# Tyee Meeting In London

### Chairman Says the Hopes and Privileges Have all Been Fulfilled.

### Complimentary References to Manner in Which Mine is Conducted.

The fourth general meeting of the Tyee Copper Company, Limited, was held on July 2 in London, Mr. T. H. Wilson (chairman of the company) presiding.

The president drew attention to the balance sheet. Sundry creditors, £2,893 0s. 6d.—This amount was the charge for goods, etc., purchased during April, since paid. Profit account £9,021 18s. 1d.—This he thought highly satisfactory, as the whole of the working expenses, including mining and development from May 1, 1902, to April 30, 1903, had been charged and the smelter had been in operation only during one hundred and seven days. He then directed attention to the credit side, the properties, concessions, etc. From the £97,169 14s. 4d. they had deducted £9,493 4s. 1d. to the end of April, 1901 and placed to capital account by resolution of shareholders. They would remember that at the general meeting held July 23, 1902, it was proposed to transfer to the same account the sum of £13,818 8s., the amount expended on mine development from May 1, 1901, to April 30, 1902; but objections were raised, and a poll demanded, which was duly held. The result was, the proxies of the objectors were entered; but those differing allowed the affair to pass knowing that before any dividend could be paid, the present meeting would be held. The Board regretted the apparent opposition, and, if any hint had been received that the treatment of these amounts would be preferred in another form, would have been only too glad to have considered the question. The ultimate result in either way would be the same The Board had placed the two amounts, £9,493 4s. 1d. and £13,818 8s. to the same account. The remaining items down to sundry debtors explained themselves, except that they might wish to know the amount of depreciation written off on all the machinery, etc., buildings, live stock, wagons, and furniture; 10 per cent up to April, 1902, had been deducted, and amounts to £819 17s. 3d. Now, as to sundry debtors, the greater portion of this amount was the 10 per cent balance due on the matte sales, and ere this received. The rule in disposing of the matter was that 90 per cent was paid down, and the other 10 per cent was paid in fifty days. It was this 10 per cent portion that was represented by this item, sundry debtors, and it was, of course, just the same as cash.

On the debtor side full details were given at the mine, the smelter, and also in London. On the creditor side, se ing the amount received for matte, £40,114 14s. 1d., some of the shareholders might wonder why the balance at their bankers' was so small. The explanation was that the completion of our smelter by the contractor was two months behind time, owing to strikes, etc. They continued development work to the full, and consequently, had to overdraw by arrangement. At the end of January, 1903, it was overdrawn £15,500. By the end of April this overdraft was wiped out. The other items spoke for themselves. The mines development account was £23,311 12s. 1d. and the commission account £32,000, making a total of £55,311 12s. 1d. It was proposed to write this off in five years; that is £11,062 6s. 5d. per annum, this amount to be reserved each year before paying any dividend. They were in this position—for the past year a profit of £9,021 18s. 1d. had been made. They were thus £2,040 8s. 4d. short of the required amount. They had therefore to find this current year £2,040 8s. 4d., plus £11,062 6s. 5d.—in all £13,102 14s. 9d. This they expected to be able to provide for in May and June. They had consequently, the profits of the remaining six months left, from which they hoped to pay substantial dividends. He was justified in hoping to be able to pay an interim dividend in November. They had no fear of stoppage of the works at the mine on account of drought. Mr. Livingston, in his report, would explain how this had been provided against. He felt thankful that all their hopes and promises had been more than fulfilled, and could refer them to the original reports on which they went to the public for capital, from which they would see that the results had exceeded the prospects held out. He moved: "That the report and balance sheet be approved and adopted."

Mr. A. Straube seconded the motion.

No questions being asked, the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. W. Hodges and J. A. D. Hancke were elected directors of the company, and Messrs. Everett & Company re-appointed auditors.

Mr. W. Pelew Harvey asked permission, as a shareholder who had recently visited the property, to make a few remarks. He paid a very high compliment to the way in which the mine was being developed by Mr. Livingston, Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Kiddie; but he expressed the opinion that the estimates of these gentlemen as to the value of the ore body in sight were almost too conservative. He examined the figures in detail, and compared them with the figures which he had himself prepared from what he had seen, the result being that in his opinion they might expect a yield, at the current prices of the metals, of $15.08 per ton, instead of $12.21, while the total value of the ore in sight he estimated at £366,000. If they worked 4,000 tons of ore per month, which they could easily do, the life of the mine would be three years and a half with the ore at present in sight.

Various general complimentary motions on the management followed ere the meeting concluded, the shareholders present departing in a very happy state of mind.

# NEWCASTLE GRITS MEET IN CONCLAVE

### Discuss Proposition to Join Forces With Conservative Against Socialist.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, July 23.—An important meeting of the New Castle district Liberals was held this evening in Cedar Hall, Cedar district. A large number drove out from here. It is expected that some definite steps will be taken deciding whether it is advisable to run a candidate in the Liberal interest here or support the Conservative as against the Socialist, as the latter party are determined to put a man in the field.

Samuel Baxter, steam boiler and machinery inspector, is here for a couple of days, inspecting the local boilers. He is holding an examination tonight upon Hartney Gisborne's application for a second-class certificate. He is one of the Tyee smelter engineers.

Joseph Hunter, superintendent of the E. & N., arrived today from Victoria on an inspection tour.

D. G. S. Quadra was at work here all day on the harbor buoys.

Steamers Maude, Selkirk and Thistle are here coaling today. The Selkirk left tonight for Anacortes.

### SUPT. HUSSE YRETURNS.

Murder of the Chinaman at Crow's Bar. —Growing Demand for Timber.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of the provincial police, has retnrned to the city after a trip to Ashcroft, Clinton and Crow's Bar, where he had been investigating the circumstances in connection with the alleged murder of the Chinaman, Ah Chee, at the latter place. Ah Chee was in partnership with Ah Gum and Gum Tye. The three partners lived in a small cabin and were engaged in mining. On the 15th of June, Ah Chee was murdered, so his partners state, by Lich Chun, who lived at French Bar, about sixty miles from Crow's Bar. The partners, Gum Tye and Ah Gum, say that they saw Lich Chum dragging the dead body to the river which was about sixty feet from the cabin. They did not see the blow struck, however. At the preliminary trial all three seemed to be implicated, and they were, consequently, committed for trial by Mr. Webb, the magistrate at Ashcroft.

Superintendent Hussey also visited Vernon and Kamloops and examined the jails there. He reports the ranges between the Clinton and the Fraser as looking well. There has been lots of rain and the bunch grass is in splendid condition.

Timber is being sought for in all directions, the impression prevailing that timber limits will prove a mine of wealth to those possessing tracts near the railway lines, though timber limits in any locality are bound to eventually yield great profit.

# Strathcona Wing Is To be Built

### Jubilee Hospital Directors Express Determination to Hurry Construction.

### Architect Rattenbury Requested to Prepare Plans and Specifications.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The major portion of the time at last evening's meeting of the Jubilee hospital board was taken up with discussing the most advisable course to pursue in connection with the construction of the proposed Strathcona extension. Some diversity of opinion was expressed as to whether it would be better to build a wing or add another storey. Plans and details of the extension were considered, and a resolution was eventually passed that Mr. Rattenbury be requested to prepare the necessary plans and specifications.

The meeting opened with President R. S. Day in the chair, the directors present being Messrs. Helmcken, Holland, Forman, Wilson, Lewis, Pemberton, Humphreys and Braverman, and Dr. Hasell acting as secretary in the absence of Mr. Elworthy.

A plan prepared by Mr. Hooper for the Strathcona extension was submitted for examination.

Mr. Pemberton considered that the plan was objectionable, inasmuch as it gave too much space for corridors, and that such space could be utilized to better advantage by providing for more rooms.

Vice-President Forman thought the board was not proceeding in a regular way. The building committee had spent considerable time in considering the proposed alterations, and no step should be taken without a perfect understanding of the relative merits of the different schemes proposed. He urged that the Strathcona addition should be constructed with a view of meeting future requirements. He did not care so much by what architect the plans were prepared, so long as the ultimate object to be achieved was kept in view.

Mr. Wilson was opposed to building a wing. He was in favor of putting another storey, claiming that such a course would conduce to economy without any sacrifice of convenience.

President Day reminded him that it had been decided upon to adhere to the pavilion plan, and that it would be necessary to rescind the resolution now standing in the minutes, before Mr. Wilson's proposal could be discussed.

Mr. Lewis advocated the work being commenced without delay, as the opportunity for employment would be appreciated at the present time.

A resolution moved by Mr. Holland and seconded by Mr. Pemberton, was finally passed, requesting Mr. Rattenbury to prepare the necessary plans and specifications.

The members of the board expressed themselves as being in favor of distributing the work in connection with the construction of any new building among the different local architects, and not confining themselves to any particular architect. Mr. Rattenbury submitted plans and specification in 1901 for an extension to the hospital, but the funds available would not admit of such an addition being put up.

Some doubt was expressed as to the proper architect to employ, as the house committee had been instructed to get Mr. Muir to do the work. In this respect, Mr. Humphreys contended that Mr. Helmcken had not carried out the wishes of the board in not getting Mr. Muir to prepare the plans.

Mr. Helmcken said the $5,000 donated by Lord Strathcona was available for the construction for a wing, subject to the approval of the directors. He was desirous that the work should be proceeded with.

A meeting will be held at an early date to consider the plans and specifications to be prepared by Mr. Rattenbury, and from the expressed determination of the directors, that there shall be no further delay, it seems highly probable that the construction of the Strathcona addition will be commenced before the end of the present summer.

### GREENE-GAYNOR CASE.

Counsel's Report to the United States on Application to Privy Council.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The Department of Justice has received a cablegram from Mr. McMaster, Canadian counsel for the United States government in the Greene-Gaynor case, who is now in London stating that the application to the Privy Council of England for leave to appeal from the decision of Justice Caron, of Quebec, discharging the accused has been granted. The cablegram said that the Lord Chancellor, in granting leave to appeal, stated that one judge could not interfere with another in proceedings upon a serious and important matter of this nature, that the offences were extraditable and that while there was conspiracy there was also something more.

### CONTINENTAL MINES CO.

Albany, July 23.—The Continental Mines & Smelting Corporation of New York City was incorporated today with $5,000,000 capital.

### RELIANCE AND COLUMBIA.

Brentons Point, L. I., July 23.—The Reliance and Columbia only started in the 90-footer class today, the Constitution having failed to appear. The actual times of crossing, as seen from shore, were: Columbia, 11:49:39; Reliance, 11:50:48.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

# The Crisis In the East

### Russia Decides to Maintain Manchuria at Risk of War.

### War Minister Was for Back Down Until Japanese Crisis Arose.

### Japan Determined to Resist Encroachments On the Yalu.

London, July 24.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent sends rather an alarming view of the situation in the East to his paper. He says that Russia's retention of Manchuria, the increase of her fleet, the despatch of reinforcements to Manchuria, the southward movement of the occupying army in Manchuria and its defiant conduct on the Korean frontier alarms the Japanese, many of whom are convinced that it would be better to fight now, than risk the eventual loss of Korea and the relegation of Japan to a secondary place.

He says the Japanese are accumulating stores and negotiating the purchase of ships; that a squadron is off Vladivostok, to which port Russian vessels have been sent as a precautionary measure, and that both fleets are ready for action at any moment. He says that a perusal of the Siberian press reveals the aggressive spirit of the Russian military party; that the Russians believe they will lose prestige if they give way now with the result that their far Eastern empire will be lost and Japanese influence will become predominant.

The appointment of Marquis Ito as president of the privy council, the correspondent says, is favorable to peace, but that Russia must retreat or there will be very grave danger of war. He says the Japanese believe that France and England will join in the expected conflict, which diplomats at Tokio think might, if once begun continue for years, involving disastrous results to Japanese finances and the creation of a sort of Balkan difficulty in Korea. He adds that confidence is shown in the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says that since the 15th of this month there has been an incessant increase in the concentration of Russian forces at Port Arthur and elsewhere, many who were ostensibly immigrants being in reality soldiers. He adds that there is not the slightest evidence that Russia intends to withdraw or moderate her policy.

According to advices received by the steamer Tremont, which arrived yesterday morning from Yokohama, after a very fast passage, the crisis resultant from the Manchurian and Korean encroachments is now made more grave as a result of serious difficulties in the Japanese cabinet. The conference between General Kuropatkin, Russian minister of war, Russian Minister Lessar and Pavlov, the manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Generals Alexieff and Wogack at Port Arthur, on July 3, was said to have decided in favor of Russia implementing her treaty and withdrawing all extra demands on China. But when the news of a mysterious crisis in Japan arrived, it is reported that sentiment changed to a resolve to hold fast and true to the same policy of aggression as before.

In the conference at Port Arthur, Governor-General Alexeief persisted in a vigorous attitude against Japan; but General Kuropatkin, M. Lessar and M. Pokotiloff maintained the advisability of avoiding war and the carrying out of the works in Manchuria by peaceful means. The Russian war minister told of the war resources of the Japanese as noted by him on his visit to Japan, and he is said to have argued in favor of an effort to arrange a Russo-Japanese convention after his return to St. Petersburg. The peaceful counsels were in the ascendant until the news was received of the political crisis in Japan. This was said to have been the turning point, and it was announced at the close of the war councils of the Russians that that country had determined to adopt a strong policy and maintain the existing status. The Novo Krai, a Russian paper at Port Arthur, says:

"The decision of the conference is that Russia has decided to take vigorous action regarding the Manchurian question." This paper declares that Russia must at all hazards protect Manchuria.

The Chinese diplomats also seized on the reports of cabinet division to advance doubts as to the determination of Japan in diplomatic affairs. Prince Ching sent messengers to the Japanese legation, probably with a view to ascertaining Japan's attitude. Mr. Uchida, Japanese minister to China, assured them that even if the cabinet changed many times, Japan's policy in connection with the Manchurian question would never change, and advised China not to concede a single point to Russia, and not to accede to the Russian demands.

In this connection, Mr. Tsai, the Chinese minister at Tokyo, has wired to the foreign office that inasmuch as Japan's vigorous attitude in Manchuria would collapse owing to the ministerial crisis, the Japanese minister's warning which has been the result of the pro-Russian party; but, on the contrary, the pro-Anglo-Japanese party strongly resents the indication of the minister, and insists on his speedy recall.

### WARNING CHINA.

Prince Ching was again warned that if he conceded any special privileges in China to any nation, "grave consequences" would result. The Peking correspondent of the Nichi Nichi wires that the Chinese government has been informed by the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg that direct negotiations of a strong nature have been made to Russia by Japan, and that the Russian government is divided into two opinions on the matter. Officials of the foreign office at Pekin are holding conferences in this regard at the Imperial Summer Palace, and are much confused.

These "direct negotiations" are believed in Tokio to be a fact. It is stated there that the statement is founded on direct enquiries instituted on Russia as to her intentions in regard to Manchuria and Korea, and that these enquiries are the result of the "strong policy" recently adopted.

This policy has been adopted by Japan owing to the fact that the wrongings of the minister to China have had little effect of late on that government. The Chinese chancellor and ministers were avoiding all interviews and watching the Russian conference at Port Arthur, which had caused much uneasiness in the Chinese court. It seems that the Chinese authorities hold no definite views on diplomatic questions, and are merely watching the attitude of the powers. It is generally thought at Pekin that in the event of the Japanese ministerial difficulty being accentuated, Japanese influence may be seriously affected, and that all the officials of the Chinese court may become pro-Russian.

### RUSSIA IN KOREA.

Advices from Korea state that the Russian operations to control the mouth of the Yalu continue. An important new development of the situation is a counter move by the Anglo-Japanese alliance in Korea. Both allies, through their Seoul representatives, have demanded from Korea the opening of Wiju to foreign trade. This is opposed by Russia, but the Japanese minister is said to have taken a firm stand and is insisting on this concession.

Meanwhile the arbitrary encroachments of Russia are continued. The Japan Mail's Seoul correspondent tells of the laying of a line of telegraph—a cable for the Yalu—from Antung to Yong Ampho. There has not yet been any intimation that Korea is a consenting party to the formation of a Russian settlement at Yong Ampho, and this is the first heard of a line of telegraph, says the Yokohama paper. If these things be true, Russia's procedure along the line of the Yalu is curiously arbitrary and aggressive. We are reluctantly compelled to say that she appears to feel a little compunction about the effect such things must produce on the Japanese nation. From the outset, Russian enterprise in the Yalu valley seems to have been treated with comparative indifference in Tokyo, but our own frequently declared estimate was that troublesome consequences must be anticipated. A resume of the Russian press of the Siberian coast shows that Russians view the Yalu valley as included in their country's sphere of influence, and that they justify the despatch of troops thither by alleging that Japan has also sent large numbers of armed men to protect her lumber business, and that she has troops in all parts of Korea.

### RUMORS OF WAR.

In the meantime rumors of imminent war between Japan and Russia fill the air, but nothing official confirms the various sensational reports. The powers are assembling their Asiatic squadrons in Chinese waters and Japan was reported to be about to hold a naval demonstration there this month. The cruiser Leviathan, 14,100 tons, coming from England is to be followed by several other vessels. The strength of the British squadrons in Asiatic waters is 140,000 tons, which is inferior to Russia by 40,000 tons, and additions to the British squadrons are thought indispensible. As reported, another Russian fleet of five big vessels is en route to Port Arthur.

Preparatory to the council of war at Port Arthur a great naval review was held by Russia outside Port Arthur. There were 57 warships of all classes, including 23 vessels of the first class, and the fleet presented a marvelous sight. The day opened with fog, but soon the whole of the great fleet could be seen, cleared for action. Admiral Alexieff passed down the line, receiving salutes from each vessel, and he watched the manouvres of the fleet from the Rossia.

Among the first line of defence were noticed the Rossia, Retvizan, Dimitri-Donskoi, Vladimir, Monomach, Pamiat Azova, Sissoi Veliky, Navarin, Admiral Korniloff, Petropavlosk, Peter Sivjiech, Gramoboi, Diana, Razboynik, and Nickolajevsk.

The Chefoo Express of the 20th June says that 26 of the 45 British warships on the Chinese station were on that date at Wei-hai-wei.

The Shanghai Mercury says that a number of officers and men of the Japanese reserve living there have received the order to return to Japan to join their regiments. This would lend color to reports coming from Japan that a clash with Russia is imminent, which may not be confined to the Far East alone, says the Shanghai paper.

### "SASSY" JAPAN.

The Novi Krai, a Russian paper published at Port Arthur, says: "Regarding Manchuria, Japan ought to behave towards Russia in a more polite manner than she is at present behaving." In answer to the protests regarding Russian action in the Yalu, the Russian paper says: "The valley of the river Yalu has always been included in our sphere in Manchuria. It is important for our forests. As to our right to send soldiers into Korea, need we recall the fact that Japan has sent large numbers of armed men into that country in order to guard the forest exploitations of Japan, who keeps troops in all the ports of Korea?"

### STRONG PORT ARTHUR.

The same Russian journal grows enthusiastic over the defences of Port Arthur. The Novi Krai is quite pleased with Port Arthur, quite convinced that the fortress city is as strong as need be, and that anybody who ever seeks to molest her will simply be blown out of the water—for, of course, he will never get a chance to land. The Novi Krai institutes a comparison between Port Arthur and St. Petersburg. Port Arthurs, it says, the eastern door of Russia, just as St. Petersburg is the western. No enemy can ever enter Russia by the east if Port Arthur's defences are all right.

Happily they are all right. Russia has now 35 ships of war to protect this important port and if all ships are counted in as well as the ships at present on their way out to the Far East the number will be 50. The number of troops in Port Arthur is also very great, and, on the whole, Russia may make her mind easy so far as this great eastern doorway is concerned.

### RIOTS NEAR PEKIN.

In China riots are reported from near Pekin. A Tientsin correspondent says that on July 7 two hundred rioters attacked the Summer Palace, pillaging the valuable property. Upon receipt of the news, Viceroy Yuen forthwith despatched a body of soldiers for the suppression of the disturbance.

### FOREST FIRES.

The news comes from Saghalien that the forests there are on fire. The conflagration has assumed enormous proportions and it is impossible to combat it.

### C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, July 24.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending July 21 were $854,000; for the same week last year, $681,000.

# NO PRECEDENT FOR HALF MAST FLAG

### Reasons Why British Ensign Was Not Lowered on Death of Pope.

London, July 23.—The first mention in the House of Commons of the Pope's death occurred this afternoon, when William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, asked if the flag on the Victoria Tower, Westminster and those on the public grounds would be half-masted out of respect to the late Pope. Victor Cavendish, Treasurer of the Household, replying for the government, said there was no precedent, but the question of ordering the half-masting of the public buildings was now under consideration.

Mr. Redmond invited a statement on the subject from the premier, Mr. Balfour, who said it was not a question of respect to the dead Pope but universal precedent must be regarded and general rules must be observed, apart from sentiment, otherwise they would be in a difficult position. Precedent did not turn on respect for the personal character of the individual but on the position. Mr. Redmond then called the attention of the government to the fact that flags were lowered all over the United States by the order of the President, who would perhaps influence British action. At any rate, he added, the flags might be lowered on the day of the funeral.

# Government Bills Pass the Senate

### Authority to Kill Seals By Explosives Struck off Fisheries Act.

### Mr. Fisher's Inspection Act Is Condemned By Both Sides.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 23.—Replying to Ralph Smith, Hon. Mr. Mulock said he had instructed the department of Labor to offer its services as mediator in connection with the Toronto builders' strike, but in view of Mr. Puttee's statement that the foundry company would not recede from their position without the consent of the American combine he had very little hope of a successful result.

The House was engaged nearly all day discussing Mr. Fisher's inspection bill. The measure was condemned by both sides and probably the last has been heard this session.

The Yukon estimates were taken up, and there was an interesting discussion about filling in of the Eldorado gusher. Fifty thousand was voted to recoup the Yukon council.

The Senate today passed the following government bills; amending the post-office act, safety of ships, penny savings banks and fisheries act. The latter was amended by striking out authority to kill seals with explosives.

At the railway committee today the application of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway for approving of the location of its railway in the vicinity of Phoenix and the crossing of streets in Phoenix was granted. Four applications of the Vancouver, Yukon & Westminster railway for location and crossings on the streets of Vancouver, the city wishing to be heard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the request of F. D. Monk, representing Jacques Cartier, consented to a special committee to inquire into the sale of land at Beauharnois for a postoffice in which it was said G. M. Loye, M. P., was interested.

# Government Of Japan

### Constitutional Practice in the Land of the Mikado Endangered.

### Politicians Are all Watching Action of Marquis Ito in Present Crisis.

Tokio, July 11, via Victoria July 24.—The difficulty of the diplomatic situation in regard to the Manchurian question is now being complicated by serious difficulties in the cabinet. The premier, Count Katsura, has asked to be relieved of his position, but the Emperor has declined to entertain the proposition and suggested that the premier take a vacation. The latter accordingly retired to his villa at Hayama. The cabinet crisis has had some effect in increasing the diplomatic difficulties.

The Emperor sent for Marquis Ito and received him in private audience. Nothing is known of what Imperial commands were given, but rumor is busy. The highest opinion states that the crisis marks a momentous stage in the history of Japan's constitutional government. While nominally founded on the constitutional plan, the cabinet and parties in parliament are not the sole arbiters of the national destiny. It has been found necessary, in obedience to ancient Japanese tradition, to maintain the absolute autocracy of the sovereign as a thing apart from party squabbles, and round him has come to be grouped a council of elder statesmen (Genro) for whose existence there is not constitutional warrant.

One of the Emperors most trusted elder statesmen is Marquis Ito, but he, some years ago, became convinced of the necessity of inaugurating party government and stepped down from the sacred Imperial circle into the public arena, where he organized and successfully led the Seiyukai, or Constitutional party. He could not, however, divest himself of his title to the function of elder statesman, and has combined the two roles of elder statesman and party leader, with some difficulty, having to combat distrust on both sides.

Until last session of the Diet, he was enabled to control his partizans, but then they broke from him, and after he toiled to make a compromise between his followers and the cabinet, the latter compromising by conceding that there would be no public impeaching of cabinet credit, a large number of his party joined in a motion to impeach the government. Though this motion failed signally it brought the long-pending question of the "impossibility" of Marquis Ito's double role to a climax.

It is said, therefore, that the Emperor is desirous of increasing the dignity of the Marquis and with drawing him closer to his side and entirely away from party management. The Emperor's proposal has been matured by the growing difficulties of the Manchurian and Korean questions and the desire of the Katsura cabinet to resign.

It is not known what Marquis Ito will do. He is the founder and upholder of party government in Japan. If he withdraws his work of years may collapse for no other leader has shown the same measure of control over the factionaries. On the other hand, he is urgently wanted in a higher sphere, but here his unselfish devotion to party leadership has impaired his influence with the house of peers and elder statesmen, who regard his efforts to popularize government as treachery to them, and a cabinet formed by him might not be able to make its policy effective in the upper house. The Marquis has been consulting his friends, but events may any day force him to take a step that will have lasting consequence.

### MARINE CATASTROPHE.

Eastbourne, Eng., July 23.—The British steamer Biddleham Castle, Capt. Lloyd, Antwerp for Galveston, ran down the Swedish brigantine Swithiod early today, 13 miles southeast of Owners Lightship. Six of the Swithiod's crew were drowned and three landed here.

### S. HENDERSON NOMINATED.

Spences Bridge, July 23.—The convention for Yale was held here today, delegates from all points of the riding in attendance, with A. E. Howse of Nicola in the chair. Stuart Henderson of Ashcroft was the unanimous choice of all present. He immediately accepted the nomination and organization was forthwith proceeded with.

# Britain Anxious For Settlement

### Lord Cranborne Makes Significant Statement On Manchurian Question.

### Japan Becoming Uneasy at the Prolonged Occupation By Russia.

London, July 23.—The criticism of the government's policy continued at the evening session. Jos. Walton, liberal, who strongly favored an extension of British trade by means of colonial departments, accused the government of a succession of humiliating surrenders in China. He said the time had arrived for facing the situation in Manchuria and Newchwang.

Lord Cranborne said the Russian government knew perfectly well that England would be delighted to come to an agreement, but there were dimmulties. He doubted whether the Russian government was so homogeneous a despotism as might be supposed from her past history. There seemed to be at least two parties in the government with whom he was obliged to deal, and England had never received an intimation of what Russia expected.

"Our ally, Japan," he said, "is becoming uneasy at the prolongation of the occupation of Manchuria, and we are equally anxious for some kind of a settlement. There are certain elements out of which an agreement ought to be possible, and if Russia is prepared to give due weight to our treaty rights and commercial interests, she will not find us irreconcileable to compromise."

# WILL SHOOT FOR THE KING'S PRIZE

### Ten Canadians Secure Position in the Second Stage of Great Match.

Montreal, July 23.—Bisley cables say that 10 Canadians have obtained positions in the 300 who will fire in the second stage for the King's prize. Of the 10, three are not members of the Canadian team. The successful ones are: Lieut. Vroom, who stands fourth; Major Spearing, who is eleventh; Capt. Crowe-Howard, agent-general of Nova Scotia; Trooper Crofton, Capt. Elliott, Trooper McNaughton, Sergt. Bayles, Sergt. Hayhurst and Sergt. McGregor. Among the unsuccessful ones, Simpson and Capt. Duff Stuart each won £2, and White, £1.

The Canadian reception was held this evening, and was most successful. The attendance was very large.

The second stage of the King's will be fired tomorrow at 600 yards, and the final stage on Saturday.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb, or even death, when blood-poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic, and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

"Have you ever made any effort to get work?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Meandering Mike. "I once got work fur t'ree different members of my family, but none of 'em would take it!"—Washington Star.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Has been in use for nearly sixty years.

It is nature's specific for Children and Adults.

It cures DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.

Its action is Harmless, Reliable and Effectual.

Relief is almost Instantaneous.

**Given Up by Doctor and Mother.**

MRS. MAXWELL BARTER, Grand Cascapedia, Que., writes:

"I take great pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me and mine. A year ago my little girl, now nearly three years old, was attacked by Cholera Infantum. It was in the hot season and she was teething at the time. The doctor gave her up; in fact, I did so myself.

"I finally decided to try Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. I procured a bottle and it did her so much good that I got another bottle and by the time it was finished she was completely cured. As for myself, it has saved me from inflammation of the bowels several times. I always keep a bottle in the house and cannot recommend it too highly."


# NOTICES IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

### Further Appointments of Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Election Act.

In the official Gazette issued on Thursday a number of minor appointments are announced, as follows:

Robert Innys Baker Warton, of Atlin, solicitor, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Ernest Henry Roome, of Vancouver, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

To be commissioners for taking affidavits under the Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act:

John Frederick Jarvis, Fernie, Fernie; H. S. McSorley, Michel, Fernie; H. G. Atcheson, Arlington Mine, Slocan; Geo. McLean, Enterprise Mine, Slocan; R. C. Campbell Johnston, Republic Mine, Slocan; Samuel Bruce, Rosebery, Slocan; S. Y. Brockman, Rosebery, Slocan; George Ossinger, Kock's Mill, Ten-Mile, Slocan; James Foley, Ottawa Mine, Slocan, Slocan; H. L. Fife, Slocan, Slocan; H. J. Robertson, Slocan, Slocan; J. G. McCallum, Slocan, Slocan; Daniel Palmer, Slocan, Slocan; William Anderson, Lemon Creek, Slocan; Horace Manning, Revelstoke, Revelstoke; W. H. Bambury, Phoenix, Grand Forks; John James Tulk, Vancouver, Vancouver; Leonard Tait, Victoria, Victoria City; Percy Des Brisay, Rock Bay, Comox; Solomon Rainey, Bear River, Comox; Frederick Jones, Elk Bay, Comox; James King, Granite Bay, Valdez Island, Comox; William Waugh, Salmon River, Comox; Percy J. Gleazer, Ymir, Ymir.

Notice is given of the incorporation of the St. Paul's Church Building Company, Limited, with a capital of $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each, the object being to erect a church building in Vancouver.

The Fraser River Tannery, Limited, has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1897, as a limited company, with a capital of $50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $1 each.

There will be a vacation in the County Court of Yale from the 1st day of August to the 1st day of October, during which vacation no cause will be tried.

Notice is given that the partnership formerly existing between James Bloomfield and Charles Bloomfield, and carried on under the name of Henry Bloomfield & Sons, stained glass manufacturers, was on May 23, 1903, dissolved by mutual consent, and James Bloomfield then retired from the said firm.

John Latimer Kerr, Rev. Roland D. Grant, D. D., Henry Josiah DeForest, William Graham Breeze, Herbert Keith Wright are desirous of uniting into a society under the Benevolent Societies Act. The intended corporate name of the society is the Vancouver Photographic Society. The purposes of the society are the practice and promotion of the art and science of photography in all its branches. The names of those who are to be the first trustees or managing officers are: John L. Kerr, president; Rand D. Grant, D. D., first vice-president; H. J. DeForest, second vice-president; W. G. Breeze, secretary; H. K. Wright, treasurer.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache—Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

London, July 23.—The French senators and deputies representing the international arbitration group, accompanied by a number of British members of parliament, were formally received today by Lord Mayor Samuel and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. The Frenchmen afterwards visited the stock exchange and the financial districts.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparila, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the Blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price, $1; postage, 4 cents.