

THE CHAMBERLAIN POLICY ENDORSED

RESOLUTION PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Members Also Expressed Themselves Heartily in Favor of Fish Traps Being Introduced.

The board of trade met last night, and the board of trade met Friday, and introduction of fish traps and the policy of preferential tariffs as proposed by Joseph Chamberlain. There was a large attendance, president C. F. Todd, presiding.

The following resolution was brought forward for discussion:

That, in the opinion of the Victoria Board of Trade, it is advisable, in the interests of the fishing industry, that the government fisheries should be enlarged, extended and improved, and that fish traps should be allowed in British Columbia waters, due regard being paid to the enforcement of proper restrictions for the prevention of waste and the wilful destruction of fish life by those engaged in the business, and that in any regulations which may be adopted for the taking of salmon by traps in British Columbia waters, it shall be provided that the fish so taken shall be canned or otherwise prepared for market within the limits of the province, and that no fish trap licenses or fishers' rights shall be granted to other than British subjects.

D. W. Higgins, speaking to the motion urging that fish traps should be introduced, said that it was important that all the operations in connection with the canning and curing of fish should be done on this side of the boundary line alone. He thought that the introduction of fish traps would result to the business advantage of residents of this province, which could not understand the opposition coming from some portions of the Lower Mainland. These men opposed the introduction of traps in Canadian waters and yet they used the product caught in the traps on the United States side of the line. This was not consistent, and he lamented the inconsistency of men, and some of them public men, who said they would never favor fish traps in British Columbia waters.

Geo. Carter thought the resolution a good one although there seemed to be a loop hole in it by which advantages might be taken. The clause requiring that they should be canned or "otherwise prepared," he thought might allow fish to be partially prepared and then sent over to the United States side of the line.

H. D. Helmcken objected to the inference that the Dominion government had power over the foreshores of this province.

Mr. Helmcken's attention was called to the fact that there was no reference to the Dominion government. The resolution was addressed to no one.

B. C. Mess read two letters signed by Deputy Minister Gourdeau, in which he said that setting trap nets for salmon in the waters of British Columbia was prohibited.

C. H. Logrin thought they might in view of this announcement by this case over again until further information had been got on it. He had understood that legislation had passed to permit of this.

Others thought that under the circumstance it would be wise to lay the matter over. They were of the opinion that Ralph Smith and G. Riley had both given assurances that fish traps would be allowed.

Mr. Higgins said Mr. Riley had on two occasions said to him that fish traps would be allowed, and that if they were not he would resign.

The chairman also favored postponing the matter as he said Hon. Senator Templeman had expressed his readiness to meet the council of the board of trade at any time and discuss the question of fish traps with the board. It was pointed out that the passing of the resolution could do no harm, but that the other point raised might be left over.

Before the meeting closed, C. H. Logrin alluded to the fact by announcing that he had communicated with Hon. Senator Templeman over the telephone on this matter of fish trap legislation, and that he had been assured that there had been a change in the statute book prohibiting purse seines, but none prohibiting trap fishing; that the law prohibiting purse seines was repealed at the recent session, and the granting of licenses for purse seines and traps is now wholly a matter of regulation.

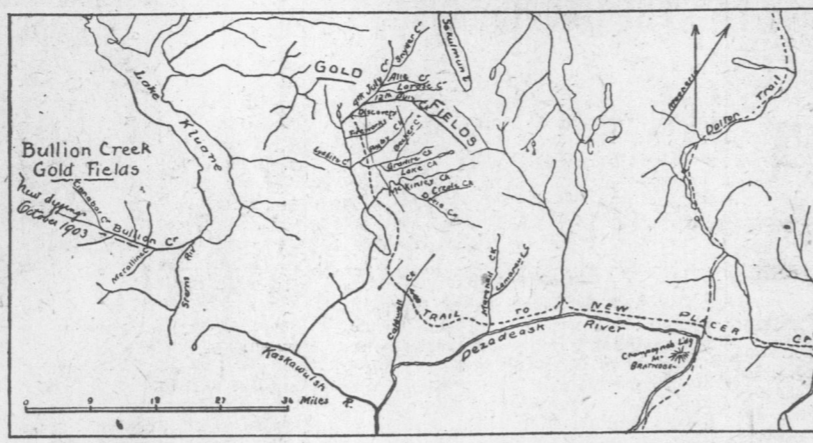
The resolution favoring fish traps was then passed, and it was decided to send a copy to the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa and to the Premier of the province.

A. J. Morley gave notice of a motion memorializing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government not to take any action with respect to giving up the rights of Canadians to engage in the sealing trade without giving the people of Victoria an opportunity of protesting against it, and calling a special meeting for Friday night to discuss the subject.

The motion carried. Lindley Crease, in moving the resolution endorsing the question of preferential tariffs as proposed by Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, said that this was a subject which had its origin essentially in the colonies. This was a subject which did not lend itself to party politics in this country. To the protectionist it meant a partial system of protection. To the free trader it meant as the greatest of free trade measures, as it would result in that principle prevailing throughout the British Empire.

The speaker then went into the commercial history of Britain for the last few years. Before the introduction of free trade Britain was the banker and the manufacturer for the world. The introduction of free trade had not resulted as expected. Instead of fostering a policy of free trade in other countries, they had found these instituting higher

THE BULLION CREEK GOLD FIELDS.



The accompanying map shows the location of the newly discovered Bullion Creek gold fields, which promise to be the scene of great activity next season. As is plainly seen, Bullion creek is one of the numerous tributaries of Lake Kluntine, beyond the Alek diggings, and is practically a continuation of the route to the latter discovery.

As already told in the Times, Captain John Irving arrived from the new diggings a few days ago with some fine-looking scraps of coarse gold and nuggets, amounting in all to about \$640. When he left White Horse, which is the base of supply for both the Alek and Bullion gold fields, there was quite a number of arguments over the trace and the prospects are that next spring will see a considerable exodus from the other camps to the new discoveries.

Bullion Creek is about two hundred miles from White Horse, and the round trip can be made in about fourteen days. As far as Ruby Creek, at the first gold fields, there is an excellent road clearly designated on the map. Bullion creek was first visited during very high water in July last by Bosses and Ater. It was impossible to make a thorough prospect, but on a small piece of rim rock these gentlemen picked up six pennyweights and five grains in two hours. They decided to cross over to the 4th July creek and return when the water was lower, which they did on September 15th, and put in two lengths of sluice boxes, with the result that with 300 hours' work for one man they made a traffic over the trace and the prospects are that next spring will see a considerable exodus from the other camps to the new discoveries.

The accompanying cut was taken from a map kindly loaned by Wm. Wilson. Lennan, of Vancouver, who is now in business in White Horse and Extension, owned claims on Ruby and 4th July, with Captain John Irving, have already secured some good claims on the new creek. The parties who give the above information report the formation of Bullion creek as similar, in fact a duplication, of the creeks first mentioned. They had prospected on Ruby and 4th July the year previous to locating on Bullion creek, and were waiting to record discoveries on all the creeks at the same time, but unfortunately for them other prospectors were in advance of the full culmination of their hopes, and were able to record discoveries on Ruby, 4th July and 12th July creeks before the original discoverers of those creeks were in a position to take the advantage they were entitled to.

The accompanying cut was taken from a map kindly loaned by Wm. Wilson. Celebrated Production in Moving Pictures on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday and Wednesday next the Edison Theatre Company will present for the first time in this city the celebrated Passion Play in moving pictures in aid of the Protestant Orphanage. This production, which has aroused the greatest interest in the various places in which it has been shown, will consist of thirteen plays. They are The Birth of Christ, The Baptism of Jesus, Christ Tempted by the Devil, Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, The Messiah's Entry Into Jerusalem, The Last Supper, Christ Before Pilate and the Condemnation, Carrying the Cross, The Crucifixion, Taking Down From the Cross, Placing Jesus in the Tomb, The Resurrection, The Ascension.

The film for this series is probably the longest in existence. During the presentation there will be appropriate music consisting of such beautiful sacred numbers as "The Rock of Ages," "Rock of Ages," "Calvary" and "Ave Maria," the vocalists being Madame Lloyd, who needs no introduction to music lovers in Victoria. The addresses explanatory of the various pictures will be delivered by members of the local clergy. The accompaniments will be played on an organ. Local talent will also contribute to the programme.

Tickets are now on sale at Fletcher Bros. and Waitt & Co.'s stores. The person selling the largest number will receive a cash prize of \$20 from the Edison Theatre Company, who anticipate a bumper attendance for the first evening on Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

UNFIT FOR WORK
THE RESULT OF SEVERE KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

After Years of Much Distress Mr. W. F. Kennedy Has Been Restored to a Life of Activity.

There is probably no man in the townships of British Columbia better known than Mr. Wilbur F. Kennedy. He is a prosperous farmer and the owner of a large cooorage, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In making the statement he is now seventy-two years of age, and is as active and rugged as many a man years younger. For years, however, he was a great sufferer from kidney trouble and he chiefly gives credit for his present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Kennedy says: "Ten years ago, as the result of exposure, I think, I was stricken with kidney and bladder trouble of a severe form. The complaint at times caused me most intense suffering and great personal discomfort as I would often have to arise a dozen times in the night. I tried many kinds of treatment and some of the best physicians, but their skilled efforts were unavailing, and as a result I lost in flesh, grew very weak, and was troubled also with insomnia. I grew dependent and felt that I was doomed to a life of suffering, if not an early death. At this stage I was prevailed upon to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After using four boxes I could see a distinct improvement in my condition, and I gladly continued the use of the pills until all the symptoms of the trouble had passed away. I am quite sure I can live as much as any man of my age. I believe the pills not only relieved me of the misery I suffered, but have added years to my life."

Headache, rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart ailments, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, and the many ailments peculiar to women are speedily cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, simply because these pills make new, rich red blood, and thus reach the very root of the trouble. There are pink colored imitations of this great medicine, but the buyer can protect himself against these impositions by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The meeting then adjourned.

wanted the principle eliminated that upon it depended the means for keeping the Empire from falling to pieces. That was utter nonsense.

While the exports of England were decreasing, yet the imports were increasing at a rapid rate. This question of balancing trade and judging the wealth of a country by the difference between the export and the import trade was a false idea. To illustrate the argument, he mentioned the instance of this country shipping \$200,000 of goods in a ship to China. That ship brought back \$150,000 of goods. Could it be said that this country was the richer by \$50,000 for that? If that were true then had that ship been lost, this country would have been infinitely better off. That was a false argument. The wealth of the country was judged by the wealth of its individual merchants. The income of the people of Great Britain was never increasing as it was today. If the manufacturers grew up in Canada, as outlined by Mr. Crease, and these were in turn shipped into England, what was going to be the result upon the latter? The argument would not stand. He would not favor the resolution as it stood. Mr. Chamberlain had only given them a tentative outline of the policy which was about to propose.

S. J. Pitts wished the matter laid over until the next meeting. He thought it was better to do this than to send it to foreign countries, to again compete with the product of our own nation. Eventually Canada would find branches of the great manufacturing of England established in this country, and our own raw materials used in large part. He hoped to see the population of Canada within the lifetime of some present increased by four or perhaps five fold.

He also came from this the solution of the question of opening a great common council, where the various parts of the British Empire would have a voice. The foreign nations were applauding the system of free trade in England, and warning the Empire not to do away with it. He believed that these were selfish in their motives. There were those who did not favor clinging to the notion of a consolidated Empire. These men favored rather the opening of trade with new markets and assuming more independent spirit. He was opposed to any such proposal. The consolidation of the Great Empire was for the mutual advantage of all parts. He favored giving Mr. Chamberlain a hearty support. (Applause.) He moved the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of this board—(1) The prosperity of Great Britain and His Majesty's Dominion is involved in the adoption of a commercial policy such as that outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. (2) The adoption of such a policy will tend to consolidate and strengthen the Empire and accelerate the creation of a common council for the Empire, in which His Majesty's Dominion beyond the seas may secure a voice in questions of common concern. (3) That the best of trade-heartily supports that policy, and fervently hopes for its adoption by the United Kingdom.

H. D. Helmcken seconded the resolution. Mr. Logrin said he was heartily in favor of much which Mr. Crease had said, but he differed on some points. He for one would not be willing to accord his support to any policy, the details of which he had up to the present not even the vaguest conception of. He had followed the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and of those who supported him, and he had failed to find any explanation of it sufficient to warrant him in giving it his support.

There was much force in what Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said. He pointed out that it was really a question as to whether this was to be a one-sided policy. Was Canada not to be asked to make some sacrifices on her part in return for the preference given to her by England? Would Canada not be prepared to sacrifice some of her growing industries in favor of those of England? He did not agree with the idea that the maintenance of the Empire depended upon some such policy as this. Those who contended that had a poor idea of the patriotism of the British people.

There were many in this country who were the descendants of those who had lived for generations after generations from the American continent. These men were as loyal to the Empire as any in England. They required no commercial policy to insure their loyalty. There were those who could point to several generations which had in turn taken up arms in defence of the Empire, not in England but in America.

In discussing this fiscal question he

Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police, returned on Friday from the Mainland, where he has been investigating the mysterious murder of Charlie Sing at Steveston some time ago. A Japanese is under arrest charged with the crime, and two Chinese who occupied the same house as the murdered man are held as necessary witnesses. The trial of the Japanese will commence on Monday. In this connection it is worth noting that the prosecution is being undertaken by the Chinese, who have engaged counsel to assist them in fastening the crime on the accused Oriental.

It is said that the prosecution of the latter is for the purpose of diverting suspicion from the real perpetrator, of whom the Chinese, who have engaged counsel to assist them in fastening the crime on the accused Oriental.

The murdered man was threatened by Highlanders, who notified him that he would be killed on a Thursday. He reported the threat to Chief of Police Murchison on Thursday morning, and asked him to look in at his place in the afternoon and see if all was right. The chief did so, and found Charlie alive and well. The latter began to think that the Highlanders were trying to frighten him, but next day his corpse was found with the throat cut. If the crime was committed by the men known to have threatened his life it is reasonable to suspect that they arrived on the train which reached Steveston about dusk. When Charlie reported to Chief Murchison that he had been threatened, he gave the names of the Chinese who made the threats as Jo Heng, Young and Wong. Strangely enough the murdered man was a member of a Chinese Highlander society. His membership ticket in the Chee Kung Tong organization, which has many ramifications, was recently found. It showed that the unfortunate Celestial was apparently in good standing. The ticket is of pink cloth about seven by nine inches, and contains on its face the emblem of the society. This is a triangular figure, which is surmounted by characters apparently representing the association as being as everlasting as the sun and the mountains.

It is now in possession of the police, and further expert examinations of what it bears on its face are to be made. Inscribed on the bottom are the words "not to be exposed," and other characters indicating that the existence of the ticket and the society shall be kept a profound secret.

It is alleged that the Highlanders had proscribed Charlie because they considered him responsible for the police raids on the Chinese gambling joints in the Terminal City some time ago. It is known that he tried to compel him to pay up \$500 for the fines imposed on the culprits, and that he refused. Pressure was exerted on several occasions until at last Charlie went to Chief Murchison and asked for a warrant, which was not to be executed unless he was further bothered. That warrant was never executed, Charlie's enemies having evidently got wind of it. The investigation so far, however, shows that Charlie was believed to have given the police information resulting in the raids; was importuned for \$500 by Chinese whom he described as Highlanders; was threatened with death, the date of his destruction being stated, and was found the day after the specified time with his throat cut.

The difficulty of solving a mystery of this kind and securing a conviction is patent to all who have had any experience in cases in which a vendetta has played a part. If there are any Chinese who are able to give evidence which would incriminate members of a society they would not dare to do it.

"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk." "You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."

THE MODUS VIVENDI.
A Washington, D. C. dispatch of yesterday's date says:

"United States Senator Dillingham to day introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the United States secretary of state request the government of Great Britain to unite with the United States in a revision and amendment of the regulations now in force for the protection and preservation of fur seals of Alaska, known as the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris. It is declared by the resolution that the present regulations have proved wholly insufficient to serve the purpose for which they were created."

The modus vivendi which governs sealing in the North Pacific as far west as the 180th parallel will this year, it renewed probably be made to apply clear across the Pacific so as to preserve the rights of Russia. Japan is gradually acquiring a big fleet of sealers, and any regulations which does not include those will be incomplete. So think local parties interested in the industry. They state that, according to the Paris award, regulations have either to be renewed or amended this year, as the regular five-year term during which the present arrangements stand recently expired. Local sealers have heard no further report of the intention of the United States government to buy out the Victoria fleet.

WANTED—Futuristic person to travel for well established house in a few countries, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$200 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Postoffice permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 380 Dearborn St., Chicago.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SING MURDER

TRIAL OF JAPANESE TO COMMENCE MONDAY

He is Being Prosecuted by Chinese Who Have Engaged Counsel—Victim Was Threatened.

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Convenient to E. & N Ry. or the sea.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager
THOS. KIDDIE, Smelter Manager

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE

John Hancock Mineral Claim, situated in the Port Renfrew Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: At Port Renfrew, on the N. W. 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 13, R. 15, W. 14, S. 13. Further take notice that I, Henry Croft, Free Miner's Certificate No. B79653, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 23rd day of September, 1903. HENRY CROFT.

WANTED—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in this country required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$2.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial, 322 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Belle men to sell for the Fontall Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock. Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

FOR SALE—One cylinder boiler, 14 1/2 feet long, 3 feet diameter, 28 3/4 inch tubes; 1 wood-chopping machine and saw frame, all complete. Address Wm. Godfrey, 513 Cherry Street, Seattle.

WANTED—To rent, from 2 to 10 acres, with house, stable, etc. Write E. K., Times Office.

WANTED—Pap, what is charity? "Charity, my son, is giving away what you don't want." "What is scientific charity?" "Scientific charity is giving away what you don't want to someone who does not want it." "What is organized charity?" "Organized charity, my son, is giving away something that you don't want to some society which will give it away to someone who does not want it." "Then, what is love, papa?" "Love? Oh, love is only giving something that you want to someone who wants it—but that will perpetuate the poor."

SENSATIONAL SENT

WARSHIPS TO TWO RU

The Report Has Not—Korean Gov Pro

St. Petersburg, official Russian agent Tokyo a report to the Korean gov prevent the Russian vitch and Bagan, to join the Russian

London, Nov. 23, port from Tokio vessels have been two Russian warships Arthur to join the not be confirmed he is possible that neeted with the stat Journal, the which, as announced yesterday, was to Japanese squadron left Jansco for an t. The fact that such be issued by a gency is, however, ously enough, the t. The fact that such be issued by a gency is, however, ously enough, the t. The fact that such be issued by a gency is, however, ously enough, the t.

London, Nov. 24, Tokio correspondent minister at Seoul ha note to the Korea ing and persist in to foreign trade, R steps to deal with

The Korean gov strongly objecting tence as a violation g rights.

A communication according to the cor to the Japanese min The questions arise between Japanese an mulpo have not yet the correspondent. The Tokio corres Mail calling under says: "It is report Russian, Russian m received yesterday from the foreign m and that imm the minister's secret to the Japanese fo is believed that a held-to-day, when Ja

PRESIDENT

How Part of Stock Shipbuilding Divi

New York, Nov. 24, sensational nature w United States Shipbuilding Division During the course of ination of Lewis N the Shipbuilding Co, meyer, counsel for Mr. Schwab's comec each to Mr. Nixon, M Trust Company of th ing \$1,000,000, the he did not know.

Whether Mr. Schwab also brought out th Sheldon plan was u Schwab offered to p and common and pre to Mr. Nixon for \$90,000, but Mr. Nixon, U Interweaver made the this was in the nat induce Mr. Nixon to don plan of reorgan was shown in two let to Joseph H. Handl 1903, copies of which evidence.

CONFIDENCE

Resolution Passed by Party—Whi Withdraw R

Dublin, Nov. 24—Irish parliamentary at which John Redm dial vote of confiden was unanimously ad intion proposed by M that Wm. O'Brien w tion as member of p city.

Dated this twelfth day of November, A. D., 1903.