nside Of Port Arthur

nerican Newspaper Man Gives Further Details of a Foolhardy Expedition.

neral Stoessel of Opinion that the Correspondents Must Be Crazy.

e Witness of Japanese Attack on Fifteenth Says Results Were Nil.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—According to an unconfirmed report the Russian battleships Retvizan and Pobieda went out of Port Arthur June 18th and returned to port the same day.

ndianapolis, Ind., June 21.—The ws received from its special war correspondent who effected an entrance o Port Arthur, where he was imsoned five days before he was orred from the fortress, a special cable m dated Chefoo, June 21st, in which ller gave his experiences as follows: fter being rowed across from the utao islands in an open boat by two nnamen, I landed at Louisa bay. The is near Port Arthur and is separed from it by a range of hills. The was occupied by a Russian fleet four torpedo boats, two destroyers two cruisers. I landed at daybreak the morning of June 10th without ection.

With the full coming of the day I d see that every hill top near the re was alive with soldiers busily aged in strengthening the already midable fortifications, which occu every point of vantage. It looked first as though it would be impos e to pass through the lines and ke my way over the hills toward Arthur, but keeping down in the row valleys, which were free of iers, I gradually made my way into interior of the peninsula. In this , after a day and night of effort, I ceeded in reaching Port Arthur. hazard of my position became so ious that the same day, Saturday, e 11th, I set out on my return to sis bay. I presently came in sight a large body of Russian infantry. n I took refuge in a Chinese vil , where I found a biding place unall the danger was over.

had not proceeded far from the age when I came upon a small y of sappers. In order to avoid n I made a dash up the hill only run into another regiment engaged ging entrenchments. Instantly I surrounded. There was no possiy of escape. The officers in cond detailed a guard to take me to on bay. There I was searched. I stripped to the skin and all my ments were subjected to the closest tiny. My money was taken and the papers in my possession were n. Thereupon I was blindfolded marched to Port Arthur. The e taken was over the military road ch has recently been constructed. In e of the bandage over my eyes I able to note that the road is of adble construction along which ps and artillery could move easily rapidly.

rt Arthur was full of life and e, quite out of keeping with the ies of distress that had reached too. Indeed, nothing of this sort observed. There seemed to be an udance of supplies, and fresh sup were coming in from Chinese ces. The Japanese blockade has been effective. The harbor entrance been freed from obstructions; the leships have been repaired and the fications are constantly being made ger. The garrison is larger than de information has led me to be the troops are in excellent con n and the general health conditions he city are good. There seemed to o fear that the city was likely soon all. The force marched into Port ur, the soldiers as lively as the ers. Three soldiers were detailed examine me, and they made thorwork of it. After the examinawas completed I was lodged in n. The prison is directly opposite en hill, and from the window of ell I had a good view of the inner and could see distinctly the rd battleships lying at anchor.

the same prison were confined Japanese who had been captured the blockading expedition. Sevof these had become insane. I, f, was kept on Russian black and water for two days. Then s permitted by the authorities to ase such as I desired.

hile I was in the prison I was cted to seven different examina The thing that evidently aroused reatest suspicion was the passport had been issued to me at Tokio. s perfectly evident that the Russ were more than half suspicious I was a Japanese spy. I asked portunity of seeing General Stoesche commander at Port Arthur, I might lay my case directly him. At last, after five days in my plea was allowed, and I taken before the commander-in- I made a straightforward statemy purposes in seeking to ate the Russian lines, and gave alled account of my trip. At last as convinced of my good faith. id: "You correspondents must be "

the result of this hearing of my General Stoessel decided that I to be allowed to leave Port Ar on condition that I promise never urn. The promise was promptly oming. Thereupon I was again olded and taken back under by the direct route to Louisa Arriving there I was requested to out the exact spot at which I my landing. Immediately a guard laced at this point.

was sent away then on a junk with a lot of Chinese. These men of an entire village being n because the village had harsome Japanese. The junk was d outside the harbor by Russian o boats and was then left to its way along as best it could the gulf. I was without food for hours, but finally reached here he worse for my ten days' exe.

the whole, I may say that while in the hands of the Russians I ndly treated.

the night of June 13th the Japaade another attack on Port Arboth by land and sea. I saw dis the firing from my cell window. the affair was over the Russian returned laughing to their quarportine that the enemy had been pulsed."

talk is that General Kuropatkin soon to take charge in per Port Arthur."

DICINES YOU CAN TRUST.

are no family medicines that have there held on the confidence of the as those of Dr. A. W. Chase, the physician and receipt book author, erior skill as a physician and the of character for which Dr. s everywhere known stand as a e for his medicines, on every box are found his portrait and signa-

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 58. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Wild Rumors Of A Battle

St. Petersburg Full of Reports of Heavy Fighting But Definite News Lacking.

General Oku's Army Continues to Advance But Kuroki Is Checked.

Three Ships of Baltic Fleet In Commission and Remainder Preparing.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—Major General Mistchenko, commander of the eastern Cossack brigade, according to reports received at the war office, dated yesterday, attacked the Japanese advance posts on the Sinyen-Tutchekino road, resulting in a sharp engagement in which artillery was brought up and the Japanese forward movement was arrested. On this road the Cossacks lost seven men killed and three officers and eleven men wounded.

The position of General Kuroki's men on the Sinyen-Kaichou road is unchanged.

General Oku's army continues to advance from Senuche, traveling six miles per day and marching in order of battle evidently expecting momentarily an attack from the Russians. Oku was about ten miles from Kaichou yesterday.

The city is full of rumors of heavy fighting being in progress at Tatchekiao, which are said to emanate from the Palace of Peterhoff, but no confirmation is obtainable. The above report is the latest intelligence in the possession of the war office.

Anent the naval battle off Port Arthur June 23rd, the only sister ships of the Peresviet are the Pobieda, the Diana, the Pallada, the Sevastopol and the Poltava. It transpires that the Emperor received the news last night, although through what agency is a mystery, possibly from French sources at Tokio.

An unnamed Russian general is quoted in the Viedomosti today as declaring that this is the eve of a great battle, adding that General Kuropatkin is moving to meet General Kuroki, whom he will dispose of before General Oku arrives. The army organ figures that the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki, when combined, will consist of eleven and a half divisions, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, divided as follows.

With General Oku, four divisions and one and a half divisions in reserve, including the fifth, eighth and eleventh.

With General Kuroki, second, seventh, ninth, tenth, twelfth and the Guards.

Work on the Baltic squadron, designed for service in the Pacific, is being pushed with redoubled vigor night and day. Admiral Pirilov, who succeeded Admiral Rojestvensky in chief command, is busily engaged with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky (in command of the Baltic fleet) to hasten the work. The captains of the battleships Navarin and Sissoi Veliky, and the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, the first vessels to go out in the roadstead in commission, have been publicly complimented for their diligence. In order not to impede the work, the crews are not mustered to salute the commander-in-chief when he visits the vessels. A strict guard is maintained at Kronstadt. Even the warships' launches are not allowed to enter the naval basins after dusk. Lieut. Vavillor, in charge of the naval laboratory, was arrested recently and confined in a fortress for bringing his relatives to the laboratory without permission.

SUICIDE WAS ON MURDER BENT

Man Who Jumps From Building In Detroit Left Tell-Tale Letter.

Detroit, June 25.—That Charles Swayse intended to kill Miss Effie Alvord when he asked her to meet him at the insurance office in the Chamber of Commerce building where yesterday's tragedy occurred and then kill himself, is believed to be proved by a letter which he left for his wife, which was not made public yesterday. This letter is addressed to "Darling wife and children" and opens as follows: "Forgive me for this last terrible act of my life. God knows I love you dearly, but our once happy home is ruined by my own weakness and the plotting of malicious enemies."

The letter then tells how friendship failed him and "turned the cold shoulder," and says that "she" was only a tool in the hands of his enemies."

Miss Alvord who was shot by Swayse before he plunged from the eleventh storey window, is doing satisfactory at the hospital and is in no danger.

SOMETHING DOING.

Chefoo, June 25.—There was firing at Port Arthur last night, June 24th, and tonight. The booming of big guns was distinctly heard here tonight. Eighteen Japanese transports have been seen going west along the Korean coast. Steamers arriving at Chemulpo, from Moji, Japan, report that a large number of Japanese troops and horses are waiting transportation at Japanese ports. The loss of life resulting from the attack of the Russian Vladivostock squadron on the Japanese transports Hitachi and Izumi is now placed at 1,500 and many horses were drowned.

JAIME AT THE FRONT.

New Chwang, June 24.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who has accompanied the Russian army, arrived here yesterday and went on to the front where he now is.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Simla, India, June 24.—A telegram was received here today announcing that the second principal Llama had been instructed to leave Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, to confer with Col. Younghusband, the political agent at the head of the British mission.

DEATH OF CLEMENT SCOTT.

London, June 25.—Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, died in London this morning after a prolonged illness. A matinee which was given at Her Majesty's theatre Thursday for Mr. Scott's benefit netted $6,250 for Mr. Scott, who was in somewhat straightened circumstances.

VISITORS REACH CHEMULPO.

Seoul, Korea, June 24.—The Japanese government steamer Manchuria, with members of parliament, foreign correspondents and officials on board, arrived at Chemulpo last night. The visitors landed today and were greeted by Acting Minister Haghiwara. They will be received at luncheon tomorrow by the emperor.

TO CLAIM $20,000 FROM CHINA.

Denver, June 24.—Miss Anna B. Etzel, sister of Lewis Etzel, the war correspondent killed by Chinese soldiers off New Chwang, has been officially notified that an investigation made by United States Minister Conger brought out the fact that the killing was entirely unwarranted and without provocation and she and her mother will make a claim for $20,000 indemnity on the Chinese government.

REVOLT IN URUGUAY.

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 24.—The government has received information that a victory over the insurgents has been won by Colonel Galarza, in command of the government troops at Cerro Largo, 205 miles from Montevideo. The fighting continued for a day and a half. Six hundred of the insurgents were killed or wounded and the government cavalry pursued the defeated army.

SAILBOATS CAPSIZED.

Kiel, June 24.—A fearful disaster marked the contests among sailing cutters from the German warships in the regatta here today. A sudden gale sprang up and capsized over one hundred of the contesting craft. It is believed that five of the crews were drowned. Emperor William and the Empress witnessed the various regatta events today and gave a luncheon party on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Among the guests invited to dine with their Majesties this evening are Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Allison Armour, F. B. Riggs and Robert Goelet.

Germany's Eyes Are On Canada

Kaiser's Government to Send Delegation to Inspect the West.

Most Important Foreign Immigration Development of the Year.

Winnipeg, June 24.—Probably the most important foreign development of the year in relation to immigration to Canada is being arranged for by officers of the local staff of J. Obed Smith, Dominion commissioner of immigration. The German government has elected to send a company of delegates to Canada, conditions in the Kaiserreich and the German colonial office favoring the granting of important privileges to the propagation of information throughout the German empire that will apprise its subjects of the opportunities of the Dominion.

It may not be generally known that up to the present the restrictions on any emigration propagandas have been maintained very rigidly by the German government within her territory. Agents from the West here have been obliged to adopt clandestine methods in all cases in order to spread the glad tidings of the Canadian country among the Teutonic people. Any public advertisement of Canada or any other foreign country has been rigidly declared against by the government officials and the law is strictly enforced.

There are close to 30,000 Germans now resident in Canada, and the movement of Teutons during the last few years, though small, aggregating from 1,000 to 2,000 annually, has been sufficient to attract the notice of the German government, and it has despatched three delegates to look into the actual conditions of the country that is attracting her sons, and whether, particularly, the Teuton settlers are advantageously located here.

The delegates are now traveling privately through the States up to Canada, and the correspondence for the tour of the trip has been conducted over the signature of Dr. Otto Gagzow, imperial German agricultural attache to the United States.

The immigration office has mapped out a favorable itinerary for the German delegates, and it is likely they will pass through here sometime between July 15 and August 15.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 24.—While bathing today Joseph Steele, a seven-year-old boy, was drowned in the Erie canal, and Joseph Candee, a nine-year-old boy, met the same fate while bathing in the Niagara river. Neither of the boys' bodies have been found yet.

MR. HUNTINGTON RESIGNS.

New York, June 24.—H. E. Huntington has tendered his resignation as vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. So far as known, no action has been taken in the matter. It is known, according to the Herald, that Mr. Huntington will remain a director in the system founded by his uncle, the late Colin P. Huntington.

BIG STRIKE AT ST. EUGENE.

Nelson, B. C., June 24.—A special to the Daily News from Moyie says the most important discovery made in Moyie since the St. Eugene was first located has been made in that mine. It consists of an ore body fourteen feet in width, carrying higher silver values than anything yet struck. It was first encountered in making an uprise from the No. 1 tunnel, the lowest tunnel on the St. Eugene, at a point 1,600 feet from the portal and at a vertical depth of 1,000 feet. It will be some time before the full value of the find can be ascertained, but enough work has been done to show its great importance.

APPEALS TO FINLAND.

Helsingfors, Finland, June 24.—The senate has adopted a strongly worded resolution on the assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff, expressing "the deepest condemnation of Schaumann's cruel and treacherous crime," and also condemning the agitation "by a number of disloyal people and the danger to which it may lead."

In conclusion the senate calls upon every true citizen to co-operate in the preservation of order and to spare no effort to prevent any action that would deprive the people of Finland of the confidence reposed in them by their sovereign during their century long allegiance to the mighty Russian crown, under the sovereignty of which Finland has gained mental and material development.

Sixteen Thousand Men Is The Reported Russian Loss

Battle Fought Last Thursday Said to Have Been Hardest Blow Struck During Campaign and Almost Resulted in Total Rout.

Chicago, June 25.—A special to the "Daily News" from Tientsin says:—"Officers arriving at New Chwang from the front say that the battle fought on Thursday at Simentling, about forty miles east of Kaiping, was the hardest blow the Russians have yet received. The Russians lost, according to these accounts, 16,000 men killed, wounded, missing and prisoners. That the Russian's retreat did not turn into a rout was due to the dogged bravery of the men of the Ninth East Siberian Rifle Brigade under Gen. Kondratsvitch, who covered the flying troops, contesting every inch of the way."

St. Petersburg, June 25.—Today has been full of rumor and intense excitement, but this was relieved somewhat this evening by the issue of a special of the Official Messenger, containing some details of the fighting around Kaiping and other movements in the neighborhood of Saimatsze, already announced by the Associated Press. The operations in the northeast indicate that General Kuropatkin is keeping his force on the extreme left flank and in the rear of the enemy and is carefully dealing with any threatening move that Kuroki may attempt in that direction. There is nothing in the official despatches so far to indicate any startling developments regarding the Japanese movements north toward Kaiping, although the enemy is undoubtedly advancing slowly. The general staff has received the following despatch from General Sakharoff under date of June 25:

"Since the morning of June 23 the enemy has continued to advance toward Kaichan. Three detachments of cavalry, each followed by dense lines of infantry, behind which are marching columns of the line. The Japanese outposts towards evening extended along the Khanzai valley, about nine miles south of Senuchen, with the cavalry posted in the rear. The infantry, with machine guns, held the village of Motsiatung on the right flank. There was firing all day long. We had one man wounded.

"The frontier guards, under Sub-Lieut. Denever, ambuscaded and fired on a squadron of Japanese cavalry, which lost considerably, ten of their horses being killed.

"There has been no further advance of the enemy up to 1 o'clock in the morning of June 24th.

"When a movement of Japanese was first observed from Khanzia, on the southern Sinyen road towards Kaichan along the mountainous route from Khanzai leading northward to Siakotung.

"The Japanese June 22 occupied the village of Siandiao, but toward evening evacuated the place under pressure from a detachment of our vanguard.

"The enemy concentrated three battalions, with six guns and four squadrons of cavalry, at Matsuiavatse, and at dawn of June 23 a detachment consisting of a battalion of infantry, two guns and two squadrons of cavalry, attacked a company of our vanguard bivouacking at Siandiao, and forced the companies to retire. The Japanese occupied Black mountain, north of Siandiao, and also the pass east of Siandiao on the Siakotung road.

"The Russians concentrated on the heights. Four companies with three mountain guns were ordered to move from Siakotung over the pass to Siandiao. The Japanese were dislodged from their position by our artillery, and our detachment, reinforced, proceeded at 11 o'clock in the morning to attack the whole of the enemy's front. The enemy fell back in utter disorder and Siandiao was reoccupied at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Our artillery fire forced back the Japanese, who retired precipitously beyond Eriatkau.

"Our losses were seven soldiers killed, three officers and fourteen soldiers wounded and one man missing. The officers commanding the detachment speak highly of the bravery of our artillery.

"Some Cossacks on June 23 prepared an ambuscade near Linteiahoe, about four miles from Selychung. A Japanese detachment fell into the ambuscade and lost fifteen killed or wounded.

"Sub-Lieut. Poloznff, of the Russian force, was wounded. At 11 o'clock in the morning of June 22 the Russians exchanged shots with the enemy's vanguard. At about noon the Russians advanced and attacked the Japanese on the right flank, dislodging them from several advanced fortified posts.

"A Russian detachment at 5 o'clock in the afternoon approached the enemy's main position and found it occupied by three regiments of infantry with three guns. The Russians held their position until 9 o'clock, not attacking the Japanese because of the Japanese superior force. Our men then retired in perfect order towards Saimatsze. Our losses are not yet known.

"The town of Kwayasian has been evacuated by the enemy."

EMPEROR WILLIAM GREETS HIS UNCLE

King Edward's Arrival at Kiel Marked By Most Cordial Welcome.

Kiel, June 25.—The Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, entered the Holtenau lock at the mouth of the Baltic canal shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon amidst salutes from the assembled German warships.

Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince Frederick William and a brilliant suite, awaited his uncle here. The meeting between the two sovereigns was most hearty.

Long prior to the meeting of the monarchs, crowds of people thronged the banks of the lock and waited hours in the drenching rain for a glimpse of the royal personages. The weather cleared in honor and the body guard had hardly taken up their appointed positions when Emperor William arrived and inspected them. Shortly thereafter the Victoria and Albert hove in sight with an escort of British cruisers and a squadron of German cavalry who trotted along side the royal yachts the whole length of the canal.

King Edward, wearing the uniform of a German admiral and having across his breast the ribbon of the order of the Black Eagle, was on the deck of the Victoria and Albert, with a large retinue. Immediately after the gangway had been laid, Emperor William boarded the British yacht and greeted his uncle in the heartiest manner, kissing him several times on both cheeks. After greetings between King Edward and Prince Henry of Prussia and the Crown Prince, the King landed, witnessed a march past of the Guards and returned to his yacht, which afterwards entered Kiel harbor. All the warships, yachts and other vessels in the harbor dressed ship and the shore batteries and warships fired royal salutes. A heavy rain fell the whole time, marring what otherwise would have been a picturesque scene.

TORPEDO BOAT DAMAGED.

Norfolk, Va., June 25.—While undergoing a test in Hampton Roads today the United States torpedo boat Biddle collided with a schooner, sustained a serious accident. A boiler valve blew out, perhaps fatally scalding Fireman Warren and Water Tender O'Donnell. Both men were frightfully burned, the skin pealing from their arms and body. On board the Biddle were Capt. Cowes, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and others composing a special commission appointed to test the torpedo boat.

FRANCE'S GOOD OFFICES.

American Officials in Paris Desire M. Delcasse's Work Acknowledged.

Paris, June 25.—The American officials here are hopeful that the Washington government will take steps to recognize the good offices of France leading up to the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley. Official despatches from Tangier show that the diplomatic plans which Foreign Minister Delcasse set in motion were responsible for the final liberation of the prisoners. These plans did not contemplate threats or the use of force, but appealed to the powerful influence of the sheriffs of Moulesil and Moulahamet, who had the escort sent to bring back the prisoners to Tangier. Moreover France principally furnished the money from which the ransom was paid as the recent French loan of $12,500,000 gave the Sultan the means to meet Raisuli's demand for $70,000 ransom. M. Delcasse's energy throughout has been due to his earnest desire to acquiesce in the American request that France exercised her good offices. It is therefore felt that the successful result of the French efforts should have suitable recognition.

News Confirmed

Japanese legation and the state department have received official advices from Tokio confirming the press report that a Russian battleship was sunk and other Russian vessels damaged by the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur on the 23rd inst.

FIERCE HEAT.

Findlay, O., June 25.—During a parade of a circus here today four spectators were seriously prostrated by heat. Five horses in the procession fell and seven of the animals died.

PHILADELPHIANS BUY LARDEAU MINE

Make Final Payment of Eleven Thousand Dollars on the "L. B." Group.

Nelson, B. C., June 25.—James McGlone, of Philadelphia, Pa., and C. E. Ehrelhurt, of Hanover, Pa., left here this morning for their homes. They have just returned from Trout Lake where they made a final payment of $11,000 on the L. B. group of claims on behalf of the Lucky Boy Mining & Milling Company of Philadelphia. This is the final payment, the total amount for which the property was bonded being $23,000. The property has shipped $30,000 worth of ore since it was taken over by the company, and is in fine shape for further shipments. The work on the property was recently suspended on account of the lack of pumps to handle the water. The necessary machinery to handle the water will at once be provided and the mine operated on a larger scale than ever. It is considered one of the best properties in the Lardeau country.

CUTTING TIMBER ON GOVERNMENT LANDS

Settlers Granted Concession on Lands in the Railway Belt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 25.—An order in council has been passed permitting settlers to cut dry timber upon Dominion lands and the railway belt in British Columbia and in the Northwest at the rate of 25 cents per thousand feet board measure. The former fee was $1.50 to $3.

The ministry was in council throughout the day arranging their legislative programme for next week. The estimates of the postmaster general are to be taken up in the house on Monday.

At a cabinet meeting today James Magee, K. C., of London, was appointed to the High Court of Ontario in place of the late Justice Ferguson.

"BIG FOUR" WRECK.

Delaware, O., June 25.—The southbound Twentieth Century limited on the Big Four road jumped the track here today while running at a terrific speed. The fireman and engineer were killed and the baggageman badly injured. The [illegible] was [illegible] wrecked.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF TAKUSHAN FIGHT

In Two Fights Russians Are Surprised and Forced to Retire.

Tokio, June 25.—A portion of the Japanese troops at Takushan were in two engagements on Thursday. They first surprised and routed a squadron of Cossacks posted at Hsianchan, ten miles northeast of Santaokou, on the road to Tashiehao, and next repulsed a force of Russians who occupied a hill north of Santaokou. The Russians retreated to the northwest, their artillery and infantry posted at Hsiahanton covering their retreat. The enemy left sixty dead on the field.

London, June 25.—The Japanese legation this afternoon received a despatch from Tokio announcing that a detachment of the Takushan army surprised and routed a squadron of Russian cavalry at Santaokou on Thursday morning, on the Tathekiao road at Toai June 23, and also occupied the heights north of there, expelling the Russians, who left 60 dead on the field.

The version of the naval battle of June 23rd off Port Arthur received by the Japanese legation from Tokio, is identical with that of the Associated Press, except that in giving the result of the torpedo boat destroyers' attack on the Russian fleet, it says: "At least one battleship of the Peresviet type appeared to be sunk."

WHAT JAPAN WANTS.

Vienna, June 25.—The Allemagne Zeitung says that, according to a diplomatic note received here, the Japanese government has resolved, in case peace is restored, to demand nothing else than was mentioned in the government's note of December last, that even if Port Arthur is taken by the Japanese, to restore it to Russia, respecting the Russo-Chinese agreement, and that the Japanese regard Russia economically precedent in Manchuria. Japan demands only that she be considered with the other great powers in the solution of Asiatic questions.

RECLAMATION AT SUMAS LAKE

Seattle Men Backed By British Capital Said to Contemplate Big Undertaking.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, B. C., June 25.—Two prominent Seattle residents are interested in a large reclamation scheme that is now before the settlers of Matsqui. The men are W. H. Lewis (Haller block) and S. D. Hill, a civil engineer, both of Seattle. They are heading a company who are petitioning the provincial government for the privileges of a dyking commission, and their object is to reclaim some 20,000 acres of land now submerged about two feet by the waters of Sumas lake. The lake is not navigable, and is more of a marsh. The cost of the reclamation scheme would be about $850,000. Mr. Alex. Cruickshank is about the only Matsqui owner directly involved, but it is believed that Thomas Dixon Galpin, an English millionaire, who owns some of the land, is backing the scheme.

WILL VISIT UNITED STATES.

New York, June 25.—Earl Roberts has, according to a World despatch from London definitely accepted United States Ambassador Choate's invitation to visit America before the close of the fair.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Concordia, Kansas, June 24.—A destructive flood has been experienced here as the result of a fall last night of four and a half inches of rain. The principal streets are rivers and the cellars in the business portion are flooded. One building collapsed today but no one was injured. The railroad yards are flooded and much stock was drowned.

KING EDWARD FOR KIEL.

London, June 24.—King Edward left for Kiel, sailing from Port Victoria on the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, escorted by four cruisers and six torpedo boat destroyers. King Edward is accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty; Viscount Churchill of Wychwood, Lord in waiting to His Majesty, and a number of equerries.

FALLS TO HIS DEATH.

Norfolk, Va., June 24.—Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., fell from a fourth-storey window in the Monroe hotel in Portsmouth last night to the sidewalk below, sustaining injuries from which he died an hour and half later at the naval hospital. He had been in bad health for some time. It is thought Commander Kellogg during an attack of vertigo lost his balance and fell from the window at which he was sitting.

MIDSUMMER SNOWSTORM.

Butte, Mont., June 24.—An intermittent snowstorm has been raging in this county since 8 o'clock last night. The mountains are covered with a covering of white, though in the valleys the snow is melting almost as fast as it falls. The temperature ranges during the night between 30 and 40 degrees above zero. While the storm appears to be general throughout the state, it is not thought the stock interests will suffer although some damage may result to the crops and early fruit.

Railway Merger Is Not Surprising

Not Doubted That Grand Trunk Has Absorbed Canadian Northern.

Rumor That Kitimaat Has Been Selected as Pacific Coast Terminus.

There is not much reason to doubt the accuracy of the news contained in a telegram from Victoria, which we print elsewhere—that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has acquired the Canadian Northern railway, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The actual transfer may not have been made, and the details may not be all settled, but that it will be carried out there can be no reasonable doubt. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have shown remarkable energy and consummate skill in the manipulation of governments and legislatures, whereby they have practically built up what will be a very good nucleus of another transcontinental road entirely by means of public monies or by the grant of public credit, it is not surprising that these astute gentlemen viewed with extreme annoyance and chagrin the appearance of a great and reputable corporation on the scene. It was doubtless apparent to them, as it must have been to any person conversant with the situation, that there was not room for two enterprises similar in character and which would traverse practically the same territory. While the lavish grants of subsidies and guarantees from federal and provincial governments had made it a comparatively easy task to place bonds in the United Kingdom, it was not difficult to see that the situation would be very different when another and a much more powerful corporation also sought to raise capital, particularly as it had the influence and credit of the Dominion of Canada behind its entire scheme. The result could not be doubtful, and if anything more were necessary to convince the most obtuse person that the Canadian Northern railway would be absorbed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, it was to be found in the frequent and indignant denials by Mr. D. D. Mann that the Canadian Northern railway could by any possibility be allowed to pass under the control of any other corporation.

That the arrangement has been consummated at this early stage of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's career will very much simplify matters. Nominally it will, we should think, make some modifications necessary in the agreement between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. But that will not cause any difficulty, if we may judge by the facility with which the government has entirely recast, at the company's request, the agreement which the latter made with it at last year's session of parliament.

It will be extremely interesting to learn the details of the financial arrangement by which the acquisition of the Canadian Northern road by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company is consummated. The critics who objected to the latter company being allowed to dispose of $25,000,000 of its ordinary stock without any stipulation being imposed by parliament as to what consideration should be received for it, must now see how convenient the absence of any restrictions in regard to the disposal of that stock will be in carrying through the "deal" with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann.

A SUGGESTED TERMINUS.

What purports to be a straight tip hot from headquarters concerning the British Columbia terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is whispered in Vancouver today, says the Province.

It is rumored that the terminus selected will be named in about three months' time and it is agreed that from reports recently received from the East that Kitimaat will most likely be the chosen place.

DISCOVERS NEW STARS.

Berkeley, Cal., June 24.—Professor W. J. Hussey, of the University of California astronomical department of Lick observatory, has just announced his discovey of one hundred new double stars.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER MISSING.

San Francisco, June 24.—The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which was expected to arrive in this port from Asiatic waters nearly a month ago, has not put in an appearance. The delay is causing uneasiness. The Austrian ambassador at Washington has been requested by Austrian residents of this city to ascertain the whereabouts of the cruiser.

The Armies Face to Face

Huge Force Under Kuropatkin Confronts Legions of Oku and Kuroki.

Three Times as Many Men as Took Part in Previous Battles of War.

Tension Most Acute at Approach of the Great Struggle of Campaign.

Liaoyang, June 25.—The armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki, aggregating at least six divisions, are confronted by the huge force under General Kuropatkin. The tension here is most acute at the approach of the most important battle of the war, at which three times the number of troops engaged at Kiulienchengh, Kinchau and Vafangow will take part. The proximity of the rainy season makes the battle unavoidable.

A Cossack scout and a railway man have just returned here after having been held as prisoners by the Japanese. They managed to kill their guard and escaped at night and rejoined the Russian advance posts. They report that they were kindly treated during their confinement, though they were kept on short rations.

Reinforcements are arriving regularly and in excellent spirits.

Liaoyang, June 25.—A Russian correspondent with Major-General Mistchefe's division of Cossacks, which is opposing the junction of the armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku in the neighborhood of Kaichou, says: "In the fight of June 23 the Cossacks were unable to remove seven wounded men and they were all slaughtered before the eyes of their comrades. The Japanese afterwards indulged in mutilations.

"The important engagement expected south of Hicheng has been delayed, thanks to General Mistchenko's successful operations.

"General Rennenkampoff has reoccupied Simatatse. The Japanese are keeping in large force at Kwandian.

"The Russian losses of two divisions at the battle of Vafangow total 2,786 men."

HISTORICAL COMMEMORATION.

Calais, Maine, June 25.—Exercises were held today at Doshel's island by the citizens of St. Croix valley at the unveiling of a memorial tablet commemorating the original settlement made on the mouth of the St. Croix river by the French. The oration was by Hon. Joshua L. Chamberlain, major-general U. S., of Portland. A salute by the British, French and American warships concluded the programme. The concluding exercise of the day and of the celebration was that held in this city in the St. Croix opera house, where historical addresses were given.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

Seoul, June 25.—(Evening.)—The members of the Japanese diet, the foreign attaches and the newspaper correspondents who are making a tour of inspection of war on board the steamship Manchuria, as guests of the Japanese government, were received by the Emperor of Korea today. The Crown Prince of Korea stood at His Majesty's side during the reception. The Emperor said he hoped the correspondents had found Korea interesting and hospitable. Frederick Villiers, replying for the correspondents, said he and his colleagues appreciated the courtesies extended to them in Korea.

AN IMPROVEMENT AT ROSSLAND

Le Roi's Crew Increased and Considerable New Development Work In Sight.

Rossland, June 25.—Matters have improved materially in the past week in connection with Rossland's mining industry. Le Roi has strengthened its crew and started new development work besides increasing shipments somewhat.

The Spitzee mine is installing five machine drills, instead of the three formerly used and expects to ship 150 tons weekly for several weeks to secure a thorough smelter test of the ore bodies.

The Velvet mine resumes underground development on Monday after being idle for a year. Twenty-five men will be employed daily this week for the work. The concentrator at the mine will also be running early in July.

Considerable tonnage of dump ore from the Iron Mask mine will be sent to Granby smelter commencing Monday for the purpose of obtaining a smelter test on this class of material. It is possible that extensive operations will result therefrom. The Cliff mine, a well-known producer of high grade copper ore, expects to start next week with ten men, on preliminary work, the force to be increased gradually.

Shipments for the week ending tonight were: Le Roi, 1,220; Centre Star, 1,440; War Eagle, 1,280; Le Roi, No. 2, 310; Le Roi No. 2 milled, 250; Spitzee, [illegible]; Kootenay, 390; Jumbo, 220; Total, 5,240 tons. Year to date, 177,528 tons.

THREATEN COMMUNICATIONS.

Mukden, June 25.—Last night 100 Chinese bandits excellently armed and equipped and led by Japanese officers, attempted to blow up with dynamite the bridge over the Koulan river, three miles south of Kerson and 127 miles northeast of Antuden. The attack was repulsed by border scopts. According to the inhabitants of the vicinity there have been numerous previous attempts to destroy this bridge. The bandits are said to fight splendidly, and to be entirely different from the ill-organized brigands of 1900.

AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, June 25.—The Pope today received in private audience Mgr. Mugabure, the coadjutor of Tokio and had a long talk with him regarding the situation in Japan and the events of the war. His Holiness expressed admiration for the valor and heroic efforts of the Japanese and satisfaction with the complete liberty that Catholics enjoy in Japan. The case of Father J. P. Harrison of St. Paul, Minn., against Archbishop Ireland, in connection with the contention over St. Joseph's parish, has been laid before the congregation of the propaganda.