

ON DEAD.
Away at Hig
Evening.
Fla., April 23.—
minent actor, died
Reefs," at Palm
this evening.
a day of uncon-
heroic struggle of
sted his vitality.
re his wife and
Frank Jefferson;
Bingham; Dr. R.
ful old servant.

MINNESOTA MAY MAKE BETTER TIME WILL BURN ISLAND COAL ON NEXT TRIP

Mount Royal Will Be Crowded With Passengers on First Voyage Up Skeena.
The record of the steamship Minnesota in crossing the Pacific in a little over thirteen days has renewed the belief that the ship will yet make competition interesting for the C. P. R. liners. On her next trip across the Pacific it is expected she will make considerably better time than she did on her previous trip. In favor of this contention there are the arguments that the machinery of the ship will then be better worked down and that Vancouver Island coal will replace the Seattle fuel heretofore used. A shipment of two thousand tons from one of the island collieries was forwarded to Seattle for the big liner on the Oregon a few days ago. This coal is superior to that mined at Seattle, and with its use the Minnesota should develop greater speed.

A meeting of the lifeboat committee is called for on Thursday, 27th inst., at 4.30 p. m., at the office of the secretary, Joseph Pearson, 38 Douglas street, to consider a practical proposal regarding the establishment of a life saving vessel on this coast. A full attendance of the committee and also any others interested in this subject is requested.

The proposal is that of securing the services of the whaling steamer Orion for lifeboat duty on the West Coast of this island, a matter which was referred to in these columns a week or so ago. There are those who believe that no better scheme could be advanced and a number of the vessel's members are prepared to endorse it to the extent of financial assistance. It is probable that if the proposition is favorably considered, the governments may be asked to aid the project. No plan has been suggested as yet of what service will be expected of the Orion, but it is understood one condition insisted on will be the keeping up of steam in the boilers of the Orion during the entire stormy season or whenever there is any danger of a vessel meeting mischance outside or on the coast.

REFUSE WAGES.
"Claiming that they were to all practical purposes shanghaied aboard the steamer Tacoma, some thirty members of that ill-fated craft's engine room and deck crew have refused to sign the company pay roll, and are holding out for \$100 bonus each, says the Seattle Intelligencer. "The men state that they signed for a trip to Shanghai, China, and allege that the Northwest Steamship Company had no intention of sending the Tacoma to that port, but that at the time that she was going to Vladivostok. "The men say that had they known this fact they would not have shipped without a substantial addition to their wages, and when they did find it out they objected to making the trip. They also claim they suffered great hardships while the Tacoma was in the ice, through not having taken sufficient clothing along, as they would have done had they shipped with the intention of going to the northern port. When the crew of the Tacoma first reached this city all of them, officers included, refused to accept their pay without a bonus, but later the officers and the members of the steward's department decided to take the pay that was tendered them without further discussion of the matter. The sailors and engine room crew have so far refused to do this, however."

A SUSPICIOUS STEAMER.
The British tramp steamer Adato, loading at Long Wharf, Oakland, is an object of much interest to seafaring men, owing to the fact that she is believed to be taking on a cargo of goods contraband of war for some Eastern Russian port, says a San Francisco paper. Whatever it is that the big packing cases in her hold contain, the cruiser which overhauls the Adato will have a hard time getting at the truth, for thousands of tons of cotton are now covering the supposed contraband goods. "The officers of the Adato profess to be ignorant of the character and destination of the cargo, but at the same time are in a mysterious mood."

CARGO UNSOLD.
A cargo of sixteen hundred tons of coal taken to Honolulu from Seattle on the steamer Olympia, having found no private purchasers, was offered at auction. No bids were received. Captain Trowbridge says a combination has been formed against the cargo, and denounces it as an un-American booby. It is understood the reason there were no bidders is that it was thought the object of the Olympia's trip was to take away a load of Japanese laborers."

HEADING FOR BULKLEY.
On her first trip up the Skeena river the sternwheel steamer Mount Royal will carry a great load of passengers. One hundred and seventy-five have been booked for the voyage, the major number of whom are bound for the Bulkley valley. The many inquiries about this country indicate that there will be a still further exodus in that direction. The immigration department has been crowded at times with people asking for information about the country.

BECOMING MORE POPULAR.
The Manuka had two hundred and eighty-three passengers when she sailed from Brisbane for Victoria on Wednesday. The majority of them boarded the vessel at Sydney, but she received a number at Brisbane. The Manuka is making her first trip for 1905 on the Canadian-Australian route. She was on the route last summer, but when the antipodean tourist trade fell off she was placed on a New Zealand coast run for the winter, and her place taken by the steamship Moana. She has now taken the Moana's place for the summer months.

SAILS TO-DAY.
D. G. S. Quadra will leave for the West Coast to-morrow. She has on deck the two which huro which are to be placed, one at Port San Juan and the other at the entrance to Barkley Sound. These boys, which are the first of their kind introduced into British Columbia waters, have a working apparatus attached, which works automatically with the rise and fall of the water, causing the passage of air in and out of the buoy.

MARINE NOTES.
A mishap occurred to the Union Steamship Company's steamer Comox while on her regular trip to Jervis Inlet and way ports. When near Gibson's Landing, Howe Sound, on her way north, she struck a rock. The steamer was immediately headed Vancouver under her own steam and arrived unaided.
The steamer Onufa sailed for Vancouver on Monday, where she will discharge the balance of her cargo. At the other wharf the vessel landed over 600 tons of Liverpool cargo, and loaded a quantity of naval stores.

LOST IN SPECULATION.
President of Milwaukee Bank Admits He Falsified Books to Cover Up Defalcation.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 24.—Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National bank of this city, and former president of the American Bankers' Association, it is alleged, has defrauded the bank's funds to the extent of \$1,500,000. The directors of the bank have deposited in the bank a sum sufficient to make the institution perfectly solid. Mr. Bigelow has not yet been arrested.

The capital of the First National bank is \$1,500,000, and the surplus is \$1,200,000. Mr. Bigelow has signed over property to the bank amounting to \$300,000, making his net defalcation about \$1,200,000. Aside from the surplus which will meet the amount of the defalcation, the sum of \$1,635,000 has been subscribed by the directors to meet any demands which may be made on the bank. The aggregate wealth of the bank approximates over \$20,000,000.

The comptroller of the currency has been notified and has been asked to make an immediate examination of the bank. Mr. Bigelow's defalcation became known to the directors of the bank on Saturday night. He had falsified to-day the amount had been lost in speculation, and that he had falsified the books to cover up the defalcation.

Henry G. Goll, assistant cashier of the bank, has been removed, charged with having been a party to the falsification of the figures in the bank's books. Mr. Bigelow was in his office at the bank as usual to-day. He has long occupied a foremost place in the financial circles of Milwaukee. Last year he was president of the American Bankers' Association. Up to noon the defalcation was known to only a few persons. A simple provision has been made to meet any run on the bank.

The father, Frank G. Bigelow, had Chicago speculative connections with the firm of Tracy & Company, in which his brother, Gordon Bigelow, was a member. The Bigelows were caught in the late Armour-Gates wheat battle and sharp fluctuations of the market which have come during the last few days.

Partnership Dissolved.
Chicago, April 24.—The announcement made by Tracy & Company concerning the dissolution of partnership gave no particulars as to the cause leading to such action, stating simply that Mr. Bigelow would no longer be a member.

YACHT MEASUREMENTS.
Conference Will Be Held in London to Discuss International Rule.
London, April 24.—The Prince of Wales has consented to be president of the international conference on the subject of an international rule for the measurement of racing yachts. The Yacht Racing Association has addressed letters to the New York Yacht Club and various European yachting associations, inviting them to send two delegates to a conference in London next winter. The Prince of Wales has nominated the vice-presidents of the association to act for him. The letter suggests that delegates may bring experts whose advice they consider desirable. The proposed new rule to become operative January 1st, 1908.

OTTAWA NOTES.
Hon. F. Oliver Will Return to Capital After Nomination.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, April 24.—Hon. Frank Oliver is expected to leave for Ottawa as soon as the nominations are over to-morrow. Leave For Toronto.
His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Frances Craven, Sir John Lubbock, Colonel and Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Lord Bryce, A.D.C., and Captain Newton, A.D.C., left this morning for Toronto.

ARMY SURGEON DEAD.
St. Augustine, Fla., April 24.—Col. Charles Smart, ranking assistant surgeon-general of the United States army, died here yesterday. Though an invalid, his death was not expected. He was a native of Scotland and 64 years of age. He was one of the best known officers in his department. He has written numerous papers on medical military and sanitary subjects.

PRINTERS STRIKE.
St. Petersburg, April 24.—The printers struck yesterday, announcing their intention of refusing to work Sundays and holidays. Only the Russ and Novoe Vremya managed to appear this morning.

KING OF SIAM.
The King of Siam . . . Mr. Arthur Gore Chon Fas, High Paymaster-General Mr. Basil Prier Nung Sang, Governor of Tringma Mr. Darrell Henington Valet to the King Mr. Cecil Berkeley Sep Bet, Daughter of the Empress Miss Mal Todd Chin Chin, Miss Companion Miss Alice Bell Yun Yam, an Imported English Maid Miss Netta Heyland Zoo Zoo, Phi, Chu Chu, Tea Girls Miss Dorothy Beauland, Miss Katy King, Miss Gladys Campbell.

CHORUS-MESSERS Noel, Moreby, Hickey, Newcombe, Brown, Sweet, Lombard and Gandia; Messrs. Wilkinson, Bell, Camb, Garnet, Foote, Gibson, Patton, Rome, Hibben and Heyland.
A musical treat is promised to all who attend "The Messiah" on Wednesday night next. The large chorus of about one hundred and seventy voices is in splendid condition for the rendition of Handel's masterpieces. The soloists will also be a great attraction on this occasion. Mrs. Jennie Houghton Edmonds, of Seattle, possesses a soprano voice of exceptional purity and brightness, which makes her well suited for the solos in "The Messiah." H. T. Hanlin, of Seattle, also will be heard to the best advantage in the bass solo "Why Do the Nations." Mrs. Gideon Hicks and E. Howard Russell, of Victoria, need no introduction as they are both well known.

SUICIDE IN CATHEDRAL.
The Marchioness Maria Pallavicini Shot Herself During Service on Good Friday.
New York, April 22.—A special dispatch from Milan, Italy, to the American, says: "In the midst of the great throng gathered in St. Duomo, the famous cathedral of Milan, during the Good Friday services this afternoon, the Marchioness Maria Pallavicini, Viscountess of Trent, Austria, shot and killed herself in circumstances intensely dramatic and extraordinary."
"In the cathedral were gathered several thousand devout Catholics of Milan. The revolver shot rang out when the congregation knelt silently about the crucifix in the church during the solemn moments of the veneration. The ceremony of the stations of the cross had just been completed. An Austrian priest hurried to the site of the Countess and found her dying with a wound in her forehead. Her death occurred a short time later, while she was on the way to a hospital.

These Russian names are queer enough, especially in those cases where they are really not Russian at all, or maybe a mixture of Russian and German. Such is the name of Kleinmichael, borne by the noble family whose palace in St. Petersburg Mr. Meyer, of Boston, the new ambassador to the Czar's government, has just hired. Klein means small, and so we have the family name of Smallmichael, or perhaps "Little Mike," for short. Then there is the general with the purely German name—Brennenkamp. Translated into our tongue, it is General Burningshot, or Bashing-battle perhaps we might Americanize it into General Hot-shot, in which case, in view of the events of the past two weeks, the name would bear for a merriment.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS WOUNDED.
Capt. William E. English in the Washington Star.
Col. Roosevelt was wounded in the first day's fight before Santiago, July 1st, during the bombardment of the heights of El Paso. It was a slight wound on the arm near the wrist; and the reason I happen to know so much about it is that my own horse received a slight cut on the shoulder from a fragment of the same shell, which did considerable damage among those just back of Crim's United States battery. The fragment from the explosion caused my horse to rear and go backward, falling on top of me.

CONCLUDED TO SING.
Dumb Animals.
A Maine minister, now settled in the West, tells a good story of his experience with a choir who had frequent quarrels. "One Sabbath they informed me that they would not sing a note until I had named one of their number, had left the choir. I gave out as the opening hymn:
"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God,
But children of the Heavenly King—
Will speak their joys abroad."

"COME TO-MORROW."
Cleveland Leader.
"Wherever that man goes he is almost invariably invited to call again, and yet he is the most unpopular man in town."
"Who is he?"
"A bill collector."

A GENERAL FIGHTER.
Buffalo News.
Mr. Balfour's gentlemanly way is mistaken too often for feebleness. He is never treacherous, but he gets his majesties with discouraging steadiness. Such a provokingly un-fighter has not been seen since Palmerston.

THAT IS ANOTHER STORY.
Toronto Star.
Of course, it would never occur to Ontario to remove the "bean" from its own eye on this separate school matter before setting out to relieve the Westerner of their "mole." And there is a Conservative government in power here now.

Mrs. W. K. Houston and Mrs. G. L. Mills will return this afternoon from a visit to Seattle.



H. T. HANLIN.
The Bass Soloist Who Will Take Part in "The Messiah."

The French minister of justice recently appointed a commission to revise the code, and the commission divided itself into ten sub-commissions, one of which has just made a remarkable proposal. This is nothing less than the code should declare "divorce" to be the basis of marriage. "Husband and wife shall be required to love each other," says the resolution, which has been adopted by several commissioners, including the celebrated dramatist, Paul Hervieu, and the celebrated novelist, Marcel Prévost. If they do not know all about love in relation to marriage, who does? If the code should be revised in accordance with their views, we presume that no marriage in France will be valid unless the parties declare "that love is the bond of union. The marriage of convenience will not be legal. Here's a French revolution, and no mistake! And what will become of the novels and plays?

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DRIFTING.
Premier Balfour, probably in a moment of weakness, has caused an assurance to be given that the next Colonial Conference shall not be permitted to discuss the paramount question of the fiscal relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies. The government is manifestly alarmed because of the disasters which have overtaken its candidates one after another at the polls. It undoubtedly ascribes the calamities which have befallen it to the unpopularity of the Chamberlain doctrine, in which the question of protection is assumed to be intimately involved. The opponents of the administration, it is true, have taken advantage of the close relationship of the protectionist wing of the Conservative party with the administration to work up public sentiment to a high pitch against any policy involving a possible increase in the cost of living. But it may be that the general unpopularity of the Balfour government has more to do with the reverse that have overtaken it than the disposition of a section of its supporters to advocate measures which they assert and believe would consolidate the Empire, place it in a position to meet effectively the pronounced commercial antagonism of the great nations of this and the European continent, and establish the Greater Britain upon enduring foundations. It is unfortunate that the momentous issue of the day has become involved in the misfortunes of a moribund and unpopular government, a government it is evident the British people are thoroughly tired of and determined to turn out of power at the first opportunity. It would be bootless and profuse to call representatives of the Colonies together and ask them to consider the future relations of the Empire under such limitations as those proposed. Better by far to wait until public opinion in the Mother Country has become settled and the Chamberlain doctrine has been generally accepted with Tory blunders and general incompetence.

The most disquieting feature of the situation is that the attitude of the leading men and the men who delight in much speaking with but little thinking in the Liberal party has created a feeling of distrust in the Colonies. Rightly or wrongly it will be found that Liberalism as expounded by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his most prominent lieutenants is not in high favor in the British Empire beyond the Seas. Lord Rosebery recognizes this. Realizing that the doom of the Balfour government cannot be long delayed, and that more momentous issues may result from the advent of a Liberal administration than the fate of any British government, the noble and versatile but somewhat eccentric statesman has undertaken to sound a note of warning to the titular leader of the opposition. Speaking at the annual banquet of the Liberal League, he pointed out something that is obvious to every Colonial, but which may not be so plain to the average insular Briton, "that the Liberal party in past years, not altogether owing to its own fault, had got out of sympathy in its relations to the Colonies." Not altogether owing to its own fault as an expression may be taken to mean that the exigencies of opposition have compelled the leaders of the Liberal party to oppose certain movements that they were secretly in sympathy with. Lord Rosebery therefore said he hoped the Liberal government, when it came into power, would make it its very first business to be animated throughout by the spirit which would bring the Liberal party once more into close and intimate relations with every part of the Empire. "Considering that all the Colonies were essentially Liberal, it was a subject for melancholy consideration that the tie which should exist between the Liberals and the Colonies was not so close as it ought to be. He hoped the new government, in season and out of season, would not flag in re-establishing the connection between the Liberal party at home and their fellow-subjects in the Colonies." It was noticeable, however, that none of the Liberal leaders seemed to be particularly anxious to second the remarks of Lord Rosebery, and it must not be forgotten that his Lordship is generally found ploughing a "lonely furrow."

British statesmen on both sides of politics are committed to a policy of drifting—a particularly dangerous position for the ship of state to be in. Chamberlain, with all his faults as a statesman, believed in steering a course.

Hon. Frank Oliver's call to the cabinet does not meet with the approval of the opponents of the government in the middle East or in the extreme West. The middle East thinks all Canada is in sympathy with its medieval ecclesiastical agitation and that no candidate who favors the policy of the Laurier administration on the Anatomy Bill could be elected in any part of Canada. Its contracted eyelids are beginning to open in astonishment at the prospect of the election of the new minister by acclamation. The Torjanism of the extreme West is more tolerant. Its extraordinary alliance with Socialism has perhaps taught it that "narrowness" in politics is not at all times expedient. It was for a time firmly of the opinion that the East, in which the Tory political war is at present raging as in a superheated trap, was

right in its estimate of the prospects of Mr. Oliver. Now it has changed its mind. Not that the new minister is a strong man. Not at all. It is the constituency that is politically in harmony with the views of the government. If the people of the constituency were out of harmony with the views of the government, it is argued with owl-like solemnity that the minister might be defeated.

The newspapers in the Northwest Territories irrespective of political affiliations or opinions, appear to regard the appointment of Mr. Oliver with approval. As they are manifestly in a position to more correctly estimate the sentiments of the prairie dwellers than the wise men of the ebullient East or the sages of the West, we must accept their judgment as final. For example, the Calgary Herald, which is Conservative in politics, is not notorious for its love of the Laurier government, and is moreover published in the town which was the only rival of Edmonton for the honor of being chosen capital of one of the new provinces, says:

"The appointment of Frank Oliver, M. P., of Edmonton, as Minister of the Interior, will prove very popular in the West. The government could not have made a selection that would have been received with more satisfaction by their party opponents and by their party followers with more enthusiasm. Tactically the move could not be improved upon. Frank Oliver is a change in the type of the Western man. He is a product of pioneer conditions. His critical nature and strong prejudices, combined with some capacity as a local political leader, have focused the attention of the country on him for years. He has been a striking figure politically for many years and his independent spirit in many heated contests has endeared him to many elements, while earning him the respect of many bitter executive foes."

A correspondent of the London Times directs attention to a curious prophetic utterance on the subject of Japan published as long ago as 1819. It is contained in a volume called "Recollections of Japan," written by Capt. Golownin, of the Russian army. In discussing the Japanese character the writer says: "What must we expect of this numerous, ingenious and industrious people, who are capable of everything, and much inclined to imitate all that is foreign, should ever have a sovereign like our Peter the Great: with the resources and treasures which Japan possesses, he would enable it to become, in a few years, the sovereign of the Eastern Ocean. . . . However deeply a horror of everything foreign may be impressed on the Japanese and Chinese governments, yet a change in their system is not inconceivable; necessity may compel them to do that to which their own free will does not impel them. Attacks, for example, like that of Chwofstoff, often repeated, would probably induce them to think of means to repel a handful of vagabonds who disturbed a nation. This might lead them to build ships of war on the model of those of Europe; these ships might increase to fleets, and then it is probable that the good success of this measure would lead them also to adopt the other scientific methods which are so applicable to the destruction of the human race. In this manner all the inventions of Europe might gradually take root in Japan, even without the creative spirit of a Peter, merely by the power and concurrence of circumstances. The Japanese certainly would not be in want of teachers if they would only invite them. I therefore believe that this just and upright people must, by no means, be provoked." Capt. Golownin must have been an observant man.

The Montreal Gazette, the oldest and one of the few Conservative newspapers in Canada which speaks with a full sense of its responsibilities to the country, in commenting on the Rogers manifesto, says that Mr. Campbell showed "doubtful wisdom" in his interview with Mr. Sbarretti, and adds:

"According to Mr. Rogers, he (Mr. Sbarretti) held out a threat that if what he sought was not conceded certain desires of the province of Manitoba as to the extension of its boundaries would not be conceded by the authorities at Ottawa. He, in fact, undertook to stand between the Dominion government, and parliament and a Canadian province's legitimate aspirations in a matter that in no way affected the Catholic church, and that in his representative character he had nothing to do with. Nothing could be more indiscreet or more calculated to destroy Mr. Sbarretti's usefulness in his present position. It is not to be believed that he had any authority from the Prime Minister or the government of Canada to take such a stand, or even to approach the Manitoba delegates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier absolutely denies that he had. His action, as at present understood, is, therefore, the more to be condemned. Of course, his side of the story has not been told. He may have been encouraged from Manitoba to act as he is reported to have done. His action may have been less open to criticism than it is alleged to have been by Manitoba's representatives."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser continues to argue that the present provincial government is as nearly perfect as it is possible for any merely earthly instrument to be. With such a mentor as the President of the Council to act as guide and counselor, the McBratney cabinet, we admit, should not depart far from the ways of the wise and the prudent. Nevertheless, we can assure our consistently self-regulatory and ever self-glorifying contemporary that British Columbia desires above all things to try for the longest possible space of time that she has a government, even if its crown of glory is the head of the President of the Council.