

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

We do not know whether it is correct, as reported, that the Dominion government has consented to hold a conference with the State of Washington in regard to the salmon fishing industry in nearby waters. We are rather doubtful as to the authenticity of the report for more than one reason.

In the first place, anything in the form of news bearing on the particular subject in question that originates on the Sound must be received with reserve. In the second place, the announcement that the delay in assenting to the proposal of the Sound canners was caused by the inability of the Dominion to move of its own volition and without the consent of the Imperial authorities is quite in harmony with the nature of the subject. The state of Washington is not a sovereign power, neither is the Dominion of Canada; but each has absolute control of its fisheries and can deal with them as it sees fit, without asking the permission of the sovereign body. The legislature of Washington is said to have expressed its willingness to make regulations for the preservation of the salmon fishing industry. But who is qualified to speak in the name of the legislature of Washington? We do not know. There is no one in control of that body, as the premier of a British country or province of a country is in control of parliament.

At least we believe not. The fishery interests are powerful in the state of Washington. The people might decide that their interests require that the status of the fishing industry shall not be changed. A powerful lobby can accomplish wonders in legislatures.

Under the circumstances we think it would be well for the Washington authorities to give some evidence of their good faith before asking for a conference with the Dominion with the object of discussing the measures alleged to be necessary for the preservation of the fishing business. What is required is obvious enough. More salmon must be permitted to pass up to the spawning beds. Artificial treatment of the spawn in hatcheries may be of great value, but if insuperable obstacles are placed in the paths of the fish on their way to the spawning beds, the most skillful treatment of the inadequate supply of eggs will be of little avail in preserving the fishing industry.

As to the proposition of our neighbors to contribute to the funds to be spent in the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, that is a matter for very serious consideration. If they were contributors, they might in course of time want a voice in the administration of the moneys. Such a demand might seem reasonable, but it might lead to complications. Canadians are never likely to be in the mood to relinquish control of institutions established in their own territory. We are particularly anxious to avoid trouble of any kind with our neighbors. The safest plan and the surest way to guard against the creation of difficulties is to admit no outsiders into partnership in any of our public undertakings. If the clear course be followed there is no possibility of future generations raising the question of propriety rights. At the same time, we must confess it is not apparent that a conference could result in harm—it might be followed by great good. The important consideration at the present time is the preservation of the industry. If sane counsels were followed and reasonable regulations made, governing operations on both sides of the boundary, the scope of the business might be very largely extended. The demand for the product of the canneries is increasing. The fame of our great food fish is extending. What a spectacle we would present to the world if the representatives of what ought to be one of the most important industries on the coast, because of its income and its unreasonableness, should refuse to come together and agree to fair regulations for the good of all concerned.

But our neighbors should give evidence of the sincerity of their purposes by the adoption of regulations patterned after those which have been in force in Canada since the inception of the canning business.

VANITY AND VEXATION.

One of the most notable features of the present session of the Dominion Parliament is the apparent obsession of Mr. Tarte. It was expected the ex-minister would make himself a more prominent figure than ever, that he would do all in his power by much speaking and occasional sensational utterances to keep himself in the public eye. He conducted the Tory bye-election campaign in Quebec, it will be remembered. It will also be remembered that that campaign was as great a fizzle as if it had been directed by Mr. Borden himself. It was surmised at the time that Mr. Tarte had undertaken to prove to the opposition leader that he, and not Laurier, was the source of the government's strength in the Eastern province. In return for the demonstration the deposed minister was to be elevated to the dignity of a prospective minister in the Tory ministry which was to succeed that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And behold there was no substance in the plan of Tarte. The whole of the imaginary structure was blown away by the breath of the popular will. Mr. Tarte's eloquence was wasted even in the places where he thought he was strongest. So complete was the rout of his forces that he is said to be troubled in mind as to his own

personal future. He has not established his claim to the place occupied by Monk.

Although the latter gentleman resigned his post as leader of the Conservative party when he learned of the bargain that had been made with Tarte, he is still in the seat of honor in the House. There is no doubt that he is practically reinstated. He may insist as a condition that the past shall be forgotten that his enemy shall not be given a nomination in Quebec. There are few seats in that province safe for a representative of the Tory party. There are but six followers behind Mr. Monk at present. Hence it is that the strenuous protectionist ex-minister is not very sure about his political future. He cannot get a nomination as a Liberal. He has failed to qualify as a Conservative. He would have but a slim chance of winning any seat as an independent. No wonder his mind is consumed with thought of the future. For, despite the professed devotion of Mr. Tarte to his calling as a journalist, there is no doubt that public life—motivated by the breath of his nostrils and that if he were excluded from Parliament he would be a very unhappy man. The moral is that there are few men so large in the public eye that public business cannot be carried on without them.

BACH HIS OWN WAY.

At the time when the preferential trade policy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the subject of animated conversation throughout the part of the world that takes an interest in tariffs and commerce, there was an apparent feeling of anxiety in the United States as to the outcome. Mr. Chamberlain has receded into the political background, and the confidence of the politicians of the United States has been restored. There is no longer any talk of taking advantage of the present conditions in Canada to secure the adoption of a reciprocity treaty. Massachusetts is one of the states that is supposed to be strongly in favor of reciprocity with this country. The Republican convention recently held in that state expressed by a substantial majority its disapproval of free trade. That fact may not help the Republican candidates in the states in this great election year. We doubt whether it will do them any injury either. It is undoubtedly a fact that reciprocity with Canada or any other country is a matter to which the vast bulk of the electors of the United States give but little attention. They are prosperous under the present circumstances. If there were a great business depression during a presidential year they might be swayed in favor of a fiscal change. As long as the conditions remain normal the policy of exclusion will be maintained.

If there were a great fiscal upheaval, such as the departure of Great Britain from the beaten path of trade, and the adoption of a preferential policy with the colonies and dependencies, our neighbors might be brought to the point of putting their thinking cap on. The signs produced by the Chamberlain agitation indicate that there would be an examination of circumstances and an estimate of consequences. But in the meantime all pretense of a desire on the part of the Republican party for reciprocity with any country has been abandoned. The treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson with several countries have been permanently pigeon-holed. It is apparent that both parties to a bargain cannot secure the best of both worlds. Uncle Sam has made it a sine qua non in all his dealings that he shall secure the long end of the stick. His commissioners evidently made bargains that were fair to all concerned. The United States Senate perhaps laid them aside on that account.

Germany has publicly complained about the one-sidedness of her business relations with Americans. This is not the first remonstrance that has been heard in the Fatherland. The unfavorable balance of trade has long been a stock subject of discussion over there.

Repeated attempts have been made by legislation to adjust the balance. Apparently it cannot be done. Uncle Sam merely smiles at the attempts made to even matters up. The New York Post, which stands aloof from all political parties and regards with scorn all modern trade doctrines, asks the complainant, Count von Kanitz, what he would have done. It says the fact cannot be too widely published that the "last thing in the world we desire is mutually advantageous trade. It would be a kindest act to frank the Congressional Record to the statesmen of Europe. They will not find much comfort there for their newfangled theory of the mutual benefit of trade. Commerce is like war—one party can gain no more than the other loses. Count von Kanitz speaks with great feeling. America's reckless, provocative tariff policy must be radically changed." Does he think such language as this is the way to change it? We will not allow ourselves to be cajoled or browbeaten. The Count says the United States is acquiring wealth at the cost of the whole world. If that is so, what more can we ask? To be sure, he hints at retaliation, but a present gain is to be preferred to a heavier future loss. Let us give no thought of the morrow.

It is because of the records of the dealings of our neighbors with all nations and peoples upon matters of trade and industry that we doubt the possibility of any satisfactory outcome of a conference on the salmon fisheries.

OUR CIVIC INSTITUTIONS.

The policy determined upon some years ago of pursuing a well-defined plan of municipal renovation and improvement is beginning to be justified in the appearance of the streets of Victoria. No one will deny now that the plan of laying down permanent pavements was a wise one. He would be accounted worse than a moseback who would dare to suggest that the money invested was ill-spent, or that having gone so far it would now be well to turn back. The permanent sidewalk idea has also become so firmly rooted that it cannot be carried out fast enough to satisfy the aspirations of the majority of our city dwellers. All of which proves that once Victorians are started in the right direction, they may be trusted to press forward towards the ultimate point.

And what about the larger works of a civic character? Here the money sunk in the James Bay causeway has been wasted? Compare even the shadow of what the old flats will be with that which has been, and say whether we have been hasty in pressing for improvement there? The noisome place will soon be one of the choice parts of the city, pleasant to look upon, agreeable to all the senses. That work of absolute necessity, the Point Ellice bridge, having been completed, Victorians may be excused if they pause for a time in contemplation of completed undertakings.

But for cities, as for individuals and for nations, there is little time for complacent contemplation of the things left behind. The watchword for a growing town in a growing country must always be "go forward." And it pays to be progressive. We in Victoria have still our sewerage system to complete. We must also establish our full fair upon firm and permanent foundations. The fair is one of our most important institutions. As the surrounding country fills up with settlers, as the mineral resources of the Island are developed and industries of various kinds increase in vitality or spring into life, the importance of the exhibition will become more manifest. We observe that the management is endeavoring to enlist the co-operation and support of the entire community by offering for sale membership tickets. This appears to us to be a very commendable movement. If a bright were again to fall upon this important institution, we should all feel that a calamity had befallen us individually. For that reason we should do all in our power as individuals to lessen the probability of such an occurrence. It may be said that the fair is too remote an event to bother our heads with at present. Let us get the 24th of May celebration over first, and then we shall be able to devote undivided attention to the latter event. There are a few successful exhibitions held in Canada every year. For these few the preparations are probably being made from one year's end to the other. A successful show of any magnitude cannot be given on a month's or two weeks' work. The Empire Day celebration is an event which should on no account be permitted to lapse. All citizens should join heartily in the demonstrations which mark the birthday of one of the noblest characters of the nineteenth century and the best beloved monarch of all times. But it must not be forgotten that the status of the 24th of May celebration and of the Industrial Exhibition is entirely different. We should not forget the distinction between a stated period given over to rejoicing and an exhibition designed to serve purposes of utility. The one may be quite as essential as the other in the life of a normally healthy community, but the conditions which make for success in each may be entirely different. The one feature in common is the essential of large attendance. Continuous work, intelligent direction, numerous exhibits and the confidence of exhibitors are factors in the success of an exhibition. The management of the Victoria show has not begun preparations too soon, and it is reasonably claiming the support of the entire community in the task it has in hand. This will be the critical period, the testing time in the history of the fair. Let the people remember it.

PARTIZAN BLUNDERING.

If Premier McBride hopes to meet the Legislature at its summer session with the business of the province in good shape, he has no time to lose. It is understood that the government, with the assistance of altruistic promoters, is all but completed its railway policy. If that be the case, we expect a summons to be sent out to the representatives of the people almost any day. Time is fleeting, summers are short. We presume they seem especially short to such a busy man as McBride, who spends the greater part of his time dodging back and forth to the Mainland for the sole purpose of keeping out of the way of the people to whom he has given pledges and who are growing more determined to pin him down to a straight yes or no.

If the Legislature should be called together to pronounce upon the railway policy that has been receiving the most serious consideration of the Premier and of his able coadjutor, Hon. R. F. Green (Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., Attorney-General, etc.), administrators in department from and draws his salary in the Terminal City? We submit it would be a matter of serious concern to the government if one of the opposition members were to get up and inquire whether all the troubles that had arisen

through the appointment of straight Tory Police Commissioners (without prospect of salary or emoluments) have been settled. Because we find in the last issue of the Phoenix Pioneer a statement in reference to the situation there, and it appears to be increasing in gravity. As the government seems determined to insist that it will be possible to persuade able men to take up the burden imposed by McBride in the name of "Conservatism." It seems the only thing that will satisfy the rate-payers is the resignation of the chief of police and the police magistrate.

McBride and his colleagues did not add lustre to their reputations as parliamentarians during the late session; nor have they become renowned as administrators during the recess.

There is some credit in being connected with a continent on which all things are done on a large scale. The St. Louis world's fair, judging from the collection of curios that is flocking in from all portions of the uncivilized world, will be a great exhibition of freaks. But it will be a huge concern, and it will be held on the "continent" to which we belong. It will be so much bigger than anything of the kind that has preceded it, that comparisons are absolutely odious. In point of mere bigness the London exhibition of many years ago is simply not in the comparison. We must come down to the Chicago and Paris exhibitions to find something in St. Louis's class. The area of the grounds will embrace 1,240 acres. Chicago's world's fair grounds contained 633 acres, those of Paris 325 acres. The roofed area of the exhibition buildings at St. Louis covers 250 acres. Chicago had 200 acres under roof, and the Paris Exposition buildings covered only 125 acres.

German officers who have lately been called to account for their brutality to subordinates advance a unique excuse in extenuation of their conduct. It is the fault of the short-service term of conscription. They say that owing to the reduction of the period of service with the colors from three to two years it is impossible to get many of their stupid men picked into shape within this shorter period except by "licking" them in quite another sense. The same class say the "honor" of the army would be dragged in the mire if it were not kept on a high plane by the duelling customs of a departed era.

Why cannot those medical fellows leave poor innocent mortals to work out their earthly destiny in peace? They say that kissing is far too prevalent; that kisses all contain microbes in greater or lesser quantities. We suppose they will be issuing capsules next making the sterilization of ripe lips compulsory.

A TORNADO.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Killed—Several Homes and Business Houses Wrecked.

Vinca, I. T., April 28.—Near Nedmore, Bert Dela's house has been wrecked by a tornado, his 12-year-old son killed, and five persons were dangerously injured and many others hurt. Twenty houses and business houses were wrecked, and much stock was killed. Ten coffins have been sent to Fairland for tornado victims.

A CRISIS IN WOMAN'S LIFE.

There are Backaches and Headaches and Days When Life Seems Scarce—Worth Living.

There comes a time in the life of all women when they are face to face with grave crisis, when there are distressing backaches, headaches, dizziness; when even some women are threatened with the loss of their reason; when they suffer because they are women. The happiness of women for the rest of their lives depends upon being safely tilted over this crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to women at all ages, and are particularly valuable at two critical periods—when girlhood is merging into womanhood and when women are approaching the turn of life.

These pills make the rich, red blood that stimulates all organs of the body, expels diseases and makes the weary sufferer bright, active and strong. Mrs. A. A. Jones, Cypress River, Minn., says:—"Out of gratefulness I feel that I must let you know the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. For years I suffered from inflammation of the womb and the kindred troubles. Only those who have been similarly afflicted can tell how much I suffered, or how dreary life seemed. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am grateful now for the advice, for after using about a dozen boxes every symptom of the trouble disappeared, and life again seemed worth living. It is now several years since I took the pills and as there has been no sign of the trouble since, I feel safe in saying the cure is permanent."

What these pills have done for Mrs. Jones they will do for all suffering women. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on all medicine dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HULL OF KAILUA IS STILL INTACT
SEARCH WILL BE MADE FOR HER LOG-BOOK

Indians Building Houses Out of Cargo—Queen City Brings Ore and Lumber.

When the Port Townsend tug Sea Lion and Pioneer returned here from a cruise along the West Coast of this Island early this month and reported not having sighted the wrecked schooner Kailua, shipping men concluded that the search was either not thorough or that the vessel had drifted seaward. From news received through the return of the steamer Queen City, Wednesday, it is learned that the former conclusion was correct.

A correspondent of the Times writes from Nootka stating that "one of the tugs in question passed Nootka Sound just before dusk, and was well inside, and not more than a mile from the wreck, which still lies bottom side up, gradually pounding to pieces on the rocky bed she has made. There is no danger of her ever floating seaward again."

"Everything from the water line up is demolished, with bows and stern gone, but the keel and bottom of the hull is in as good condition as it was when built."

"I believe she capsized not far from where she now lies, as the hold, full of lumber, was intact, and there are the broken remains of the cabins, hatches and ladders amongst the wreckage."

"I have been trying to locate the log book, etc., to throw some light on the matter, but have not succeeded as yet. The Indians have removed nearly all the lumber, and stacked it up back in the timber. From all accounts there is a new house for every family to be shortly erected. They are hard up for rustic, of which there was but very little."

"If some other schooner were to come ashore near here loaded, with rustic, doors, windows and sills, they would have a 'delicate kloshe-tum-tum.' Some of the lumber is in excellent condition, and again the tongue of some is badly scored."

"If any clue can be found throwing further light on the mysterious wreck, the Times will be informed at an early date. With the vessel bottom up, however, it may be some considerable time before a complete examination of the cabins can be made. Possibly the most interesting matter which can be determined now is whether all the crew made their escape in boats before the ship turned turtle."

The Queen City, although having been as far up the coast as Cape Scott, sighted no sealers at any point. The fleet is busy hunting outside, and the vessels are not expected in to the coast until the season expires at the end of this month.

From Quatsino the Queen City brought considerable freight. This included thirty thousand feet of lumber and several tons of ore from the Yekama mine. The mine has lately been obliged to shut down until repairs have been made to the flume, which was damaged some through the heavy fall of snow of winter months.

Among the passengers to arrive on the Queen City were N. S. Clark, J. Stager, C. McDonald, N. Short, Miss Jorgensen, T. V. Hobbs and Mr. W. Whitwell.

CHINESE ORGANIZE

To Make Better Terms With the Canneries or Contractors.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Chinese laborers have formed a union to make better terms with salmon canneries or contractors. It is called the Chinese Canners Employers' Union.

Several hundred Mongolian laborers met on Saturday night in the large hall of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, Vancouver, and organized a union. They agreed that after year men had signed to work at the canneries at certain rates of wages. Either the contractors took the work too much or the pack was smaller than expected, with the result at the end of the season that the contractor would not have enough money to pay his men. He would take what he got from the canners, and perhaps leave by the next boat for China. This had happened in many instances, and after a season's hard work in the canneries the men often found themselves without a dollar.

The following resolution was passed: "Under all contracts not containing a guarantee clause, the advance to employees shall be \$200 to a skilled workman, and \$65 to an unskilled man. All advances shall be paid in cash."

The resolution was explained by the speakers as meaning that where the contractor had a guarantee from the canner that a certain pack would be put up, the men would go to work without an advance. Where there was no guarantee, if the contractor did not make money, the men were afraid they would not be paid, and hence would insist upon an advance at the beginning of the season.

The second resolution was that the union should work with the Chinese Contractors' Association.

An executive was formed, consisting of ten members from Vancouver, ten from Victoria, and ten from New Westminster. Another meeting was held at the Royal City, when the resolutions passed at the Vancouver gathering were unanimously adopted. The Mainland delegates are now in this city and a meeting will likely be held in the near future. The project, it is said, originated here.

One prominent Chinaman this morning informed a Times representative that this Chinaman would work in the canneries this year without an order from the union, and a contractor did not adhere to the contract agreed upon he would be unable to secure the employees.

The experiments with Russian submarine boats at Port Arthur have been attended with brilliant success.

Catarrh Causes Many Diseases

Realized by Thousands Too Late

SAFETY LIES IN RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF CURING IT AT ITS BEGINNING.

Catarrhozone

AS THE DROP OF WATER IS TO THE OCEAN, SO IS CATARRH TO DISEASE.

With some it grows apparently neither better nor worse, yet it unconsciously poisons the system. With others it at once depresses vitality, unites the body to resist disease, then Consumption comes in and performs its deadly mission.

Catarrh undermines the most vigorous constitution, and yet by the use of Catarrhozone it may, at its very beginning, be uprooted in a few days.

Cures

WHAT IS CATARRHOZONE? SIMPLY A MEDICINE CARRIED BY AIR TO THROAT, LUNGS AND NASAL PASSAGES.

LITTLE DROPS OF HEALING SO SMALL THAT ONLY THE MICROSCOPE CAN REVEAL THEM, SO PATENT OF HEALING, SO DEADLY TO DISEASE GERMS THAT IT AT ONCE DESTROYS THE CAUSE AND HEALS DISEASED TISSUES.

Carried by air directly to the source of disease, its mighty healing power is applied by the air directly to the inflamed surfaces.

Is it not rational to believe its real efficacy when it is applied as a soothing, inflammation-subduing vapor right to the spot.

THOUSANDS APPLAUD IT. DOCTORS SAY IT IS RATIONAL AND EFFECTIVE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, THROAT AND NASAL PASSAGES.

Catarrh

Price 25c. and \$1.00 at all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

FINE OFFICES FOR IMPERIAL BANK

NEW QUARTERS ARE ALMOST COMPLETED

Elegant Apartments to Be Occupied by Financial Institution on Old Pritchard House Corner.

The Imperial Bank of Canada expect to move into their new quarters at the corner of Yates and Government streets in a few days. A big staff of workmen have been employed on the building for some time, and when Manager Gibb and his corps of clerks take possession it will be with the proud consciousness that they have one of the most attractive bank interiors in the province.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the banking institutions of the city are now all established in commodious and elegant quarters specially fitted up for their use. The banks of Montreal, of B. N. A., and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have long had these advantages, while last year the second named rebuilt and equipped their property on a splendid scale.

The two younger institutions, the Royal and the Imperial, have lost little time in following the lead of their older competitors, and when the transfer of the latter takes place, in a few days, the Royal and Imperial will have pre-empted two of the busiest corners of the whole city.

The new Imperial quarters, which occupy the site of the old Pritchard house, are finished throughout in quarter oak, the floors being tiled and the other fixtures being of oxidized copper. The entrance will be through a door in the front corner, while the manager has a cosy private office at the front end facing Government street. Back of his office are the offices of the teller and of the remainder of the staff, their respective departments being equipped with the most modern labor-saving devices. Everything has been arranged with a view to economy of time. The lower part of each partition below the open work of plate glass, so that there is an almost unimpeded view by the customer. A commodious vault with an upper story for filing old documents has its place at the rear of the room.

One of the most gratifying features in connection with the whole work is that the fixtures throughout were installed by a local firm, Carruthers, Dixon & Howes, who are deservedly capturing a large trade which hitherto was obtained out of town. The high class character of the job which is now being completed constitutes an effective advertisement for this bustling young firm.

REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT.

Rome, April 28.—President Loubet today reviewed 20,000 troops. M. Loubet and Queen Helena were accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel, and the royal princes, and followed by several hundred staff officers and the foreign military attaches. The President expressed to King Victor Emmanuel his satisfaction with the efficiency and the martial bearing of the troops.

SEEKING LOCATION FOR A TOWNSITE

VICTORIAN'S MISSION TO NORTHERN COAST

News Notes From Port Simpson—Preparations Are Being Made to Hunt Seals.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Port Simpson, April 20.—Through the energetic efforts of Miss M. W. O'Neill satisfactory arrangements have been made with the district superintendent of the Dominion government telegraph service for the transmission of bulletins from the Associated Press, and news of the war and other important events is now received here daily. With mails arriving only once a week, as at present, this service will be very much appreciated.

J. Sharp has taken over the management of this branch of the Hudson's Bay Company's business, succeeding J. H. Richards, who has been transferred to Victoria.

The enterprising firm of Robertson & Rudge will launch in a few weeks a very handsome steam launch, which is being built here. She is 45 feet long with considerable carrying capacity, and will likely be employed transporting prospecting parties and surveyors with operations commenced in connection with the building of the railway.

Jas. Anderson, late manager of the Victoria & Sidney railway, is at present cruising the coast on the steamer Chief, seeking a location for a townsite. He is very much impressed with Port Simpson, and thinks no other place on the northern coast is so favorably situated for a railway terminus.

Adjutant Gosling and Lieut. Halfpenny, of the Salvation Army, are preparing to leave for the Skeena river to inaugurate an army corps there, and will remain at Port Essington during the fishing season.

Ten canoes are now fitting out here for a hunting cruise in the vicinity of Dundas Island, where it is reported fur seals have been seen in large numbers on their way to the rookeries in Behring Sea.

Miss Teresh Carroll has resigned her position as principal of the mission school, known as the Crosby Girls' Home, but will continue her duties there till the summer vacation. She has administered the affairs of that institution for many years with great success, and is very highly esteemed.

A sawmill plant, which has been already in use, was landed here yesterday, and is offered for sale by the Hudson's Bay Company.

MAY WIN FORTUNE.

New York, April 27.—Members of the Charity Society here express the belief that Alexander Mackenzie, a professional beggar, who was once an electrical engineer, has invented a device for which he will win a prize of \$100,000 from the Inter-Borough Railway Company. So sanguine are the members of the society of the success of the patent that the device will be placed in the hands of a patent solicitor, and a practical test of the device will be made as soon as the patent is perfected in Washington.

REASON FOR OF OP

JAPAN'S PLANS W SOLD T

Officer Said to Have Been Yen for Disclosure Secrets.

Grant Wallace, the respondent of the San Jettin, writing from Tokyo March 25th, says:

If the startling story been brought to me by an naval cadet, I would have derided some trifling secret movements and the light delay of the Japanese its first great blow at the has been cleared up.

My attempts to verify higher official sources all success. It received Pressed by the array of however, I finally got that two Tokyo officials that their plan or campaign plan from others of the big trusted officials of the g fronts at landing at W Korea to cover up the and cleared the field of correspondents, even the native journals: but precautions it became a ward movement of their gressed that the Russian ly where the Japanese land and want their points were to instruct enemy were immediate these points and put to fish haste planning min up strong fortifications supposedly secret Japan.

So accurately were the moves made, particularly at Mutsuen, that the Japanese enemy were immediate these points and put to fish haste planning min up strong fortifications supposedly secret Japan.

It was decided that were at work, close council chamber in tions were made. Japan ward set to watch over the staff department, officials were baffled. Some weeks ago nine chief non-commissioned few officers of the sent out by different gaskai by the staff of Manchuria.

Disguised as chie Their instructions movements of the Russ called Manchukuo bandits against the Russians' cation and to blow bridges along the tran and its branches.

When, in quick sss of these nine spies as soon after reaching captured and shot by sterner seized the o anese general staff in of a few of the hig hastily culled, at which mind is described as a And well it might be, come apparent that the identity of these n sent to Admiral Alek And inasmuch as not men, and those all general staff, had kn mission of these spies, the penetration of a ha ceive that there was toward the seats of the At once a rigid ext officers were made. S around the war office in a paddy. They "of each unlettered co records of the police agents were gone over complete and perfect world there could be d was found that.

A Certain Tru of the general staff money lavishly. New own family and the fa had been purchased with extravagantly furnished banks and safes in g money had been depu officer aggregated ren. When it is re salary of a captain army is only about 25 and that many a Jap quires several years of Tay his tailor for his f