPherson, Toronto, to be general passenger agent, with headquarters at Winnipeg. A. H. Notman, passenger agent at St. John, N. B., will it is said replace Mr. MacPherson at Toronto.

C. P. R. stock dropped to 95⅞ in the local stock market to-day. The drop is ascribed to selling started in Berlin, which beared the London market. Berliners are believed to have taken the resignation of Sir William Van Horne to heart.

POINCARE FOR PREMIER.

He Acccedes to President Loubet's Repeated Requests and Is Now Assembling a Ministry.

Paris, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of again urging him to form a new cabinet. M. Poincare asked for further time to deliberate, promising a definite reply at 6 o'clock. M. Poincare had consultations this afternoon with MM. Ribot, Sarrien, Mline, Petral and Brisson, and later asked the President to grant him until to-morrow as he had yet to see certain statesmen.

This morning's interview between President Loubet and M. Poincare lasted half an hour. M. Poincare declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared to accept, under the present circumstances, the responsibility of premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of Republicans would accept his leadership more readily, adding that both the president of the senate, M. Fellieres, and the president of the chamber, M. Deschannel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of Republicans. Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Grammatically speaking a kiss is a conjunction.

MAY PARDON THE BARON.

President Loubet Says His Assailant's Four Years Will Quickly Pass.

Paris, June 14.—President Loubet, when informed of the sentence passed upon Baron de Christini for attempting to assault him in the presidential stand on the Anteuil race course, exclaimed: "The four years will quickly pass." This is held to indicate his intention to exercise clemency.

PRACTICAL FRIENDSHIP.

British Sympathy With United States Credited With Preventing European Intervention.

London, June 16—The dinner which the White Friars Club gave "Mark Twain," Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. Each of the speakers among whom were the Very Rev. Reynold Holes, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme. Mr. Depew, after some light catering and a tribute to "Mark Twain" struck a serious note. Alluding to the change of sentiment in America produced by Great Britain's action during the Hispano-American war he said: "When Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, returned from Manila, he told us—what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally, and actively if necessary, which prevented their interference (applause), and it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other, and not hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

ARBITRATION PROBLEM.

Few Days' Adjournment May Be Useful—Noisome Explosives to Be Forbidden.

The Hague, June 16.—The draft committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estourneles de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. The delegates do not regret the opportunity of a few days' more time to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling a scheme of the other powers with the view of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful.

The naval section of the first committee met to-day and received the reports of Count Soltyk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases and the use of rams on warships.

GETTING BACK AT CANADA.

Washington Now Looks For Boundary Concession Before Further Parleying With Canada.

Washington, June 15.—No official communication of the reaching of an arrangement in London providing for the temporary delimitation of the Alaskan boundary has been received at the state department. It is gathered that a definite answer has not been received from Canada by the British government to the American proposition. At any rate the British government has not made a conclusive answer on its part.

Lest a misleading impression be carried by the statement from London to the effect that the arrangement said to have been reached would carry the boundary issue over until the high commission meets in August, it may be stated that any arrangement ratified by this government is not likely to be limited in such fashion. Moreover, as the published record of the last proceedings of the high commission show, the Canadian side refused to discuss any other questions until the boundary issue was adjusted, and it is to be presumed they will adhere to that decision, and that the boundary question must be removed from the field of discussion by a modus vivendi as a condition for the meeting of the commission.

HOW THE THING WORKS.

Preferential Trade Delusion Costing Canada Dearly in Foreign Markets.

Berlin, June 16.—The Anglo-German commercial treaty bill was read in the reichstag to-day for the first time, after a long speech by Count Posadowsky-Werner, imperial secretary of state for the interior, in the course of which he explained that only British colonies which had not differentiated in favor of the motherland would receive the most favored nation privileges granted by the bill to England.

THIRTY DROWNED.

Stettin, June 16.—A terrible disaster has occurred on the river Oder, off the village of Heeulchew. The passenger steamer Blucher has been run into and sunk by the steamer Peolitz. Thirty persons are reported to have been drowned and ten saved.

THE CZAR DISAPPOINTED.

Losing Faith in the Peace Conference—Another Plan for Arbitration.

London, June 16.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily News says: "Emperor Nicholas, it is reported here, is much disappointed at the prospect of the outcome of the peace conference. In the opinion of his advisers no further hope need be indulged that sufficient success will be attained to warrant the re-assembling of the conference. It is understood that neither Germany nor Austria would accept a second invitation."

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: "It now seems possible that the conference may achieve some substantial practical result and conclude its labors earlier than was expected. The arbitration commission is now making satisfactory progress. To-day (Thursday) there is a fresh proposal in the air which may be safely attributed to Sir Julian Pauncefote. This consists in making The Hague the seat of a permanent bureau, composed of the resident ministers of foreign states, with the Dutch foreign minister as president. It would have the advantage of dispensing with salaried officials and I venture to predict that the plan will be favorably received on all sides and contribute to the success of arbitration."

A PRESBYTERIAN MILLION.

Dr. Warden Says Five Dollars from Each Communicant Would Provide It.

Hamilton, June 15.—(Special) — Dr. Warden made a strong speech this afternoon at the general assembly in support of the twentieth century million dollar fund scheme. Dr. Warden pointed out that the congregations reporting to the assembly comprised 212,000 communicants. That meant in round numbers $5 from each member of their church in the next year. He thought the time singularly opportune. Canada had entered upon a season of prosperity such as we had never seen before. The report of the committee was adopted.

At the evening session the report of the home missions committee was presented and adopted after an interesting discussion.

A PLOT AGAINST MR. COTTON.

Liberals of Vancouver Demand the Head of Their Champion's Rival.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—On Wednesday night a number of the Liberal supporters of the local government met behind closed doors and decided to circulate throughout the city a petition requesting Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to ask for the resignation of Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance and lands and works, owing to the stand he has taken on the Deadman's island controversy. It is said the petition will be put in circulation very soon.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Water Pipe Breaks Under Narrows—Cycling Accidents—Mr. Maxwell's Prosperity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—Report has it that Mr. George R. Maxwell, M. P., has purchased valuable property on Cordova street and will tear down the present stores and erect a handsome block on the lots.

The air valve in the submerged water main across the narrows blew off to-day. The column of water sent in the air has been estimated by citizens who viewed it through field glasses all the way from 150 to 200 feet high. The waterspout lasted two hours.

Owing to the rules of the road not being observed, many accidents of a serious nature are occurring in Vancouver almost daily. Two days ago on Granville street a telegraph lad was crashed into by a man coming round the corner from Hastings street on the wrong side. The poor little chap was laid out for hours, part of the time unconscious. To-day on Hastings street a scorcher on the wrong side of the road crashed into a lady cyclist going along quietly on the right side. Both lay unconscious for some time, and another lady coming along and seeing the blood flowing, fainted and fell off her wheel, narrowly escaping being run over. The man is seriously injured, and is being cared for at the hospital.

THE SHAMROCK DELAYED.

Difficulties in Her Construction Make It Necesary to Postpone Her Launching.

London, June 15.—The Yachting World to-day says: "Further unexpected difficultie have been met in the construction of the Shamrock and though none of them will permanently affect the boat they have delayed the work so that the launch is impossible before the last day of the month and some modifications of the arrangements for the sailing trials have been rendered necessary by the delay in her construction. The only thing yet absolutely fixed is that when she is launched she will be taken to Fay's yard at Southampton to be finished there.

London, June 15.— The Times says this morning the hull of the Shamrock is made of a new alloy of extreme lightness and strength. Nothing could be smoother than the underwater surface it makes. The yacht is unlike the later challengers in many respects, but the model excepting in the matter of draught is largely that of the 52-rater Saint. The following are her dimensions: Length over all, 125 feet; length on load water line, 89 feet; beam, 22 feet; length from bowsprit end to main boom end, 190 feet. Her draught is 19 feet and the height from deck level to top mast head is 138 feet. It is improbable that she will race on this side of the Atlantic.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

San Rafael, Cal., June 17.—The United States Smokeless Powder Works blew up this afternoon. Four men were killed.

The City All Wrong

So Said Privy Council in Reviewing Point Ellice Accident.

Nothing in Contention That Bridge Had Not Been Formally Taken Over.

Missed a Point in Not Locating Responsibility in Another Quarter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 19.—A digest of the Privy Council judgment in the Point Ellice bridge suits was received here today. The Lord Chancellors in delivering the judgments of their Lordships, said:

The first question which arises is what was the cause of the accident? It resulted, they thought, from the breaking down of the bridge from its internal defects, coupled with the fact of a tram car running over it at a part where, from natural decay, or other circumstances, the bridge had become incapable of sustaining the weight.

The next point was whether those responsible for the condition of the bridge had been guilty of neglect which led to the accident. Some questions had been raised as to the sufficiency of the evidence to establish the responsibility of any one, but it was right to say that there was evidence adduced on both sides of the condition of the bridge and the circumstances of the accident. The jury had had before them the question whether the approximate cause of the accident was decay of a particular beam, and their lordships thought there was evidence from which the jury might fairly arrive at a conclusion, and that there was no ground for disturbing their conclusion.

The next question was as to who was responsible for the condition of the beam. A serious question might have arisen as to whether the responsibility rested on those by whose acts an unusually heavy weight was allowed to pass over the bridge, but the point had not been submitted to the jury or raised in the argument, and consequently must be dismissed from consideration. The corporation undoubtedly from 1892 had had care of the bridge, and one of their officers bored holes in a beam at a place where the jury found the accident arose. There was ground for the verdict of the jury that those proceedings materially weakened the beam.

It was objected that although the corporation were in physical possession of the bridge, the nature of the legislation in British Columbia was such that the bridge was not in point of law in possession of the corporation, but of persons wrongly pretending to be the corporation, and that their acts were ultra vires. The British Columbia legislation was such that roads and bridges were left to be adopted or not by particular municipalities from time to time created. It was sought to be argued that a general act of the legislature simply gave municipalities power to make by-laws, and that a by-law vesting the bridge in the corporation was a necessary preliminary to treating their acts as corporate acts. But the act nowhere prescribed any particular form of adoption, and there was ample evidence that such an adoption of the bridge by the corporation had taken place. The fact that the municipality had taken in hand the management of the bridge was sufficient to satisfy the statute. If the question of there being no adoption was to be relied on, it would be necessary for the corporation to establish that they had no authority to take over the bridge. It was impossible to maintain that the acts of the corporation were not within their powers, or that they did not do acts for which responsibility was sought to attach to them.

None of the points raised by the corporation were sustainable, and their lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty that the appeals should be dismissed with costs.

THE WAR IN SUGAR.

Arbuckles Will Continue It Until the Trust Gives Up Idea of Monopoly.

Washington, June 15.—The industrial commission held only an afternoon session and heard but one witness to-day, J. N. Jarvie, of the firm of Arbuckle & Bros. and manager of the sugar business. Mr. Jarvie put the necessary margin between raw and refined sugar at between 50 and 60 points to allow a profit.

He said when his firm started business in 1898, this margin was about 90. It had dropped as low as 32 and was now about 50. His firm, he said, had never cut the price of sugar, except to meet the rates of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust. When asked if the Arbuckles would continue to meet their rival's figures, he replied decisively that his firm was in the sugar refining business to stay. He said the tariff differential of an eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar did not figure in the business just now. Domestic competition was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Mr. Jarvie said there had been many overtures from the Sugar Trust to settle the differences with the Arbuckles, but they had all been made "for stock jobbing purposes" and consequently there had been nothing in them.

Witness, in speaking of the coffee business in which the American Sugar Refining Company had invaded the Arbuckles' field, said while there had been a decline in prices, it would not be fair to lay it all to competition, as there had been a great increase in production, last year's crop going from eleven million to fifteen million bags.

Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the destructive competition in the sugar business, witness said the fight would stop only when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent. of all the business in the country.

THE FRASER.

Lillooet, June 17.—The river has risen slightly since morning. The weather is partly cloudy, with southwesterly wind.